# Chapter Two

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# Schedule 0.0:  List of Households

**2.0.0 Introduction**: Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing all the houses and households residing in the sample first stage unit (FSU) or sample hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks in case of large FSUs. Some household information like household size, relative affluence, if principal earning is from non-agricultural activity, household MPCE etc. will also be collected in this schedule. These auxiliary information will be used for grouping the households into different second-stage-strata (SSS). The sampling frames for selection of households will be prepared and details of the selection of sample households will be recorded in this schedule.  Whenever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks (hg's/sb's) are required to be formed, particulars relating to the formation and selection of hg's/ sb's are also to be recorded in this schedule. Concepts and definitions of various terms are given in Chapter One.

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

Block 0:      descriptive identification of sample FSU

Block 1:      identification of sample FSU

Block 2:      particulars of field operations

Block 3:      sketch map of hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation

Block 4.1:   list of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)

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

Block 5:      list of households and record of selection for households (hg/ sb 1/ 2)

Block 5.1:   working sheet for identifying relatively affluent households (hg 1 / 2) (rural only)

Block 6:      particulars of sampling of households

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

Block 8:      remarks by investigator/ asst. superintending officer

Block 9:      comments by supervisory officer(s)

**2.0.2 Unit of survey and sampling frame**:  The first stage unit (FSU) is the 2001 census village in the rural sector. FSU in the urban sector is the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) block. *Latest list of UFS blocks, to the extent possible, will be used for selection of urban samples. Towns may, therefore, belong to different phases of UFS. It is indicated in the sample list under the head "frame code" as to which particular UFS phase has been used as the sampling frame for selection of FSUs belonging to a town*. The investigator, on arrival at a sample FSU will ascertain the exact boundaries of it. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari, panchayat authorities etc. for rural areas and with the help of UFS maps/ ward maps/ town maps in the urban areas.

**2.0.3 Formation of hamlet-groups (hg's) and selection of hamlet-groups 1 & 2**: With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-group formation will be resorted to in the large villages. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-

divisions called hamlet-groups (hg's). The number of hg's to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the *approximate present population* of the sample village. The criterion for deciding the number of hg's to be formed in a large village has been discussed in detail in Chapter One.

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

The procedure for listing hamlets and forming hamlet-groups is outlined below.

2.0.3.1 **Procedure:** In a large village, there exist usually a few localities or pockets where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. These are called 'hamlets'. In case there are no such recognised hamlets in the village, the census sub-divisions of the village (e.g. enumeration blocks or groups of census house numbers or geographically distinct blocks of houses) may be treated as 'hamlets'. Large hamlets may be divided artificially to achieve more or less equal population content for the purpose of hamlet-group formation. The procedure for formation of hamlet-groups is best described, perhaps, by listing sequentially the steps involved:

(i)     Identify the hamlets as described above.

(ii)    Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet.

(iii)   Draw a notional map in block 3 showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the northwest corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-abadi area) of the village will be included as part of nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals, footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc., so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the hamlet-groups to be formed in the village.

(iv)    List the hamlets in block 4.1 in the order of their numbering. Indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.

(v)     Group the hamlets into D hamlet-groups. *The criteria* to be adopted for hamlet-group formation are *equality of population content and geographical contiguity* (numbering of hamlets is not to be adopted as a guideline for grouping). *In case there is a conflict* between the two aspects, *geographical contiguity is to be given priority*. However, there should not be substantial difference between the population of the smallest and the largest hamlet-group formed. Indicate the grouping in the map.

(vi)    Number the hamlet-groups serially in column (1) of block 4.2. The hamlet-group containing hamlet number 1 will be numbered as 1, the hamlet-group with next higher hamlet number not included in hg 1 will be numbered as 2 and so on. Indicate the numbers also in the notional map. It is quite possible that a hamlet-group may not be constituted of hamlets with consecutive serial numbers.

2.0.4 **Formation of sub-blocks (sb's)**: In case urban sample FSUs are found to be large in terms of population, they are subjected to sub-block formation. Procedure for formation of sub-blocks is the same as that for the formation of hamlet-groups in the case of large villages. Here the sub-blocks are to be formed artificially by dividing the FSU into a certain number (say, D) of divisions *by more or less equalizing the population giving priority to geographical compactness* within each sub-block as per the criterion specified in Chapter One. The number of sb's to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will be determined according to the same criteria as adopted in the case of rural FSUs. Sub-blocks will be numbered serially in column (1) of block 4.2.

As in the case of villages, for large sample FSUs, two sub-blocks will be selected. The procedure of selection will be same as that given for villages with hg formation – one with probability 1 and the other with SRS. *Listing and selection of households will be done separately and independently for each selected sub-block*. For the urban sample FSUs without sub-block formation entire FSU will be treated as *sub-block 1*.
.
2.0.5 **Starting point for listing**: Having determined the area unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the houses and households in this area unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2011 Census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the northwest corner of the FSU and proceeding southwards in serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential minimum particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of second stage stratification.

2.0.6 **Use of additional sheets of blocks 4.1, 4.2, 5, 5.1**: Whenever one schedule booklet is not adequate to list all the hamlets and hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks (blocks 4.1, 4.2) or the working sheet for identifying affluent households (5.1) or all the households (block 5) of the sample FSU or hg/sb, additional sheets containing the relevant block(s) shall be used and tagged firmly to the main schedule.

2.0.7 The procedures to be followed for filling up the various blocks of the schedule 0.0 are described in the following paragraphs. Before filling in blocks, it is necessary to put tick-marks in the appropriate boxes at left hand and right hand top corners of the first page of the schedule.

**Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample FSU**

2.0.8 **General**: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample FSU. State/ UT, district, tehsil/ town name (to be tick-marked appropriately), village name, ward no./ investigator (IV) unit no., block no. are to be copied properly from the sample list in the appropriate places.

**Block 1: Identification of sample FSU**

2.1.0 **General**: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample FSU in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording the digit of the unit place, the next left cell for the tenth place digit and so on. *Items 1, 4 to 11, 13 and 14 shall be copied from the sample list*.

2.1.1 **Item 12: FOD sub-region**: The four-digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample FSU belongs will be recorded against item 12. *A '−' will be put against this item for the state samples and also for the central samples in respect of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura for which field work is carried out by the respective States.*

2.1.2 **Item 13: frame code**: The different types of frames used for selection of FSUs are indicated by 'frame code' in the sample list. *Entry against item 13 shall be copied from the sample list.* The frame codes to be used are:

Rural: 2001 census – 13.
Urban: 1982–87 UFS – 06, 1987–92 UFS – 07, 1992–97 UFS – 09, 1997–2002 UFS – 11,
        2002–2007 UFS – 14,  2007-12 UFS - 15.

2.1.3 **Item 14: frame population/*households***: The population or the households of the sample FSU as given in the sample list will be copied here. For villages, it will be the census 2001 population and for UFS blocks, it will be *the number of households in UFS block* as per UFS frame.

2.1.4 **Item 15: approximate present population**: The investigator will first ascertain the approximate present population of the entire sample FSU taking into consideration the normal growth of population along with any abnormal influx of population into or exodus of population from the sample FSU.  This may be ascertained mainly from the knowledgeable persons by putting certain probing questions.  The starting point can be 2001 census population.  In the case of large difference with census population, it may be asked whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the FSU after the census or the village has been split or partly merged with other village/ urban area. If so, the approximate increase or decrease of population due to such events or any new settlements that have come up in the FSU after the census is to be ascertained. **In case it is difficult to explain the large difference between frame population and approximate present population in terms of likely growth/decline of population during the intervening period, adequate remarks for such differences should be given in block 8/ 9.**

2.1.5 **Item 16: total number of hg's/ sb's formed (D)**: The total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU will be the value of **'D'** as recorded in block 4.2. If the sample FSU does not require any hg/ sb formation, the entry against this item will be '1'.

