

## SCHEDULE 1.0 : HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

### INTRODUCTION

4.0.1 In accordance with the programme of quinquennial surveys on Consumer Expenditure and Employment adopted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) since 1972-73, the fifth quinquennial survey on household consumer expenditure will be carried out during July-June 1994. The fourth quinquennial survey on household consumer expenditure was carried out in the NSS 43rd round (July 1987-June 1988). From the 42nd round (1986-87) the consumer expenditure survey is being carried out in every round of NSS on an annual basis with a relatively smaller sample (2 households per village/block) to provide data on the subject during the intervening period between two successive quinquennial rounds. The seventh survey of the annual series is being carried out during January-June 1993 (NSS 49th round). It may be mentioned here that from the 45th round the subject coverage of the annual schedule has been expanded to include some educational, demographic and activity particulars (relating to employment and unemployment) of each member of the sample households.

4.0.2 The present survey, like the previous quinquennial rounds, will cover the entire population of the rural and urban areas of the country. Detailed information on the expenditure incurred by the sample household for the purpose of domestic consumption is to be collected for the 30 days and for some blocks 365 days preceding the date of survey. No account will, however, be taken of any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households. According to the recommendations of the Group set up for the purpose of finalizing the 50th round survey design, the schedule canvassed in the earlier enquiry has undergone some modifications which are indicated in the appropriate places in the instruction.

4.0.3 Beginning from the 43rd round survey a three-digit code system for identification of each item of consumer expenditure was in use; the digit in the hundreds place indicates broad division of items; the hundred and tens places together specify groups of items and all the three digits together indicate a particular item. In the system of code in structure introduced here in item code ending with '8' represents 'others', that is, any item belonging to the particular group but not listed separately. Similarly, a code with '9' in the unit place would be identified as a sub-total item.

### DETAILS OF SCHEDULES

#### 4.0.4 BLOCK 0 : Descriptive identification of sample household:

This block is meant for recording the broad identification particulars of the sample household and the name of the sample village/block to which the household belongs. All the items of this block are self-explanatory. The first four items and the sixth item are to be copied from the listing schedule 0.1 or 0.2 depending upon the sector[Rural/urban] to which the household belongs. When sample household resides in rural areas a 'x' mark is to be recorded against the sixth item. Similarly, if the household belongs to urban sample, 'x' is to be recorded against the fourth and fifth item. For sample villages with hamlet-group selection, the name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against the item 'hamlet name'. For the sample

village with no hamlet-group selection, a 'x' may be recorded against this item. Name of the person providing the major part of the information in respect of the particular schedule is to be recorded against the last item 'name of informant'.

4.1.0 Block 1 : Identification of sample household : The identification particulars of the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs are to be recorded against items 1 to 11 of this block. The entries against items 1 and 2 are reprinted in the schedule. Items 3 to 11 are to be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of schedule 0.1 for the rural households and of schedule 0.2 for the urban households.

4.1.1 Item 12 : Second stage stratum no. : The second-stage stratum to which the sample household belongs can be obtained from cols. (7) to (14) of block 9 of schedule 0.1 for the rural sample and from cols. (8) to (16) of block 3 of schedule 0.2 for urban sample. The entry against this item will, therefore, be made by referring to the entries in relevant columns of the corresponding listing schedules.

4.1.2 Item 13 : Sample household no. : This is the same as the order of selection of the sample household and will be copied from cols.(15) or (16) of block 9 of schedule 0.1 according as the rural sample household belongs to second-stage stratum 1 or 2 respectively. Similarly, for the urban sample households, it will be copied from cols. (17) or (18) of block 8 of schedule 0.2 according as the sample household belongs to second-stage stratum 1 or 2 respectively.

4.1.3 Item 14 : Survey sequence : The information as to which of two schedules is canvassed first will be recorded in terms of 2 codes against this item. Code 1 will be recorded if this schedule i.e. schedule 1.0, is canvassed first, otherwise code 2 will be recorded. For this purpose, filling in of the major part of the schedule will be considered as 'canvassing' of the schedule.

4.1.4 Item 15 : Informant's relation to head : The relation of the principal informant to the head of the household is recorded in terms of codes against this item. the relevant codes are :

head of the household .....	1
other member of the household .....	2
others .....	9

4.1.5 Item 16 : Response code : The entry against this item is to be made after collecting all the required information for all the items in the schedule. The entry will be in code on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding overall quality of response of the informant and the informant's perception about the schedule. The codes are informant :

Co-operative and not busy :

capable .....	1
not capable .....	2
co-operative but busy .....	3
reluctant :	

schedule too long .....	4
fatigue due to responses given for schedule 10 .....	5
other reasons .....	6
others .....	9

4.1.6 Item 17 : Survey code : The item is meant for recording whether the originally selected household or a substitute household has been surveyed or no household could be surveyed. The entries will be made in terms of codes. Code 1 will be recorded when originally selected household is surveyed and code 2 is recorded when a substitute household is surveyed. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute household could be surveyed, i.e. if the sample household is a casualty, code 3 will be recorded. In case of a casualty, only block 0-2 are to filled in and the word 'CASUALTY' is to be written in block capitals on the top of the front page of the schedule.

4.1.7 Item 18 : Reason for substitution of original household:

If the originally selected household could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for the one originally selected becoming a casualty will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are as given below :

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

4.2.0 Block 2 : Particulars of field operations : The particulars of field operations, viz. the name of the officials involved, dates of survey inspection, scrutiny etc. will be recorded in this block. the boxes provided against item 1 (ii) in each of the cols.(3) to (6) are to be used for recording codes assigned to each of the field officials involved.

4.3.1 Block 3.1 : Household characteristics : Household characteristics which have a bearing on the data being collected in the subsequent blocks are first collected and recorded in this block. These included information on items like household industry-occupation, household type, social group, land possessed and cultivated, any hired labour etc. these are described in detail below :

4.3.1.1 Item 1 : size : The size of the household i.e. the total number of members normally residing together in the household surveyed will be entries here. the criteria for identifying a group of persons who constitute a household are explained in section 2 (see definitions for sch. o.1). The number recorded here will be exactly equal to the number of members who will be listed in block 4, and, therefore, will be the same as the last serial number recorded in col.(1) of block 4.

4.3.1.2 Item 3 : Principal industry-occupation : The description of the principal household industry occupation will be recorded in the space provided along with the item description. The right hand side of item 2 has been divided into two lines. The appropriate three digit industry code of the NIC 1987 will be recorded in the first line and the relevant occupation family of the NCO 1968 will be entered in the second line.

4.3.1.3 To determine the principal household industry-occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the gainful occupations pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their starving and taking food in the household are considered its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity. Out of the occupations listed, that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that the household occupation, thus determined as the principal one, may be pursued in different industries by one or more members of the household. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched, the maximum earnings, should be considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two different occupations or industry occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry-occupation of the senior most among the participating members.

4.3.1.4 Item 3 : type : At the listing stage, for the rural areas, All the households are assigned means of livelihood codes 1, 2 or 9 in col.5 of block 10 (sch. 0.1) according to whether their means of livelihood categorize them as (i) households self-employed in non-agriculture, (ii) rural labour households or (iii) other households. But at the time of detailed enquiry (i.e. when schedules 10 and 1.0 will be canvassed in the sample households), each of the sample households will be assigned a 'type code'. For the rural sector, out of the following five different type codes, the one appropriate for the sample households will be chosen :

self-employed in non-agriculture .....	1
agricultural labour .....	2
other labour .....	3
self-employed in agriculture .....	4
others .....	5

The household assigned means of livelihood code 1 in schedule 0.1 will be assigned the household type 'self-employed in non-agriculture' code 1 will be recorded against item 3 of block 3.1.

The household listed as rural labour households in schedule 0.1 i.e. those assigned means of livelihood code 2 will be further classified into two groups-'agricultural labour' households and 'other labour' households. The 'agricultural labour' households will be those which earned 50% or more their total income (from gainful occupations) during the last 365 days from wage-paid manual labour in agriculture (see para 4.3.1.5) and for such households, type code 2 will be recorded against this item. The remaining households will be categorized as 'other labour' house-

holds; for them code 3 will be recorded. The households assigned the means of livelihood code 9 in schedule 0.1, will be further regrouped into households 'self-employed in agriculture and 'others' households. Households 'self-employed in agriculture' will be those which earned 50% or more of their total income from self-employment in agricultural occupations during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey and for such households code 4 will be recorded against this item. The remaining households will be grouped as 'other' households and for them code 9 will be recorded. Thus, the selected rural households will be grouped into five different household types for re-recording the relevant household type code against item 3 of this block. At the time of the detailed enquiry, the means of livelihood code assigned at the listing stage will be verified and the code assigned at that time will be corrected, if found wrong. But no substitution of household is to be made in such cases.

4.3.1.5 A person will be treated as wage-paid manual labourer in agriculture or in other words, agricultural labourer, if he/she follows one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a labourer on hire, whether paid wholly in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind :

- (a) farming including cultivation and tillage of the soil, etc.
- (b) dairy farming,
- (c) production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any horticultural commodity,
- (d) raising of livestock, bees or poultry and
- (e) any practice performed on a farm incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including any forestry or timbering operations and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm production).

It may be noted that wage-paid manual labour in 'fisheries; is excluded from the purview of the category 'agricultural labour'. Further, carriage for transportation will refer only to the first stage of the transportation from farm to the first place of disposal.

