

Chapter Three

Schedule 1.0: Consumer Expenditure

Introduction

3.0.0.0 The programme of quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment was adopted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), as it was then called, in 1972-73. Under the programme, the survey on consumer expenditure provides a time series of household consumer expenditure data, which is the prime source of statistical indicators of level of living, social consumption and well-being, and inequalities therein. Apart from the quinquennial series (QS), there also exists an “annual series”, comprising consumer expenditure surveys conducted in the intervening periods between QS rounds – starting from the 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987) and using a smaller sample.

3.0.0.1 The last survey – the eighth – of the quinquennial series was conducted during the 66th round (July 2009 - June 2010). As it is desirable that a quinquennial survey of household consumer expenditure be conducted in a normal year free from the effects of economic upturns and downturns as far as possible, the 66th round survey of household consumer expenditure is being repeated in 2011-12 as part of the 68th round of NSS.

Defining household consumer expenditure

3.0.0.2 Every household is a distinctly identified unit of consumption of goods and services and the measure of household consumer expenditure is the single most significant indicator of access of households to the basket of goods and services, their level of living and economic well-being, as well as disparities thereof. Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is most easily understood as expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services, that is, on goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs and wants or the collective needs of members of the community and not for further transformation in production. To this simplest construct must be added (i) the imputed expenditure by households on goods and services produced as outputs of unincorporated enterprises owned by them and retained for their own use, and (ii) the imputed expenditures by households on goods and services received by them as remuneration in kind. Both these additions can be regarded as imputed values of costs incurred by households to obtain consumption goods and services for own use. Thus, the actual final consumption of households consists of the consumption goods and services acquired by individuals by expenditures (including imputed expenditures of the kinds described above) or through social transfers in kind received from other households, from government units or from non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).

3.0.0.3 **Household consumer expenditure (HCE)** during a specified period, called the reference period, may be defined as the total of the following:

- (a) expenditure incurred by households on ‘consumption goods and services’¹ during the reference period

¹This term refers to goods and services used (without further transformation in production) by households, NPISHs (Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs and wants or the collective needs of members of the community (SNA 93).

- (b) imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household (proprietary or partnership) enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves during the reference period
- (c) imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind during the reference period
- (d) imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind received from government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and used by households during the reference period².

Some clarifications need to be made at this stage.

3.0.0.4 Firstly, it follows from the above that any expenditure incurred by households towards the productive enterprises (farm or non-farm) owned by them is excluded from household consumer expenditure. Also, expenditure on purchase of residential land or building is excluded, as land and building are excluded from consumption goods and services in national accounting.

Consumer Expenditure should include

- ❖ Expenditure on consumption goods and services
- ❖ Imputed value of self-consumed produce of own farm or other hh enterprise
- ❖ Any household expenses reimbursed by employer (medical, electricity, LTC, etc.)
- ❖ Cost of minor repairs of assets & durable goods
- ❖ All compulsory payments to schools and colleges including so-called “donations”
- ❖ Goods and services received as payment in kind or received free from employer (incl. imputed rent of quarters)
- ❖ Payments for medical care reimbursed or directly paid by insurance company
- ❖ Second-hand purchases of clothing, footwear, books, durables

Not to be included in Consumer Expenditure

- ◆ Enterprise expenditure (farm, non-farm)
- ◆ Cost of purchase & construction of land & building
- ◆ Payment of interest on loan taken
- ◆ Insurance premium payments
- ◆ Lottery tickets, gambling expenses
- ◆ Money given as charity, remittances, donations, fines, direct taxes

² By convention, such consumption is included in the NSS HCE survey only for food items.

3.0.0.5 **Consumer expenditure vs. transfer payments:** Expenditures made by a household to acquire any good or service should be distinguished from transfer payments made by the household. A transfer is a transaction in which one unit provides a good, service or asset to another without receiving any good, service or asset in return, or, in other words, transactions in which there is no counterpart. Transfers are unrequited (unreciprocated or one-way). Examples are fines and forcibly extracted payments such as ransom.

3.0.0.6 **Treatment of direct taxes:** In national accounting, all taxes based on income or wealth (the ownership of assets) are transfers because they are compulsory unrequited payments to government. However, “house tax” is at present being recorded in the NSS HCE schedule and included in HCE on the grounds that the government provides some services in return, though strictly speaking the condition that the services received are in return for the payment (or form the counterpart of the payment) is not satisfied here.

3.0.0.7 **Insurance:** Insurance premium payments by households are being considered as outside the scope of HCE, as was the practice in the 61st and earlier rounds. Hence no information on insurance premium of any kind paid by the household will be collected in the schedule.

3.0.0.8 **Second-hand purchases:** Second-hand purchases of clothing, bedding, footwear, books and periodicals, and durable goods are included in the NSS concept of HCE.

3.0.0.9 **Intermediate consumption vs. HCE:** Goods and services are sometimes provided by employers to employees as remuneration in kind or as perquisites (see paragraph 3.0.0.3(c) above). These should be distinguished from inputs of the enterprise. The general guiding principle is that if employees are obliged to use such goods and services for performing their duties, then these are intermediate inputs. If employees are free to use the goods and services at their own discretion, then these goods and services are perquisites or remuneration in kind and therefore part of HCE.

Accounting of consumption at the household level: the three approaches

3.0.1.1 To make the definition of household consumption operational, clear guidelines are needed not only on what is included in household consumer expenditure and what is excluded, but also on

- (a) the identification of the household performing each act of consumption
- (b) the assigning of a time to of each act of consumption.

Only then can one attempt to record the consumption of a household H within a reference period P.

3.0.1.2 It has been found convenient to assign different meanings to the word “consumption” to different categories of consumption items. Thus the survey does not define food consumption in the same way as consumption of furniture. As a result, in measuring the consumption of any single household, NSS has always used not one but three different approaches to the measurement of consumption³, the approach varying with the category of consumption items.

3.0.1.3 The three main approaches for accounting the consumption of households are

³ This is the case even when a single reference period (see paragraph 3.0.2.1) is used. Here we are not talking of different reference periods of data collection.

- Use Approach,
- First Use Approach, and
- Expenditure Approach.

Use Approach (also called Consumption Approach)

3.0.1.4 When food and fuel are used (used up), we say that they are consumed. Note that items of food and fuel can be used only once.

3.0.1.5 Whenever there is any intake of food, the intake is made by an individual, who is identifiable. The household to which that individual belongs is called the consuming household. The same rule is followed for pan, tobacco and intoxicants.

3.0.1.6 When fuel is used for household cooking and lighting and other household purposes except conveyance, the household in which the fuel is used is called the consuming household.

3.0.1.7 Food cooked in the household and consumed by its members is accounted against the ingredients in the consumer expenditure schedule. But when such cooked food is served to non-household members, there is a problem of apportioning the quantities and values of the ingredients if one attempts to record the consumption in the household of the persons who eat the food. For simplicity of data collection and to avoid duplication in recording consumption, certain exemptions are accorded in the approach. The consumption of food cooked in a household is recorded in the preparing household, irrespective of who consumes the food. Thus, when a guest or a beggar is served food prepared in a household, it is the preparing household which is considered as the consuming household. Also, if a household makes a payment to a person in the form of meals prepared in its kitchen, it is considered to be the consumption of the preparing household.

3.0.1.8 When cooked meals are purchased from the market (hotels, restaurants, canteens or catering agency), the purchaser household is considered to be the consuming household, regardless of who eats the food. This again is a departure from the Use Approach. In such conditions, it is the Expenditure Approach (see paragraph 3.0.1.16) that is to be followed. However, if the meals purchased are then used by the purchaser as means of payment (say, to the provider of a service), then they will be accounted in the household receiving the meals as payment.

3.0.1.9 Food expenditure incurred by employees of private or public sector on official tour and reimbursed by their organization will be considered as household consumer expenditure.

3.0.1.10 When a person consumes meals received as assistance from the Government or a non-Government agency such as a charitable organisation (for example, meals received under the Midday Meal scheme), it will be considered to be the consumption of the household to which the person belongs (Use Approach). (When recording such consumption, the value is to be imputed at the local price of the meals received.) **This procedure is being followed from the 64th round onwards.**

3.0.1.11 The Use Approach is also to be followed for food in the case of a person (usually a student in a hostel) whose food bills are regularly paid by a person (usually, a parent) belonging to a different household. **Prior to the 64th round, the Expenditure Approach was**

considered to be applicable in such cases.

3.0.1.12 Note that for nearly all items of food, and some items of fuel for cooking and lighting, both quantity and value of consumption are recorded in the schedule. For a few items, where reporting of quantity is difficult, only value of consumption is required to be recorded.

First Use Approach

3.0.1.13 Clothing, bedding and footwear can be used more than once. An item of clothing or footwear is usually used repeatedly by the same person. An item of bedding is also used repeatedly, and often shared by household members. For items of clothing, bedding and footwear, consumption of an item is said to occur when it is first used.

3.0.1.14 An exception is made in case of second-hand purchase of clothing and footwear. Second-hand purchase of clothing or footwear occurs when an item of clothing or footwear is purchased by a household after it has been used by another household, without alteration. When such a purchase occurs, we say that consumption (out of second-hand purchase) has occurred *at the moment of purchase*. That is, in case of second-hand purchase, the use approach is not followed; in other words, whether the purchased item has been used or not after purchase is not relevant.

Expenditure Approach

3.0.1.15 For items of consumption other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, clothing, bedding, footwear, and fuel for cooking and lighting, the expenditure approach is followed to identify the consuming household and the time at which consumption takes place.

3.0.1.16 The expenditure approach says that consumption of these items takes place when expenditure is incurred on the item (good or service). The household incurring the expenditure is the consuming household, regardless of whether the item is used by the household or not.

3.0.1.17 When a household H obtains an item as gift or charity, or by free collection, no expenditure is incurred by the household H on the item.

3.0.1.18 **When a household W obtains an item as perquisite from the employer, or as payment in kind from a household or enterprise for services rendered by W, then W is considered to incur an expenditure on the item received as perquisite or payment in kind.** The value of the item at local retail prices is considered to be the amount of expenditure incurred by W.⁴ Examples are accommodation, newspapers and telephone services provided free to employees by employers, and any expenses on domestic account, such as medical expenses, that are reimbursed by employers. Leave Travel Concession (LTC) is another example of perquisites. The time of consumption will be the time of acquisition of the perquisite if it is a good (e.g. newspapers) and the time of use if it is a service (e.g. telephone facility).

3.0.1.19 When a household H acquires an item through cash purchase, the time of incurring

⁴ Except for perquisites and payments in kind, the question of imputation of value does not arise in case of items which are governed by the expenditure approach.

expenditure is clear. In case of payment by cheque or through a credit card, the household is considered to incur expenditure at the moment when the cheque is handed over or the credit card is presented to the seller as means of payment. If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire purchase. In case of hire purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period is regarded as the expenditure incurred. Note that in case of purchase (e.g. of a car) fully financed by a loan from some person or institution other than the seller, where full payment is made to the seller, the entire sale value of the commodity (the principal borrowed to make the payment to the seller) is considered to be the expenditure incurred by the household. This expenditure (payment to the seller), however, takes place *before* the durable comes into the buyer's possession. On the other hand, the repayment of the loan in instalments to the financier goes on for several months or years. The repayment of the loan to the financier is not relevant in recording consumer expenditure.

3.0.1.20 Payments for tuition fees and rent of household dwelling regularly made by another household: It is not uncommon for a person's rent or tuition expenses to be *regularly* paid by a household different from his own, directly to the provider of the accommodation or educational services. A common example is a student in a hostel. Such a person's rent and educational fees are often paid by his or her parents' household directly to the hostel authorities. Here, going by the expenditure approach would mean that the (regularly occurring) consumption of accommodation or educational services would not be accounted in the user household. As a departure from the expenditure approach normally applicable to rent and educational expenses, therefore, the use approach is to be followed. Thus the household making use of the accommodation or the educational goods and services is to be considered as the consuming household, and not the household making the payment. **This procedure was introduced in the 64th round.**

Summary of rules to determine the consuming household and the time of consumption

FOOD, PAN, TOBACCO, INTOXICANTS, FUEL: use approach

Exception:

- (a) Food cooked and served to non-household members: Preparing household is consumer
- (b) Meals purchased from market and served to guests or as charity: Purchasing household is consumer

CLOTHING, BEDDING & FOOTWEAR: first use approach

(Exception: Second-hand purchase of clothing & footwear: Consumed at the moment of second-hand purchase)

OTHER ITEMS: expenditure approach

(Exception: Rent and tuition fee payments regularly made by another household: Follow use approach)

3.0.1.21 Imputation of value: If an item is purchased and consumed by a household, the value of consumption can be taken as its purchase value. But the value of an item consumed out of commodities received in exchange of goods and services, home-grown/home-produced stock, transfer receipts or free collection requires imputation. The rule for imputation of value of consumption of commodities is given below:

- The value of goods and services received in exchange of goods and services – including those received as perquisites by the members of the household from their employers - will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference

period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account.

- 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.
- The value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc. will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.
- The value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

3.0.2.1 Reference period and schedule type: The reference period is the period of time to which the information collected relates. In NSS surveys, the reference period often varies from item to item. Data collected with different reference periods are known to exhibit certain systematic differences. Strictly speaking, therefore, comparisons should be made only among estimates based on data collected with identical reference period systems. In the 68th round – as in the 66th round – two schedule types have been drawn up. The two schedule types differ only in respect of reference period. Sample households will be divided into two sets: Schedule Type 1 will be canvassed in one set and Schedule Type 2 in the other. The reference periods to be used for different groups of consumption items are given below, separately for each schedule type.

Category	Item groups	Reference period for	
		Schedule Type 1	Schedule Type 2
I	Clothing, bedding, footwear, education, medical (institutional), durable goods	‘Last 30 days’ and ‘Last 365 days’	Last 365 days
II (F2+)	Edible oil; egg, fish & meat; vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed foods; pan, tobacco & intoxicants	Last 30 days	Last 7 days
III	All other food (F1), fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical; rents and taxes	Last 30 days	Last 30 days

3.0.2.2 Schedule Type 1 uses the same reference period system as Schedule Type 1 of NSS 66th round. Schedule Type 1 requires that for certain items (Group I items), the same household should report data for two reference periods – ‘Last 30 days’ and ‘Last 365 days’.

3.0.2.3 Schedule Type 2 has the same reference periods as Schedule Type 2 of NSS 66th round. For Group I items, the reference period used in Schedule Type 2 is ‘Last 365 days’.

3.0.2.4 As in the 66th round, items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants (Food-plus category) are split into 2 blocks – 5.1 and 5.2 – instead of being placed in a single block.

- Block 5.1 consists of the item groups cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar and salt (the “F1” category). This block has a reference period of 30 days in both Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2.
- Block 5.2 consists of the other items of food, along with pan, tobacco and intoxicants (the item category “F2+”). This block is assigned a reference period of ‘Last 30 days’ in Schedule Type 1 and a reference period of ‘Last 7 days’ in Schedule Type 2.

3.0.2.5 Thus Schedule Type 1, like Schedule 1.0 of NSS 66th round, uses the 'Last 30 days' reference period for all items of food, and for pan, tobacco and intoxicants.

3.0.3 **Schedule design:** Schedule 1.0 consists of following blocks to obtain detailed information on the consumption expenditure and other particulars of the sample household.

- Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample household
- Block 1 : identification of sample household
- Block 2 : particulars of field operations
- Block 3 : household characteristics
- Block 4 : demographic and other particulars of household members
- Block 5.1 : consumption of cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar and salt
- Block 5.2 : consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants
- Block 6 : consumption of energy (fuel, light & household appliances)
- Block 7 : consumption of clothing, bedding, etc.
- Block 8 : consumption of footwear
- Block 9 : expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services
- Block 10 : expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes
- Block 11 : expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use
- Block 12 : summary of consumer expenditure
- Block 13 : information on Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
- Block 14 : remarks by investigator/ Asstt. Superintending Officer
- Block 15 : comments by supervisory officer(s)

Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household

3.0.4 This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of a sample household. All the items are self-explanatory. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items (e.g., village name is not applicable for urban sample).

Block 1: Identification of sample household

3.1.0 The identification particulars for items 1, 4-12 will be copied from items 1, 4-12 of Block 1 of the listing schedule (Schedule 0.0). The entries against items 2, 3 and 20 have already been printed in the schedule.

3.1.1 **Item 13: sample hamlet-group/ sub-block number:** This item is to be recorded from the heading of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.2 **Item 14: second-stage stratum:** This item will be copied from the appropriate column heading of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0 – from column (13) or (14) or (15) in case of Type 1 schedules and from column (16) or (17) or (18) in case of Type 2 schedules.

3.1.3 **Item 15: sample household number:** The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (13) or (14) or (15) of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0 in case of Type 1 schedules and from column (16) or (17) or (18) of Block 5 of Sch.0.0 in case of Type 2 schedules.

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### What is new in the schedule

(compared to the 66<sup>th</sup> round)

- In Block 3, items 22 and 23 have been added to record whether the household possesses ration card, and if so, of what type.
- Block 3 does not have any question on use of the internet.
- A new item ‘refined oil (sunflower, soyabean, saffola, etc.)’ has been added as item 184 in the ‘edible oil’ sub-group.
- The vegetables sub-block has been shortened from 30 to 17 items.
- Two new items ‘jeera’ and ‘dhania’ have been added as items 252 and 253 in the ‘spices’ sub-group.
- In Block 5.2, there is now a ‘served processed food’ item sub-group. It includes the ‘cooked meals’ items and a new item ‘cooked snacks purchased’ which covers a variety of cooked snacks usually purchased and consumed away from home.
- The old item ‘cooked meals received as assistance or payment’ has been split into two items ‘cooked meals received free in workplace’ (item 281) and ‘cooked meals received as assistance’ (item 282) in the ‘served processed food’ item sub-group.
- The old items of prepared sweets, cake, pastry, biscuits, chocolates, pickles, sauce, jam, etc. have been placed in a ‘packaged processed food’ sub-group in Block 5.2.
- The item ‘readymade garments’ in the clothing sub-block has been split up into 13 separate items to help better recall.
- Fees paid for enrolment in web-based training courses will be included in other educational expenses (Block 9, item 408). All other internet expenses will be recorded in item 496, Block 10.
- A new item (496) for ‘internet expenses’ has been introduced in Block 10 (miscellaneous goods and services).
- A new item (582) for ‘inverter’ has been introduced in Block 11 (durable goods).
- The words ‘audio/video cassettes’ have been dropped from item 564 (Block 11), which now has the description ‘CD, DVD, etc.’
- The block on ‘perception of household regarding sufficiency of food’ has been dropped.
- Block 13 is a new module to collect information on use of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH).

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3.1.4 **Item 16: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4):** The serial number of the person recorded in column 1 of Block 4, Schedule 1.0, from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information has to be collected from one of the household

members. In an extreme case, information may be collected from a person who is not a household member but is expected to know all the requisite information. In such a case, '99' should be recorded against this item.

3.1.5 Item 17: response code: This item is to be filled in at the end of the interview. It is meant to classify the informant according to the degree of his co-operation as well as his capability to provide the required information. The codes are:

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

3.1.6 Item 18: survey code: Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1', if the sample household is the one originally selected, and '2', if it is a substituted household. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, and the last two (remarks and comments) blocks will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

3.1.7 Item 19: reason for substitution of original household (code): In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not. The codes are:

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

This item is applicable only if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

Block 2: Particulars of field operations

3.2.0 The identity of the investigator/ assistant superintending officer and the supervisory officer associated with the work, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, date of despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, from the 46th round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for Central sample only). If canvassing the schedule takes more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2(i). The "total time taken to canvass the schedule" means the actual time spent in canvassing the schedule and will not include the time taken by the investigator/ assistant superintending officer to finalise the schedule. It is recorded in minutes.

Block 3: Household characteristics

3.3.0 Characteristics which are mainly intended to be used to classify the households for tabulation will be recorded in this block.

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

3.3.2 Item 2: principal industry (NIC-2008): The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity which determines the principal industry of the household. The entry cell for item 2 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2008 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household industry see paragraph 1.8.36, Chapter One.

3.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-2004): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. As in case of principal household industry, the description of the principal occupation, too, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-2004 is to be recorded in the entry cell, which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household occupation see paragraph 1.8.36, Chapter One.

3.3.4 Item 4: household type (code): The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. (For the definition of household type, see paragraph 1.8.5, Chapter One.) Note that the codes are not the same for rural and urban areas. For rural households, the household type codes are:

self-employed in agriculture	1
self-employed in non-agriculture	2
regular wage/salary earning	3
casual labour in agriculture	4
casual labour in non-agriculture	5
others	9

For **urban** areas, the household type codes are:

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

3.3.5 Item 5: religion (code): The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in code. 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 household. The codes are:

* see paragraph 1.8.3 and 1.8.4 of Chapter One

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

3.3.6 Item 6: social group (code): Whether or not the household belongs to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes or Other Backward Classes will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

Scheduled Tribes - 1, Scheduled Castes - 2, Other Backward Classes - 3, others - 9.

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

3.3.7 Item 7: whether owns any land (yes -1, no-2): It is to be ascertained whether the household owns any land or not as on the date of survey. The instructions in paragraphs 1.8.7 and 1.8.8 in Chapter One are to be read in full before making any entries against items 7-12.

3.3.7.1 There will be many situations when the land possessed by the household is *owned by the head of the family, who stays in a different town or village and therefore is not a member of the household*. In such cases the land should be regarded as not owned but *leased in* by the household. But it is very likely that the household in such cases will tend to report the land as 'owned'. Before any entry is made in item 7 (whether owns any land) as well as items 8-12, therefore, proper probing is necessary to ascertain whether all the land reported as owned by the household is actually owned by the household *members*.

3.3.8 Item 8: type of land owned (homestead only-1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 3): The definition of homestead land is given in Chapter One, paragraph 1.8.33. 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. For households reporting no in item 7, a dash (-) will be entered in item 8.

3.3.9 Items 9-13: land possessed (in 0.000 hectares): The area of land "owned", "leased-in", "otherwise possessed (neither owned nor leased-in)" and "leased-out" by the household as on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded against items 9, 10, 11 and 12 respectively in hectares, correct to 3 places of decimals. (Thus any non-zero area less than 0.0005 hectares will be recorded as 0.000. Zero area may be recorded as "-".) The entry cells have been split into two parts – one for the integer part and the other for the fractional i.e., decimal part. The total area of land possessed by the household will be worked out as item 9 + item 10 + item 11 – item 12 and recorded against item 13. The instructions in paragraphs 1.8.7 and 1.8.8 in Chapter One are to be read carefully before making any entries here.

3.3.10 Item 14-15: land cultivated and irrigated (in 0.000 hectares): Land cultivated is defined as the *net sown area* (area sown with field crops and area under orchards and plantations counting an area only once in an agricultural year) during the agricultural year 2010-11 i.e., July 2010 to June 2011. Land cultivated may be from the land 'owned', 'land leased in' or from 'land otherwise possessed (neither owned nor leased in)'. It will be

recorded against item 14 in hectares in three places of decimals. Against item 15, the net area irrigated out of the land cultivated during the agricultural year 2010-11 will be recorded in hectares in three places of decimals. As in items 9-13, separate provision has been made for recording integral and decimal parts.

3.3.11 Items 16 and 17: primary source of energy used for cooking and lighting:

Against these two items, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for cooking and the primary source of energy used for lighting during the *last 30 days preceding the date of survey* will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is used, the primary or principal one on the basis of its extent of use will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes are:

cooking: coke, coal- 01, firewood and chips- 02, LPG- 03, gobar gas- 04, dung cake- 05, charcoal- 06, kerosene- 07, electricity- 08, others- 09, no cooking arrangement- 10

lighting: kerosene- 1, other oil- 2, gas- 3, candle- 4, electricity- 5, others- 9, no lighting arrangement- 6

3.3.11.1 Note that a hostel student taking meals in the hostel mess will be considered as having no cooking arrangement.

3.3.12 Item 18: dwelling unit (code): This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be an entire structure or may be only a part of a structure. Accordingly, the investigator will ask the informant if it is owned, hired or otherwise occupied. The codes for this item are as follows:

owned	1
hired	2
no dwelling unit	3
others	9

If the occupant owns the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded against item 18. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. If accommodation is provided by the employer, it will be treated as hired (code 2). Thus government servants living in government quarters will get code 2. If any household is found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc. it will not be treated as living in dwelling unit. For such households code 3 will be recorded. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held in owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as in owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also.

3.3.13 Item 19: is any member of the household a regular salary earner? (yes-1, no-2):

The distinction between a casual wage labourer and a regular salary earner lies in whether a daily or periodic renewal of work contract takes place in the normal course of employment or not. A daily or periodic renewal of the work contract is a normal feature of a casual wage labourer's employment, but not of a regular salary earner. Sometimes financial constraints of the employer may prevent a salary earner from *receiving his/her salary regularly*; but this will not change his/her status as a regular salary earner. Again, a regular salary earner may receive wages monthly or weekly; what is important is that his/her *work contract* does not require a daily, weekly, monthly or annual renewal. Whether a person is receiving time wage or piece wage is also not relevant in deciding whether the person is a regular salary earner. Paid apprentices may also be regular salary earners.

3.3.14 **Item 20: did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days?** A ceremony for the purpose of this item is an occasion on which a large number of meals (not just snacks) were served to non-household members, which significantly affects the household's total expenditure during the last 30 days. The occasion need not be religious. If the household is found to have performed any ceremony during the last 30 days, code 1 will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.3.15 **Item 21: no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days:** The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item. The definition of meal is given in paragraph 3.4.9 below. It may be noted that if a ceremony was performed (code 1 in item 20), the entry in item 21 will be positive. But item 21 (meals served to non-household members) may be positive even if no ceremony was performed.

3.3.16 **Item 22: does the household possess ration card? (yes-1, no-2)** It is to be ascertained whether the household is having any ration card (see the next paragraph for details). If so, code 1 is to be given, and if not, code 2.

3.3.17 **Item 23: type of ration card (code):** For households which report possession of ration card, it is to be ascertained whether any of the two special types of ration card – BPL and *Antyodaya* – have been issued to the household by the Government. The BPL (Below Poverty Line) ration card is issued to families adjudged to be living below the poverty line. The *Antyodaya* ration card is meant for the ultra-poor and may be issued to a family if it is considered to be sufficiently below the poverty line. A household will be given code 1 if it possesses an *Antyodaya* ration card and code 2 if it possesses a BPL ration card. If the household possesses a ration card other than the above two kinds, it will be given code 3. For households reporting no in item 22, a dash (-) will be entered in item 23.

3.3.18 **Items 24 and 25 (Sch. Type 1)/ Item 24 (Sch. Type 2): monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.0.00):** This will be entered only after Blocks 5.1 to 12 have been filled.

In Sch. Type 1, item 24 of Block 3 will be filled by copying the entry from Block 12, item 48, and item 25 will be filled by copying the entry from Block 12, item 49.

In Sch. Type 2, item 24 of Block 3 will be filled by copying the entry from Block 12, item 43.

Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members

3.4.0 All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. For each member, name, relation to head, sex, age, marital status, general education level, and particulars of meals consumed will be recorded.

3.4.1 **Column (1): serial number:** All the members of the sample household will be listed in Block 4 using a continuous serial number in column (1). The head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second

son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

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

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

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

3.4.4 Column (4): sex (male-1, female-2): The sex of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. For eunuchs, code '1' will be recorded.

3.4.5 Column (5): age (years): The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered. Ages above 99 will be recorded in three digits.

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

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

3.4.7 Column (7): general educational level (code): Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., educational attainment will be considered as "higher secondary" (code 10). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, educational attainment will be considered under "secondary" (code 08). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are as follows:

not literate –01,
 literate without formal schooling:
through EGS/NFEC/AEC –02, through TLC –03, others –04,
 literate with formal schooling:
below primary –05, primary –06, middle –07, secondary –08,
higher secondary –10, diploma/certificate course –11, graduate –12,
postgraduate and above –13.

3.4.7.1 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Some persons achieve literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC) or by attending primary schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS). Such persons will be given code 02. Those who achieved literacy through Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will be given code 03. Other literates without formal schooling will be given code 04.

3.4.7.2 Those who achieved literacy through formal schooling (excluding schools created under EGS) but are yet to pass the primary standard examination will be assigned code 05. Similarly codes 06-08 and 10-13 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. The criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary, etc. levels will be that followed in the concerned States/Union Territories. Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not through the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard. Those who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general, technical education or vocational education which is equivalent to below-graduation level, will be assigned code 11. On the other hand, those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general, technical education or vocational education, which is equivalent to graduation level, will be given code 12. Code 13 will be assigned to those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education which is equivalent to post-graduation level and above.

3.4.8 **Column (8): number of days stayed away from home during 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 household, may also be within the same village/town. Staying away will mean not only physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from one's own household. For example, if a member stayed away for two days, but consumed food prepared at home during these two days, then that member will not be considered as having stayed away. For members who did not stay away for even 1 day during the last 30 days, 0 will be recorded.

3.4.9 **Meal:** A 'meal' is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usually major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/her the required energy (calorie) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/her normal avocations. A 'meal', as 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 '*nashta*' 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 labelled as a 'meal' or a '*nashta*'.

3.4.9.1 A person rendering domestic service (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning of rooms, washing linen, carrying 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, 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 'meal taken away from home'.

3.4.9.2 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 judgement of the informant because, the informant would reckon the number on the basis of his/her own understanding of the concept of a meal/khana.

3.4.10 **Column (9): number of meals usually taken in a day:** The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. For a person who takes food only once in a day, the entry will be 1. One may also come across a person who takes food more than three times a day. For such persons, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. In addition, for infants of age '0' as well as for children who subsist on milk only, '0' may be recorded against this item. To have a clear idea of what constitutes a meal, paragraphs 3.4.9 to 3.4.9.2 above should be read carefully.

3.4.11 **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 depending on the place from where food is served irrespective of where it is consumed.

3.4.12 Columns (10), (11) and (12) pertain to meals taken away from home without payment. Number 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) and (14). There are schools/*balwadis*, etc. which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin, etc. free or at subsidised 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 subsidised 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 these canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (13).

3.4.13 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 entry in column (13), 'meals received on payment' will mean that the informant has to incur some expense or part with a certain portion of his salary/wage for getting the meals. Meals purchased from hotel, restaurant or eating-house will be considered as 'meals taken away from home on payment' and will have to be counted also for making entry in column (13). Hostel students receiving meals from the hostel mess against meal charges will also be considered as taking meals away from home on payment. Meals taken away from home during the days of absence from the household should also be accounted in making entries in these columns. Such meals are to be accounted under either of the columns (10) to (12) or (13).

3.4.14 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.

Blocks 5 to 11: Consumer expenditure: General instructions

3.5.0.0 Information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected in these blocks. The titles of the blocks and the reference periods for data collection are given in tabular form below. For simplicity, the following short forms are used: Week for “last 7 days”, Month for “last 30 days”, and Year for “last 365 days”.