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

selected FSU has been surveyed:

| | |
|---|---|
| inhabited …………………………… | 1 |
| uninhabited ……………………….. | 2 |
| zero case ………………………….. | 3 |

selected FSU is casualty but a substitute FSU has been surveyed:

| | |
|---|---|
| inhabited ………………………… | 4 |
| uninhabited ……………………….. | 5 |
| zero case …………………………. | 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| selected FSU is casualty and no substitute has been surveyed | 7 |

Some examples of zero cases are: FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like CRPF, BSF etc.), rural areas declared as urban areas and now forming part of UFS frame used for urban sampling, FSUs wholly submerged under water in a dam or FSUs with the whole population evicted because of acquisition of land to construct a new factory or other project work etc. with no chance of habitation in future. As against this, the FSU whose entire population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamities like fire, cyclone etc., but is likely to return in the future, will be considered as uninhabited FSU and will be given code 2 or 5 as the case might be.  If the substitute FSU cannot be surveyed, survey code will be 7.

2.1.7 **Item 18: Reason code for substitution of original sample (for codes 4 – 7 in item 17)**: In all the cases where the *originally* selected sample FSU is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted and subsequently surveyed or not surveyed (i.e. for codes 4 to 7 against item 17), the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of code against item 18.  The codes are:

Original sample FSU:

| | |
|---|---|
| not identifiable/ traceable……………………………………..…............. | 1 |
| not accessible.....................................…………….…............... | 2 |
| restricted area, survey of which is not permitted ……………................... | 3 |
| others (specify)...............................……………….............. | 9 |

A '–' may be put against this item if the entry against item 17 is 1 or 2 or 3.  *Cases of FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 18.  As stated earlier, such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.*

2.2 **Block 2**:  **Particulars of field operations**:  The details of field operations will be recorded in this block.  While recording the total time taken to canvass the schedule 0.0 (i.e. column 3, srl. no. 4 of this block), it may be noted that the time taken to reach the sample village and come back should not be considered for filling in this item.  In other words, total time spent in identification of the boundaries of the sample FSU, hamlet-group/ sub-block formation, listing of households, formation of second-stage strata, selection of households and filling in all other blocks of this schedule may be recorded in hours. All other items are self-explanatory.

2.3 **Block 3: Sketch map of hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation**

2.3.0 For large FSUs requiring hg/ sb formation, the space provided for in the block shall be used to draw a free hand sketch-map of the FSU showing the boundaries of the hamlets and hg's/ sb's formed so that they may be identifiable in the field afterwards with the help of this map.  It need not be drawn to scale. The serial numbers of the hamlets as given in column (1) of block 4.1 will be written down on the map against each hamlet. The hamlet-group number given in column (1) of block 4.2 to which the hamlet belongs will also be shown against each hamlet within brackets on the right side of the hamlet number. Similarly, sub-blocks will also be numbered in the map. The areas for the selected hg's/ sb's shall be shaded in the map.

**2.4 Block 4.1: List of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)**

2.4.0 This block is to be filled in only for the rural samples requiring formation of hamlet-groups (i.e. for D>1). All the hamlets located in the village will be listed in the specified order.

2.4.1 **Columns (1) to (3):** A running serial number for the hamlets will be given in column (1). Name of the hamlets will be written in column (2). Present population of each hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population will be given in column (3) in whole numbers. Entries in column (3) should add up to 100.

**2.5 Block 4.2: List and selection of hamlet-groups (hg's)/ sub-blocks (sb's)**
     **(Note: Please also refer Para 1.4.10 of Chapter One)**

2.5.0 **General**: This block is meant for recording the details of the hg/ sb formation and their selection for FSUs requiring hg/ sb formation (i.e. with D>1). Reference may be made to paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4 for the procedures of formation and numbering of hg's/ sb's.

2.5.1 **Column (1): serial no. of hg/ sb**: The hg's/ sb's formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1) as per the guidelines given in paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D' which is to be recorded against '**D**' below the block heading.

2.5.2 **Column (2): serial no. of hamlets in the hg (rural only)**: This column is to be filled up only for rural FSUs. The serial numbers of the hamlets recorded in column (1) of block 4.1 constituting each hamlet-group are to be recorded in column (2) separated by commas.

2.5.3 **Column (3): percentage (%) of population in the hg/ sb**: Approximate present population of the hg/ sb in terms of percentage to total FSU population will be recorded in column (3) in whole number. Entries in this column should always add up to 100.

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

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

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

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

2.6 **Block 5**:  **List of households and record of selection of households (hg/ sb 1/ 2)**
    **(Note: Please also refer para 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 of Chapter One)**

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

2.6.0.2 This is the main block of the schedule.  Listing of all houses and households along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame, formation of second stage strata and selection of sample households for the schedules 1.0 (Type 1 and Type 2) and 10 are to be carried out in this block.

2.6.0.3 It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. A house to house enquiry will be made to list all the houses and households. *Households, which are found to be locked (including such households which are absent in the present place for a period of less than six months during last one year) at the time of listing, are also to be listed and included in the frame of households before sample selection.*  After obtaining from the neighbours as much details as possible about the absentee households, attempt should be made to contact the households at the appropriate hours (even outside the normal working hours of the investigators) and if need be by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample FSU. While listing a house the investigator shall find out how many households (including locked households) reside there and list all of them. After this, the investigator will proceed to list the next house. In order to ensure complete listing of houses/ households, it is better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 2011 Population Census may be adopted, wherever possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted; otherwise, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from the north-west corner and moving southwards. The names of any natural grouping of the houses like hamlet, street, mohalla, etc. and date of listing may be written at the top before the listing of houses starts. This will help in checking completeness.

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

*First tick-mark the appropriate hg/ sb number (1 or 2) in the heading of the block 5 correctly and cross the one not applicable.*

Various columns of block 5 are described below:

2.6.1 **Column (1): house number**:  All houses including vacant ones shall be listed by giving a house number.  The 2011 Population Census house number or the number given by the local panchayat, municipality or other local bodies, may be used if available.  The houses without such numbers will be given a separate running serial number starting from 1 within brackets. Wherever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers shall be recorded without any brackets. After listing all the households associated with a house, the next house shall be listed.  If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purpose to which it is put will be written across the line, e.g. temple, vacant structure, etc. For family living under a tree or bridge etc. (i.e. without any house), a '−' may be put in this column.

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

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

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

2.6.5 **Columns (5) – (6)**: These two columns are to be filled-in for rural samples only.

2.6.5.1 **Column (5): relatively affluent household (yes – 1, no – 2)**: This column prepares the frame for the second-stage stratum (SSS) 1 which consists of the households identified as relatively affluent as per particulars in block 5.1.

This column will be filled-in after completion of listing of all affluent households in block 5.1.

 A household will be classified as affluent in block 5.1 if (i) it owns any of the items such as motor car/ jeep/ tractor/ combine-harvester/ truck/ bus etc., consumer durables like refrigerator/ washing machine/ spacious pucca house in good condition etc. or (ii) a household member is a professional such as doctor/ advocate or has a high salaried job or has a large business  or (iii) the household owns 7 hectares or more cultivable land or 3.5 hectares or more irrigated land or (iv) owns at least 10 heads of cattle, buffaloes and camels.  If no affluent household could be identified, SSS 1 will be void. But in case the number of affluent households as per block 5.1 exceeds 10 for a hamlet-group, the top ten among them in order of their relative affluence (as per the information obtained from the local knowledgeable person) will form the frame for SSS1.

At the listing stage, if a household is observed to satisfy at least one of the criteria for affluent household, block 5.1 will be filled-in for the household. After completion of the listing of all households, **10 most affluent households will be identified** in block 5.1 for **each hamlet-group** and code '1' will be entered in column (5) of block 5 against the corresponding households. If the number of households listed in block 5.1 does not exceed 10, code '1' will be entered in column (5) of block 5 against all the households listed in block 5.1. Code '2' will be entered in column (5) of block 5 against all other households.

For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 will be entered in this column.

2.6.5.2 **Column (6): principal earning from non-agricultural activity (yes – 1, no – 2)**:    This column prepares the frame for the second-stage stratum 2. If principal earning of the household is from non-agricultural activities (i.e. activities other than those under Sections A and B of NIC *2008*),

code 1 will be entered in this column. Otherwise, code 2 will be entered. For ascertaining the source of principal earning, incomes of all the household members may be taken into account.