4.3.1.6 As regards the urban households, for recording the appropriate 'type' codes, the 'means of livestock' codes (as used in column (5), block 8 of schedule 0.2) will be ascertained afresh and entered against item 3 for the corresponding sample households. The codes to be used are :

self-employed .....	1
regular wage/salary earning .....	2
casual labour .....	3
others .....	9

4.3.1.7 Item 4: religion : The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the households religions are :

Hinduism .....	1	Jainism .....	5
Islam .....	2	Buddhism .....	6
Christianity .....	3	Zoroastrianism .....	7
Sikhism .....	4	Others .....	9

4.3.1.8 Item 5 : social group : Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe or scheduled caste will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are :

scheduled tribe .....	1
scheduled caste .....	2
others .....	9

Those who do not come under any one of first two groups will be assigned code 9 meant to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the households belongs will be considered as the 'social group' and the group code appropriate for the household will be assigned. It may be noted that household belonging to neo-Buddhist category will also be considered as scheduled caste.

4.3.1.9 Item 6 : Whether owns any land (yes-1, no-2)

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

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

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

Sometimes a plot may be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or villages/district council. Again a plot may be occupied by a tenant for which the right of ownership vests in the community. In both the cases the tribal or other

individual (tenant) will be taken as owner, for in all such cases, the holder has owner-like possession of land in question. (From Instructions to Field Staff - Vol.I, 48th round.)

Against this item code 1 or 2 will be recorded depending on whether the household owns any land or not as on the date of survey.

4.3.1.10 Item 7 : if yes in item 6, type of land owned (homestead only-1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 3) : Homestead of household is defined as the dwelling house of the household together with any courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of working, family courtyard, guest-house, shop, workshop/offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrine, drains and boundary walls which are annexed to the dwelling house. All land coming under homestead is defined as homestead land.

Homestead may constitute only a part of a plot. Some-times 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 and will be noted as other land'.

Codes will be recorded against the item depending on the type of land owned. If the household owns only homestead and no other land, the appropriate code will be 1. But, if the household owns some other piece of land along with homestead land, code 2 will be entered against this item. Code 3 will be applicable when a household owns a piece of land but not the homestead land.

4.3.1.11 Item 8-12 : land possessed (in 0.00 hectares) : The area of land (in 0.00 hectares) 'owned', 'leased in', 'neither owned nor leased in' and 'leased out' by the household as on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded against items 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively. the total land area possessed by the household will be worked out as item 8 + item 9 + item 10 - item 11 and recorded against item 12 in 2 places of decimals. the definition of land owned is as given for item 6. As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owned of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased out. Land leased in is defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral. If the household has possession of land for which it lacks title of ownership and also does not have any lease agreement for the use of the land transacted either verbally or in written such land will be considered as "neither owned nor leased in". For entries against these items, and possessed by servant, paying guests etc. among the normal members of the household will not be considered.

4.3.1.12 Item 13-17 : Land cultivated and irrigated : Land cultivated is defined as the net area shown during the reference year. the reference year will be the agricultural year 1992-93 i.e. July 1992 to June 1993. Land cultivated may be from the land 'owned', 'land leased in' or form 'land neither owned nor leased in'. These three will be recorded in hectares in items 13, 14 and 15 respectively. The total of items 13, 14 and 15 will be recorded in item 16. Against item 17, the net area irrigated during the agricultural year 1992-93 from out of the land cultivated will be recorded. All entries will be recorded in two decimal places.

4.3.1.13 Item 18 & 19 : use of hired labour for : crop production (code and other productive enterprises (code)) : Against these items, information relating to the use of hired labour by the household during the last 365 days for crop production and any other enterprises will be recorded against items 18 and 19 respectively in codes. The codes are as follows :

for item 18

hired labour : regularly ..... 1  
                   during peak season only ..... 2  
                   casually ..... 3  
 hired no labour ..... 4  
 no crop production ..... 5

for item 19

hired labour : regularly ..... 1  
                   during peak season only ..... 2  
                   casually ..... 3  
 hired no labour ..... 4  
 no other productive enterprise operated ..... 5

4.3.1.14 Item 20 : per capita expenditure last month (Rs. 0.00) : This item will be filled in after completing recording of entries in block 14, 'Summary of consumer expenditure'. The derived figure recorded in block 14, item 33, column (6), will be copied here.

4.3.1.15 Item 21 & 22 : primary sources of energy used for cooking and lighting : Against these two items, the appropriate codes for the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for the purposes of cooking and lighting respectively will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is utilised, the primary or principal one on the basis of its use will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box.

The sources of energy codes will be restricted to the following :

fuel

coke, coal ..... 1	charcoal ..... 6
firewood and chips ..... 2	kerosene ..... 7
gas (coal), oil or L.P.G.).. 3	others ..... 8
gobar gas ..... 4	no cooking arrangement.... 9
dung cake ..... 5	

lighting

kerosene ..... 1	candle ..... 4
other oil ..... 2	electricity ..... 5
gas ..... 3	others ..... 8
	no lighting arrangement.... 9



4.3.2.0 Block 3.2 : Other household characteristics : With a view to exploring economic indicators that measure wealth differences, poverty and inequalities among households, the procedure of obtaining information from responses to some important questions involving these indicators put to different households was attempted for the first time in the consumer expenditure schedule during NSS 43rd round and will be continued in the present round. the most important single indicators is control of land, followed by other productive resources capital formation (tractor, ploughs), consumer durables, income (farm and non-farm) and livestock. Non-productive indicators include housing, consumer goods, fuel, ceremonial expenditure and diet. The questions listed in this block are in most cases self-explanatory and their scope and limitations are also apparent. The probable answers to these questions are pre-coded and printed in parentheses along with the relevant questions. the investigators will try to find out, through their investigation, what, of the many possible alternative answers, is the answer offered by the informant and record it in the box spaces provided in the appropriate code relevant to that answer. The questions and answers should, in general, refer to the period of last 30 days (question nos. 7, 8 & 9), last 365 days (question nos. 1, 2 & 3) and last 5 years (question no. 6).

4.3.2.1 Item 1.1 to 1.8 : During the last agricultural year did the household grow/cultivate : This question will a put to the informant with a view to find out whether the household grew or cultivated any of the items listed under item 1. If the answer to the question is in the affirmative, code-1 and if the negative code 2 will be entered the appropriate item (1.1 to 1.8).

4.3.2.2 Item 2 : Did any number of the household work for at least 60 days on public works during last 365 days : The entry will be made against this item in terms of code, '1' for 'yes' and '2' for 'no'.

Here 'public works, means works taken up by the Government or local bodies for construction or roads, bunds, digging up of ponds etc. as test-relief measures, National Employment Scheme etc. for generating employment.

4.3.2.3 Item 3.1 to 3.8 : During preceding 365 days did the household receive any income from : This question will be asked to the informant with a view to ascertaining the various sources from which the household received any income during the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey from the 8 items (sl. nos. 3.1 to 3.8) listed against this question. the entry will be coded as '1' for 'yes' and '2' for 'no'.

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

4.3.2.4 Item 4 : Does the household possess milch animals : The entry will be made in code. If the household does not possess any milch animal the code will be 1. It 'yes' the codes are : cows-2, buffaloes-3, both cows and buffaloes-4, others-9.

4.3.2.5 Item 5: Does the household possess any draught animal : The answer will be recorded in code. Code 1 will be recorded if the household does not possess any draught animal. If 'yes' the codes are : single-2, a pair or more - 3.

4.3.2.6 Item 6: Did the household receive any assistance during the last 5 years from IRDP : The answer will be recorded in code. If the household has not received any assistance from IRDP, code 1 will be recorded. For 'yes' the codes are : milch animal - 2, draught animal - 3, sheep/goat - 4, pump set - 5, fish pond - 6, sewing machine - 7, others - 9.

4.3.2.7 Item 7 : Did the household purchase any commodity from ration/fair price shop during last 30 days : The reply will be entered in code. The codes are yes-1, no-2. Only those purchases which are made from ration/fair price shop at the subsidised ratio should be considered here.

4.3.2.8 Items 8.1 to 8.6 : Did the member of the household consume any of the listed fruits during the last 30 days : Six different types of fruits are listed against items 8.1 to 8.6. The answers against this question will be recorded in codes. The codes are : yes-1, no-2.

4.3.2.9 Question 9, items 9.1 to 9.6 : Did any member of the household make a journey during the last 30 days : To record the entry for these items only two modes of journey are considered here i.e. train and bus. But the purpose of journey for each of the modes of journey are classified into three categories. The purpose of journey may be for work (domestic account), for education and for other non-economic activity. The entry will be recorded in codes. The codes are : yes-1, no-2. Journey performed for work on domestic account will include such journeys as are performed for attending the place of work (economic activity) with expenses made from personal account. Economic activity or work is defined as in the beginning of section 5 relating to sch. 10.

4.3.3.0 Block 3.3 : Particulars of goods and services received as per of wages and salaries or perquisites and gifts given and gifts received by the household : Block 3.3. will be canvassed only in the sample households belonging to sub-sample 2. It is imperative that this block is taken up before blocks 5-9.2 are canvassed. This block has been designed to record the particulars of goods and services received as part of wages and salaries or perquisites and gifts given and gifts received by the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey. Consumption made of goods and services received as part of wages and salaries or perquisites will be part of the total consumption of the household and should be recorded at the appropriate place provided in the detailed blocks. However, all such receipts will be reported in this block (block 3.3) under columns (5) & (6) irrespective of the amount consumed. If any item listed in blocks 5 to 7 is received as gift, then the consumption out of such gift received has to be included under total consumption against an appropriate item of the block (5 to 7). But if an item listed in block 8 to 9 is given as gift, the expenditure incurred on such gift given is to be reported against the appropriate items of block 8 to 9. Any gift given and any gift received by the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey should be entered in this block (bl. 3.3) against column (7) to (8) and columns (9) to (10) respectively. The description of the item and the unit for quantity may be recorded in columns (3) & (4) respectively. The item code in column (1) and block reference in column (2) may be copied from the detailed blocks 5 to 9. Lines have been provided

for food sub-total, non-food sub-total (food+non-food) for entering values of goods & services received, gifts given and gifts received.