Title	Block	Reference period	
		Sch. Type 1	Sch. Type 2
Consumption of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt (“F1 items”)	5.1	Month	Month
Consumption of edible oil, egg, fish, meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants (“F2+ items”)	5.2	Month	Week
Consumption of energy (fuel, light and household appliances)	6	Month	Month
Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc.	7	Month, Year	Year
Consumption of footwear	8	Month, Year	Year
Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services	9	Month, Year	Year
Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes	10	Month	Month
Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use	11	Month, Year	Year

Week: last 7 days Month: last 30 days Year: last 365 days

3.5.0.1 **Consumption: some general remarks:** The consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household; in other words, expenditure on any enterprise belonging to the household will be excluded. All consumption expenditure of a domestic servant who is also a member of the household will be included. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be recorded under item 495 (pet animals incl. birds and fish) of Block 10. It may be noted that consumption by livestock of the household will not be included in household consumption. However, products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household are to be included. While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonial occasions, parties, etc.

3.5.0.2 The rules given below follow from the definition of household consumer expenditure (pages C-1 to C-3) and the approaches adopted by NSS consumer expenditure survey to measure consumption at the household level (pages C-3 to C-6).

3.5.0.3.1 **Transfers in cash made by a household** (e.g., cash gifts to relatives, etc., fines and penalties paid, charity to beggars, cash offerings to deities at temples, other donations, alimony paid, etc.) are not part of consumer expenditure of the household. (However,

services of priests and other persons provided on payment to devotees at a temple are not transfers; they come under “consumer services” purchased by the devotees.)

3.5.0.3.2 Transfers in kind (gifts or charity in kind): No consumption takes place at the moment of transfer.

(a) If the good transferred by a household G to a household R comes under Blocks 9-11 (e.g. a book, a pen or a watch), then the household giving the gift (G) will normally have incurred expenditure to acquire the good. If this expenditure occurred during the reference period, it will be accounted as G’s consumer expenditure.

(b) If the good transferred by G to R comes under Blocks 5.1-8, it cannot be the consumption of household G, as household G does not use it. Exceptions to this rule are:

(i) *meals prepared by G and served to guests or as charity: Such meals are regarded as G’s consumption (recorded against the ingredients of the meals)*

(ii) *cooked meals purchased from the market and served to guests or as charity: Such meals are considered as G’s consumption (recorded against item 280, Block 5.1).*

3.5.0.4 Payment in kind: When, instead of cash, a commodity is used as mode of payment, some guidelines are required regarding the accounting of consumption. The rules to be followed are stated below. These are the same as the procedures followed in the 66th round.

(i) Suppose a household A makes a payment in kind to a person B (say, by giving a commodity whose purchase value or imputed value is Rs.100 to a domestic servant, or a priest). The following points are to be noted.

If A is the sample household: *No entry against the item (commodity) used as means of payment* is to be made in household A. Instead, an entry of Rs.100 is to be entered in A’s schedule against the item “domestic servant” or “priest”, as the case may be.

An important exception to this rule is that ingredients of meals prepared and used as payment in kind by A will be treated as part of A’s food consumption (entries against the ingredients will include the priest’s/ servant’s meals). But entry of Rs.100 against the consumer service “priest” or “domestic servant” will be made in this case as well.

If B’s household is the sample household: Case 1: The commodity is a meal prepared in A. No entry will be made in B’s household. Case 2: The commodity received comes under Blocks 5-8 (and is not a meal prepared in A, but may be a meal purchased from the market). The commodity will be considered as consumed (by B’s household) **when it is used**. Case 3: The commodity comes under Blocks 9-11. Goods will be considered to be consumed when they are acquired. Services will be considered to be consumed when they are used.

(ii) Suppose a person B receives the payment in kind not from a household A but as a perquisite from a firm where he is employed (e.g. newspapers, electricity, livery, free canteen meals, meals purchased by the firm and provided free, etc.). Then entries will be made in B’s household in a similar manner to the situation in (i) above. Canteen meals will be accounted like meals purchased from the market in (i) above.

3.5.0.5 Goods received free with goods purchased: Manufacturers may provide some free goods as incentives to buyers of their products. To illustrate the method for accounting consumption in such cases, suppose a household purchases a packet of rice for Rs.60 and gets a packet of salt free of cost with the rice. In this case, the household will be considered to have paid part of the Rs.60 for the salt and only the remaining part for the rice. The two parts will be calculated by apportioning Rs.60 to salt and rice in proportion to the market values

(imputed if not known) of the salt and rice. If, now, the household reports that 75% of the rice and 20% of the salt was consumed during the reference period, then these percentages are to be applied to the values calculated above to record the value of consumption of rice and salt. Note that if a cake of soap had been obtained free with the rice instead of a packet of salt, then value of consumption of the soap (Expenditure Approach) would have to be recorded as 100% (not 20%) of the value of the soap calculated by the method of apportioning described above. The source code for goods obtained free with purchased goods will be 1 - the same as that for goods actually purchased.

3.5.0.5.1 However, in case of talk time received free on purchase of a cellphone, the entire amount may be shown against item 623 (mobile handset), with no attempt to separate out the expenditure incurred on talk time. The same rule may be followed for all services provided free with purchase of goods.

3.5.0.6 **Consumption from PDS:** For four consumption goods – rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene – consumption from “PDS purchase” and consumption from “other sources” are to be entered against separate items. Here PDS stands for Public Distribution System, which means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rates through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc. The following points may be noted while classifying a *purchase* as “PDS” or otherwise.

- "Super Bazaars" and co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when these also sell rationed commodities at controlled prices against ration cards, they will be taken as ration shops for particular commodities.
- For kerosene, "PDS" will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices.
- Distribution of some controlled price commodities such as kerosene may in some areas be made without a system of presentation of ration card. Except in such situations, a purchase which is not made against a ration card will not qualify as a PDS purchase.
- A purchase will be considered as “PDS” irrespective of whether the household uses its own ration card or that of some other household.
- Purchase from PDS shops at prices higher than the PDS prices will also be considered as purchase from PDS as long as the price paid is perceptibly lower than the market price.

3.5.0.7 **Blocks 5.1 and 5.2:** In most NSS rounds, consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants is recorded in a single block, usually called Block 5. In this round, as in the 66th round, Block 5 is split into Block 5.1 and Block 5.2. *However, for convenience, the term “Block 5” will occasionally be used in the instructions to refer to Block 5.1 and Block 5.2 collectively.*

3.5.0.7.1 **Block 5.1: Consumption of cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar and salt during last 30 days:** The reference period for this block is “last 30 days” both in Schedule Type 1 and in Schedule Type 2.

3.5.0.7.2 **Block 5.2: Consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food:** The reference period for this block is “last 30 days” in Schedule Type 1 and “last 7 days” in Schedule Type 2.

Block 5 (5.1+5.2): Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants

General instructions

3.5.0.8 In general, the Use Approach (see page C-4) is followed for food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants. However, there are some special rules for meals which are obtained by the sample household in cooked form from outside, or cooked by the household and served to non-members.

3.5.0.9 When a person consumes meals cooked in a different household from his own, the preparing household is considered to be the consuming household. This is, obviously, a departure from the Use Approach. Thus, when a guest or a beggar is served food prepared in a household H, it is household H which is considered as the consuming household. Also, if a household H makes a payment to a person in the form of meals cooked in H's kitchen, it is considered to be the consumption of household H.

3.5.0.10 However, when a person consumes meals received as assistance from the Government or charitable organisation (e.g. meals received under the Midday Meal scheme), or as payment in kind from an organisation (except a household enterprise which serves the meals from the household kitchen), it is considered to be the consumption of the household to which the person receiving the meal belongs. (When recording such consumption, the value is to be imputed at the local price of the meals received and recorded against item 282: "cooked meals received as assistance".) **This procedure is being followed from the 64th round onwards.**

3.5.0.11 The Use Approach is also to be followed for food in the case of a person (usually a student in a hostel) whose food bills are regularly paid by a person (usually, a parent) belonging to a different household. Prior to the 64th round, the Expenditure Approach was considered to be applicable in such cases.

3.5.0.12 When cooked meals are purchased from the market (hotels, restaurants, canteens or catering agency), the purchaser household is considered to be the consuming household, regardless of who eats the food (entry against item 280). This is a departure from the Use Approach. However, if the meals purchased are then used by the purchaser as means of payment (say, to the provider of a service), then they will be accounted in the household receiving the meals as payment (entry against item 281).

3.5.0.13 **Consumption from home produce: the concept:** Both Block 5 and Block 6 are provided with a pair of columns to record quantity and value of total consumption of each item. In addition, there are a pair of columns to record quantity and value (at ex farm prices) of consumption out of home produce for each item. Note that home produce here means the produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar). Thus there is no concept of home produce of curd or ghee, home produce of pickles, or home produce of liquid tea. On the other hand *atta* obtained in the home from home-grown wheat, or *ch ira* and other grains produced in the home from home-grown paddy, may be treated as "home produce" of wheat, *chira*, etc. (See also paragraph 3.5.5.5: home produce and home processing.)

3.5.0.14 Shaded cells: There are many items for which the cells for quantity are shaded, usually because quantity data for these items is difficult to obtain. There are also items for which home production is by definition not possible (see preceding paragraph), or so very rare that the information is not considered worthy of collection. For such items the cells for both quantity and value of home produce are shaded.

3.5.1 Columns (1) and (2): item and code: It may be noted that for accounting of items a 3-digit coding system is used in all these blocks. Descriptions of the items and their codes are printed in columns (1) and (2), respectively.

3.5.2 Unit: Each line of this block relates to a particular item of consumption. The unit in which the quantity is to be recorded is, in case of some items, shown within brackets after the description of the item in col.(1). For items where no unit is specified after the item description in col.(1), the quantity must be recorded in kilograms (kg).

3.5.3 Columns (3), (4), (5) and (6): quantity and value: In columns (5) and (6) total consumption of the item by the household during the reference period is to be recorded. This includes all consumption out of monetary and non-monetary purchases and of goods received as gift or charity, obtained through free collection, or as payment in kind. On the other hand, columns (3) and (4) relate only to the imputed value of consumption of home produce. For a number of items, the quantity cells in the schedule are shaded; this means that no quantities are to be recorded. For some items, consumption from home produce is not to be recorded; this, too, is indicated by shading the appropriate cells.

3.5.3.1 Column (3) and (5): quantity: Against most of the items of Block 5, there is provision to record the quantity figure in the appropriate unit. In Blocks 5 and 6, a quantity figure has two parts – an integer part and a fractional or decimal part. The integer part will be recorded in the left-hand cell and the fractional part will be entered in the right-hand cell in three places of decimals, in case the units are reported either in ‘kg’ or ‘litre’. If the specified unit of quantity is ‘gm’, ‘no.’, ‘box’ or ‘std. unit’ (‘kwh’), the right-hand cell of the space for quantity has been shaded, meaning that a whole number entry is required for quantity.

3.5.4 Columns (4) and (6): value: As in the previous round, all value figures are to be recorded in *whole number of rupees*, after rounding off paise figures, if any.

3.5.5 Column (7): source code: Consumption of an item during the last 30 days may be made out of one or more of several possible sources: namely, purchase, home produce, exchange of goods and services, gifts or charities, and free collection. The source from which the item has been obtained and consumed by the household will be recorded in code. The codes to be used are:

only purchase	1	only exchange of goods and services...	5
only home-grown stock.....	2	only gifts/ charities.....	6
both purchase and home-grown stock ..	3	others	9
only free collection	4		

3.5.5.1 When a household A providing a service to another household (or an organization) receives an item of consumption as full or partial payment in kind (or as perquisite), it is a case of goods acquired (by household A) through “exchange of goods and services”. This includes perquisites obtained by salary earners against the services they render to their employers or organisation. When landowning households obtain crops as crop share from

cultivator households, it is also a case of goods received in exchange of goods and services.

3.5.5.2 Code 3 will be applicable if consumption is made out of both purchase and home-grown stock but not from any other sources. Any other combination of sources will get code 9. Consumption out of transfer receipts or commodities received in exchange of goods and services will also get code 9.

3.5.5.3 It is common for many households to receive part of the produce of other households (friends or relatives) as gift. From the 66th round, consumption of such produce is considered as consumption out of home produce and not as consumption out of gifts.

3.5.5.4 **Home processing of food:** Some food items listed in Block 5 may be prepared in the home from other food items listed in Block 5. For example, *ghee* (item 164) may be prepared in the home from milk: liquid (item 160). Pickles (item 294) may be prepared in the home from chillies, mangoes, salt, etc. In such cases, the question of where to record the consumption of such food preparations is answered in general as: against the ingredient items. Thus consumption of purchased *ghee* (or *ghee* received as gift, say) is recorded against “*ghee*” but that of home-made *ghee* against “milk: liquid”; consumption of purchased *muri* is recorded against “*muri*” but that of home-made *muri* against “rice”; consumption of purchased pickles is recorded against “pickles” but that of home-made pickles against “salt”, “mango”, “chilli”, etc.

3.5.5.5 **Home produce and home processing:** To repeat what has been explained in paragraph 3.5.0.13 above, home produce means the produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food made in the home by processing of other food items listed in the schedule. Thus there is no question of home produce of curd or *ghee*, home produce of pickles, or home produce of liquid tea. However, *chira*, *khoi* and rice obtained in the home from paddy are considered as home produce of *chira*, *khoi* and rice, as paddy is not an item listed in the schedule.

3.5.5.6 It follows from the above that source codes 2 (consumption from home-grown stock only), 3 (consumption from both purchase and home-grown stock) and 4 (consumption from free collection) are not permissible for items of Block 5 such as *muri*, curd, *ghee*, butter, ice-cream, *gur*, pickles, tea (cup), etc., which are created by processing of other items of Block 5 (rice, milk, sugar, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, salt, etc.). Only source codes 1, 5, 6 and 7 can be entered against these items. In Sch.1.0, an asterisk (*) appears in the source code column against all items of this kind. Note that the purpose of the asterisk is not to block the entry from being made in the source code column, but to remind the investigator that source codes 2, 3 and 4 are not applicable for the item concerned (the * mark directs the reader to a footnote at the bottom of the page which mentions this).

3.5.6 **Storing of home-processed food before consumption:** Some home-made items such as pickles and *ghee* may be stored in the home for a number of months before they are consumed. Data collection on consumption during any particular month becomes difficult in such cases. *For simplicity of data collection, therefore, the ingredients may be regarded as consumed at the moment when they are used up in the process of preparation of the final food product. This applies to all items of Block 5 which may be prepared in the home from other Block 5 items. It follows that home-made items such as ghee and pickles, if received by the sample household as gift from the household which prepared the item, and subsequently*

consumed, should not be accounted as consumption of the sample household. This procedure is a departure from the use approach otherwise followed for food items.

3.5.7 Imputation of value: The method of imputing values of items which are consumed but not purchased has been given in paragraph 3.0.1.21.

3.5.8 Wastage and normal discard of food in the process of consumption: It may be mentioned that for all the items in Block 5.1/5.2, the quantity reported to have been actually consumed is to be recorded. However, normal day-to-day wastage like thrown-away cooked food will not be excluded from the quantity of consumption. Similarly, for recording quantities, discard due to normal cleaning, peeling, etc. will be ignored. Thus a kilogram of jackfruit bought from the market and cooked after throwing away the skin will be entered as 1 kg of jackfruit. But the quantity of impure item, like husk mixed with rice, will be netted out while recording quantity of rice consumed, while no adjustment will be made in value of rice consumption. For example, suppose the weight of a mixture of rice and husk originally weighing 10 kg becomes only 8 kg after its cleaning, etc. Then the quantity of rice consumed is to be recorded as 8 kg only. The value of rice, however, will be considered to remain unchanged.