For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 will be entered in this column.

2.6.6 **Columns (7) – (9):** These columns are relevant for urban samples only.

2.6.6.1 **Column (7): average monthly total consumer expenditure for the entire household (Rs)**: The household consumer expenditure has been explained in Chapter One. The average of total monthly consumer expenditure incurred by the household during last 12 months may be recorded in this column in whole number of rupees.

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

2.5.6.2 **Column (8): MPCE (Rs. in whole numbers)**: Monthly per capita expenditure of the household will be recorded in this column. The figure will be derived by dividing the average monthly expenditure (column 7) by the household size (column 4) and rounding it off to the nearest whole number.

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

2.6.6.3 **Column (9): MPCE code**: Two cut-off points 'A' and 'B' (in Rs.) have been determined from NSS 66th round data for **each NSS region** for urban areas in such a way that top 10% of the population have monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) more than 'B' and bottom 30% of the population have MPCE less than 'A'. The values of 'A' and 'B' are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: The values of urban cut-off points A and B ( MPCE in Rs) for each NSS region**

| State/UT | NSS Region | description | cut-off values | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | A | B |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 281 | Coastal Northern | 1050 | 3770 |
| | 282 | Coastal Southern | 1030 | 3190 |
| | 283 | Inland North Western | 1200 | 3770 |
| | 284 | Inland North Eastern | 970 | 2400 |
| | 285 | Inland Southern | 830 | 2600 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 121 | Arunachal Pradesh | 970 | 3020 |
| Assam | 181 | Plains Eastern | 1010 | 2880 |
| | 182 | Plains Western | 950 | 3940 |
| | 183 | Cachar Plain | 800 | 1620 |
| | 184 | Central Brahamputra Plains | 870 | 1860 |
| Bihar | 101 | Northern | 680 | 1600 |
| | 102 | Central | 660 | 1920 |
| Chhattisgarh | 221 | Northern Chhattisgarh | 960 | 2030 |
| | 222 | Mahanadi Basin | 820 | 2300 |
| | 223 | Southern Chhattisgarh | 710 | 2720 |

**Table 1: The values of urban cut-off points A and B ( MPCE in Rs) for each NSS region**

| State/UT | NSS Region | description | cut-off values | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A | B |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Goa | 301 | Goa | 1460 | 3290 |
| Gujarat | 241 | South Eastern | 1210 | 3290 |
| | 242 | Plains Northern | 1100 | 3250 |
| | 243 | Dry areas | 920 | 3480 |
| | 244 | Kachchh | 1050 | 3170 |
| | 245 | Saurashtra | 1060 | 2490 |
| Haryana | 061 | Eastern | 1000 | 3750 |
| | 062 | Western | 1050 | 3340 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 021 | Central | 940 | 3200 |
| | 022 | Trans Himalayan & Southern | 1280 | 3450 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 011 | Mountainous | 1170 | 3340 |
| | 012 | Outer Hills | 1320 | 2550 |
| | 013 | Jhelam Valley | 960 | 1960 |
| | 014 | Ladakh | 1110 | 2780 |
| Jharkhand | 201 | Ranchi Plateau | 740 | 2750 |
| | 202 | Hazaribagh Plateau | 760 | 2650 |
| Karnataka | 291 | Coastal & Ghats | 1100 | 3030 |
| | 292 | Inland Eastern | 980 | 2080 |
| | 293 | Inland Southern | 1380 | 3600 |
| | 294 | Inland Northern | 700 | 1680 |
| Kerala | 321 | Northern | 880 | 2720 |
| | 322 | Southern | 1250 | 4340 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 231 | Vindhya | 710 | 2250 |
| | 232 | Central | 710 | 3310 |
| | 233 | Malwa | 1130 | 3360 |
| | 234 | South | 700 | 2430 |
| | 235 | South Western | 720 | 1610 |
| | 236 | Northern | 800 | 1800 |
| Maharashtra | 271 | Coastal | 1420 | 5450 |
| | 272 | Inland Western | 1150 | 3880 |
| | 273 | Inland Northern | 820 | 2280 |
| | 274 | Inland Central | 770 | 2490 |
| | 275 | Inland Eastern | 900 | 3120 |
| | 276 | Eastern | 820 | 1990 |

**Table 1: The values of urban cut-off points A and B ( MPCE in Rs) for each NSS region**

| State/UT | NSS Region | description | cut-off values | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A | B |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Manipur | 141 | Plains | 820 | 1530 |
| | 142 | Hills | 620 | 880 |
| Meghalaya | 171 | Meghalaya | 1000 | 2440 |
| Mizoram | 151 | Mizoram | 1280 | 2640 |
| Nagaland | 131 | Nagaland | 1280 | 2850 |
| Orissa | 211 | Coastal | 770 | 3130 |
| | 212 | Southern | 670 | 1740 |
| | 213 | Northern | 740 | 2470 |
| Punjab | 031 | Northern | 1030 | 3330 |
| | 032 | Southern | 1100 | 3910 |
| Rajasthan | 081 | Western | 960 | 2030 |
| | 082 | North-Eastern | 940 | 3090 |
| | 083 | Southern | 1150 | 2680 |
| | 084 | South Eastern | 960 | 2430 |
| | 085 | Northern | 830 | 2190 |
| Sikkim | 111 | Sikkim | 1570 | 2460 |
| Tamil Nadu | 331 | Coastal Northern | 1170 | 3560 |
| | 332 | Coastal | 990 | 2310 |
| | 333 | Southern | 860 | 2130 |
| | 334 | Inland | 910 | 2890 |
| Tripura | 161 | Tripura | 1000 | 2800 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 091 | Northern Upper Ganga Plains | 810 | 2990 |
| | 092 | Central | 750 | 3280 |
| | 093 | Eastern | 670 | 1980 |
| | 094 | Southern | 790 | 2380 |
| | 095 | Southern Upper Ganga Plains | 750 | 1990 |
| Uttarakhand | 051 | Uttarakhand | 930 | 2750 |
| West Bengal | 191 | Himalayan | 890 | 2860 |
| | 192 | Eastern Plains | 820 | 2370 |
| | 193 | Southern Plains | 1020 | 4090 |

**Table 1: The values of urban cut-off points A and B ( MPCE in Rs) for each NSS region**

| State/UT | NSS Region | description | cut-off values | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | A | B |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|  | 194 | Central Plains | 810 | 2760 |
|  | 195 | Western Plains | 930 | 3830 |
| A & N Islands | 351 | A & N Islands | 1730 | 3890 |
| Chandigarh | 041 | Chandigarh | 1810 | 7120 |
| Delhi | 071 | Delhi | 1240 | 4050 |
| Dadra & N. Haveli | 261 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1080 | 2340 |
| Daman & Diu | 251 | Daman & Diu | 890 | 2440 |
| Lakshadweep | 311 | Lakshadweep | 1340 | 3770 |
| Puducherry | 341 | Puducherry | 1210 | 3580 |

For entry in column (9), MPCE of the household in column (8) may be compared with the values of 'A' and 'B'. The criteria for MPCE codes to be entered in this column are as follows:

| **Criteria** | **MPCE code to be entered** |
|---|---|
| $MPCE > B$ | 1 |
| $A \leq MPCE \leq B$ | 2 |
| $MPCE < A$ | 3 |

 For locked household, MPCE code 2 may be given.

2.6.7 **Columns (10) – (12)**: **sampling serial number: SSS:** It may be recalled that for each of the schedules 1.0 (Type I), 1.0 (Type II) and 10, there will be three SSS. Column (10), (11) and (12) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1, 2 & 3 pertaining to all the three schedules. Each household will be tick-marked ( √ ) in one and only one of these three columns.

For rural samples, if col. (5) has code 1, a tick-mark ( √ ) will be given in column (10). Households with code 2 in col. (5) will not be tick-marked in column (10). For these households col. (6) will be considered. If entry in col. (6) is 1, a tick-mark ( √ ) will be given in column (11). Otherwise, tick-mark ( √ ) will be given in column (12).