4.3.3.1 Col.(4) : unit of quantity : The units of quantity in col.4 of this block are the same standard units as prescribed in the detailed blocks 5 to 9.2. The quantity figures of cols.(5), (7) & (9) are to be collected only for those items for which there is provision to collect the same in the detailed blocks. It may be noted that only the detailed items of food & non-food are to be recorded and not the group sub-totals. For items of clothing, the code should be 4 digit, left-most 3 digits for the item code and the right-most digit for type as shown in the clothing blocks. Any gift received or given during the reference period of 30 days will be recorded in this block irrespective of date of purchase of such gifts.

4.4.0 Block 4: Particulars of household members : All normal members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education, number of meals taken and consumption habit of tobacco will be recorded for every member, using one line for each. Columns (1) to (7) of this block are identical with columns (1) to (7) of block 4, schedule 10. therefore, for instructions for columns (1) to (7), paras 5.2 to 5.8 of schedule 10 may be referred to.

4.4.1 Column (8) : number of days stayed away from home during the last 30 days : The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away.' That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed while away from his/her own household may also be within the same village/town, hence it may be noted that staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her own household. If the number of days stayed away is found to be zero '00', may be recorded.

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

4.4.3 Meal : A 'meal' is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usual major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/her the required energy (calories) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/her normal avocations. A 'meal' opposed to 'snacks', 'nashta' or 'high tea' contains larger quantum and variety of food. In rare cases, a full meal may contain larger quantity of non-

cereal food. Even then if the quantum of food in a plate is heavy as a meal, the contents of the food plate will also be considered as a 'meal'. Sometimes the contents of a 'nastha' may not be very different from the contents of a 'meal'. The difference in quantity will therefore be the guiding factor for deciding whether the plate is to be labeled as a 'meal' or a 'nastha'.

4.4.3 A person rendering domestic services (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning rooms, washing lines, fetching water from outside etc.) to a number of households during the daytime gets some food from each of the households he/she serves. Although the quantum of food received from a single household may, going by quantity, be far less than a full meal, the total quantity of food received from all the households taken together would often, if not more, be at least equivalent to a full meal. In this particular situation, the person will be considered to be consuming one meal every day under 'meals taken away from home'.

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

4.4.6 Columns(10), (11), (12), (13) and (14) : number of meals taken during last 30 days : it is important to note that the entries are to be made in these columns on the basis of the place from where food is served and not the place where food is consumed.

4.4.7 Columns (10), (11) & (12) : pertain to meals taken away home without payment. Numbers of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns(13) & (14). There are schools/balwadis etc., which provide standard food to all or some students as mid-day meal, Tiffin etc., free or at subsidized rate. Such meals are to be considered as meals taken away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column(10). Meals received at subsidized rate will be recorded in column(13). There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from those canteens on payment. In such cases also, entry will be made in column(13).

4.4.8 Sometimes meals are provided by the employer. These may be as perquisites or as part of wages in kind. These meals are generally consumed at the place of work and are to be considered as meals taken away from home. It may not be rare that meals provided by the employer are brought home by the employees and consumed there. Such meals are also to be considered as meals taken away from home. In column(11), the number of such meals received and consumed during the reference period by an individual member will be recorded. Similarly meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (12). For the purpose of making entries in column (13), 'meals received on payment' will mean that the informant has to incur some expenses or part with a certain portion of his salary/wage for getting the meals. Meals purchased from hotel, restaurant or eating house will be considered as 'meals taken away from home on payment' and will have to be counted also for making entries in column (13). Meals taken away from home during the days of absence from the household should also be accounted for in making entries in these columns. Such meals will be accounted for under

columns (10) to (12) and (13). The number of meals taken away from home free of cost from employer as perquisites or part of wages, i.e. entry under col.(11), should invariably be included in col.(5) of block 3.3 under FOOD ITEMS.

4.4.9 In column (14), the number of meals taken at home by each member of the household during the period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. A meal will be considered to be taken at home if the meal is prepared at home, irrespective of the place where it is consumed. In short, all meals consumed by a member which are either prepared by the household or purchased from outside and the expenditure relating to which is collected and recorded at appropriate places of block 5 of the schedule should be considered either as 'meals taken away from home on payment' or as 'meals taken at home'.

4.4.10 Columns (15) - (18) : Consumption habit of tobacco : With a view to ascertaining consumption habits of tobacco, this information will be recorded in code number against each and every member of the household under four columns for four kinds of tobacco consumption. The codes are : consume-tobacco :

regular	- 1
casual	- 2
not consuming	- 3

Blocks 5 to 9.2

4.5.0 Block 5 to 9.2 : Block on consumer expenditure : Information of various items/groups of items of consumer expenditure will be collected under these blocks.

Block 5 : cash purchase, consumption out of home-grown stock and total consumption of food, pan, tobacco,

intoxicants and fuel and light  
during the last 30 days ;

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

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

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

Block 7.2 : case purchase, consumption out of home produced

stock and total consumption of footwear during last 365 days ;

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

Block 8.1 : expenditure (cash & kind) on educational & medical goods & services during the last 30 days & 365 days ;

Block 9.1 : expenditure (cash & kind) for purchase and construction (including repairs of durable goods for domestic use during the last 30 days ;

Block 9.2 : expenditure (cash in kind) for purchase and construction (including repairs) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ;

4.5.1 Block 5 : cash purchase and consumption of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel and light : In this block information will be collected on purchase, consumption out of home-grown stock and total consumption of each item of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel and light for the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey. Purchase and consumption of items by members of the household during their days of absence from the usual residence should also be taken into account, as far as possible, while making entries against the items of this block. For certain important items, the break-up of purchase and consumption figure by two sources, namely "public distribution system" and "other sources" is required. The purpose is to study the extent of availability and utilization of the public distribution system.

4.5.2 Public Distribution System means the distribution of certain selected essential commodities by the government at subsidized rate through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local self-government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust etc. For kerosene, "public distribution system" will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices. "Super bazaars" and co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when they sell rationed commodities also at controlled prices against ration cards, they will be taken as ration shops for particular commodities. (Presentation of ration card may not, however, be obligatory for some controlled price commodities like kerosene, coal, etc.) Purchase/consumption from P.D.S. should be recorded irrespective of whether the household uses its own ration card. (contd. from previous page) or that of some other household. But any purchase made by paying some extra amount in addition to the normal P.D.S. rates is to be considered as 'purchase from other sources' and not as

purchase from P.D.S. purchases made from P.D.S. by the household for sale in the open market are beyond the purview of the schedule.

4.5.3 Column (1) & (2) : item code and description of item : Three- digit codes for items of block 5 and descriptions of the items are given in columns (1) and (2) respectively.

4.5.4 Unit : Each filled-in line of this block will relate to a particular item of consumption. For the majority of the listed items, the unit of quantity is kilogram (kg.). Whenever the unit for an item is other than kg., the appropriate unit has been shown within brackets after the name of the item. The unit should be 'kg.' for all items for which the unit has not been mentioned in the list. Whenever the unit is gram (gm.) or number (no.), the entry should be made in whole numbers only (without decimals). Each quantity column [ for block 5, the quantity columns are cols.(3), (5) and (7) ] of blocks 5, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 8, 8.1, 9.1 and 9.2 is split into two parts. The left-hand part is for recording the integer part of the quantity figure and the right-hand part of the column is for the decimal part of the quantity figure. Only two decimal places are to be used, that is, the right-hand part is to be filled in with exactly two digits.

	<u>item</u>	<u>specified unit</u>	<u>quantity</u>	<u>quantity/Entry</u>
(1)	rice	kg.	2.5 kg.	2 50
(2)	wheat	kg.	300 gm.	0 30
(3)	country liquor	litre	1/2 litre	0 50

Note that for items for which the specified unit is gm., no., box or st. (standard) unit, the right-hand (decimal) parts of the quantity columns have already been filled in with a printed "00". Thus only the left-hand (integer) part is to be filled in. Examples :

	<u>item</u>	<u>specified unit</u>	<u>quantity</u>	<u>quantity entry</u>
(4)	bidi	no.	100 bidis	100 00 ("00" already printed)
(5)	snuff	gm.	50 gm.	50 00 ("00" already printed)
(6)	oranges	no.	dozen	18 00 ("00" already printed)

4.5.5 Columns (3) & (4) : cash purchase : In columns (3) & (4), the quantity and value respectively of items purchased in exchange of money during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be recorded. Here purchase will be mean only those purchased against cash payment (including those made on credit but to be paid in cash). Barter purchase, if any, will not be considered here. Purchase made for domestic consumption only should be considered. It may be noted that purchase made for gifts, charities etc. for household ceremonial purposes should be considered as household purchase and the total quantity and value of purchase should be inclusive of such purchases. In case may purchase should be inclusive of such purchases. In case any purchase is both for productive and consumption purposes, the part ascribable to productive purposes should be excluded.

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

4.5.7 Column (5) & (6) : consumption out of home-grown stock : Consumption during the last 30 days of any of the items appearing in the block, made out of home-grown/produced stock i.e., out of goods produced by the household in its own farm or manufacturing establishment will be recorded here. The quantity of an item consumed out of home grown stock will be recorded in column (5) and its value will be shown in column (6). The value will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory price. Home-produced agricultural produce includes any produce obtained from cultivation by the household or obtained in the form of rent-share of land leased out. Produce brought from village home and consumed in urban residence will also be treated as home-grown stock. Transport charges for carrying the commodity to the place of residence for consumption should not be added to the ex-farm/ex-factory value but should be recorded under the appropriate item(s) of transport charges in block 8.