3.5.9 Losses of food: On the other hand, an item which is not brought into the consumption process will not be treated as consumed. For example, suppose that 10 kg of rice is purchased for consumption at Rs.100, out of which, 5 kg is either stolen, or damaged by insects, infection, etc., or eaten by rats, and the remaining 5 kg is consumed. Then the quantity of consumption will be 5 kg and the value of consumption, Rs.50.

3.5.10 Items 101 and 102: rice: Rice will mean the grain obtained after husking and cleaning paddy.

3.5.11 Items 103-106: Rice products like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. However, if such products (e.g. muri) are made from rice in the home, their consumption will be recorded against "rice" (item 101 or 102) and not against the rice product (here, muri). 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 the food group "beverages, refreshments and processed food", unless they are prepared at home, in which case consumption will be accounted against the ingredients (rice, sugar, etc.).

3.5.12 Items 107 and 108: wheat/atta: This will mean wheat in its whole grain form, broken wheat (not powdered) and also atta used for food preparation.

3.5.13 Items 110-114: *Maida* is wheat flour, that is, wheat in its powdered form (which is purchased as "*maida*"), will be included under item 110 (*maida*). Other wheat products will either be accounted against the specific listed items or against item 114 (other wheat products). It may be noted that while consumption of bakery bread will be recorded against item 113, those for other wheat preparation like biscuits, cakes, etc., will be accounted for in the packaged processed food sub-group (items 290 to 296).

3.5.14 Items 115-122: This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and other cereals. Each of these items will include their products also. Maize (item 117) will include cornflakes and popcorn. *Sattu* prepared by frying and powdering of barley will be included against item 118

(barley and products). Like food preparations out of rice, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against appropriate items of food group: beverages, etc.

3.5.15 Item 129: cereal: sub-total: This is a sub-total item. The sum of all the cereal items will be obtained for columns (3) and (4) and recorded in the respective columns of this line. In other words, the entry will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the constituent items (cereals and cereal products). All other sub-total items will be derived similarly.

3.5.16 Item 139: cereal substitutes (tapioca, etc.): Cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by choice or due to scarcity, a person may not consume much of cereals or may consume no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, *mahua*, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals will not however be shown here. These will be recorded under the vegetables group. Sometimes mixed cereal flour, like *idli* flour, which is a mixture of cereals, pulses and also of spices, is purchased and consumed. In such a case if the proportion of different constituents of the mixture is not known and/or might be difficult to obtain, the quantity and value of it will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

3.5.17 Item 150: gram products: This relates to items like *sattu* obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). However, *besan* made out of gram will not be considered here. Instead, it will be recorded against item 151 (*besan*).

3.5.18 Item 152: other pulse products: This includes soyabean meal and soya flour.

3.5.19 Items 160-167: milk and milk products: These items relate to liquid milk, baby food, and products of milk obtained on transforming milk by heating, churning milk or adding chemicals like acid drops or fermenting agent, in the form of *ghee*, butter, curd (*dahi*), casein (*chhana*), buttermilk, etc. Sweetmeats like '*khoya*', '*rasagolla*', '*pera*', etc. prepared at home out of milk purchased or home-produced will not be treated as milk products and hence will not be accounted against these items. In case a household prepares these sweetmeats from liquid milk, its consumption will be recorded against milk: liquid (item 160) and against other constituent items of the preparations. 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 purchased 30 litres of milk, out of which 15 litres was converted into curd and consumed. In this case the entire amount of 30 litres will be shown against "milk: liquid" only. But if the curd is purchased from the market and consumed by the household, the quantity and value will be recorded against "curd".

3.5.20 Item 160: milk: liquid: This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'milk: liquid'. The unit of quantity for "milk: liquid" is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as "milk: liquid" and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into curd, casein, *ghee*, etc. during the reference period for the purpose of household consumption should also be included in this item even if the milk products are not actually consumed during the reference period (a departure from the

consumption approach) The same procedure will be followed even if the milk product is intended to be gifted to some other household.

3.5.21 **Item 161: baby food:** This relates to such baby food the principal constituent of which is milk e.g. Lactogen, Milk Care, Amulspray, etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, Cerelac, etc. whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against 'other packaged processed food' (item 296).

3.5.22 **Item 166: ice-cream:** Ice-cream for which major component is milk will be included against this item. Ice with syrup but without milk sold in the villages as ice-cream will not be included against this item. Instead, it will be accounted against item 277 (other beverages).

3.5.23 **Item 170: salt:** This will include all edible salt, whether iodised or not.

3.5.24 **Item 172: sugar – other sources:** This will include *khandsari*.

3.5.25 **Items 180 to 185: edible oil:** Oils such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. will be considered as "edible oil" when they are used in cooking. The same oils, when used for toilet purpose, will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 453 (hair oil, shampoo, hair cream) or item 457 (other toilet articles) of Block 10. If oilseeds are purchased or grown for extracting edible oil by crushing and the oil is consumed then the entry will be shown against the appropriate item of edible oil.

3.5.26 Refined oil (sunflower, soyabean, saffola, etc.) has been introduced as a separate item (item 184) in this round; in the 66th round, as well as the 61st, they were merged with "other edible oil". Refined oil is prepared by chemical processes of neutralisation, bleaching and decolourisation from the raw oil obtained by crushing the seeds.

3.5.27 **Item 216: lemon:** Note that quantity of lemon is to be recorded in number, not kg.

3.5.28 **Item 217: other vegetables:** This includes green fruits like mango, etc. used in preparing pickles in the home.

3.5.29 **Item 245: other nuts:** Almonds will be included here.

3.5.30 **Items 250-261: 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. Items not listed here are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spice and it may be difficult to collect information on expenditure and consumption of each individual item of spices. For such spices item 261 (other spices) has been provided.

3.5.31 **Item 250: ginger:** Note that quantity of ginger is to be recorded in gm, not kg.

3.5.32 **Item 252: jeera:** Consumption of *jeera* (cumin) seeds, whole or powdered, will be recorded here. This item is newly introduced in this round.

3.5.33 **Item 253: dhania:** Consumption of *dhania* (coriander) leaf or its seeds (whole or powdered) will be recorded here. This too is a newly introduced item.

3.5.34 **Item 258: curry powder:** Spice mixtures sold as fish curry powder, chicken masala, etc. will be included here.

3.5.35 **Item 274: mineral water:** The term “mineral water” will be understood to mean all packaged drinking water regardless of its mineral content.

3.5.36 **Item 275: cold beverages: bottled/canned:** This includes cold drinks like *Thums Up*, *Pepsi*, *Coca-Cola*, *Frooti*, etc. The unit of quantity is ‘litre’.

3.5.37 **Item 276: fruit juice and shake:** The unit of quantity for this item is litre. Fruit juices obtained through purchase will be recorded here. Fruit juices obtained by extracting the juice of a fruit at home will not be recorded here but against the relevant fruit item (e.g. orange). However, juices obtained from plant stems, such as sugarcane juice and date-palm juice, whether purchased or extracted from home produce or forest produce, will be recorded here. Moreover, any such juices used to make gur in the home will also be recorded against this item. (Earlier, gur made from sugarcane juice was recorded against “other fresh fruits”. The change in procedure is made so that accounting of all home production of gur is against a single item.)

3.5.38 **Item 277: other beverages (cocoa, etc.):** This will include cocoa, Horlicks, soda water, etc. No quantity is to be recorded. If a kg of Horlicks is purchased and only 20% is consumed during the reference period, then the cost of 200 g of Horlicks will be entered.

3.5.39 **Served processed food (items 280 to 284):** The foods that have been listed here are those that are normally (but not always) served “hot” or “ready-to-eat” in restaurants, snack bars, roadside eating places, etc. for immediate consumption at the place of purchase, such as samosas, kachoris, puris, parathas, burgers, chaat, pao bhaji, vegetable or non-veg. rolls, idlis, vadas and dosas, cooked chowmein, golgappas, litti, etc., and meals received outside the home through purchase or in the workplace or as charity.

(i) Any of these foods, if prepared at home, will not be recorded as a “processed food” item but will be accounted against the ingredients (such as flour, oil, salt, etc.). That is, there is no change in the existing procedure in this respect.

(ii) A food thali purchased and consumed will be recorded wholly against “cooked meals purchased” (item 280). Even if such a thali contains puris or parathas, no entry will be made against item 283.

(iii) Chowmein (say), will be recorded against item 283 whether it is served in a snack bar or packed in cooked form for taking home. Similarly a veg. burger will be recorded against item 283 whether it is served on a plate or packed for taking home.

(iv) The value of sabzi (cooked vegetables) received with a plate of puris, parathas or kachoris will not be known to informants and no separate accounting of such sabzi need be done. On the other hand, it should be possible to record the value of sweets and samosas separately (against item 290 and item 283 respectively), even if purchased from the same shop, as they will be separately priced.

3.5.40 **Items 280 to 282 (cooked meals):** It should be noted, firstly, that the term “cooked meals” in items 280 to 282 does not refer to food cooked in the sample household or in any other household. (That kind of food is always accounted against the ingredients in the household in which it is cooked.) The cooked meals considered in these items are of the following kinds: cooked meals acquired through purchase, cooked meals received free in the workplace, and cooked meals received as assistance or charity.

3.5.41 **Items 280: cooked meals purchased:** As in earlier rounds, cooked meals purchased by the sample household from hotels, restaurants, etc. for own consumption or for consumption of guests or for charity will be recorded against “cooked meals purchased”. However, cooked meals purchased and used as means of payment for services received by the sample household will be recorded in the household of the person receiving the cooked meals as payment. (See also box on page C-6.) In case of student households residing in hostels, the meals received from the hostel mess against payment (usually monthly) will be recorded against this item in the student household even if paid for by the parents.

3.5.42 **Item 281: cooked meals received free in workplace:** The number and imputed value of cooked meals received by any member of the sample household free of cost as perquisites or as payment in kind from the organization in which he/she is employed (e.g. free meals from the office or factory canteen) should be recorded here. Meals obtained at a subsidized price will, however, be recorded against item 280 and not here. Note that consumption of meals prepared in the kitchen of the employer’s household will not be recorded here as it will be accounted in the employer’s household (against the ingredients).

3.5.43 **Item 282: cooked meals received as assistance:** The number and imputed value of cooked meals received under the midday meal scheme or received as charity, flood relief, or other assistance from any government or private organization (such as religious bodies) will be recorded here. Meals prepared in the kitchen of any household and served as charity to any member of the sample household will not be accounted here but in the preparing household (against the ingredients). (Note: If the ingredients of meals, such as uncooked rice, dal, etc. are received, even from schools in lieu of midday meals, they should be recorded against rice, dal, etc., and not here.) For inmates of hostels where meals are provided free of cost by the Government or other organization which runs the hostel, the cost of meals will be imputed at local prices and recorded here.

3.5.44 Note that regarding cooked meals purchased or received as assistance or payment (items 280 to 282), the existing procedures are being followed in this round, except that cooked meals received as assistance and as payment have been covered in separate items in this round instead of in the same item.

3.5.45 **Item 283: cooked snacks purchased (samosa, puri, paratha, burger, chowmein, idli, dosa, vada, chops, pakoras, pao bhaji, etc.):** This item will also include pizzas, kachoris, chhole bhaturey, fries and cutlets, vegetable and non-veg rolls, kulche, dal-bati churma, litti, sandwiches and similar foods. Note that any of these foods, if prepared at home, will NOT be recorded as a “processed food” item but will be accounted against the ingredients (such as flour, oil, salt, etc.). Also, if a meal whose main ingredient was parathas (or pizzas, etc.) has already been reported against item 280, it should not be reported again against item 283.

3.5.46 The investigator should first try to ascertain whether any household member (working adult, schoolgoing child, etc.) spends on snacks on a regular basis (e.g., during lunch break). In case these are not heavy enough to be recorded against “cooked meals purchased”, they should be recorded against item 283 or item 284. Apart from this, snacks (such as samosas) may be purchased from nearby shops and consumed by a number of household members together. The number of such occasions during the last 30 days and the average amount spent on each such occasion should be ascertained through suitable questions. Care should be taken not to miss such expenditures as their total over a period of 30 days may be quite substantial.

3.5.47 **Item 284: other served processed food:** This will include chaat, golgappa, jhal muri, poha, purchased vegetable curry, and any other served processed food not covered by the above items.

3.5.48 **Packaged processed food (items 290 to 296):** The foods that have been listed here are usually purchased in packaged form, though there are exceptions. (The same foods may also be consumed directly at the place of purchase, in sweet-shops, tea-shops, etc.; even in such cases, they should be listed against the same items, that is, items 290 to 296.)

3.5.49 Any of these foods, if prepared at home, will not be recorded as a “processed food” item but will be accounted against the ingredients (such as flour, sugar, oil, salt, etc.). That is, there is no change in the existing procedure in this respect.

3.5.50 **Item 290: prepared sweets, cake, pastry:** Prepared sweets will include sweets made of sugar, cereals, milk, coconut, etc., obtained by purchase or as gift. Sweets made at home will be accounted not against this item but against the items for the ingredients. Bakery items such as buns and sweet rolls may be included here.

3.5.51 **Item 291: biscuits, chocolates, etc.:** This item will include confectionery such as toffees and lozenges, and sugar substitutes such as saccharine and sugar-free sweeteners.

3.5.52 **Item 292: papad, bhujia, namkeen, mixture, chanachur:** Papad is usually made from powdered pulses but may also be made from sago or other cereals. It is usually consumed in fried (or toasted) form, as part of a rice meal or as a separate snack, in most parts of India. Bhujias, namkeens and chanachur (often called mixture) are spicy pulse-based snacks available in grocery shops; they may be sold in packaged form or by weight and in all cases should be entered against this item.

3.5.53 **Item 293: chips:** The unit of quantity for chips is grams. Consumption of potato chips and similar foods (for example, chips made from plantains) will be entered here.

3.5.54 **Item 294: pickles:** The unit of quantity for pickles is grams. Pickles prepared at home by the sample household will not be entered here but against the ingredients.

3.5.55 The “consumption approach”, if followed strictly in case of home-made pickles, would involve reporting only that part of each *ingredient* of pickles which has been consumed by the sample household during the last 30 days, even if the pickles were prepared a year ago in some other household. This is obviously a very difficult task for the field. To simplify data collection, pickles which are prepared by a household may be treated, for purposes of recording information, to be consumed at the time of preparation by the preparing household. (See also paragraph 3.5.6.) In other words, pickles prepared during the reference period will be taken as part of the consumption of the preparing household, unless it is prepared for sale.

3.5.56 **Item 295: sauce, jam, jelly:** The unit of quantity for sauce, jam and jelly is grams. Jam or jelly prepared at home will not be entered here but against the ingredients. The same approach will be followed as for pickles.

3.5.57 **Item 296: other packaged processed food:** Ready-to-cook mixes such as vada mix, dosa mix, gulab jamun mix, etc., soup powder, custard powder, and any other foods, other than the above, sold in packaged form for home consumption will be reported here. Also

included are baby foods whose principal component is not milk, such as Cerelac, Nestum, etc.

3.5.58 **Item 302: ingredients for pan:** This includes *supari*, lime, *katha*, and all other ingredients used for preparing *pan*. *Supari* (betelnuts) in various forms is available in the market. These are fresh *supari*, sundried *supari*, fermented *supari*, boiled and coloured *supari* and scented *supari*. Tobacco, *zarda*, *surti*, *kimam*, etc. which are also consumed with *pan*, should not be included in item 302. Provision for them has been made in the tobacco group. However, products such as “Pan Parag” (*pan masala*) will be included in this item.