In case of urban samples, col. (9) will be considered. If the entry in col. (9) is 1, tick-mark ( √ ) will be given in column (10). For code 2 in col. (9), tick-mark ( √ ) will be given in column (11) and column (12) will be tick-marked for code 3 in col. (9).

Then all the tick-marks will be given running serial numbers from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS 1, 2 and 3 respectively. For SSS 1 of a rural FSU/hg, highest serial number will be less than or equal to 10.

The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for both the schedules. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column headings.

2.6.8 **Shortfall and compensation:** Allocation of sample households for each SSS have been specified in Chapter one. However, there may be situation where number of households in the frame of an SSS for a particular schedule type is less than the required allocation leading to a shortfall. To maintain the total allocation of sample households at the specified level (8 for each schedule type) for any schedule, shortfall in required number of households in the frame of any second-stage stratum (SSS) will be compensated from other SSS. While making such compensation, the general principle will be to give priority to the SSS 1 and then to the SSS 2 and then SSS 3. The procedure of compensation may be implemented by following the steps described below.

**step 1**: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

**step 2**: In case of hg/ sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb, if available, for the SSS having shortfall. *Complete the step sequentially for all SSS of hg/sb 1 and thereafter for all the SSS of hg/sb 2.* If the shortfall still remains identify the SSS having shortfall and go to Step 3.

**step 3**: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order of SSS 1, SSS 2 & SSS 3 and compensate. The step may be repeated for **all** SSS having shortfall after step 2. First, SSSs of hg/sb 1 will be compensated and thereafter SSSs of hg/sb 2 will be completed sequentially.

The table given below will be useful for deciding the SSS from which the compensation is to be made.

| SSS having shortfall | priority order of SSS for compensation |
|:---:|:---:|
| 1 | 2, 3 |
| 2 | 1, 3 |
| 3 | 1, 2 |

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

step 2: Try to compensate the shortfall of SSS 2 from SSS 2 of hg/ sb 1. If the shortfall still remains in SSS 2 of hg/ sb 2,

step 3: try to compensate from SSS 1 of hg/ sb 2, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/ sb 1. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 3 of hg/ sb 2, failing which try from SSS 3 of hg/sb 1.

The resulting number of households (h) for each SSS will be entered at the top of relevant column(s) of block 5 and also in col.(6) against the relevant SSS × hg/ sb number of block 6 of schedule 0.0.

### Examples for compensation of shortfall

| Example 1 –FSU without hg/sb formation | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSS | no. of households to be surveyed | **H** | Step 1 | Step 3 | **e** |
| 1 | 2 | **5** | 2 | 1+1 | **4** |
| 2 | 4 | **2** | 2* (2) | C (SSS 1) | **2** |
| 3 | 2 | **58** | 2 | | **2** |
| total | 8 | **65** | 6 | 2 | **8** |
| shortfall | | | 2 | 0 | × |

 * indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall) ;

 C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

| Example 2 – FSU with hg formation | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hg/sb | SSS | no. of households to be surveyed | **H** | Step 1 | Step 2 | Step1 + Step2 | Step 3 | **e** |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | **1** | 1 | | 1 | | **1** |
| | 2 | 2 | **1** | 1*(1) | C(SSS2,hg2) | 1 | | **1** |
| | 3 | 1 | **98** | 1 | | 1 | | **1** |
| | total | 4 | **100** | 3 | | 3 | | **3** |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | **0** | 0*(1) | | 0*(1) | C(SSS2,hg2) | **0** |
| | 2 | 2 | **5** | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | **4** |
| | 3 | 1 | **125** | 1 | | 1 | | **1** |
| | total | 4 | **130** | | | 4 | 1 | **5** |
| 1+2 | total | 8 | **230** | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | **8** |
| | shortfall | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | × |

 * indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

 C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

| Example 3 – FSU with hg formation | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hg/sb | SSS | no. of households to be surveyed | **H** | Step 1 | Step 2 | Step1 + Step2 | Step 3 | **e** |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | **2** | 1 | | 1 | 1 | **2** |
| | 2 | 2 | **1** | 1*(1) | | 1*(1) | C(SSS1,hg1) | **1** |
| | 3 | 1 | **96** | 1 | | 1 | | **1** |
| | total | 4 | **99** | 3 | | 3 | 1 | **4** |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | **1** | 1 | | 1 | | **1** |
| | 2 | 2 | **0** | 0*(2) | | 0*(2) | C(SSS3,hg2) | **0** |
| | 3 | 1 | **100** | 1 | | 1 | 1+1 | **3** |
| | total | 4 | **101** | 2 | | 2 | 2 | **4** |
| 1+2 | total | 8 | **200** | 5 | | 5 | 3 | **8** |
| | shortfall | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | × |

\* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

**2.6.9 Columns (13) – (15): schedule 1.0 (Type 1): sample household number: SSS***:* The number of households to be selected (h) for each combination of hg/sb × SSS has been given in Chapter One. The value of 'h' may be recorded in the space provided in the column headings.

For selecting the sample households of any particular (hg/sb) × SSS by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed. Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (10)/ (11)/ (12)] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If H = h, all the households will be selected and no random number need to be drawn. Otherwise, first draw a random number, say R1, between 1 and H.  Next, draw another random number, say, R2, also between 1 and H. If R2 = R1, then reject R2 and draw a fresh R2. Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e. R1, R2, …. , R(h)] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers R1, R2, ..… , R(h) [in column (10)/(11)/(12)] will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2,..…..., h  respectively in columns (13)/ (14)/ (15). Encircle the corresponding sampling serial numbers in columns (10)/ (11)/ (12).

**2.6.10 Columns (16) – (18): schedule 1.0 (Type 2): sample household number: SSS:** Required number of sample households (h) will be drawn from each (hg/sb) × SSS. The values are to be recorded in the space under the column headings. The sample households will be selected with SRSWOR in each hg/sb × SSS. The procedure is similar to that described for schedule 1.0 (Type 1) in para 2.6.9 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 1.0 (Type 1), it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice. This modification has been

done with a view to select separate households for the two schedule types. However, if the number of households in any SSS is small, one or more sample households may be common for both the schedule types in that SSS. <u>In such cases both schedules will be canvassed in the same household.</u>

2.6.11 **Columns (19) – (21): schedule 10: sample household number: SSS:** Required number of sample households (h) will be drawn from each (hg/sb) $\times$ SSS by SRSWOR. The values of 'h' are to be recorded in the space under the column headings. The procedure for selecting the sample households is similar to that described for schedule 1.0 (Type 2) in para 2.6.9. If the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 1.0 (Type 1) or 1.0 (Type 2), it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice and also a '#' may be given to indicate that it has been replaced for Schedule 10. However, if the number of households in frame is small, one or more sample households may be common for different schedule types. *In such cases more than one schedule will be canvassed in the same household.*

2.7 **Block 5.1**: **working sheet for identifying relatively affluent households (hg 1 / 2) (rural only)**:

2.7.0.1 This block will be used for identifying the relatively affluent households in the FSU/ selected hg. This will be done by taking into account the factors generally associated with affluent households such as: ownership of motor car/ jeep/ tractor/ combine-harvester/ truck/ bus/ etc.; consumer durables like refrigerator/ washing machine etc.; ownership of large business/ highly remunerative profession/ high salaried income etc.; ownership of spacious pucca house in good condition; ownership of 7 hectares or more of cultivable land; ownership of 3.5 hectares or more of irrigated land; ownership of a good number of cattle, buffaloes and camels (10 or more in number). A household will qualify for classification as affluent if it owns any one of the items listed in cols. (4) to (6) of this block or the household has a member as doctor/ advocate etc. or a household member has a high salaried job or household has a large business, etc. or the household owns cultivable land / irrigated land / cattle, buffaloes and camels equal to or more than the limits specified above. However, in case majority of the households in the selected village/ hg satisfy some specific criterion, then it need not be considered for identification of the relatively affluent household.