4.5.8 Columns (7) & (8) : total consumption : These columns relate to the total consumption of the household during the reference period. Column (7) relates to the quantity of total consumption and column(8) to its value. The term 'total' includes all consumption columns(5) and (6) as well as consumption of monetary and non-monetary purchases and goods received as gift, loan etc. Consumption out of purchase is not necessarily equal to the total cash purchase in the current period as recorded in columns (3) & (4). The total consumption data should be strictly restricted to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be excluded. The expenditure should be recorded under item 593 of block 8. It may be noted that consumption by livestock belonging to the household will not be included in the household consumption. Accounting should, however, be made of the livestock products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household. While making entries on household consumption, care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind like, loans, advances, charities, gifts, etc. made in kind. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included. Total consumption of the household will consist of consumption made out of :-

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

4.5.9 While recording total consumption care should be taken to include consumption on ceremony, parties, etc. organized by the household.

n o t e

(a) If the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities like, wheat, pulses etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should not be shown under domestic consumption of the payer household. The portion out of that receipt consumed by the recipient household during the reference period will be shown against the consumption of recipient household.



b u t

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

4.5.10 In view of the above instructions, it should be clearly understood that the entries made in columns (7) and (8) will not necessarily be the sum of the entries made in columns (3) and (5) and columns (4) and (6) respectively.

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

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

(b) the value of home produce will be imputed at the ex-farm\* or ex-factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive/service charges (all such charges should, however, be included in appropriate place of block 8);

(c) the value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection etc., will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the period of reference;

(d) the value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

#### Explanatory notes on items of Block 5

4.5.12 item 101 : paddy : if paddy is purchased against cash payment and consumed after husking, the quantity and value of paddy will be recorded against 'paddy' (cash purchase) in column (3) and (4) respectively. The quantity and value of paddy consumed after husking will be recorded against 'rice' (item 103) in columns (7) and (8) respectively. And it will not be shown as consumption against 'paddy'. Consumption of paddy by pet animals and birds (but not by livestock and poultry) will be accounted under item 593 (pet animals) of block 8. However, paddy purchased for cash for any purpose (including feeding of pet animals) will be accounted in columns (3) and (4) of block 5 against item 101 : 'paddy'.

4.5.13 Items 102 & 103 : 'rice' : 'Rice' will mean the grain obtained after husking and cleaning paddy. Purchase and consumption of rice through public distribution system (P.D.S.) will be entered against item 102 and all other purchases & consumption will be entered against : item 103.

\* The price at which a trader buys a product from a producer at his house/farm. The relevant price is that which was prevalent during the reference period and not necessarily the harvest price.

4.5.14 Items 104 to 108 : Rice products like muri, chira, khoi, lawa,, rice powder etc., which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering or parching of the grain are covered by these items. (Rice cooked in the usual way is not to be considered as a rice product.) Food preparations out of rice, viz., pastries, cakes, sweets etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of food group 41 (refreshment and processed food). Rice purchased in the form of 'cooked rice' will also be treated as food preparation and will be recorded against item 418 (other processed food).

4.5.15 Items 110 & 111 : Wheat : 'Wheat' will mean wheat in its whole grain form. Broken wheat (not powdered) used for food preparation may also be treated as wheat.

4.5.16 Items 112 & 118 : Wheat flour, that is, wheat in its powdered form will be included under item 112/113 : atta or item 114 : maida. Wheat products other than the listed items will be accounted against item 118 (other wheat products). It may be noted that while purchase or consumption of bakery bread will be recorded against item 117, that of other wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes etc., will be accounted for under food group 41 (refreshment and processed food).

4.5.17 Items 120 to 179 : This series of items has been provided for recording details of purchase and consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and their respective products. Item 142 will include cornflakes pop-corn etc. As in case of rice and wheat, food preparation out of these cereals will be recorded against food group 41.

4.5.18 The grains of cereals are seldom consumed in the whole grain form. So corresponding to the cereal items viz., wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi and small millets there should not usually be any entry under the consumption columns unless a particular item is consumed either raw or after cooking in the form of whole or broken grains. For example, if wheat is purchased but is consumed in the form of wheat flour like atta or maida, the quantity and value of wheat purchased will be recorded in the purchase columns (3) and (4) against item 110/111 but its consumption in the form of atta or maida will be recorded under consumption against item 112/113 or 114 as the case may be. Thus, entries for purchase and consumption will be made against appropriate items listed in the block, that is, if the form of purchase is different from the form of consumption as per the item list of block 5 then entries will be made against two different items and hence, there may be some items against which purchase is recorded but no consumption is shown and vice versa. But if the grains of cereals like wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, and small millets are produced by the household and consumed in any form of cereal products (e.g. atta), entries are to be made under the head 'consumption out of home-grown stock' i.e. columns (5) & (6) against the appropriate items of consumption (e.g. if the form of consumption is atta, entry will be against 'atta' as well as under 'total consumption in columns (7) and (8)). For example, if a household produces 'wheat' and consumes it as 'atta', then quantity and value of consumption will be recorded in columns (5) and (6) against item 113 (atta) as well as under 'total consumption' in columns (7) and (8) and no entry will be made against item 111 (wheat).

It may be mentioned that for all the items in block 5, the quantity reported to have been actually consumed is to be recorded. For example, if barley weighing 100 kg. before cleaning weighs only 95 kg. after being cleaned, the quantity of barley consumed is to be recorded as 95 kg. after being cleaned, the quantity of barley consumed is to be recorded as 95 kg. Here the value of consumption will be the purchase price of 100 kg. On the if a person buys 2 kg. of rice for Rs. 10 and consumes only 1 kg., rest being thrown away due to damage by insects, infection etc., then though the 'quantity consumed' is again only the actual consumption of 1 kg., the value of consumption here will be Rs. 5 only.

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

4.5.20 Item 189 : total cereals : The sum of the sub-totals of all the cereal items will be built up for each of the columns (3) to (8) and the totals will be recorded in the appropriate columns of this line. In other words, the entry under a column of this line will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the cereals and cereal products (excluding of course the sub-total items).

4.5.21 Item 191 : gram products : This relates to items like chhatu obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain).

4.5.22 Items 220 to 208 : cereals substitutes : Cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by choice or due to scarcity, a person Any not consume much of cereals or no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca (items 200 & 201) for example, is consumed in some part of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, other items listed here are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato ;or sweet potato ;consumed as substitutes for cereals will not., however, be shown here but instead will be shown under the root vegetable group (group code 29).

4.5.23 Special case : Sometimes mixed cereal flour, like idly flour which is a mixture of cereals, pulses and spices is purchased and consumed. In such cases, if the proportions of different constituents in the mixture are not known or might be difficult to obtain, the total quantity and value of the mixture will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

4.5.24 Items 230 238 (item group 23) : milk and milk products :

(a) These items relate to milk (liquid), baby food and products of milk obtained on transforming milk by heating, churning mild or adding chemicals like acid drops or a fermenting agent, into ghee, butter, curd (dahi), vsdrin (chhana, panir) buttermilk etc. Sweetmeats like 'sandesh', 'rasogolla', 'pera', etc. prepared at home out of milk purchased or home-produced, will not be treated as milk products and hence will not be accounted against these items. In case a household prepares any of these sweetmeats from liquid milk its consumption will be recorded against item 230 i.e., 'milk (liquid)' and other constituents of the preparations will be entered against their respective items.

Similarly, when milk products like ghee, butter, curd etc. are obtained from liquid milk by the household and consumed, consumption will be recorded against 'milk(liquid)' and not against the particular milk product. For example suppose a household, from 30 litres of milk consumed 15 litres in liquid form and converted the remaining 15 litres into curd which it subsequently consumed. In this case 30 litres of milk will be shown against 'milk (liquid)' only. But if the milk product is purchased from the market and consumed by the household, the quantity and its corresponding value will be recorded against the particular milk product under columns (3) and (4) as well as under columns (7) and (8).

(b) In the case of ice-cream purchased or received as gift, a cross mark may be recorded in quantity column.

4.5.25 Item 230 : milk (liquid) : This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'liquid milk'. The unit of quantity for milk (liquids) is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should also be considered as 'milk (liquid)'. Against this item milk transformed into curd, casein, ghee etc. for the purpose of household consumption and actually consumed during the reference period should also be shown (see also para 4.5.24).

4.5.26 Item 231 : baby food : This relates only to such baby food whose principal constituent is milk e.g. Glaxo, Amul, Lactogen, Milk Care, etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, Cerelac, Nestum etc. whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against processed food - 'others' (item 418).

4.5.27 Items 240 to 268 : edible oil : oils used in food preparations will be considered as 'edible oil', e.g. mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. Edible oils, if used for toilet purpose, will not be accounted against any of these 'edible oil' items in this block but will be recorded against item 543 (hair oil, lotion, shampoo, hair cream) of block 8.

4.5.28 Item 255/256 : refined oil : some edible oils, such as groundnut oil, etc., are sold in the market after refining the raw oil, obtained by crushing the seeds by some chemical process of neutralisation, bleaching and declourisation. 'Refined oil' is thus an edible oil freed from the acidity, colour and odour which are associated with the relevant raw oil. The 'refubed oil' by absence of its colour, odour and taste. 'Refined oil' is generally colourless and costlier than raw oil and sold in a sealed container.

4.5.29 Item 263 : oil seeds : the quantity and value of oilseeds purchased for extracting edible oil by crushing will be shown against this item under the 'purchase' column. Some of these seeds like coconut and groundnut are also consumed raw, as food. This will be accounted for in the fruits and nuts groups. Mustard seed used for cooking will, however, be taken into account under the consumption columns also.

4.5.29A Item group 27-28 : meat, egg, fish : Mutton (item 271) will mean sheep meat only. Egg products (item 283) may include egg powder, egg noodles, etc.

4.5.30 Item group 39 : spices : There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are most commonly used. there are less frequently used spices which are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spices for which the break-up of quantity and value of expenditure and consumption by individual spice items may be difficult to obtain. Such mixed spices may be recorded against item 398 (other spices).