3.5.59 **Item 311: cigarettes:** Cigarette paper and tobacco are sometimes purchased separately for making cigarettes. In such cases value to be recorded would be the value of tobacco plus the value of paper taken together. The corresponding entry in quantity column will be in terms of number of cigarettes actually made and consumed. Sometimes ganja is consumed in the form of cigarettes. Such cigarettes will be considered under item 320: ganja.

3.5.60 **Item 312: leaf tobacco:** This will include all leaf tobacco consumed during the reference period in any form. Tobacco leaf burnt and powdered for brushing teeth will also be included against this item.

3.5.61 **Item 320: ganja:** This will also include ganja consumed in the form of cigarettes.

3.5.62 **Item 322: country liquor:** This will exclude country liquor prepared at home from its ingredients and consumed. For liquor prepared at home, consumption entries will be made against the ingredients. Country liquor prepared from plant juices may be recorded against item 276: fruit juice and shake.

3.5.63 **Item 325: other intoxicants:** This will include drugs used for intoxication but exclude drugs used for medicinal purposes.

Block 6: Consumption of energy (fuel, light and household appliances) during the last 30 days

3.6.0.0 This block will record information on consumption of energy for cooking, lighting and other household purposes with the exception of conveyance during the 30 days prior to the date of survey. The columns are similar to those of Block 5.1/5.2. The “consumption out of home produce” columns are shaded for most of the items.

3.6.0.1 Note that some items such as petrol and kerosene may be used for cleaning as well as for energy. In this block, only the part used for energy, excluding use in vehicles, will be recorded. The amount of petrol, kerosene, etc. used in vehicles will be reported in the conveyance sub-group of Block 10. The amount used for cleaning purposes may be entered in item 473 of the “household consumables” sub-group of Block 10.

3.6.1 **Item 331: firewood and chips:** It may be noted that firewood and chips collected free from forests, etc., should not be shown as consumption from home produce.

3.6.2 **Item 332: electricity:** The consumption will include meter rent and surcharge for electricity also. Quantity in “standard units” (kwh) actually consumed during the reference period is to be ascertained as far as possible. Usually, the household will be able to report the

monthly expenditure accurately but not the number of units. Note that all commodities *purchased* by the household, including electricity, are to be valued at the purchase price. This means that the entry in the value column will be the expenditure actually incurred, if it is a case of purchase. (“Hooking” is not purchase.) Two common special cases of purchase are discussed below:

(a) Sometimes a fixed amount is charged from the household every month by the electricity board or supply agency, assuming an average consumption level which the agency calculates in some manner using past information, or otherwise. For example, the bill every month may show consumption as 50 units and charges as Rs.150. In this case the entry in the value column will be Rs.150. As for quantity, if the household knows that its consumption during the last 30 days was about 80 units and not 50, then 80 will be recorded. On the other hand, if it has absolutely no idea of the number of units consumed, then 50 may be recorded.

(b) Sometimes the meter is shared with the landlord and the landlord charges a fixed amount X every month from the sample household. This is a case of purchase of electricity from the landlord. Here X will be recorded in the value column and the number of units actually consumed will be ascertained as far as possible and recorded in the quantity column. If the household has absolutely no idea of the quantity then it may be assumed that the landlord is charging at the same rate as the electricity board or supply agency. This rate should then be ascertained and used to calculate the quantity consumed.

3.6.2.1 Hooking: In case of “hooking”, the quantity will have to be approximately ascertained and recorded. Value of this quantity will be imputed at the local price, that is, the price that would have been charged if the connection had been legal.

3.6.2.2 Generation of electricity: For a household to which electricity is supplied by some person or agency generating electricity by means of a generator, the charges will be shown against item 332: electricity. But if the household generates its own electricity using a diesel or petrol generator, then the fuel charges will be shown against “diesel” or “petrol”. Charges for repair and maintenance of such generator will be shown in Block 11 against item 592 (other cooking/ household appliances), in the column(s) for cost of materials and services for construction and repair (col. (7) and/or (13) for Sch. Type 1, col. (7) for Schedule Type 2).

3.6.3 Item 336: matches (box): Quantity is to be entered as number of boxes, where “box” is understood as the wooden receptacle against the side of which the match is struck to obtain a flame. A number of boxes (say, 10 boxes) may be packed together in a paper packet; such a packet is not to be considered a “box”.

3.6.4 Item 338: LPG: Usually a fixed quantity of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is filled in a gas cylinder and supplied for domestic consumption. To find out the value of consumption of LPG during the reference period, the number of days normally taken by the household to use up one full cylinder of gas will have to be first ascertained. Suppose the price of a cylinder of gas is Rs. ‘V’ and the household usually consumes one full cylinder in ‘D’ days. Then the value of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be calculated as $(V \times 30)/D$ and rounded off to the nearest whole number of rupees. However, caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule.

3.6.5 Item 342: gobar gas: The value of gobar gas is to be imputed on the basis of value of inputs used for manufacturing gobar gas.

3.6.6 **Item 343: petrol (litre) and item 344: diesel (litre):** Petrol, diesel, etc. used for generating electricity for lighting, fans, etc., will be recorded here, but not fuel used for one's vehicle.

3.6.7 **Item 345: other fuel:** This will include any other item used *as fuel* for cooking, lighting or other household purposes. It will include fuel used for *puja*, etc., but not fuel used for one's vehicle.

Block 7: Consumption expenditure on clothing, bedding, etc.

3.7.0 This block has a reference period of last 365 days for Schedule Type 2. In Schedule Type 1, information is to be recorded for two reference periods: "last 30 days" and "last 365 days".

3.7.0.1 For items of clothing, bedding and footwear, consumption of an item is said to occur when it is first used. Consumption is accounted in the household of the person who is the first user.

3.7.0.2 **Second-hand purchase:** An exception is made in case of second-hand purchase of clothing and footwear. Second-hand purchase of clothing or footwear occurs when an item of clothing or footwear is purchased by a household after it has been used by another household, without alteration. When such a purchase occurs, we say that consumption (out of second-hand purchase) has occurred *at the moment of purchase*. That is, in case of second-hand purchase, the use approach is not followed; in other words, whether the purchased item has been used or not after purchase is not relevant.

3.7.0.3 Entries regarding 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, etc. Care should, however, be taken to exclude purchases made on account of household productive enterprises.

3.7.0.4 Clothing purchased first-hand will be reported against items 350 to 375. The total value of clothing purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 376.

3.7.0.5 **Imported second-hand ready-made garments** will be treated not as second-hand but as first-hand purchase.

3.7.0.6 In line with previous practice, quantity and value of **livery supplied by the employer** will be recorded as household consumption even if used during duty hours only.

3.7.0.7 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.

3.7.0.8 For 'ready-made' garments, the unit of quantity will be "number". But if a household prepares a garment out of cloth purchased, then the item 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 need be included **unless the sample household itself runs a tailoring shop**. In case the household does have such a shop and a garment is sewn there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 352 or 353 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 485 of Block 10. 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 as tailoring charge against item 485 in Block 10.

3.7.1 Columns (1) and (2): In these two columns, description and code of the clothing items are printed in the block. The unit of quantity for an item is shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list.

3.7.2 Columns (3) to (4)/(6): quantity and value: In Schedule Type 2, which has a reference period of 365 days, column (3) relates to the quantity of consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value during the last 365 days. In Schedule Type 1, columns (3)-(4) record quantity and value of consumption during the last 30 days while columns (5)-(6) record quantity and value of consumption during the last 365 days.

3.7.3 Column (3)/(5): quantity: Against most of the items of Block 7, there is provision to record the quantity figure in the appropriate unit in the quantity column(s). For most items, the unit is “no.” or “gm”, and the decimal part of the quantity cell is shaded, meaning that the entry is to be made in whole number. For a few items, the unit of quantity is “metre”; here the integer part of quantity will be recorded in the left-hand cell and the fractional part will be entered in the right-hand cell in three places of decimals. For a few items, the quantity is not required to be entered and the quantity cells are shaded.

3.7.4 Item 350: dhoti and item 351: saree: The quantity will be recorded in “number” for these two items.

3.7.5 Items 354, 356-365, 368, 372: These 13 items have replaced the single item “readymade garments”, which has for decades been covering a very wide and expanding variety of garments whose consumption (especially when the reference period is one year) is very difficult for the informant to recall if only a single item is provided. The change is expected to reduce the gap between estimates of clothing consumption from NSS data and those available from the National Accounts.

3.7.6 Item 352: Cloth for shirt, pyjama, kurta, salwar, etc. (metre): *Quantity entry, decimal part:* Note that, since the decimal part has to be entered in 3 digits, cloth of length 3½ metres (i.e. 3 metres 50 cm) should be recorded as

3	500
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 (not

3	050
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). Similarly, cloth of length 3 metres 10 cm should be recorded as

3	100
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 (not

3	010
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). The same holds for item 353.

3.7.7 Item 356: school/college uniform (boys) and item 357: school/college uniform (girls): Two separate items have been created for school/college uniform to help avoid recall error. All components of school/college uniform may be entered here. Obviously, the investigator should ask for information on school uniform consumption only when there are schoolgoing or college-going children among the household members. The information

collected in Block 4 will tell the investigator whether these questions should be asked or not. No quantity is to be recorded.

3.7.8 Items 358: kurta-pajama suits: males (no.) and item 359: kurta-pajama suits: females (no.): In some households, kurta-pajamas are always purchased as a complete *set* or *suit*. The investigator may start off by asking whether this is the case for the sample household. If the answer is yes, then items 358 and 359 will suffice to record the household's consumption of kurta-pajamas. There will be no need to make entries in item 360 (kurta, kameez) or 361 (pajamas, salwar). Note that an entry of 3 (say) in the quantity column against item 358 means 3 kurta-pajama *sets*.

3.7.9 Item 360: kurta, kameez (no.): Consumption of kurtas/kameezes purchased separately and not as part of a kurta-pajama set will be entered here. This procedure is adopted to make the informant's reporting more complete. Note that an entry of 2 in the quantity column will mean 2 kurtas/kameezes.

3.7.10 Item 361: pajamas, salwar (no.): Consumption of pajamas/salwars purchased separately and not as part of a kurta-pajama set will be entered here.

3.7.11 Item 368: other casual wear: This will include maxis, nightdresses ("nighties"), etc.

3.7.12 Item 372: infant clothing: For very young babies, clothes are sometimes bought which do not fall into the categories of clothing items used by adult males or females. They may be like towels which can be fastened around the baby. Diapers and bibs may also be recorded here.

3.7.13 Item 376: clothing (second-hand): All clothing items, like dhoti, saree, ready-made garments, etc., purchased second-hand during the reference period, irrespective of whether used after purchase or not, will be recorded against this item.

3.7.14 Item 384: mosquito net: Cloth purchased for making mosquito nets will also be included here. The quantity entry will be the number of mosquito nets made or intended to be made.

3.7.15 Item 385: bedding: others: This will include doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats. Carpets and darees, however, will be accounted in item 555 of Block 11 (durable goods).

Block 8: Consumption of footwear

3.8.0 While filling in this block on purchase and consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filling in the block on clothing will be followed. Both quantity (number of pairs) and value (Rs.) are to be entered in whole number. All footwear purchased second-hand during this period will be recorded against "footwear: second-hand" (item 395). Like Block 7, Block 8 has a reference period of last 365 days in Schedule Type 2, and a double reference period - "last 30 days" and "last 365 days" - in Schedule Type 1, for which the block in Schedule Type 1 has two additional columns.

1. If materials are purchased and footwear is got made by a cobbler, the cost of footwear

- will be imputed as the cost of raw materials plus service charges paid to the cobbler.
2. If a one-legged person purchases only one shoe or gets only one shoe made, quantity will be taken as one pair.
 3. Plastic footwear will be included against item 393: rubber/PVC footwear.
 4. Straps for slippers will not be included in this block. Such items will be included in Block 10 (item 473: other petty articles).

Blocks 9, 10 and 11: General instructions

3.9.0.0 These blocks relate to education and medical care, miscellaneous goods and services, and durable goods. All three blocks are governed by the expenditure approach. The expenditure approach says that consumption of these items takes place when expenditure is incurred on the item (good or service). The household incurring the expenditure is the consuming household, regardless of whether the item is used by the household or not.

3.9.0.1 When a household H obtains an item as gift or charity, or by free collection, no expenditure is incurred by the household H on the item.

3.9.0.2 When a household W obtains an item as perquisite from the employer, or as payment in kind from a household or enterprise for services rendered by W, then W is considered to incur an expenditure on the item received as perquisite or payment in kind. The value of the item at local retail prices is considered to be the amount of expenditure incurred by W. Examples are free provision of accommodation, newspapers and telephone services by employers to employees, and any expenses on domestic account, such as medical expenses, that are reimbursed by employers. Leave Travel Concession (LTC) is another example of perquisites.

3.9.0.3 **Credit purchase:** In case of credit purchase of any item of Blocks 9, 10 or 11, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be included. If the household makes a lumpsum payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion to their value.

3.9.0.4 When a household H acquires an item through cash purchase, the time of incurring expenditure is clear. In case of payment by cheque or through a credit card, the household is considered to incur expenditure at the moment when the cheque is handed over (or sent by post) or the credit card is presented to the seller as means of payment. **Note: In general, any purchase made on a given date by credit card will be treated at par with cash purchases made on that date. Subject to this, entries for consumption will as usual be made adopting the appropriate approach (use/ first use/expenditure).**

Block 9: Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

3.9.1 This block has a reference period of last 365 days for Schedule Type 2. In Schedule Type 1, information is to be recorded for two reference periods: “last 30 days” and “last 365 days”. In this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses. The institutional category will include payments made for goods and services

availed of *as an inpatient* in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals, etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under non-institutional category and will be recorded separately in Block 10.

3.9.2 Columns (1) and (2): Item descriptions and codes are printed in these two columns.

3.9.3 Column (3)/(4): value (Rs): There are two value columns in this block in Schedule Type 1 for the two reference periods but only one in Schedule Type 2. Expenditure will include both cash and kind.

3.9.4 Items 400-408: 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, newspapers, paper, pencil, etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, development fees, etc. and payment to private tutors.

3.9.5 Donations: Only donations for charity made voluntarily will be excluded from household consumer expenditure. True donations are (voluntary) transfer payments and will not be recorded anywhere in the schedule. But, frequently, compulsory payments collected by educational institutions at the time of admission or along with the regular fees are termed “donations” by such institutions. These are not really donations as they are not voluntary, and should be reported against “tuition and other fees” (item 405). Even occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students, if demanded from the student, are not real donations. They are part of the price paid for education and should be reported against “other educational expenses” (item 408).

3.9.6 Items 400 and 401: Books, journals: first-hand and books, journals, etc.: second-hand: It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under these items. Newspapers and periodicals purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 401 and not against item 402. Thus all second-hand purchase of books, journals, newspapers and periodicals will be recorded against a single item (item 401).

3.9.7 Item 404: stationery, photocopying charges: Photocopying charges for educational purposes will be recorded against item 404. Other photocopying charges during the last 30 days will be recorded against item 491 in Block 10.

3.9.8 Item 407: educational CD: This will include expenditure on any CD purchased or hired for educational purposes.

3.9.9 Item 408: other educational expenses: This item will include expenditure on computer training; fees for music, dancing, swimming schools, etc; schools for typing, shorthand, etc; and training in physiotherapy, nursing, etc. Any fees paid for enrolment in web-based training courses will also be recorded here.

3.9.10 Earlier, internet expenses (exclusive of telephone charges) were recorded, by convention, in this block as part of “other educational expenses”. In this round, “internet expenses” has been made a separate item (item 496) in Block 10 (miscellaneous goods and services).