2.7.0.2 At the time of listing of households in block 5, if is found that a household satisfies at least one of the criteria, it will be considered as an affluent household and will be listed in bock 5.1. In other words, the investigator will record the particulars in block 5.1 only for those households that fulfil the criteria for affluent households as described above. If the number of such households exceeds 10, the investigator will have to rank them in descending order of their affluence. For assigning the ranks when the number of affluent households <u>listed is more than 10</u>, <u>help of local knowledgeable persons</u> may be sought. Members of the panchayat, or patwari or gram sevak or local teacher of school or health personnel may be in a position to provide the information. The top ranking 10 households will constitute the frame for SSS 1. The rank assigned to the household may be indicated on the left margin of the block against the household. If the number of such households is less than or equal to 10, all of them will be included in the frame of SSS 1.  Code '1' will be given against these households in col. (5) of block 5 for each hg.

The appropriate code for the local knowledgeable person who has been consulted for assigning the rank may be recorded in the cell meant for it at the bottom of the block 5.1. The codes are:

| | |
|---|---|
| sarpanch male)……………………………….. | 1 |
| sarpanch (female)………………………….. | 2 |
| other panchayat member ………………….. | 3 |
| patwari/gram sewak ……………….……… | 4 |
| teacher……………………………………... | 5 |
| health personnel……………………………. | 6 |
| others……………………………………… | 9 |

2.7.0.3 For columns (4) to (7), the entry will be either 1 or 2. For columns (8)/ (9), the entries will be either blank or more than or equal to 7 hectares/ 3.5 hectares and these will be recorded in one place of decimal. Similarly, column (10) will have entry blank or more than or equal to 10. Entry against the item 'local knowledgeable person' will be blank if the number of affluent households listed in block 5.1 is less than 10 for a selected hamlet-group.

2.8 **Block 6**: **particulars of sampling of households**:

2.8.0 Particulars of sampling of households, separately for schedules 1.0 (Type 1 & Type 2) and 10 for each of the hg/sb 1 & 2 will be recorded in this block. If there is no hg/sb formation, entry will be made against hg/sb 1.

2.8.1 **Column (3): population**: Population as obtained by summing up the page totals of household sizes in column (4) of block 5 over all the listed households may be recorded in this column separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for schedule 1.0 (Type 1).

2.8.2 **Columns (5) to (10):  number of households**: Total number of households in the frame of all the SSS of schedule 1.0 (Type 1) will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (5) for each hg/sb. Value of 'H' for each SSS will be same for Schedules 1.0 (Type 1), 1.0 (Type 2) and 10. Number of selected households will be copied in column (6). These are to be copied from the relevant columns of block 5. References are as below:

**Schedule 1.0 (Type 1)**: Column (5) entries for SSS are same as the value of 'H' recorded in heading spaces of columns (10), (11) & (12) of block 5 for each hg/sb. Column (6) entries will be equal to the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (13), (14) & (15) for Schedule type 1 of block 5.

**Schedule 1.0 (Type 2)**: Column (6) entries will be the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (16), (17) & (18) of block 5.

**Schedule 10**: Column (8) entries will be the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (19), (20) & (21) of block 5.

Columns (7), (8) and (10) of block 6 may be filled up on the basis of survey codes given in item 18, block 1 of the respective schedules. The entries in columns (7), (8) & (10) will be the number of filled-in schedules with the survey codes 1, 2 & 3 in the corresponding schedules respectively. Total number households surveyed will be entered in column (9). It may be seen that (i) column (9) = column (7) + column (8) and (ii) column (10) = column (6) - column (9).

2.8.3 **Column(11): number of households replaced**: Total number of households for schedule 1.0 (Type 2) replaced (being already selected for schedule 1.0, Type 1) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for schedule 1.0, Type 2. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (10), (11) & (12) of block 5 for each hg/sb. Entry against 'all' will be sum of all SSS for hg/sb 1 & 2. Similarly, total number of households replaced for Schedule 10 (being already selected either for Schedule 1.0, Type 1 or Schedule 1.0, Type 2) may be recorded against the different rows for Schedule 10. Entries will be the number of double circles along with '#' in columns (10), (11) & (12) of block 5 for each hg/sb.

Entry against 'all' will be sum of SSS 1 – 3 for hg/ sb 1 & 2 for each schedule type.

2.9 **Block 7**: **distance of the village to the nearest facility, availability of some amenities and participation in MGNREG work**:

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

2.9.0.2 If a facility is available in general to the residents of an FSU, it will be considered as a facility. The required information has to be obtained by contacting the village officials and/ or other knowledgeable person(s). In case they are not aware of the existence of a particular facility, the nearest Block Development Officer or other related agencies may be contacted for collection of the relevant information.

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

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

2.9.1 **Items 1- 23 and 24(b): Column (3): distance (in code)**:

Distance in terms of code will be entered in this column against items 1 to 23 and also for 24 (b). Distance from the nearest facility available to the villagers will be considered. The distance will be measured from the geographical centre of the village irrespective of whether hamlet-groups have been formed or not. However, if a particular facility is available within the village, the distance code will always be 1 irrespective of its distance from the centre of the village. One of the codes 2 or 3 will be applicable when the facility is available at a place outside the village. If a facility is available at two different places, the distance of the nearest place will be considered for recording the distance code. In this connection, it may be noted that if at a particular location, more than one facility is available in a combined form and if that location is the nearest one to the village in respect of all the facilities under consideration, then the distance code of that location is to be recorded against all the

facilities. For example if the nearest secondary school also provides primary education and the nearest primary school is farther away than the secondary school then the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded for the primary school also. The codes for distances are:

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

Most of the items listed in the block are self-explanatory. However, some of the terms are explained below.

2.9.1.1 **Items 1- 3:** These items are self – explanatory.

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

2.9.1.3 **Item 5: school having primary level classes**: Generally, up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education. This item will cover institutions providing such educational facilities.

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

2.9.1.5 **Item 7: higher secondary school/ junior college**: Higher secondary school provides education up to 10+2 standard. In some places it is also known as junior college. Institutions providing education up to 10+2 standard will be covered under this item.

2.9.1.6 **Item 8: health sub-centre/ dispensary:** A health sub-centre is the most peripheral contact point in the primary health care system. It covers around 5,000 populations in plain area and 3,000 populations in hilly/ tribal area. It is run by government and located in the rural area. It is manned by two multi-purpose health workers – one male and one female. A sub-centre usually does not have facilities for treatment as in-patients. Dispensary is the consulting place/ chamber which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients.

2.9.1.7 **Item 9: primary health centre:** Primary health centre (PHC) is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other paramedical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out–patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 sub-centres and serves about 30,000 populations in plain area and 20,000 populations in hilly/ tribal area.

2.9.1.8 **Item 10: community health centre:** Community Health Centres (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.

2.9.1.9 **Item 11: government hospital:** Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospital run by the central/ state government or local bodies like municipalities will be covered under this item.

2.9.1.10 **Item 12: AYUSH unit:** AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Center/ unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH as detailed in Para 1.8.45.1 in Chapter one.

2.9.1.11 **Item 13 : private clinic/ doctor**: Private clinic is the consulting place/ chamber of private doctors. Doctors are those having degrees/ diploma in medicine and also registration from recognised universities/ institutions deemed to be universities. These doctors may follow any of the systems – allopathic, homeopathy, ayurvedic, unani.

2.9.1.12 **Item 14: medicine shop:** A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, will be considered as a medicine shop.

2.9.1.13 **Item 15: anganwadi centre (ICDS):** The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is the primary government programme providing health and nutrition services for children under age 6, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

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

2.9.1.15 **Item 17: fair price shop**: Fair price shop is the shop, which sells some essential commodities at subsidised rate. This may be owned by the government, local self-government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operative(s) or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc.

2.9.1.16 **Item 18: cooperative credit society:** Co-operative credit society is a society that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons (members of the society) for the benefit of the members. The funds are raised through contributions/ investments by the members and the profits are shared by the members. Cooperative banks will also be considered here.

2.9.1.17 **Item 19: commercial bank:** This includes all nationalised banks including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. All other scheduled and non-scheduled banks, other than co-operative banks, should also be considered here.