4.5.31 Item 410 : biscuits and confectioneries : This will include all types of biscuits and will also relate to confectionery items like chocolate, toffees, lozenges etc. Cake and pastry have been separated from confectionery items and information on these will be recorded against item 414.

4.5.32 Item 413 : cooked meals: 'cooked meals' may be

- (i) purchased from market i.e., from hotel, restaurant, canteen etc.,
- (ii) obtained by paying a lumpsum to an agency providing catering services for serving meals to guests attending a ceremony performed by the household.
- (iii) received as perquisites from employer's household, or (iv) received as gift or charity.

As a general principle, for cooked meals, both purchase and consumption will be taken account of in the purchaser household.

Thus, in case (i), entries will be made in the columns on purchase and also on consumption for the household reporting purchase of cooked meals which might have been consumed by household members, employees, guests and other persons. There are factories and offices which have their own canteen providing meals to their employees. Consumption of meals by the employees of these institutions, if the meals are received free of cost, will not be recorded in the employees' households i.e. will not be considered for making entries in columns (7) & (8) of block 5. However, such meals will be recorded in column (11) of block 4. Case (ii) will also be similarly treated i.e. accounting will be made in the purchaser household as far as Block 5 is concerned. No entry will be made in the enquiry schedule of the recipient households against this item, for the cooked meals of the types described under cases (iii) and (iv). Consumption of such meals will, however, be noted in column (11) & (12) respectively of block 4 of the schedule (see paras 4.4.6), Sometimes a catering agency is engaged to provide meals only, for which the agency is paid per plate and certain extra items like sweets, ice-cream, beverages etc., are purchased separately by the household and served to the guests. The purchase and consumption of these separately purchased items will be shown against the respective items and should be excluded from the item 'cooked meals'.

4.5.33 Items 414 to 418 : cake, pastry etc. : Cake pastry (414), pickles (415), sauce (416) and jaam/jelly (417) may be purchase or prepared at home. If ingredients like fruits, spices, sugar, egg, atta, maida, salt, fuel and light etc. required for preparing the product at home, are already accounted for in their respective item groups, care should be taken to avoid repetition of the amounts in item group 41. Example : A household prepared some pickles at a cost of Rs. 20 one year ago. During the reference period only one-fourth of it was consumed by the household. How will the value and quantity of its consumption be recorded?

In this case, no entry will be made in columns (3) to (6). But the value of consumption will be recorded in column (8) as 1/4 of Rs. 20 i.e., Rs. 5 and the corresponding quantity consumed is to be

recorded in column (7) against the item 415. This example will hold good for any processed food which is preserved and consumed over a period.

4.5.34 Item 418 : Other processed food : Items like snacks, 'tiffin', food packets etc. which have not been covered under items 410-417 of the list of food items, will be recorded against the item 'other processed food'.

4.5.35 Item 432 : Supari : Supari (betel nuts) in various forms are available in the market. these are fresh supari, fermented supari, sundried supari, boiled and coloured supari ;and scented supari. supari purchased and/or consumed in any of these forms will be accounted for against this item.

4.5.36 Item 438 : Other ingredients for pan : All other ingredients excepting items 432-434, used for preparing pan (finished) should be included in this item. But tobacco, zarda, kimam, surti etc. which are also consumed with pan should not be included in this item. Provision for them has been made in group code 44 assigned for 'tobacco'.

4.5.37 Item 441 : Cigarettes : Cigarette paper and tobacco are sometimes purchased separately for making cigarettes. In such cases the value to be recorded will be the value of Tabasco plus the value of the paper. The entry in quantity column will be the number of cigarettes expected to be made or actually made as the case may be.

4.5.38 Item 472 : LPG : A fixed quantity of liquid petroleum gas is filled in a gas cylinder and supplied for domestic consumption. The quantity in kg. is shown on the body of the cylinder. If, for example, a cylinder contains 14.2 kg. of gas and the household normally consumes one full cylinder in 'D' days then the quantity of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be quotient will be recorded in col.(7). The value will be derived in a similar cylinders purchased during the month will be multiplied by 14.2 and recorded under this column. Caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule.

4.6.0 Block 6.1 & 6.2 : Consumption expenditure on clothing : In these two blocks, information will be collected on quantity and value of cash purchase, consumption out of home-produced stock and total consumption of various items of clothing. Information relating to the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in block 6.1 and that relating to the preceding 365 days will be recorded in block 6.2. Second-hand purchase of clothing will not be considered for making entries in these blocks. Information on annual expenditure will help the informant in recollecting the details of purchase/consumption made. The blocks 6.1 and 6.2 are identical although their reference periods for data collection are different. Hence the following instructions (paras 4.6.1 to 4.6.9) will be equally applicable to ;both the blocks.

4.6.1 Columns (1) & (2) : In these two columns, the item code and the description of the clothing item will be recorded.

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

<u>type of clothing</u>	<u>code</u>	<u>type of clothing</u>	<u>code</u>
<u>cotton</u> :		<u>silk and synthetic</u> :	
mill made .....	1	art silk, rayon or other	
power loom .....	2	other synthetic	
handloom .....	3	textile .....	6
khadi .....	4	pure silk .....	7
<u>wool</u> .....	5	<u>mixed</u> :	
		wool/synthetic/cotton/silk ....	8
		<u>others</u> : .....	9

It may be noted that if items of clothing of different 'type's' are purchased and/or consumed it will be necessary to fill in one line for each item and 'type' combination.

4.6.3 Columns (4) & (5) : Quantity and value of cash purchase : As in case of items of block 5, cash purchase of clothing will include all purchases made during the reference period in cash or on credit (to be paid in cash). Payment made by the cash during the reference period towards purchases made prior to the reference period should be ignored. Transfer receipt will not be accounted for here. While making entries for quantity and value of purchase of clothing in these columns, all purchases made for the purpose of consumption or transfer payment like gift, charity etc. should be included. Care should, however, be taken to exclude purchases made on account of household productive enterprises.

4.6.5 Columns (6) & (7) : Consumption out of home-produced stock : Consumption of an item of clothing is defined as taking place when the item is brought in maiden or first use. Out of the home-produced stock accordingly, only those items which were brought into first use during the reference period will be taken into account for recording the quantity and value of consumption out of home-produced stock. For example, if a household weaves two pieces of cloth and puts into use only one piece in the reference period keeping the other for future, the quantity and value of one piece only will be entered in columns (6) and (7) respectively.

4.6.6 Columns (8) & (9) : Total consumption : Entries regarding total consumption of clothing items will be the total of consumption out of purchase, out of home-produce, out of transfer receipts such as gift, charity, and out of receipts in exchange of goods or services. (see para 4.5.8)

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

### Explanatory Notes on items of Block 6.1 and 6.2

4.6.8 For 'ready-made' garments, the unit of quantity will be number. But if a household prepares a garment out of cloth purchased, then the items of consumption will be recorded as 'cloth' and the quantity will be recorded in 'metres'. When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment will be included unless the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. In the later case, that is, if the household does have such a shop and a garment is sewn there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 482 or 483 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 584 of block 8. Similarly, for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing, cotton, thread etc.) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for making the quilt will be entered against item 584 as tailoring charge in block 8.

4.6.9 Item 481 : saree : In some regions of the country a variant of the saree is commonly used. For example, Assami women wear 'mekhla'. Similarly, in Garo hills women use 'dakbanda' is generally 1.50 metres. These dresses, may be treated as sarees of shorter length. Sarees used in some areas, on the other hand, are much longer than the standard ones. Hence, the unit for saree has been prescribed as metre and not number. The length of mekhla, dakbanda or saree in metres in two places of decimal is to be recorded against this item.

4.6.10 Whenever an entry is made against any of the items in block 6.1/7.1/9.1, there must be a corresponding entry against the same item in block 6.2/7.2/9.2.

4.7.0 Block 7.1 & 7.2 : Consumption expenditure on footwear : In these two blocks information will be collected on quantity and value of cash purchase, consumption out of home-produced stock and total consumption of various items of foot wear. Information relating to the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in block 7.1 and that relating to the preceding 365 days will be recorded in block 7.2. While filling in these blocks on purchase and consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filing in the blocks on clothing will be followed. The quantity to be recorded in columns (3), (5) and (7) are to be entered in whole number (of pairs) only.

4.8.0 Block 8: Expenditure (cash & kind) on miscellaneous goods & services and rents and taxes : In this block, relating to miscellaneous goods and services excepting educational and medical expenses, information will be collected on expenditure for purchase of these items during the reference period. The actual expenditure incurred towards purchase of these items for non-productive purposes will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household on these items. But for items like club fees, telephone charges, rent, taxes & cesses, water charges etc. for which payment is normally not made every month, the amount of last payment made divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be taken into account. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. The reference period will be the last 30 days prior to the date of survey.



4.8.1 Credit purchase : In case of credit purchase of any item of the block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchased made earlier, that amount will also be included. If the household makes a lump payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion to their value. It may be noted that the procedure followed here is not the same as that followed for the items covered in blocks 5 to 7.2 (see paras 4.5.6 and 4.6.4).

4.8.2 Payment in kind : If a payment in kind is made against consumer services like payment to priests, domestic servants, barbers, washermen etc. in terms of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, the value of the item will be recorded against the particular service consumed. But if a payment in kind is made in terms of miscellaneous goods or durable goods, it will not be recorded against consumer service, but instead, will have to be recorded against the appropriate items of blocks 8, 9.1 and 9.2. However, if an old (used) durable good (say, an almirah), is given to a person (say, a priest) for the services rendered by him, the present (imputed) value of the good may be reported against the appropriate service item of block 8 (e.g. 'priests').