3.9.11 Money sent to a son or daughter studying away from the parents’ household is a

remittance made by the parents' household and should not be recorded in the parents' household even if the details of how the money is spent are known fully by the parents. In addition, tuition fees for a child staying in a hostel are not to be recorded in the parents' household. They are to be recorded in the student's household, even in cases where the fees are paid directly by the parents (or guardians) to the educational institution. Suitable questions should be put to the household to ascertain if the educational expenditure reported by it includes any expenditure (made on a regular basis) on tuition fees of a non-household member, so that such expenditure can be excluded. This procedure, introduced in the 64th round, is a departure from the expenditure approach generally followed for education.

3.9.12 Items 410-424: medical (institutional and 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. For Central government 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 institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in paragraph 3.9.1 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise.

3.9.13 Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will be recorded against items 411 or 421 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.). Likewise, expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 414 or 424 depending on whether hospitalisation was necessary for MTP or not.

3.9.14 Hiring charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 414 or 424. However, transport expenses other than hiring charges of ambulance will be considered as travelling expenses and not as medical expenses.

3.9.15 Medical insurance premium payment is not considered as consumer expenditure. On the other hand, when an insurance company makes a payment to the sample household (or directly to a hospital under the "cashless" system) in settlement of a claim made by the household for medical reimbursement, the amount is to be shown as medical expenditure of the household against items 410 to 414. In other words, the value of medical goods and services on which expenditure is incurred will be recorded in Block 9 or Block 10, EITHER

- if incurred by the household itself, whether or not reimbursed by employer or insurance company, OR
- if paid by the employer or by the insurance company directly to the hospital.

Block 10: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days

3.10.0 In this block, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of miscellaneous goods and services during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey. If any such goods are purchased for gift or transfer, it is to be accounted against the payer household and not against the recipient household.

3.10.1 **Column (3): value (Rs.):** The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. As in Block 9, expenditure will include both cash and kind. For some items, however, a different approach is followed. Items of this category include “telephone charges: landline” (item 487), “house rent, garage rent” (item 520), “residential land rent” (item 522), “water charges” (item 540), and “other consumer taxes and cesses” (item 541). For these items, the entry to be made is the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which paid. Thus there may be positive entries against these items even if no expenditure is incurred on them during the last 30 days.

3.10.2 **Items 420: medicine (non-institutional):** As in the 66th round, non-institutional expenditure on medicine will be recorded against item 420 regardless of type or school of medicine. It may be noted that in the rural areas, doctors often charge a consolidated amount for consultation plus the medicines which they give to the patient. In such cases, the total amount will be recorded against item 420.

3.10.3 **Item 423: family planning devices:** This will include condoms, IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills such as Mala-D, Mala-N, etc., diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc.

3.10.4 **Items 430-438: entertainment:** This stands for entertainment and sports. Here consumption is represented by purchase of entertainment services or articles catering to entertainment. It is possible that on the occasion of attending sports or cinema/video show some expenditure is incurred on travelling and conveyance and/or on refreshment. Such expenditure will be excluded from this item group and will come under appropriate items reserved elsewhere in the schedule. Expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film will be shown against item 435. Expenses incurred for hiring of VCD/DVD players and CDs will be recorded against item 436. But the expenditure incurred for viewing a video show will be recorded against item 430 (cinema, theatre). For item 433 (club fees) the last payment made divided by the number of months for which the amount was paid will be noted. But in case of payment of fees for lifetime membership, the entire amount paid for such membership during the reference period of 30 days will be recorded against this item. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. will be included in item 437.

3.10.5 **Item 457: other toilet articles:** This will include cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume, etc.

3.10.6 **Item 467: washing soap/soda:** This will include washing soap in cake form, powdered form and also in liquid form (detergent powder is also to be reported) and washing soda.

3.10.7 **Item 468: other washing requisites:** This includes brushes, utensil cleaners, “Scotch Brite”, steel wool, toilet cleaners, floor cleaning chemicals such as “Pheneol”, etc.

3.10.8 **Item 480: domestic servant/ cook:** Wages paid to domestic servant/cook may be recorded against this item. It will include the value of both cash and kind payment. When meals prepared in the household are consumed by a domestic servant, the consumption of food will get recorded against the ingredients in the employer household. However, the

valuation of the service provided by the servant (to be recorded against item 480) will have to include not only cash payment but also value of such meals. *Entries against items* (other than cooked meals) *used as means of payment* (kind payment) to a domestic servant/ cook, such as clothing and miscellaneous goods, will be made in the household of the domestic servant/ cook and not in the employer household.

Example 1: A household has a cook who is paid Rs.500 in cash and given a new sari worth Rs.400 during the 30 days prior to the date of survey. Then the value of the cook's services consumed by the employer household will be shown as Rs.900 against item 480. If the cook's household is surveyed, the value of the saree will be entered against item 351 (provided it is brought into first use during the reference period). If there was no cash payment to the cook, then the value of the cook's services (paid for wholly in kind) would have been Rs.400, exactly matching the consumption of clothing in the cook's household.

Example 2: A household has a domestic help who receives meals prepared in the employer household every day and the total value of meals thus received during the reference period is imputed as Rs.300. The domestic help is paid a cash wage of Rs.500 during the reference month. Then the entry against item 480 in the employer household will be Rs.800. If the domestic help's household is surveyed, the food consumed in the employer's household will not be shown anywhere in the schedule.

3.10.9 **Item 481: attendant:** This item is meant for recording the expenditure incurred on persons engaged by the household to look after an ailing member, or a child, or an aged person in the household. However, medical services rendered by a nurse, even if performed within the household, will be recorded against item 424 (other medical expenses). In case a person's duties include those usually performed by domestic servants as well as those of an attendant, the payment made to him/ her may be recorded against item 481.

3.10.10 **Item 483: barber, beautician, etc.:** Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In the villages the barber charges might be paid in kind annually. Such annual payments should be apportioned over months – that is, one-twelfth of the annual payment should be considered as “expenditure during the last 30 days”. Thus, even if zero expenditure is reported on the barber during the last 30 days, the investigator must ascertain whether any annual payment (or 6-monthly payment, etc.) has been made on the barber, blacksmith and other artisans, and make the entry accordingly.

Note: If a sample household runs a barber's shop and a member of the household has availed himself of the service, then the barber charges will be imputed at the prevailing rate and recorded against item 483.

3.10.11 **Item 487: telephone charges: landline:** For domestically installed landline phones, the telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be considered as the expenditure to be recorded even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. Cases of new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. will be included under this item. In addition, expenditure incurred during the reference period of last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or other shops on payment will be accounted against this item.

3.10.12 **Item 488: telephone charges: mobile:** For mobile phones, only the actual expenditure incurred during the month will be recorded, unlike the procedure for landline phones explained in the last paragraph. **This procedure was introduced in the 66th round to simplify data collection.** Expenditure incurred on the purchase of mobile phone (instrument) will not be included in this item. Instead, it will be included against item 623 of Block 11.

3.10.13 **Item 491: miscellaneous expenses:** This item will include expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other “miscellaneous” items relevant to the block and not provided in the list of items. If water is purchased through tanker, porter, etc., the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. It will also include e-mail charges, fax charges, photocopying charges (other than for education), etc. Insurance premium payments will not be recorded.

3.10.14 **Item 492: priest:** If the priest is paid annually as is done in some villages, the amount may be apportioned to “last 30 days” and recorded. Thus, even if zero expenditure is reported on the priest during the last 30 days, the investigator must ascertain whether any annual payment (or 6-monthly payment, etc.) has been made on the priest, and make the entry accordingly.

3.10.15 **Item 493: legal expenses:** This will include charges like lawyer's fees, legal and court fees, etc.

3.10.16 **Item 494: repair charges for non-durables:** 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.

3.10.17 **Item 495: pet animals (incl. birds, fish):** This item will include expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Pet animals include cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, mongoose, birds, fish, etc., but not farm animals or poultry. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.

3.10.18 **Item 496: internet expenses:** This is a new item created in this round to record all expenses incurred on internet use (excluding telephone charges). Earlier, such expenses were recorded against “other educational expenses” in Block 9.

3.10.19 **Item 497: other consumer services excluding conveyance:** All other consumer services excluding conveyance will be reported here. Examples are: (i) the services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc., (ii) commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter etc., (iii) reconnection charge for electric/telephone line.

3.10.20 **Items 500-513: conveyance:** Expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by airways, railways, bus, tram, steamer, motor car (or taxi), motor-cycle, auto-rickshaw, bicycle, rickshaw (hand-drawn and cycle) horse carriage, 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. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household members as part of official tours will not be considered as consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are to be included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken

under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, is to be included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of petrol and diesel are to be shown against items 508 and 510 respectively, and cost of all other fuels (including CNG) and lubricants against item 511. Expenses for animal feed for animal-drawn carriage used for domestic purposes will be recorded under item 513. For item 501 (railway fare), season tickets valid for more than a month will be treated differently from other railway fare expenditure. Value of season tickets valid for more than a month and 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.

3.10.21 Item 502: bus/tram fare: This includes expenditure incurred by the members of the household during the reference period in a public/private/government bus/tram in the capacity of individual passenger. If a bus is hired by the sample household for transportation of guests, the hiring charges will not be included against this item; instead they will be accounted against item 513 (other conveyance expenses).

3.10.22 The expenditure incurred on any form of 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 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 purposes. In case information on actual number of days engaged in enterprise or in domestic use is also not available, it will be done on the basis of 'normal use'. The word 'normal' refers to a period beyond the reference period.

3.10.23 Item 520: house rent, garage rent (actual): This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle(s) of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to (i.e., forfeited by) the employee plus the license fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. The same procedure will be followed for imputation of house rent if the employer is a private sector firm; here it will be necessary to rely on the judgement of the informant regarding the amount of salary he is forfeiting by staying in accommodation provided by the employer. If some amount of money was paid by the household as advance at the time of hiring the house, only that part of the advance which is being deducted every month plus the actual amount paid every month towards rent, will be the amount to be recorded as house rent. *Salami/ pugree* will not be considered anywhere in the schedule.

3.10.24 Money sent to a dependant forming a different household from the sender's household is a remittance and should not be recorded in the sender's household even if the details of how the money is spent are known fully by the sender. In addition, rent paid regularly for a dependant who is a non-household member is not to be recorded in the payer household even if paid directly to the landlord (or to the hostel authorities, in case of a student living in a hostel). Such expenditure is to be recorded in the household of the person using the accommodation (e.g., in case of a student in a hostel, charges for accommodation are to be recorded against item 520 in the student household). Suitable questions should be put to the sample household to ascertain if the rent expenditure reported by it includes any expenditure on rent for the dwelling of a non-household member, so that such expenditure can be excluded. This procedure, introduced in the 64th round, is a departure from the expenditure approach followed for miscellaneous goods and services generally. **It follows that for a household living in a rented dwelling (code 2 in item 18, Block 3), the entry in**

Block 10, item 520, should be positive.

3.10.25 **Item 521: hotel lodging charges:** The lodging charges paid by any household member for staying in a hotel, etc. will be recorded under this item. Expenditure on hotel stay during official tours covered by travelling allowance paid by the employer is excluded.

3.10.26 **Item 523: other consumer rent:** Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be recorded here. If any item is hired on monthly/quarterly/annual basis then the amount of last payment on such goods divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be taken into account. Note that hiring of a vendor cart by the sample household to run an enterprise will be excluded. But monthly maintenance charges payable to co-operative societies, etc. will be included in this item.

3.10.27 **Item 539: house rent, garage rent (imputed – urban only):** This item will be filled in for urban households residing in a house which is either owned or otherwise occupied (excluding accommodation provided by the employer) by the household, without paying any rent. Otherwise a dash (-) may be recorded. Rent of the house/garage will be imputed on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar accommodation in the locality or surrounding areas. A household may occupy a dwelling unit which is neither owned, nor hired in. In such cases also the imputed rent will be recorded.

3.10.28 **Item 540: water charges:** Water charges last paid to the municipality or other local bodies divided by the number of months for which the amount was paid 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 491: miscellaneous expenses.

3.10.29 **Item 541: other consumer taxes & cesses:** This item is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Road cess, *chowkidari* tax, municipal rates are some examples. Consumer licence fees are also included. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. “House tax”, though a direct tax based on ownership of property, is, by convention, recorded in the NSS consumer expenditure schedule against this item.

3.10.30 Sometimes, while purchasing a new vehicle, road tax for the whole life of the vehicle is paid. In such cases, the proportionate tax for the reference period is to be calculated by dividing the life tax last paid by the life of the vehicle in months. The life may be taken as per norm decided by the local transport authority, or, if this is not known, as 15 years (180 months). For taxes and cesses paid on monthly/quarterly/annual/quinquennial basis, the entry will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which it was paid.

Note: Professional tax and income tax are not part of consumer expenditure.

Block 11: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use

3.11.0 Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use will be collected in

this block. Expenditure will include both cash and kind. Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. A purchase will qualify for consideration in this block only if some expenditure – whether in cash or kind or both - is incurred towards the purchase during the reference period. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for gifts or transfer is to be included in the giver household and not against the recipient household. In case of credit purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded (see paragraphs 3.9.0.3 and 3.9.0.4). The following points may be noted:

1. If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire purchase. In case of hire purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period is regarded as the expenditure incurred.
2. The term “hire-purchase” does not cover the case of purchase (e.g. of a car) fully financed by a loan from some person or enterprise other than the seller, where full payment is made to the seller. Here the household is considered to incur consumer expenditure at one stroke – not in instalments – by paying the entire sale value of the commodity (the principal borrowed from the financier) to the seller. This expenditure (payment to the seller) takes place *before* the durable comes into the buyer’s possession, not after. On the other hand, the repayment of the loan in instalments to the financier goes on for several months or years. The repayment of the loan to the financier is not relevant in recording consumer expenditure. In recording consumer expenditure incurred during the reference period, repayment of loan is not to be confused with consumer expenditure.
3. The time at which the item purchased comes into the possession of the household is not relevant. If the sample household incurred some expenditure on purchase of an asset during the reference period, then the expenditure incurred will be *accounted* in this block even if the household has not yet received it till the date of survey. Likewise, suppose a sample household acquired an asset (durable goods) during the reference period and it is in possession of the household but no payment has been made during the reference period. Such purchases are to be *excluded*.
4. Purchases made by the household during the reference period using a credit card will be included.
5. Suppose an asset which was purchased during the reference period for domestic use is reported to have been sold out during the reference period. Such a purchase will also be *accounted*.

3.11.0.1 Like Blocks 7, 8 and 9, Block 11 has a reference period of last 365 days in Schedule Type 2, and a double reference period - “last 30 days” and ‘last 365 days” - in Schedule Type 1. As a result, Block 11 in Schedule Type 1 has several additional columns compared to Schedule Type 2.

3.11.1 **Columns (1) and (2):** The three-digit code of the items and the names of the items are already printed in these columns of the block.

3.11.2 **Column (3): whether possessed on the date of survey:** In answering this question, out-of-order and likely-to-be-discarded items are to be left out of consideration. But items currently out of order which are likely to be put into use after repair are to be considered as “possessed”. The code is 1 if the item is possessed and 2 otherwise. If the relevant cell is shaded, it means that column (3) need not be filled in.

3.11.3 Column (4) (and column (10) in Sch. Type 1): first-hand purchase: number purchased: The number of each item of durable goods purchased (first-hand) for which some consumer expenditure has been incurred during the reference period will be recorded in this column. However, repayments of loan taken to finance the purchase of consumer durables are not to be considered as consumer expenditure incurred.

3.11.4 Column (5) (and column (11) in Sch. Type 1): whether hire-purchased: If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire-purchase. Purchase financed by loan (as frequently happens in case of cars) is not a case of hire-purchase but a case of outright purchase.