2.9.1.18 **Item 20: PCO:** Distance of the facility which is nearest to the village among telegraph office/ pubic call office (PCO)/ e-mail centre will be recorded in this item in code. A public call office or e-mail centre will refer to a place accessible to the villagers with or without payment of fee. E-mail is the electronic mail, which is sent through network (internet) from one place to another.

2.9.1.19 **Item 21: veterinary hospital/ dispensary**: A veterinary hospital/ dispensary has provision for the treatment of animals.

2.9.1.20 **Item 22: fertiliser/ pesticide shop**: Fertiliser/ pesticide shop is one which sells fertiliser and / or pesticide.

2.9.1.21 **Item 23: agricultural produce market/rural primary market**: This category would include periodical markets regulated/linked to regulated markets and markets owned by local bodies i.e. panchayats in the rural areas popularly called haats, painths, and shandies etc.

### 2.9.2 **Items 24 - 26: Column (3): availability of amenities (code)**:

2.9.2.1 **Item 24(a): drinking water: major source (code):** Major source of water used for drinking by the residents of the village may be identified and recorded in codes here. 'Bottled water' means packaged drinking water obtained through sealed bottles, jars or pouches. These are the items supplied through market. The codes are:

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

2.9.2.2 **Item 24(b): drinking water: distance (code)**: Major source of drinking water may be situated within or outside the village. If it is within the village, code 1 may be entered. Otherwise code 2 or 3 may be recorded depending on the distance of the major source.

2.9.2.3 **Item 25: type of drainage arrangement (code):** The information may be recorded in codes. The codes are:

| type of drainage | code |
|---|---|
| underground | 1 |
| covered pucca | 2 |
| open pucca | 3 |
| open katcha | 4 |
| no drainage | 5 |

2.9.2.4 **Item 26: electricity connection (code)**: The information is to be recorded in code. The codes are:

| availability of electricity connection | code |
|---|---|
| yes: | |
|     percentage (P) of households connected: | |
|     $P < 25\%$ | 1 |
|     $25\% \leq P < 50\%$ | 2 |
|     $P \geq 50\%$ | 3 |
| no: | 4 |

If no household is using electricity, code will be 4.

### 2.9.3 **Item 27: whether the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days:** It may be enquired if the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days. Status of participation will be recorded, participation need not be within the village, it may be in any

neighbouring villages also. If the answer is yes then code 1 may be recorded, otherwise code 2 may be entered.

2.9.4 **Item 28: informant code:** The information in block 7 is to be collected from one or more knowledgeable person(s) of the village. The source of such information collected is to be reported in this item. In case there is more than one source then the code will relate to the informant from whom maximum information has been collected. The codes are:

| | |
|---|---|
| sarpanch male)…………………………….. | 1 |
| sarpanch (female)………………………….. | 2 |
| other panchayat member …………………. | 3 |
| patwari/gram sewak ………………………. | 4 |
| teacher…………………………………….... | 5 |
| health personnel…………………………… | 6 |
| others……………………………………… | 9 |

2.10 **Block 8**: **remarks by investigator/asst. superintending officer**: The investigator/ Asst. superintending officer may give remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

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

2.12 **Substitution of sample households**: If a sample household of a particular schedule type cannot be surveyed due to some reason or the other, it will be substituted by the next one having higher sampling serial number (provided not already selected) of the same SSS. The substitute for the one having last sampling serial number of an SSS will be the one having smallest sampling serial number within the same SSS. If the substituted household becomes a casualty, *it will be substituted by another in the same manner. If this household also turns out to be a casualty, further substitute need not be taken. However, it must be ensured that for each schedule type (i.e. Schedules 1.0 (Type 1), schedule 1.0 (Type 2), schedule 10), a minimum of one sample household is always surveyed for each SSS if H>0 and for each hg/ sb. Substitution may be attempted more than twice in a few cases to adhere to this restriction.* In such cases, the fact has to be recorded in the remarks block (blocks 8 & 9).

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

2.13 **Random numbers**: A table of random numbers is supplied to each investigator. The n – th column of the table will be consulted in the case of the central sample and (n + 1) th column in the case of the state sample, where n is the last two digits of the serial number of the sample FSU. When n = 00, it will be taken as 100. The number of digits to be used will be the same as that of the highest number of the range within which the random number is to be selected. However, if random number is required to be drawn between 1 and 10 or between 1 and 100, only one or two digit random numbers may be used, as the cases may be, where random number '0' will stand for '10' and random number '00' for '100'.

The first random number will be used for hamlet-group/ sub-block selection whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection of households in the order: (i) for hg/ sb 1 –

households for three SSS of schedule 1.0 (Type 1), households for three SSS of schedule 1.0 (Type 2), households for three SSS of schedule 10 and then (ii) for hg/ sb 2 – households for three SSS of schedule 1.0 (Type 1), households for three SSS of schedule 1.0 (Type 2), households for three SSS of schedule 10. If the particular column of random numbers is exhausted in the process, next column may be used. Similarly, if all the columns of the random number table are exhausted, then the first column will be used.

2.14 **Substitution of sample FSU:**

(a) If a sample FSU cannot be surveyed due to say, it being not uniquely identifiable or traceable, not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted.  All such cases will be referred to:

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

A copy of the letter may be given to:

> The Director (Coordination), SDRD, NSSO
> Mahalanobis Bhawan
> 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
> e-mail address: **sdrd@cal2.vsnl.net.in**
> fax: 033-25776439

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

**All efforts must be made to ensure that at least one FSU is always surveyed from each stratum/ sub-stratum for each sub-sample so as to prevent occurrences of void strata.**

(b) If a sample FSU is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, or it is treated as a "zero-case", it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a valid sample and blank schedule 0.0 with only blocks 0, 1, 2, 8 and 9 filled in will be submitted in such cases.  The word/ words 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE', as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.  However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern States where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place.  In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

(c) If a sample village is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification or by Census authorities after Census 2001 and if it is covered in the urban frame used for selection of FSUs, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case. However, if it is not covered in the urban frame of FSUs, it is to be surveyed as per the rural programme. In such cases, however, if the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted. If only a part of the village has been merged in the town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per rural programme even in this situation. *It is suggested* to write to SDRD before treating any sample as a zero case.

(d) *It is important* to note that a listing schedule 0.0 has to be submitted for every sample FSU irrespective of whether it is surveyed/ substituted (including uninhabited and zero cases) or a casualty.

2.15 **Repetition of FSUs**: If a sample FSU is repeated in the sample list, *it will be surveyed as many times as it has been selected.* The procedures to be followed in respective cases are described below:

2.15.1 **Repetition within state or central sample FSUs**:

**Case (a):  without hamlet-group/ sub-block formation**:  If repetition is in the *same sub-round*, listing is to be done only once. The listing schedule will be copied with the identification particulars changed to those of the serial number against which it is found repeated. (The items that may change are only these:  serial number and sub-sample). The sample households will be selected afresh. However, if any household already selected is selected again, it is to be substituted. If the required number of fresh households (i.e. not selected in the first occasion) is not available in the frame as a result of which some households are reselected in the second/ subsequent occasion, entries in various blocks for such household may be copied. If, however, repetition of the FSU takes place in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh listing and sample selection.

**Case (b): With hamlet-group/ sub-block formation**:  If repetition is in the *same sub-round*, the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed during the first occasion will be used for all subsequent repetitions. However, on the second and subsequent occasions, the survey will be conducted in the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks selected afresh. Of course, sample hg/ sb number '1' will remain the same. For the selection of households, the usual procedure as suggested in case (a) may be followed. If, however, repetition of the FSU takes place in a *different sub-round*, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh listing and sample selection.