4.8.3 If a household member receives any item of this block as a part of wages and salaries or perquisite from the employer (enterprise) then that is to be accounted for as expenditure in kind against the corresponding item even if a part of the said receipt is given away to others. However, an item of miscellaneous goods received by a domestic servant from his/her employer household will not be included in the recipient household. Such expenditure will be considered in the employer household.

4.8.4 Columns (3) & (4) : Value (Rs.0.00) cash, cash & kind : The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in these two columns. When the payment is made in cash, entries will be made in both the columns (3) and (4). In case the payment is made in kind, the entry will be made in column (4) only. And in case it is made partly in cash and partly in kind, the amount of cash expenditure will be recorded in column (3) and the total expenditure, i.e. cash and kind together, will be put in column (4).

4.8.5 entries in this block should be made according to be sequential order of the item codes, with entries for expenditure on individual items of a group being followed by the corresponding group sub-total entry, obtained by addition. For example, if the sample household reports some expenditure towards amusement, entries should first be made in appropriate lines corresponding to the reported expenditure from amongst item codes 520 to 528 and when the sub-total (item code 529) should be struck. Entries should be made in a similar way for all the reported items including the corresponding sub-total items. It is important to note that the entry against a group sub-total item will have to be made even if expenditure is reported on only one item of the group.

#### Explanatory notes on items of block 8

4.8.6 Item group 52 : Amusement : This stands for amusement and sports. Here consumption is represented by purchase of amusement services or articles catering to amusements. It is possible that on the occasion of attending sports or cinema/video shows some expenditure is incurred on travelling and conveyance and/or on refreshment. Such expenditure will be excluded from this item group and will come under appropriate heads reserved elsewhere in the schedule. Expenditure incurred on processing, developing etc., of photographic film will be shown against item 525. Expenses incurred for hiring of video cassettes/VCR/VCP will be recorded against item 652 [consumer rent] . But the expenditure incurred for viewing a video show will be recorded against item 520 [cinema,theatre]. For or item 523(club fees) the last payment made divided by the number of months for which the amount was paid will be noted. Expenses incurred on dish antenna, cable TV facilities etc. may be included in item 528 : other amusement.

4.8.7 Item 580 : Domestic servant, cook : Wages paid to servants may be recorded against this item if they are not considered as members of the household. But any expenditure incurred by the domestic servant who is also a normal member of the household should be treated as consumer expenditure of the household and recorded as such against the appropriate items of different blocks. The wages of such servants should not be shown as consumer expenditure of the household.

4.8.8 Item 582 : Barber, beautician etc. : The actual expenditure incurred for availing of the services of barber, beautician, etc. will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In the villages the barber charges might be paid in kind annually. In such cases, if the payment in kind for the year is made during the reference month the entire payment is to be evaluated at the local retail price and accounted for. On the other hand, if no payment was made during the reference month than no expenditure should be recorded. In this context, it may be noted that if the kind payment is in terms of an item of blocks 5 to 7.2, then the entry is to be made in block 8 against item 582 in column (4). But if it is in terms of an item of block 8 or 9.1 or 9.2, then the entry will be the price actually paid (if any) during the reference period against the particular item given in kind. (see also para 4.8.2).

4.8.9 Item 586 : Legal expenses : This will include charges like lawyer's fees, legal and court fees, etc.

4.8.10 Item 590 : Telephone charges : The telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be recorded against this item even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Cases like new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire etc. will be included under this item.

4.8.11 Item 591: Repair charges : This will include service charges paid to artisans for repairing any item of miscellaneous goods not used for productive purposes but used as items of domestic consumption.

4.8.12 Item 592 : Miscellaneous : This item will include expenses such as application fees for employment etc., subscription to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items relevant to the block and not provided in the list of items.

4.8.13 Item 593 : pet animals : This item will include expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses etc.

4.8.14 Item 598 : Other consumer services : This item will stand food services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers etc.

4.8.15 Item groups 60 & 61 : Conveyance charges : Expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by airways, railway, bus, steamer, motor car (or taxi), motor-cycle, autorickshaw, bicycle, rickshaw (hand-drawn and cycle) horsecab, bullock cart, hand-cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against the respective items of conveyance. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under the L.T.C. etc., even if reimbursed, are to be included. In case of owned conveyance the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel etc.) for power driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage will be recorded. Expenditure incurred on account of garage rent, driver's/cleaner's salary and servicing of any of the items under block 8 will be shown against items 630, 598 and 591 respectively. For item 601 (railway fare), season tickets 1/ valid for more than a month will be treated differently from other railway fare expenditure. Value of season tickets valid for more than a month held during the reference period by a household member will be divided by the number of months covered by the ticket to get the amount to be recorded. For all other railway fare expenditure, the amount actually paid during the reference period will be recorded.

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

4.8.17 Item 579 : Miscellaneous consumer goods : sub-total : This will be the aggregate of the sub-total entries against item group sub-total codes 529, 539, 549 and 569.

4.8.18 Item 629 : Miscellaneous consumer services : Sub-total : This will be the aggregate of the sub-total entries against item group sub-total codes 599 and 619.

4.8.19 Item 630 : House rent, garage rent : This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The procedure laid down for recording payment of telephone charges is also applicable to other starred items of this block. The rent for government ;quarters will be the amount being deducted per month towards house rent from the salary of the employee plus the licence fee per month for the quarters. If some amount of money was paid in advance at the time of hiring the house, only from that advance payment and added up with the actual amount paid every month towards rent will be the amount to be recorded as house rent.

4.8.20 Item 632 : Consumer rent (other goods) : Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be recorded here. Amount of last payment on such goods divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be taken into account here.

4.8.21 Item 640 : Consumer taxes and cesses : This is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Only such taxes and cesses are included which are considered to be levied on ;the household as consumer unit. Consumer licence fees will also be included in it. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles etc. Entries made for such expenditures will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which paid.

4.8.22 Item 642 : water charges : Water charges last paid to the municipality or other local bodies divided by the number of months for which the amount was charged may be recorded against this item. If water is purchased through tanker etc., the expenditure incurred will not be recorded here-even if the water is solely used for household consumption - but against item 592.

4.8.1.0 Block 8.1 : Expenditure (cash & kind) on educational and medical goods and services : Under this block, information will be collected on educational and medical expenses incurred. Institutional and non-institutional medical expenses will be recorded separately. The institutional category will include payments made for goods & services availed of in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals etc. All other medical expenses will be collected separately for the last 30 days and last 365 days preceding the date of enquiry. However, for non-institutional medical expenses, information for the "last 365 days" is not required. The actual expenditure incurred during the reference period on the items listed in the block will be recorded.

4.8.1.1 Columns (1) to (4) - item code, description of item, value of expenditure in cash and in cash & kind during the last 30 days - are i Block 8. Columns (5) and (6) are for value ;of expenditure during the last 365 days preceding the date of enquiry.

### Explanatory notes ;on items of Block 8.1

4.8.1.2 Item group 65 : education : This is meant ;for ;recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz. books and journals, paper, pencil etc. It also includes fees paid to schools or colleges on account of tuition (inclusive of minor items like game fees, fan fees, etc.) and payment to private tutor. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students and "donations" generally will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals etc. e.g. fiction, novels, video magazine etc. will be covered under item 650.

4.8.1.3 Items groups 66 & 67 : medical (institutional & non-institutional) : This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home etc. for medical treatment. Item 661 (family planning appliances) will include IUD (inter-uterine device), oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet) etc. will be recorded against items 662 or 671 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test etc.). for central govt. employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be recorded. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to ;be included. The distinction between institution and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in para 4.8.1.0 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 668 or 678 depending on the category of treatment a availed of i.e. if hospitalisation is necessary for M.T.P. then it has to be recorded against 678 otherwise against 668. Hire charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 668678. Cols. (5) and (6) of item 689 may be crossed (x) out.

4.9.0 Blocks 9.1 & 9.2 : Expenditure (cash & kind) for purchase and construction (including repair) of durable goods for domestic use. Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use during the last 30 days (block 9.1) and also for the last 365 days (block 9.2) will be collected in these blocks. Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of these blocks. Blocks 9.1 and 9.2 are identical except their reference periods. Hence the following instructions (para 4.9.1 to 4.9.12) will be equally applicable to both the blocks.

4.9.1 Columns (1) & (2) : In these columns the three digit code number of the items and the name of the items are already printed in the block.

4.9.2 Columns (3) : number in use on the date of survey : The number in use of the date of survey of each item of durable goods will be entered in this column. It will also include those items which may not be in use temporarily but are likely to be put into use after repair/necessary servicing. For certain items ;a cross mark (x) has been put in this column it means column (3) need not be filed in. This column need not be filled in for block 9.2.

4.9.3 Column (4) : number : The number of each item of durable goods purchased (first-hand) in cash and/or kind during the reference period will be recorded in this column.

4.9.4 Column (5) : whether hire-purchased : It may be noted that when durable goods are purchased in cash or kind during the reference period, code 2 will be recorded in this column. If, on the other hand, an item of durable goods is purchased on installment payment and the expenditure made on it during the reference period consists of one or more such installment payments code 1 will be recorded in this column.

4.9.5 Columns (6) & (7) : first-hand purchase : Value of first hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in columns (6) and (7). The amount paid during the reference period in cash only will be recorded in column (6) and expenditure in cash and kind together will be shown in column (7) against the respective items.

4.9.6 Columns (8) & (9) : cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair : Information on expenditure made in cash and in cash & kind for construction, assemblage and repairs of durable goods will be collected here. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges. The total value of raw materials, services and labour charges will be recorded in this block. The purchase value of a consumer durable constructed or repaired by an artisan for his/her domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw material components used and imputed value of his/her services for its construction/repairs. Amount paid in cash only will be recorded in column (8) and that in cash & kind including the imputed value of own services, if any, will be recorded in column (9) against the respective items.