3.11.5 Column (6) (and column (12) in Sch. Type 1): first-hand purchase: value: Value of first-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column. In case of hire-purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period is regarded as the expenditure incurred. In case of purchase financed by loan (which is not a case of hire-purchase), the question is whether the transaction with the seller, giving the household the right to possess the durable, took place within the reference period. If so, the full market value of the durable at the time of purchase is to be entered here. Otherwise, nothing is to be entered. Loan repayments to the bank/financier are not to be entered here.

3.11.6 Column (7) (and column (13) in Sch. Type 1): cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair: This column is for recording expenditure on materials and services for construction, assemblage, repair and maintenance of all durable goods - first-hand as well as second-hand. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges. The total value of raw materials, services and labour charges will be recorded in these columns. Here, expenditure incurred towards repair and maintenance of items purchased second-hand will also be accounted.

Note: 1. 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.
2. If an article is repaired during the reference period by one of the sample household members then the repair charges will be imputed and recorded against the appropriate item only if the household member is a professional for that repairing job.

3.11.7 Column (14) (Type 1)/ column (8) (Type 2): second-hand purchase: number purchased: The number of each item of second-hand durable goods purchased during the reference period will be recorded in this column. An imported item of durables, even if second-hand, will be treated as first-hand purchase and information will be recorded against the relevant columns.

3.11.8 Columns (8) and (15) (Type 1)/ column (9) (Type 2): second-hand purchase: value: Value of second-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.

3.11.9 Column (9) and (16) (Type 1)/ column (10) (Type 2): total expenditure: It is the sum of value of first-hand purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase.

In Sch. Type 1, column (9) = column (6) + column (7) + column (8).
column (16) = column (12) + column (13) + column (15).
In Sch. Type 2, column (10) = column (6) + column (7) + column (9).

3.11.10 **Item 550: bedstead:** This is usually called a “cot” in India. It is the wooden or metal structure on which the mattress or bedding of a bed rests. Its surface may be made of coir rope or nylon. The item will include folding beds but not baby cots or perambulators.

3.11.11 **Item 551: almirah, dressing table:** Full-size wardrobes will be included against this item.

3.11.12 **Item 554: foam, rubber cushion:** Only foam cushions are to be included and not cushions made of cotton, coir, etc. The latter will come under “pillow, quilt, mattress” in Block 7 (item 382).

3.11.13 **Item 555: carpet, daree and other floor mattings:** This will include carpet, *daree* and other floor mattings which are more or less fixed in position. Doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats will not be included here. They will come under “bedding: others” in Block 7 (item 385).

3.11.14 **Item 557: other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.):** Waist-high (usually wooden) almirahs will be included under this item. Kitchen cupboards (free-standing) and complete sofa-sets will also be included.

3.11.15 **Item 560: radio, tape recorder, 2-in-one:** This includes transistor radios. It also includes radio-cum-tape-recorders (two-in-ones).

3.11.16 **Item 566: other goods for recreation:** This item will include dish antenna, video games, etc. Sports goods and toys are not to be included here but under item 432 in Block 10.

3.11.17 **Item 582: inverter:** This item has been newly introduced in this round.

3.11.18 **Item 583: lantern, lamp, electric lampshade:** This will exclude electric lamp.

3.11.19 **Item 584: sewing machine:** Machines used mainly for household enterprise purposes will not be included here.

3.11.20 **Item 586: stove, burner:** This will include both oil stoves and gas burners.

3.11.21 **Item 590: water purifier:** This item will include “Aquaguard”-type (filtration-cum-ultra-violet radiation) purifiers as well as the older “filter candle” type (filtration only). It will also include resin-based purifiers.

3.11.22 **Item 591: electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances:** Geysers will be included here.

3.11.23 **Item 592: other cooking/household appliances:** This will include ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, microwave oven, vacuum cleaner, generator used for domestic purposes, etc.

3.11.24 **Item 603: tyres & tubes:** This will include all those tyres and tubes which are purchased for replacement in vehicles. If repairs are done only on tyres and tubes then the expenditure incurred on repair will be taken into account against this item in column (7)/(13). But, if repair of tyres and tubes is carried out along with other repairs of the vehicle then the expenditure will be accounted in column (7)/(13) against the corresponding listed item.

3.11.25 **Item 604: other transport equipment:** This item includes all transport equipment not covered by items 600-602, including all hand- and cycle-drawn vans. Livestock animals like horses and bullocks used for transportation, and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart, etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, will be included against this item. Maintenance for these livestock animals will be accounted in column (7)/(13). If these animals and means of conveyance are used both for household enterprise and for domestic use, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase. Purchase of animals will always be recorded under “first-hand purchase”.

3.11.26 **Item 622: PC/ laptop/ other peripherals incl. software:** Purchases of software are included in this item.

3.11.27 **Item 632: 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. 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.

3.11.28 **Item 640: gold ornaments:** If gold ornaments are purchased in exchange of gold and some amount of cash, only the cash payment made will be taken into account. But if they are purchased in lieu of cash or cash and kind (other than gold), the total value of cash/cash and kind will be accounted.

Note: For many durables such as TV, refrigerator, etc., “exchange offers” are frequently availed of by households whereby the household, by giving an old, used durable such as an old TV set to a company, receives a new durable at a price lower than the market price. For such transactions the household’s expenditure will be recorded as the market price (not the reduced price) of the new durable, the expenditure being understood as incurred partly in cash and partly in kind. Note that the approach followed for gold ornaments purchased in exchange of some gold and some cash, as set out in the previous paragraph, is a special case which is not treated in the same way as these exchange offers.

3.11.29 **Item 643: other ornaments:** This will include imitation jewellery.

3.11.30 **Sub-total items 559, 569, 579, 599, 609, 619, 629, 639, 649:** Expenditure made on purchase and construction and 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)-(9), (12)-(13), and (15)-(16) for Sch. Type 1 and columns (6)-(7) and (9)-(10) for Sch. Type 2 will be derived by adding the entries in the column against the corresponding constituent items.

3.11.31 **Item 659: durable goods: total:** Total expenditure for purchase, construction and repairs of household durable goods will be recorded against this item. The entry against this

item in each of columns (6)-(9), (12)-(13), and (15)-(16) for Sch. Type 1 and columns (6)-(7) and (9)-(10) for Sch. Type 2 will be derived by adding all the entries in the column against the sub-total items of the block.

Block 12: Summary of consumer expenditure

3.12.0 This block is meant to derive the value of per capita consumption expenditure for a period of 30 days. Most entries in this block are transfer entries from Blocks 5.1 to 11. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5).

3.12.1 In Schedule Type 1, Block 12 provides for the computation of two measures of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE). One is the Uniform Reference Period (URP) measure of MPCE based on data collected with a 30-day reference period for all items. The other is the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) measure of MPCE based on data with a 365-day reference period wherever available and a 30-day reference period for other items. The two measures of MPCE are to be worked out and shown against sl. nos. 48 and 49.

3.12.2 In Schedule Type 2, which is a “one item, one reference period” schedule, only one measure of MPCE is possible. This will be calculated in Block 12 and shown against sl. no. 43.

3.12.3 **Transfer entries:** In Schedule Type 1, entries in Block 12 against sl. nos. 1-27, 29-34, 36-41, and 46-47 will be made by transfer from Block 3 and Blocks 5.1 to 11. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5). In Schedule Type 2, entries in Block 12 against sl. nos. 1-5, 7-18, 21-30, 32-37, and 41-42 will be transfer entries.

3.12.4 **Sub-totals:** In Schedule Type 1, entries against sl. nos. 28, 35 and 42 are sub-totals. In Schedule Type 2, the entries against sl. nos. 6, 19, 31 and 38 are sub-totals.

3.12.5 **Conversion entries:** In Schedule Type 1, the entry against sl. no. 43 is obtained by converting the entry against sl. no. 42, a 365-day figure, to its 30-day equivalent, by multiplying by 30/365. In Schedule Type 2, the entries against sl. nos. 19 and 38, which are 7-day and 365-day figures respectively, are similarly converted to 30-day figures by multiplying by suitable factors to obtain the entries against sl. nos. 20 and 39.

3.12.6 Total monthly household consumer expenditure is obtained in Schedule Type 1 by adding (1) the entries against sl. nos. 28 and 35 for the URP measure and (2) the entries against sl. nos. 28 and 43 for the MRP measure. In Schedule Type 2, total monthly household consumer expenditure is obtained by adding the entries against sl. nos. 6, 20, 31 and 39.

3.12.7 Finally, division by household size yields the two measures of MPCE from Sch. Type 1 (sl. nos. 48 and 49) and the single measure of MPCE (sl. no. 43) from Sch. Type 2.

Block 13: Information on Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

3.13.0 This block is included in this schedule at the instance of the Department of AYUSH, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It is intended to collect information on the

use of the AYUSH systems of medicine (see Chapter One, An Explanatory Note on AYUSH, paragraphs 1.8.43 to 1.8.48).

3.13.0.1 The following concepts will have to be explained to the informant. They are explained briefly below. Further details are available in paragraphs 1.8.43 to 1.8.48 of Chapter One.

(1) **Indian System of Medicines (ISM):** This includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa-Rig-Pa medicines. (The systems are discussed separately in paragraphs 1.8.44.1 and 1.8.44.3 to 1.8.44.5 of Chapter One.) These medicines are also called *Desi Dawaiyan* in India. Herbal medicines are also included in the category of these medicines. The practitioners of these systems may be called Vaidji, Vaidya, Siddha Vaidya, Hakim, etc. (Sometimes people also say *Jadi-Booti wale* Vaidji, Hakimji, etc.) This category also includes Home-made medicines and Gharelu Nuskhe, Herbal Medicines (*Jadi-Bootiyan or Desi Dawa*), and the medicines given by local Vaidya/Hakim. e.g. Neem leaves for skin diseases, Tulsi leaves for common cold, Haldi (turmeric) for injuries and fracture, Adarak (ginger) for cough, cold, throat problem etc., Lahasun (Garlic) for gathiya/ joint pain, Kali Mirch (pepper) and honey for dry and productive cough, Ashwagandha, Chyawanprash as tonic /Rasayana for energy, Gulab Jal for eye diseases and face wash, Saunf for indigestion, Ajowain and Hing for stomach pain, *Methi seeds, Ajawain, Pudina* (mint), *Jeera, Sunthi* (dry ginger), *Laung* (clove), *Triphala* powder for problems like indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, *Laung* (clove) oil for toothache, *Bilva* (Bel) powder for diarrhoea, etc.

(2) **Homoeopathy:** Homeopathy is a system of medicine that uses highly diluted doses from the plant, mineral and animal kingdoms to stimulate natural defenses in the body. Oral Homoeopathy medicine is available in many forms, including the traditional homoeopathic pellets (balls), liquid dilution, tablets (lactose-based) and mother tincture.

(3) **Yoga and Naturopathy:** These are discussed in detail in paragraph 1.8.44.2 of Chapter One. Yoga is a combination of breathing exercises (*pranayam*), physical postures (*asanas*) and meditation for curing illness and releasing stress, both physical and mental. In Naturopathy treatments are based on five elements of nature, namely, (i) Earth (mud baths, mud packs, mud wraps) (ii) Water (hydrotherapy methods like baths, jets, douches, packs, immersions, compresses/fomentations) (iii) Air (breathing exercises, outdoor walking, open-air baths) (iv) Fire (sun baths, magnetized water) (v) Ether (fasting therapy).

Note: A few questions are aimed at ascertaining reasons for use of AYUSH systems. It is possible that the response to these questions will depend on the particular household member who provides the information; in other words, different household members may have different responses to these questions. The investigator should in such cases attempt to find out the appropriate response from the oldest among those members in the household who used AYUSH during the last 30 days.

3.13.1 **Item 1: Whether any member of the household used Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in last 30 days at all (yes-1 no-2):** If any member of the household reports having used any of the systems – **Ayurveda, Yoga & naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy** (A, Y, U, S or H) during the last 30 days, code 1 is to be entered. Note that:

(i) Some traditional Indian medicinal foods form part of the ordinary diet of many families. For example, ginger and pepper (ingredients of ayurvedic remedies for coughs and colds) are used as spices in many households, and neem leaves are fried and eaten with rice by many

people. Such cases will NOT be considered as “use” of AYUSH. Further, use of traditional medicinal plants and practices (such as massage with body oils) for enjoyment will also NOT be considered as “use” of AYUSH system.

(ii) Yoga classes are compulsory in some schools. Attending such classes is not to be considered as “use” of yoga. Only yoga practised deliberately and voluntarily is to be considered for the purpose of item 1.

(iii) Further, in case of yoga or naturopathy, a person may report having practised yogic postures or naturopathic procedures for only a few days; this should not be considered as “use” of yoga or naturopathy. The following criteria should be used: For the purpose of item 1, a person will be considered to have “used” yoga or naturopathy if he or she has practised yoga or naturopathy regularly for at least 7 days.

3.13.2 Item 2: (If no in item 1) most important reason for not using AYUSH (code):

The question will be put to households where no member of the household used any AYUSH system of medicine during the last 30 days (that is, households which answered “no” to item 1). For such households, the most important reason for not using AYUSH will be ascertained and entered against item 2. For households answering “yes” (code 1) to item 1, a “-” may be put against item 2. The codes for item 2 are:

Need did not arise	1
Not aware about any system under AYUSH	2
Medicines/treatments are not effective	3
Hospital/dispensary/PHCs/CHCs are not available	4
Doctors/ Vaidya/ Hakim/ Siddh Vaidya/ Homoeopaths are not available	5
Medicines are not available	6
Any other reason	9

(i) Code 1 is to be entered if it is reported that the state of health of the household members was such that medicines or treatments of any kind were not considered necessary.

(ii) Code 2 will be entered against item 2 if the household is unaware of AYUSH medicines and treatments. Note that many households may be unaware of the term “AYUSH”, but that is a different matter. Code 2 will be entered only if the household reports that it is unable to use AYUSH because it does not know of the existence of any of the systems coming under AYUSH.

(iii) Code 3 will be entered against item 2 if the most important reason for not adopting AYUSH is that AYUSH medicines/treatments are not considered effective by the household. Here ‘**effectiveness**’ of a medicine/treatment means the degree to which the medicine/treatment helps a patient in relieving the most troubling symptom for which the medicine/treatment is taken. Note that many households may say that they have not used AYUSH medicines/treatments as they do not believe in AYUSH. In such cases, it may be concluded that the household does not think that AYUSH medicines or treatments are effective, and code 3 is to be given.

(iv) Code 4 will be entered against item 2 if the most important reason for not adopting AYUSH is that hospitals/dispensaries/PHCs/CHCs providing the system of AYUSH treatment sought by the household are not available.

(v) Code 5 will be entered against item 2 if the reason is that doctors/*vaidyas*/*hakims*/homoeopaths providing the system of AYUSH treatment sought by the household (see paragraph 1.8.45.2) are not available.

(vi) Code 6 will be entered against item 2 if the reason is that AYUSH medicines/treatments sought by the household (see paragraphs 1.8.43 to 1.8.44.10) are not available.

(vii) Availability of hospitals, dispensaries, PHCs and CHCs are defined in paragraph 1.8.45.1 of Chapter One. For the purposes of item 2, Block 13, availability of hospital will mean availability of any hospital having treatment facility in that discipline (Ayurveda/Unani/Siddha/Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) under AYUSH that is sought by the household. Similarly availability of dispensary/PHC/CHC will mean availability of a dispensary/PHC/CHC having treatment facility in that discipline under AYUSH that is sought by the household. However, an allopathic centre (hospital/dispensary/PHC/CHC) visited by an AYUSH doctor once or twice in a week will not be considered as a facility under AYUSH.