**An example showing selection of households in Block 5 for a rural FSU without hg formation**

[5] **list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb  1 / 2̶)***

| house number | household serial number | household size | relatively affluent household (yes – 1, no – 2) | principal earning from non-agrl activity (yes – 1, no – 2) | sampling serial number@ SSS 1 (H=10) | SSS 2 (H=16) | SSS 3 (H=24) | Schedule 1.0 (Type 1) SSS 1 (h=2) | SSS 2 (h=4) | SSS 3 (h=2) | Schedule 1.0 (Type 2) SSS 1 (h=2) | SSS 2 (h=4) | SSS 3 (h=2) | Schedule 10 SSS 1 (h=2) | SSS 2 (h=4) | SSS 3 (h=2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| 12 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | √1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 13/1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | √1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | √2 | | | | | | | | | |
| – | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | (√2) | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 15B | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | (√1) | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | √3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | (√4) | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 16 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | √3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | (√2) | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | (√3) | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 19 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | √5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | (√4) | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 | √4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | Temple | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22/3 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | (√6) | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| 23 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 2 | √5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | (√6) | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| (2) | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ((√7)) | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 25 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | (√7) | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| 26 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | (√5) | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| 27 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | √8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | √6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | (√9) | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 30 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | (√7) | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| 31 | 24 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | √10 | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) | 25 | 3 | 1 | 2 | √8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) | 26 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | (√8) | | | | | | | | | 3 | |

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| random nos | | | random nos | | | random nos | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 9 |
| 6 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 4 |
| | 9 | | | 7 | | | 8 | |
| | 13 | | | 11 | | | 2 | |

**An example showing selection of households in Block 5 for a rural FSU without hg formation**

**[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)\***

| | | | rural only | | sampling serial number@ | | | sample household number | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Schedule 1.0 (Type 1) | | | Schedule 1.0 (Type 2) | | | Schedule 10 | | |
| house number | household serial number | household size | relatively affluent household (yes – 1, no – 2) | principal earning from non-agrl activity (yes – 1, no – 2) | SSS 1 | SSS 2 | SSS 3 | SSS 1 | SSS 2 | SSS 3 | SSS 1 | SSS 2 | SSS 3 | SSS 1 | SSS 2 | SSS 3 |
| | | | | | H=10 | H=16 | H=24 | h=2 | h=4 | h=2 | h=2 | h=4 | h=2 | h=2 | h=4 | h=2 |
| (1) | (2) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| 32 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | √11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | (√9) | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 29 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | (√12) | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 35 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | √13 | | | | | | | | | |
| 35A/1 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 1 | (√9) | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 35A/2 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | √10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35A/2 | 33 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | √14 | | | | | | | | | |
| 35A/3 | 34 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | √15 | | | | | | | | | |
| 36A | 35 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | √16 | | | | | | | | | |
| 36B | 36 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | (√11) | | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| 42 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 2 | √10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | (√12) | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 39 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | √17 | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | (√13) | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 46A | 41 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | √18 | | | | | | | | | |
| 47A | 42 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | (√19) | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 48 | 43 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | √20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 44 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | ((√14))# | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 50 | 45 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | √21 | | | | | | | | | |
| 51/1 | 46 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | (√15) | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 51/2 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | √22 | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 48 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | ((√16))# | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 54 | 49 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | √23 | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 50 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | √24 | | | | | | | | | |

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| rural | | | |
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| col. 5 | col. 6 | | SSS |
| 1 | 1 / 2 | → | 1 |
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| 2 | 2 | → | 3 |

**Frequently asked questions and their replies: Schedule 0.0**

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | 5 | general | | listing of households | Old age persons deserted by their children and staying in Old Age Home on payment. Whether they should be listed? | Yes. However, if they are deserted by children and living in destitute home like orphans they will not be listed. |
| 2. | 5 | general | | listing of households | Part of the village is urbanized and part is rural. Whether only rural part is to be covered. | Urban part of village is to be excluded provided urban part is used in UFS for selection of urban sample. Otherwise whole village is to be surveyed as rural sample. |
| 3. | 5 | general | | listing of households | At the time of listing it is observed that the dwelling is locked and household left since last 8 months. Whether it is to be treated as locked or vacant? | It will be treated as vacant. |
| 4. | 5 | general | | listing of households | If two brothers are living together in a hostel in a single room, pooling their income, will they be regarded as single household? | Yes, they will be considered a single household, as they pool their income for spending**.** Refer to para 1.8.3 (i). |
| 5. | 5 | general | | listing of households | A household has paying guests and 10 people are staying there and taking food from the same kitchen. Whether all members constitute a single household or each member is a single member household? | It is more like a mess or hostel. Each member may be treated as single member household. |
| 6. | 5 | general | | listing of households | Whether to list a monk who is appointed on salary basis to teach the students studying in a monastery. | Monks staying in monastery are excluded from the coverage of the survey. |
| 7. | 5 | general | | listing of households | When catholic institutions are listed, the students studying there to become priests or nuns and also residing there, will they come in the listing? | Students staying in ashramas/ hostels will be listed. |
| 8. | 5 | general | | listing of households | Whether citizens having dual citizenship are to be listed? | If their usual residences are outside the country, they should not be listed. |
| 9. | 5 | general | | listing of households | A married daughter is staying with her parents for more than 6 months. Will she be considered as a member of the parent household? | Yes |

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 10. | 5 | general | | listing of households | A truck driver stays away from home for more than six months continuously or otherwise during the reference year. Will he be listed as a normal household member? | No, he will not be listed. |
| 11. | 5 | general | | listing of households | Due to drought condition some of the household members temporarily go out of the village/town in search of employment. If such members are listed, it is difficult to get the information at the time of detail enquiry. Whether such members are to be excluded? | Members temporarily staying away for less than six months are to be included. If selected for detail enquiry all efforts should be made to get the information of the particular person. |
| 12. | 5 | general | | listing of households | Whether block 5 and block 5.1 will be filled in simultaneously? | Yes. At the time of listing if it is found that a household possesses at least one of the items listed in block 5.1, it will be considered affluent and it will be also listed in block 5.1. |
| 13. | 1 | 14&15 | - | approx. present population | If there is wide variation in population for items 14 &15 what is to be recorded in item 15. | Report the approximate present population with remarks. Refer to para 2.1.4. |
| 14. | 4.1 | - | 2 | hamlet group formation | For a big village with no natural hamlets, whether the entire village has to be divided into smaller hamlets and reported in Block 4.1? | Yes. Hamlets will be formed by artificially dividing the village area suitably and they will be listed in block 4.1. Refer to para 2.0.3.1. |
| 15. | 4.1 | - | 1 | hamlet group formation | Can the number of hamlets listed in block 4.1 be less than the number of hamlet groups? | No. However, number of natural hamlets can be less than number of hamlet groups if the population of natural hamlet is very high. |
| 16. | 5 | - | 6 | Principal earning | A household uses own agriculture product to run non-agricultural activity. In this case how to classify the household? | The household will be classified according to the earning from agriculture and non-agricultural activities, irrespective of the source of inputs used for non agricultural production. |

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|--------|-------|------|------|---------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 17. | 5 | - | 6 | SSS formation | In a household major income comes from pension/ remittance. Whether this can be considered as earning from non-agricultural activity for this column? | No, code 2 will be given for this household as it is not considered as an economic activity. |
| 18. | 5 | - | 7 | average monthly consumer expenditure for household | Whether all expenditure during the reference year like marriage etc. should also be considered for determining average monthly total consumer expenditure for the household? | Yes, all expenditures during the reference year should be taken. Refer to para 2.6.6.1. |
| 19. | 5 | - | 16-21 | sample household no. | In case of replacement of households in columns 16-21, what shall be the sample household number of the household selected after replacement? | The sample household number of the originally selected household will be the sample household number of the household selected after replacement. |
| 20. | 5 | - | 16-21 | repetition of sample household | If the total no. of household is less than or equal to 24 in the FSU, the repetition of households for canvassing Sch.1.0 (type-1) & (type-2) and Sch.10 will be allowed or not? | Yes, in this case, repetition of households for canvassing the schedule is allowed. In that case, schedule 1.0 (type 1) will be canvassed first. Then block 5.2 and block 13 of schedule 1.0 (type 2) will only be canvassed. It is to be kept in mind that the information of block 5.2 of schedule 1.0 (type 2) will have 7- days' reference period and this information to be collected independently regardless of block 5.2 of schedule 1.0 (type 1). Then Schedule 10 may be taken up and worksheet need not be canvassed. Now, those parts which were not directly canvassed i.e, all parts except block 5.2 and 13 of schedule 1.0 (type 2) and worksheet of schedule 10, may be filled in from the corresponding information available in schedule 1.0 (type1). |