4.9.7 Columns (10) & (11) : total expenditure : Column (10) is the sum of entries made in columns (6) and (8) column (11) is the sum of entries made in columns (7) and (9).

4.9.8 Column (12) : number : The number of each item of durable goods purchased (second-hand) in cash or in cash & kind during the reference period will be recorded in this column.

4.9.9 Columns (13) & (14) : Value of second hand purchase : Value of second hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in columns (13) & (14). Amount paid in cash only will be recorded in column (13) and that in cash & kind in column (14).

4.9.10 Sub-total items 709,729,739,749,769,779,789,799 & 809 : Expenditure (cash & kind) made on purchase and construction & repair of durable goods for domestic use during the reference period will be entered against these items. The entry against each sub-total item in each of columns (6), (7), (8), (9), (10),(11), (13) & (14) will be derived by adding the entries in the column against the corresponding constituent items.

4.9.11 Item 819 : total expenditure (cash & kind) for purchase and construction (including repair) of durable goods : Total expenditure for purchase, construction and repairs of household durable goods will be recorded against this item. The totals in each of columns (6), (7), (8), (9),

(10), (11), (13) and (14) against this item will be derived by adding all the entries against the sub-total items of the block in the column.

Explanatory notes on items of Block 9.1 & 9.2

4.9.12 Item 800 : residential building and land (cost of repair only) : It should be noted that the purchase of residential building and land, whether first-hand or second-hand , should not be entered in this block as such purchases are considered capital expenditure on estate. Any new construction of building is also an expense on capital account and should not be entered in this block. The total expenditure incurred by the household towards repairs and maintenance of dwelling unit ..only.... during the reference period would be entered against this item.

4.9.13 Livestock animals like horses, bullocks etc., and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, should also be considered for these blocks and expenditure incurred towards their purchase, or repairs etc. will be noted against the respective items printed in the blocks. If these animals and conveyance are used, both for household enterprise and for household consumption, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase, or the cost of raw materials required for repair, etc.

4.10.0 Block 10 : perception of household regarding sufficiency of food : This block will be filled after completion of the enquiry on all the preceding blocks. The expression in item 1 - "getting two square meals a day" - as used in common parlance, conveys that the concerned person gets, by and large, sufficient food to eat. This question is asked in order to know the perception of the household regarding sufficiency of food. While putting this question to the informant, it is thus presumed that the informant has a clear understanding of its meaning. There are equivalent phrases conveying the same meaning in regional languages. It is, therefore, important to put the proper question in the local language and record the answer given by the informant in the appropriate code.

4.10.1 Care should be taken to see that the informant is not offended by this question. The question should, in fact, not be asked to those whose reported consumption would obviously indicate that they get sufficient food to eat. In item 1, if the members of the household are reported as getting two square meals a day, throughout the year, the code to be entered in the box space of this block is 1. If adequate food is available in only a few months of the year code 2 will be noted. Code 3 will indicate that the household does not usually get two square meals a day for all its members. Here the reference period is last 12 calendar months preceding the date of enquiry.

4.10.2 If adequate food was available in only some months of the year i.e. if code 2 is recorded in item 1, those calendar months in which all members of the household did not have two square meals a day will be recorded in cells provided against item 2 in codes. For example, suppose all members of a sample household did not have two square meals a day in the months of January and March during the reference period. The entries to be made are 01 & 03 in first two cells out of the 12 cells provided in the block against item 2.

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

4.11.0 Block 11 : insurance particulars of the household : In this block information will be collected on insurance policies made by the household at any time in the past and premium paid on their account during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. It is clarified that only schemes which are primarily meant for insurance will be covered. Hence schemes like LIP, peerless etc. which are primarily saving schemes will not be covered in this block. Again, the 'insurance cover' during journey by Air or Rail provided by the Govt. in which no premium is required to be paid separately, will not be accounted for in this block.

4.11.1 Columns(1) & (2) : type of insurance and code : Descriptions of different types of insurance and their corresponding codes are printed in columns (1) and (2) respectively. "Householder's comprehensive insurance scheme" covers a number of risks for which insurance policies can, alternatively, be made separately. Bearing this in mind, entries should be made against the proper "type of insurance". Thus if burglary insurance (say) is made as part of comprehensive insurance policy, no entry should be made against burglary (only) insurance.

4.11.2 Column (3) : sum assured : For all insurance policies a sum or a ceiling of rupees is assured. This amount is to be recorded in column (3).

4.11.3 Column (4) : yearly premium : The amount of yearly premium, in rupees, of the insurance policy made by the household will be reported in this column. Note that for every positive entry in column (3) there should be an entry in column (4) also.

4.12.0 Block 12 : Particulars of dwelling unit : In this block information will be collected on living accommodation, such as ownership, area covered, rent etc., and also on housing amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, etc. The dwelling house (unit) has been defined as the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part there of or may consist of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case there will be as many dwelling units as the numbered of households sharing the structure.

There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structures (e.g. detached structure for sitting sleeping, cooking, bathing etc.) for its housing accommodation. In such cases, all the structure together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, accommodation availed of for residential purpose will cover living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed verandah etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for other than residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the residential purpose use of this portion is very nominal.



4.12.1 Item 1 : ownership of the dwelling : Information ;in respect of the possession type of the dwelling unit will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are :

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

Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase or in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which are liable to be removed any moment) etc. are considered to have no dwellings. For such households code 1 will be recorded against this item. If a sample household has owner-like possession of the dwelling, code 2 will be recorded. A dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease (usually 30 years or more) will be treated as owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as owner-like possession. If the accommodation is provided by the employer of a member of the sample household, it will be treated as quarters and code 3 will be given. If the dwelling is taken on rent payable at monthly, quarterly or any other periodic intervals or on leases, it will be treated as hired dwelling and code 4 will be recorded. Code 9 will be entered all other types of possession. Item 2 to 1 will not be filled in for households with code 1 in item 1.

4.12.2 Item 2 : covered area : This ;is the sum of the floor areas of all rooms, kitchen etc. and covered and/or uncovered verandah of the building. The area will be recorded in whole number of square feet. A verandah means a roofed space often without a door adjacent to a living room or other room. The term "verandah" will not, however, cover a passage or a corridor used mainly as an access to the dwelling unit itself.

4.12.3 Item 3 :: land possession code : The land on ;which the dwelling unit is constructed may be either owned, or rented, or leased in by the household or otherwise occupied. The codes to be recorded against this item are :

- no land ..... 1
- owned ..... 2
- rented ..... 3
- leased..... 4
- others ..... 9

In case of a multistoreyed building, land possession code of its apartments will be 2 or 3 or 4 or 9 as the case may be.

4.12.4 Item 4 : type of dwelling : Information on the type of dwelling unit will be entered against this item in codes. The codes are :

independent house - 1, flat - 2, chawl - 3, others - 9.

4.12.5 An independent house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit land the entire structure of the house

are physically the same it should be considered an independent house. In some parts especially in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. such as housing will also be treated as an independent house.

4.12.6 A flat is a self-contained housing arrangement occupying a portion of a building. It consists of one or more rooms with normal housing facilities like water supply, bath and toilet for exclusive use of a single household. If a household occupying a portion of a building has some housing facilities like water supply, bath and/or toilet for its exclusive use in a detached structure(s), it is also regarded as occupying a flat.

Schedule 1.0:

4.12.7 A chawl may be described as a building with a numbers of generally single-roomed having common corridor and bathing and toilet facilities. In case of three/four storeyed chawl the common facilities of a bath land toilet may be available in each floor for the tenements of that floor.

4.12.8 Others : covers all other types of housing arrangements. This will include flat-like dwellings which are not self-contained in respect of water, bath and toilets facilities, hostel accommodation etc.

4.12.9 Item 5 : type of structure : The structures have been classified into three categories, viz. pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. Entry against this item is to made in codes. the codes are : pucca - 1, semi-pucca - 2, katcha - 3.

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

4.12.11 Item 6 : floor type : Information on the basis materials of which the floor of the dwelling unit is constructed will be collected and recorded in code against this item. The codes are :

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

4.12.12 Item 7 : type of latrine : The information about the types of latrine used by the household will be collected and recorded in code.

The codes are :

- no latrine ..... 1
- service latrine ..... 2
- septic tank ..... 3
- flush system..... 4
- others .....9

4.12.13. Item 8 : primary source of drinking water : The information in respect of the households primary source of drinking water will be collected and recorded in codes against this item. The codes are :

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

If an arrangement is made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe and if the sample household is availing itself of such facility, then the appropriate code will be 1. drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank river etc. for the convenience of only one or a group of households, however, will not be treated as tap water. Instead, such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. The other codes are self-explanatory. If a household gets drinking water from more than one source, the source which is in major use will be considered. If the sources of drinking water of a household is different in different seasons, the major source of drinking water is to be ascertained and the corresponding code has to be noted against this item.

4.12.14 Item 9 & 10 : monthly rent : actual, imputed : Item 9 will be filled in for households of both rural and urban areas whereas item 10 will be filled in for the households of urban areas only. Actual monthly rent of the dwelling unit will be noted if it is taken on rent. But if a household in urban areas is not residing in a rented house, that is, is residing in a house which it either owns or otherwise occupied without paying any rent, then an imputed rent will be recorded. Imputation will be done on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar houses in the locality or surrounding areas. Rent does not include any salami/Pugree or any kind of cuss payable to local bodies or Government or monthly maintenance charges payable to co-operative society etc. It is merely an amount payable to the owner or some other partly as per contract between the occupier and the person who lets it out. A household may occupy a dwelling unit which is neither owned, nor hired in. In such cases also the imputed rent will be recorded. [See also para 4.8.20].