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|--------|-------|------|------|---------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 21. | 5 | - | 16-21 | selection of sample household | Sample FSU without sub block formation: SSS-1 is having 4 households only. Two households are selected for schedule 1.0, (type 1) out of 4 households.<br><br>a)   Whether remaining non-selected households are allotted to schedule 1.0, (type 2) without using random number or to use random number?<br><br>b) For schedule 10, no household is separately available; then how to select two households - by random or first two by preference.<br><br>c) The households selected for schedule10, which are already encircled for schedule 1.0 (type 1 or 2), then it is again encircled for schedule 10 or not. | a)   Remaining non-selected households may be allocated.<br><br>b) By using random number table.<br><br>c) No, not to be encircled twice, because they are not replaced households. |
| 22. | 5.1 | general | | frame of SSS1 | In case no hamlet group or sub-block is formed, whether 20 affluent households will constitute the frame for SSS1. | If there is hamlet group/sub-block formation, 10 affluent households will constitute the frame for SSS1 in each of the hamlet group/sub-block. If there is no hamlet group/sub-block formation, then also 10 affluent households will constitute the frame for SSS1. |
| 23. | 5.1 | general | | relatively affluent household | If a household has entry of code 1 in more than one of the columns 4 to 7, whether the count of such codes shall form the basis for determining relatively affluent households? | In case a household has got code 1 in more than one of the columns 4 to 7, the count of such codes should not be the determining criteria for considering relatively affluent households. Investigator may consult local knowledgeable persons to choose top 10 affluent households. |
| 24. | 5.1 | general | | relatively affluent household | In a selected village majority of the households were found to be possessing items for column 4 to 6. How they are to be judged as relatively affluent households? | If majority of the households in the selected village/ hg satisfy criteria of affluency, then it need not be considered for identification of the relatively affluent household. |

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 25. | 5.1 | general | | relatively affluent household | A household owned some durable goods by hire purchase or got as gift. Will it be treated as relatively affluent household? | Yes, household will be treated as relatively affluent household if it owns any of the specified items by gift/hire-purchase. |
| 26. | 5.1 | general | | relatively affluent household | In a village no household satisfies any criteria of block 5.1. However, some households are having motor cycles (two wheelers), whether this can be considered as criterion for affluence? | No, households having motor cycle will not be considered as affluent. |
| 27. | 5.1 | general | | relatively affluent household | If for a particular FSU, there is no household that satisfies any of the criteria mentioned in columns 4-10 in block 5.1, then how affluent class will be identified? | In that case SSS1 will be void. |
| 28. | 5.1 | - | 4 | relatively affluent household | Whether a household owning a car, which is not in a running condition, would be considered for determining the affluent household? | Yes, it will be considered for determining affluent household provided it has not reached its scrap value. |
| 29. | 5.1 | - | 4-6 | relatively affluent household | In Kerala it is usually found that for items 4-6, the owner is employed in the Gulf or elsewhere in the country and is not a member of the household, but his family is having owner like possession for the items in 4 to 6.<br><br>(a) Whether owner like possession of the said items can be considered for positive entries for the household?<br><br>(b) What happens if the actual owner, elsewhere in the country gets surveyed and claims ownership of the said items? | (a) Such family residing in the country will be treated as owners.<br><br>(b) He will not be treated as owner for the purposes of identifying affluent households. |
| 30. | 5.1 | - | 7 | relatively affluent household | Can Doctors/ Advocates having very low income be treated as affluent households? | Yes. |
| 31. | 5.1 | - | 7 | relatively affluent household | To ascertain a high salaried person whether salary for more than one household member will be | High salary relates to individual household member only. |

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|--------|-------|------|------|---------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| | | | | | clubbed? | |
| 32. | 5.1 | - | 7 | relatively affluent household | Should the households with large business to be considered as affluent households? | Yes. |
| 33. | 5.1 | - | 8 | relatively affluent household | Two or more households are jointly found to have owner like possessions of cultivable land more than 7 hectares. It is their non- partitioned property. On partition the property is likely to be reduced below 7 hectares. Whether it can be included as an affluent household under block 5.1 column 8, where other households also have a share/ right to this property? | Household may not be considered as affluent in this case. |
| 34. | 5.1 | - | 8 | relatively affluent household | A household acquired leased-in land of more than 7 hectors and cultivating the same. Will the household be considered as affluent? | No. The household should own the land. |
| 35. | 5.1 | - | 10 | relatively affluent household | A household has large number of goats/ sheep/ pigs etc. Is the household to be treated as affluent household? | The household will not be treated as affluent as only cattle, buffaloes & camels are to be considered. |
| 36. | 5.1 | - | 10 | relatively affluent household | Adult buffaloes are only to be considered or young ones are also to be counted? | All will be considered. |
| 37. | 5.1 | - | 10 | relatively affluent household | A rural household has one elephant and two horses, but do not fulfill any other affluent criteria. Will that household be treated as affluent? | No. |
| 38. | 5.1 | - | 10 | relatively affluent household | A household owns a good nos. of pigs (i.e. 10 or more), whether this household will be treated as affluent household? | No. |
| 39. | 7 | 2 | 3 | village facility | Whether a bus stop designated as request bus stop will be considered against this item? | Yes. |
| 40. | 7 | 9 | 3 | village facility | In some PHC/dispensary there are no doctors and medicine is also not available. | Irrespective of the presence of doctor or availability of medicine the relevant distance code will be given. |

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 41. | 7 | 13 | 3 | village facility | In a village, grocery shops are also selling medicine without registration. Will that village be considered as having a medicine shop? | It will not be considered as having the facility |
| 42. | 7 | 13 | 3 | village facility | In a village there is no allopathic medicine shop. Only herbal medicines are selling from the dwelling and this facility is availed by the villagers. Will that village be considered as having a medicine shop? | It will not be considered as having medicine shop. |
| 43. | 7 | 19 | 3 | village facility | As per Volume II, the item description is PCO, but as per Volume I it includes telegram office, email centres also. What is the exact coverage for this item? | The description in item 20 (para. 2.9.1.18) of Volume I for the item coverage of this item may be followed. |
| 44. | 7 | 19 | 3 | village facility | Will telephone with coin inserting facility be considered as PCO? | Yes, it will be considered. |
| 45. | 7 | 24 | 3 | village facility | Major source of drinking water is available from a pond of a neighbouring village. What code is to be recorded here? | Code 06 or 07 may be given as per the status (reserved for drinking or other tank/pond) of the pond. The distance code will be 2 or 3. |
| 46. | 7 | 24 | 3 | village facility | Whether tap water collected and stored in bottles by the hhs will be considered as bottled water? | No. it will be treated as tap water (code :02) |
| 47. | 7 | 25 | 3 | village facility | If there are different types of drainage arrangement in different parts of the sample village, say somewhere – covered pucca, somewhere open pucca and somewhere open cuttcha, then which code will be applicable ? | Type of drainage which covers major area will be considered and appropriate code will be entered. |
| 48. | 7 | 25 | 3 | village facility | If the majority of the households uses open pucca drainage although there is a facility of underground drainage in the village which connect village canal to the main canal. What code to be given for type of drainage arrangement? | Code-1 may be given as this facility is available in the village. |

| sl. no | block | item | col. | subject | query | reply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 49. | 7 | 26 | 3 | village facility | In case most of the electricity connections used by the villagers are unauthorised/ illegal, whether they will be considered as having electricity connection? | Yes, since the facility is being availed by the villagers it will be considered. |
| 50. | 7 | 27 | 3 | participation in MGNREGA | Whether participation in MGNREG work by the villagers of the selected FSU is limited to the selected village only? | No, participation in MGNREG work by villagers of the selected FSU in any neighbouring villages may also be considered. |
| 51. | 7 | 27 | 3 | Participation in MGNREGA | A person residing in the sample village had participated in MGNREG programme at his last usual place of residence. No other villager has participated in MGNREG work. What will be the entry in this item for the village? | Code 2 will be given for the village, as the person has not participated in MGNREG work as a villager of this particular village. |