4.12.15 Item 11 : condition of the house : "Condition" refers to the physical condition of the house. This will have to be assessed at the time of investigation. Entry against this item is to be

recorded in the code. If the house is excellent for habitation and seems to need no major repairs then code 1 is to be entered. In case the house is fairly good and needs no major repairs code 2 is to be recorded. If the condition is bad, dilapidated and impoverished (either needs immediate repairs/structural changes or is not suitable for permanent habitation at all) code 3 is to be noted.

4.13.1.0 Block 13.1 : particulars of ceremonies performed and meals served by the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey : Ceremonies are performed to solemnize notable events of life e.g. birth, marriage etc. Members of a household may have to perform some religious rites consequent upon the death a person. For various religious faiths, there are some days in a year which are observed with ceremonial performances like offering of puja, prayer, celebration of rituals etc. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs without incurring any expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, households may have to spend something under different heads for the purpose of entertainment. Conventionally these expenditures are considered as essential part of the ceremonies performed by them. The purpose of providing this block in this schedule is to estimate the no. of meals served to guests during ceremonies performed by the household in the last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry as also the meals serves to guests and employees (non-members only) on any other occasion (other than ceremonies) and also to estimate the amount of expenditure incurred by the household on these occasions under various broad groups of items e.g. food, clothing & footwear, misc. goods & services, durable goods etc. Hence only those ceremonies on which some amount of expenditure is involved should be listed in this block.

4.13.1.1 Item 1 : Code 1 will be entered in the box space provided against the item, if at least one ceremony of the type listed at the bottom of block 13.1 has been performed by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry, and code 2 will be entered if no such ceremonies were performed by the household during the same reference period.

4.13.1.2 Item 2 : This item will be filled in, only if code 1 is recorded in item 1 that is, if the household is reported to have performed one or more ceremonies. The serial number of ceremony may be recorded in the first column. In the second and the third columns, the description and code for the ceremony will be recorded. The code for ceremonies are printed at the bottom of page. Particulars about the ceremony performed last (within the reference period 30 days) will be recorded first. Other ceremonies performed within the period will be noted one by one in sequential order of the dates of performance of the ceremonies. The entry in the fourth column of this item will indicate the number of meals served to guests during the ceremony. The values of consumption/ actual expenditure incurred for the performance of every ceremony under five different broad groups of items. viz.,

- (i) food,
- (ii) clothing and footwear
- (iii) misc. goods & services and consumer rents,
- (iv) durable goods and
- (v) others (not specified in (i) to (iv),

may be recorded in cols.(5) to (9). The approach to fill up these columns will be exactly the same as is applicable to detailed blocks 5 to 9.2. Therefore, the instructions meant ;for detailed blocks 5 to 9.2 may be followed while filling up these columns. Consumption (maiden use) by the household members for the ceremony only will be taken into account while recording the consumption of clothing and footwear against col.6, item 2 of this block. (The approach is same as that for block 6.1 - 7.2). Block 5 is meant for accounting the consumption of food & pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel & light. It may be noted that the ceremonial expenditure on food alone will be accounted against column 5: 'Food' in item 2 of this block whereas the consumption of pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel & light is to be recorded against column 9 : 'Other' in item 2 of this block. Items of clothing & footwear given away as gift on account of the ceremony should not be considered for this block. It is clarified that any ceremonial consumption made during the reference period which has already been accounted for in the detailed blocks will be reflected here against the corresponding ceremony irrespective of whether the ceremony has been performed or not during the references period. The total expenditure for each ceremony may be entered against col.(10). The total no. of meals served to guests and the expenditure incurred in all the ceremonies performed by the household during the references period will be recorded in columns (4) to (10) of the lineal against 'total" of this item. The ceremony codes to be recorded in column 3 are :

birth .....	1
birthday .....	2
mundan/head shaving .....	3
annaprasan/first rice taking .....	4
thread .....	5
marriage .....	6
marriage anniversary .....	7
death .....	8
others (specify) .....	9

4.13.1.3 Item 3 : In this item the number of meals served by the household to its guests and to its employees, during the reference period of 30 days proceeding the date of enquiry on non-ceremonial occasions will be recorded in the box spaces provided against lines 1 and 2 respectively. While reckoning the number of meals served to guests, those meals which have already been accounted for in item 2 that is, 'meals served to guests during ceremonies 'should' not be counted in making entries in this item.

An employee of ;the household who lives under the same roof and takes food from the same household kitchen as the other members of the household do, should by NSS convention, be treated as a normal member of the household. Hence meals served to employee members should not be counted for making entry against line 2 of this item. The number of meals served to guests as well as employees will be totaled & recorded in the box space provided against line 3, i.e., total.

4.13.2.0 Block 13.2 : Particulars of ceremonies performed and meals served by the household during last 365 days prior to the date of surveys : This block is similar to the earlier block i.e. block 13.1 except that the reference period for collection of information is 365 days prior to the date of survey instead of 30 days prior to the date of survey as in bl. 13.1. Hence instructions at para 4.13.1.0 to 4.13.1.3 may be followed while recording the entries in this block with a reference period of last 365 days preceding the date survey. Item 3 of block 13.2 need not be filled in.

4.14.0 Block 14 : Summary of consumer expenditure : In this block, the expenditure on broad groups of items is to be recorded in column(6). The figures for this summary block should be copied from the entries made against various sub-total/total lines of block 5 to 9.2. References for block,line/item code and column for which the amount is to be copied are printed in column(3), (4) and (5) respectively.

4.14.1 Serial number 15 : food sub-total : It is the total of the entries made against serial numbers 1 to 14, column (6) of this block.

4.14.2 serial number 30 : non-food total : This will be obtained as the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 16 to 29, column(6) of this block.

4.14.3 Serial number 31 : total consumer expenditure : It is the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 15 (food sub-total) and 30 (non-food sub-total), column(6) of this block.

4.14.4 Serial number 32 : household size : This is to be copied from the entry made in block 3.1, item 1.

4.14.5 Serial number 33 : per capita expenditure last month (Rs. 0.00) : It is to be obtained by dividing the entry made against serial number 31, column(6) (total consumer expenditure) by that against serial number 32, column(6) (household size) of this block. The result of the division will be recorded in rupees with two places of decimal. This derived amount will also be entered against item 20 of block 3.1.

4.14.6 The yearly consumption expenditure on clothing, footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods will be recorded against items 34 to 38 respectively.

4.15.0 Block 15 : remarks by investigator : Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other characteristic of the household will be noted here. Such remarks may help understanding the entries made in several blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is very high or very low.

4.16.0 Block 16 : remarks by supervisory officer : The supervisory officers may note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.

A. SOME GENERAL CLARIFICATIONS ON THE PROCEDURE  
OF COLLECTION OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURE DATA

I. APPROACH OF FILLING IN BLOCK (5) to (7.2)

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

(1) Only cash purchases (including those made on credit) are to be considered as purchase. Barter purchase will be ignored. For clothing and footwear, second hand purchase will also be ignored. The quantity and value of purchases, as defined above of any item made during the reference period will be shown in the 'purchase' columns.

(2) Consumption out of home-grown/home-produced stock of an item requires that it should be produced by the household enterprise, though not necessarily within the reference period, and consumed by the household within the reference period.

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

- (i) commodities purchased in cash (value of consumption to be evaluated at purchase price).
- (ii) commodities received in exchange of goods and service (value of consumption to be imputed at average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period),
- (iii) transfer receipts such as receipts from gifts, loans charities etc. (value of consumption to be imputed as in (ii),

(Transfer payments made to others should not be considered as consumption of the payee household.)

- (iv) free collection (value of consumption to be imputed as in (ii)),
- (v) home-grown, home-produced stock (value of consumption to be imputed ex-farm, ex-ex-factory price).

The time of consumption of an item of clothing or footwear is considered to be that point of time when it was brought into use of the first time.

**B. SOME GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE (INVESTIGATOR'S CHECK LIST)**

**BLOCK (4)**

The last serial number under column (1) should be transcribed against item 1 of block 3.1. All the columns against all the persons listed are to be filled in. In each of the columns (8) to (14) there must be some entry. If the numbers is nil for any of these columns, except cols. (8) and (9), entry 'o' will be recorded there. For nil entry in col. (8), 'oo' may be recorded, but for col. (9), the entry must be 0.1, 2 or 3. Question of nil entry in col. (9) does not arise.

**BLOCK (5)-(9.2)**

(i) At the end of each sub-block the sub-total items are printed. If entries are made in at least one of the items of a sub-block, care should be taken to fill in the sub-total line of the sub-block also and vice versa. The sub-total under any column should be equal to the sum of the entries made against all items of the corresponding group of items;

(ii) Whenever any entry is made in either quantity or value it is essential to make an entry in the corresponding value or quantity column, unless the quantity column is already crossed out;

(iii) If the entry in all columns of any line of blocks 5 to 9.2 is zero, the investigator may leave it blank. For example, if rice was neither purchased nor consumed, all columns against item 102/103 will be left blank. Similarly, if rice was not purchased but some quantity was consumed wholly out of home-grown stock, the column for cash purchased will be left blank;

(iv) Before a sub-total, line, in all the blocks and sub-blocks, an item 'others' has been provided to accommodate any other items which are not printed in the body of the block/sub-block. Items not covered in the list are to be pooled together and recorded against the residual category 'others' of the appropriate sub-group. For example, while collecting information on purchases and consumption of vegetables under group 30 a respondent and consumption of chulai/amaranth, mustard leaves and methi/fenugreek leaves, that is, three different types of leafy vegetables. None of the three items finds a place under the listed items. In this case, therefore, the quantity/ value of all the three items will be pooled together and recorded in one line with item code 315 in column (1) under the description 'other leafy vegetables' in column (2) and the pooled quantity and value figures should be recorded in appropriate columns.

(v) The particulars of clothing items (blocks 6.1 & 6.2) purchased and/or consumed during the reference period are to be recorded in columns(1) to (3) and two different lines needs be filled in for recording purchase and/or consumption of the same item of two different clothing types.