(viii) If the household reports that it did not use any of the AYUSH systems during the last 30 days because of the poor quality of doctors or hospitals or medicines available, code 9 (any other reason) may be recorded in item 2.

3.13.3 Item 3: If yes in item 1, give the most important reason (code): For households answering “yes” to item 1, the most important reason for using AYUSH, among the reasons listed, will be ascertained and recorded in code. If there is more than one reason, then the one that the household feels is most important will be recorded. The reasons and their codes are:

AYUSH medicines are effective	1
Side effects are negligible	2
AYUSH medicines are inexpensive	3
Well-known to local people, family members and friends, etc.	4
Others	9

3.13.3.1 For households answering “no” to item 1, a “-” will be entered against item 3.

3.13.4 Item 4: (If yes in item 1) what system(s) of medicines used: If the answer to item 1 is “no”, “-” will be entered against 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of item 4. If the answer to item 1 is “yes”, entry will be made in all three of the items 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

3.13.4.1 In item 4.1, entry will be 1 if the household has used Indian system of medicine during the last 30 days, and 2 if it has not. Similarly item 4.2 is to record whether or not the household has used homoeopathy during the last 30 days, and item 4.3 is to record whether or not the household has used yoga or naturopathy during the last 30 days.

Note: All three cells should not be filled with “2”.

3.13.5 Item 5: (if yes in item 4.1) From where did you usually get Indian system of medicines (code): For households answering “yes” to item 4.1, code for the source (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) from which the household gets medicines of the Indian system will be recorded here. For households answering “no” to item 4.1, a “-” will be entered against item 5. The codes are:

Home-made: from home produce, free collection, etc.	1
Home-made: from purchased ingredients	2
Government hospital/ dispensary /PHCs /CHCs	3
Private hospital/ dispensary/ Private practitioners (Doctors/ Vaidya/ Hakim/ Siddh Vaidya)	4
Local shops/ medical stores/ other sellers	5

Note: Hospitals/dispensaries run on charity basis by trusts/organisations/individuals will be covered under code 4.

(i) In case more than one source was used by the household, the source most frequently used will be regarded as the **major source** and should be recorded.

(ii) **Sources:** Medicines of the Indian system are often prepared at home (home-made) from plants or plant parts which are sold not specifically as medicines because they may be used as non-medicinal food as well. Examples include *haldi* (turmeric) – used as medicine for injury and fracture, and *adrak* (ginger) – used for cough, cold, throat problems, etc. The plants may be cultivated by a household, or obtained from other households which cultivate them, or obtained by free collection from forests, etc. In all these cases, code 1 (home-made: from home produce, free collection, etc.) will be given. The plants or plant parts (seeds, etc.) used to prepare the medicine may also be purchased by a household from vegetable markets, grocery shops, etc., and the medicine prepared in the home. In such cases (when the major or key ingredients are purchased), code 2 will be applicable. Apart from this, the medicines of the Indian system used by the household may also be obtained by the household in medicine form rather than in the natural (plant/ seed) form. Such medicines may come from four kinds of sources: Government hospital/ dispensary/PHCs/CHCs, Private hospital/ dispensary, Private practitioners (Doctors/ Vaidya/ Hakim/ Siddh Vaidya), and Local shops/ medical stores/ other sellers. The household will be given code 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 in item 4 depending on the major source from which the medicines are obtained as explained above.

(iii) **Private practitioners/ doctors:** There are a number of private practitioners providing treatment/medicines under AYUSH. The practitioners working outside Government Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ PHCs/ CHCs are called private practitioners. For the purpose of this survey, private practitioner/ Vaidya/ Hakim/ Siddh Vaidya/ Homoeopath does not necessarily refer to those holding recognized degrees/diplomas. They may be having traditional knowledge through family members/ancestors.

(iv) **Medical Stores/Local shops/Other sellers:** Medical Stores here means any shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Sidhha or Unani medicines. As regards local shops, it may be clarified that ISM medicines/ *jadi bootiyan* are also available in general merchant/ kiriyana shops etc. in local markets. Other sellers refer to roadside vendors, etc.

3.13.6 Item 6: (if yes in item 4.2) From where did you usually get Homeopathic medicines (code): For households answering “yes” to item 4.2, code for major source (1, 2, 3 or 9) from which the household usually got homeopathic medicines during the last 30 days will be recorded here. For households which report having obtained it from friends/ relatives, etc., who are not private practitioners, code 9 (others) is to be given. The codes are:

Government hospital/dispensary/PHCs/CHCs	1
Private hospital/ dispensary/ Private practitioners	2
Local shops/ medical stores	3
Others	9

Note: Hospitals/dispensaries run on charity basis by trusts/organisations/individuals will be covered under code 2.

3.13.6.1 For households answering “no” to item 4.2, a “-” will be entered against item 6.

3.13.7 Item 7: How often did you visit AYUSH Hospital/ Dispensary/ AYUSH health centre/ Primary Health Centre (PHC)/ Community Health Centre (CHC) for AYUSH treatment? (code): The question should be asked only to households for which the entry in item 1 is 1. The reference period for this item is “last 30 days”. The codes for this item are:

once	1
2-3 times	2
> 3 times	3
nil	4

3.13.7.1 For households answering “no” to item 1, a “-” will be entered against item 7.

3.13.8 Item 8: If response in item 7 is ‘1’, ‘2’ or ‘3’, then: how often during your visits did you find Doctors/ Vaidya/ Hakim/ Siddh Vaidya/ Homoeopaths/ Yoga Trainers available in the AYUSH Hospital/ Dispensary/ AYUSH health centre/ Primary Health Centre (PHC)/ Community Health Centre (CHC)? (code): The question should be asked only to households for which the entry in item 1 is 1, and the entry in item 7 is 1, 2 or 3. The codes for this item are:

on every occasion	1
on the majority of occasions	2
on a few occasions (not the majority)	3
never	4

3.13.8.1 Majority here means “at least 50%”. For this question, out of the visits made (counted in item 7), the number of occasions (visits) when the AYUSH medical practitioner needed by the patient was available have to be ascertained.

Example: Thus, if the household reports that out of the 3 times when the AYUSH Hospital/ Dispensary/ AYUSH health centre/ Primary Health Centre (PHC)/ Community Health Centre (CHC) was visited for medical consultation, the practitioner was available 2 times, then the code to be entered is 2, since 2 is more than 50% of 3. But if the answer had been: only one of the 3 times, then code 3 (a few occasions (not the majority)) would be applicable.

3.13.8.2 For households answering “no” to item 1, or “nil” to item 7, a “-” may be entered against item 8.

3.13.9 Item 9: What is your assessment about the AYUSH medicines from the Hospital/Dispensary/PHC/CHC? (9.1) on availability (code) (9.2) on effectiveness (code)? The question should be asked only to households for which the entry in item 1 is 1 and for which entry in item 7 is 1, 2 or 3. This question, too, should be answered with a reference period of “last 30 days”. The codes are the same as for item 8 that is, the choices are: on every occasion, on the majority of occasions, on a few occasions (not the majority), and never. Here, as before, “**effectiveness**” of a medicine means the degree to which the medicine has helped the patient in relieving the most troubling symptom for which the medicine was taken.

Example: If household members visited the AYUSH Hospital/ Dispensary/ AYUSH health centre/ Primary Health Centre (PHC)/ Community Health Centre (CHC) on 5 occasions

during the last 30 days, out of which they could obtain the required medicine on only 1 occasion, and the symptoms were successfully relieved, then the entry against item 9.1 will be 3 (a few occasions (not the majority)) and the entry against item 9.2 will be 1 (on every occasion).

3.13.9.1 For households answering “no” to item 1, or if the household members never attempted to obtain AYUSH medicines from the AYUSH Hospital/ Dispensary/ AYUSH health centre/ Primary Health Centre (PHC)/ Community Health Centre (CHC) during the last 30 days (therefore, getting code 4 in item 7), a “-” will be entered against items 9.1 and 9.2.

3.13.10 Item 10: If yes in item 1, who advised you to take AYUSH medicines (code)?
There are three separate questions under item 10. Entry will be made against item 10.1 if the entry in item 4.1 is 1, otherwise a “-” will be put. Similarly entry will be made against item 10.2/10.3 if the entry in item 4.2/4.3 is 1. The question should be asked only to households for which the entry in item 1 is 1, otherwise a “-” will be put against all three items 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3.

3.13.10.1 In case of any of these three questions (say, item 10.1), there is a possibility that different members will have different responses. One household member, who takes medicines of the Indian system, may advise the other household members to do so, too. But this member himself or herself may have been advised by someone outside the household (or may start on his/her own). So, in case of multiple response, the question should be asked to the oldest among those members who used the Indian system of medicines during the last 30 days. The same procedure will be adopted for items 10.2 and 10.3. The codes are:

on your own	1
family members & relatives	2
friends & neighbours	3
private practitioners (Doctor/ Vaidya/ Hakim/ Homoeopath)	4
doctors/ practitioners of Government hospital/ dispensary	5
media (TV, radio, hoardings, newspapers & magazines)	6

Block 14: Remarks by investigator

3.14.0 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 will help understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is very high or very low.

Block 15: Comments by supervisory officer(s)

3.15.0 The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.

Frequently asked questions and their replies, Sch.1.0

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	General	alimony	Due to divorce, a person has to give a fixed monthly amount of money to his ex-wife. Is this to be entered in Sch. 1.0?	No, this is not consumer expenditure.
2.	General	satta	Can expenditure on satta and lottery activities be taken as consumer expenditure?	No.
3.	General	penalties	Where are penalties imposed for not having insurance of vehicle or pollution control certificate to be recorded?	These will not be included in this schedule.
4.	3	NIC code	A school is run by the Railways. What NIC code is to be assigned for those who work in the school?	Only activity is relevant and not ownership. Hence code corresponding to educational activity is to be given.
5.	3	hh type	What will be the household type (code) for regular salaried people in rural areas like 'Graduate teacher'?	Code 9 (others).
6.	3	hh type	What is the household type code for a government peon in rural areas?	Household type code will be 3 (other labour).
7.	3	land owned	The domestic servant is a member of the household. He owns some land. Is his land to be included in land owned by the household?	No.
8.	3	land possessed	How is land possessed to be assessed for a household occupying a rented flat in a block of flats?	Total area occupied by the building has to be apportioned in proportion to the flat sizes to get the land possessed by a flat-occupying household.
9.	3	cooking energy	If coal briquette (<i>gul</i>) is the primary source of energy for cooking then what is the appropriate code for this item?	Appropriate code is 1, i.e., coke/coal.
10.	3	regular wage/salaried	Are contract investigators regular wage/salaried employees?	Yes, they are regular salary earners.
11.	3	cere-	What is meant by ceremony	If a large no. of meals is served to non-household members and

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		mony	performed?	thereby household MPCE is affected significantly, that occasion may be considered as a ceremony. It may or may not be a religious function.
12.	4	days stayed away	A person left home at 7 a.m. in the morning and returned at 6 a.m. next day. Will this be considered as one day stayed away from home?	Yes, if he has taken meal outside. But if he consumed only meals taken from home, it will not be considered as a day stayed away.
13.	5	home produce	A student forms a single-member household at his educational place. To this place he brings for his consumption a number of consumable items like foodgrains, pulses, vegetables, etc., from his parents' household's home-grown stock. Will these items be treated as home-grown stock for the student's household?	Yes.
14.	5	school meals	Uncooked rice is given as mid-day meals to school students. How and where will it be reported?	Entry will be made in Block 5, item 102, provided the rice is consumed during the reference period. Value may be imputed at local retail prices.
15.	5	processed food	A person takes a meal at home consisting of chapattis purchased from outside and <i>sabzi</i> prepared at home. Will the chapattis be reported against "cooked meals"?	The chapattis may be reported against "other wheat products" (item 114) unless they have other ingredients such as spices, in which case they should be reported against "other served processed food" (item 284).
16.	5	milk products	A household purchased milk and prepared ghee & curd and consumed it. Will the entry be recorded against ghee/curd or milk?	Entry will be recorded against milk only.
17.	5	PDS	10 kg of Annapurna rice is being given free to BPL families in a month. Will this quantity of rice be included? If yes, at what rate will the value be calculated?	Yes. At market prices.
18.	5	PDS	A household is getting 10 kg wheat free from PDS. What is to be recorded for value?	As per existing practice, value will be imputed at market prices and recorded against item 107.

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.	5,6	PDS	A PDS shopkeeper gives kerosene oil only to those who purchase wheat also. Therefore, people are compelled to purchase wheat from the PDS shop though wheat is available in the market at a lower price. Will this be treated as PDS purchase?	Kerosene will be reported against item 334 (PDS) and wheat against item 108 (other sources).
20.	5	<i>gur</i>	If home-produced <i>gur</i> is consumed, what should be the source code?	<i>Gur</i> produced at home should be recorded against the ingredients. However, the major ingredient of <i>gur</i> is usually the juice of a plant stem, such as sugarcane, date palm, etc. Since there is no item in the schedule for such juices, <i>gur</i> made from them may be recorded against item 276 (fruit juice and shake).
21.	5	cooked meals	Should the value of cooked meals purchased from canteen at subsidised prices be imputed at market prices or at the subsidised price?	The value of purchased food or fuel is always to be imputed at the purchase price. (Refer Vol.I, Chapter Three, para 3.0.1.21.)
22.	5	cooked meals	A beggar takes his meals from different households. Will the value be imputed and come under item 282?	Meals served to beggars by <u>households</u> from their kitchens will be recorded in the serving households against the ingredients. However, meals received by beggars as assistance from government organisations or NGOs will be reported against item 282 in the beggars' households.
23.	5	cooked meals	Cooked meals are received free of cost by a servant as a part of payment in kind. Is the value to be reported against item 281 in the servant household?	No, meals cooked in another household's kitchen cannot be entered against item 281. Meals cooked in a household's kitchen will be recorded in the server household against the ingredients (usual NSS practice).
24.	5	cooked meals	A person employed in a corporate firm is frequently served free meals in the office. Are such meals to be reported in Block 5?	Yes, the imputed value of such meals is to be reported against item 281 in Block 5.

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25.	5	food bill	In case food bill is reimbursed by the employer, how is it to be treated?	It is to be entered in Block 5 against the appropriate item (e.g. cooked meals (item 280), prepared sweets, etc.).
26.	5	pickles	Will consumption of home-produced/prepared pickles be recorded against "pickles"?	No, it will be recorded against the ingredient items.
27.	5	country liquor	If country liquor is prepared at home, how will the entries be made?	Entries will be made against the ingredient items. Country liquor made from plant juices may be recorded against item 276 (fruit juice and shake).
28.	5	free goods	While purchasing a packet of rice a household receives a packet of salt free. He pays Rs.94. How will entries be made against rice and salt?	Suppose the normal market price of the rice is Rs. 90 and, of the salt, Rs. 10. Then apportion Rs.94 among rice and salt in the <u>ratio 90:10, i.e. 9:1</u> . i.e. record against rice Rs. $94 \times 9/10 \approx$ Rs.85 and record against salt Rs. $94 \times 1/10 \approx$ Rs.9. The above is assuming all the rice and all the salt is consumed in the reference month. If only 50% of the salt is consumed in the reference month, only 50% of Rs.9 should be recorded against salt. Similarly for rice.
29.	5	free goods	While purchasing a packet of rice a household receives a cake of soap free. How will entries be made against rice and soap if the normal market prices of the rice and the soap are in the ratio 9:1 and only 50% of the rice is consumed during the reference period?	Suppose the total amount paid = Rs.60. One-tenth of the amount, i.e. Rs.6, will be recorded against soap (irrespective of how much of the soap is consumed) and 50% of the rest, i.e. 50% of Rs.(60-6) = Rs.27, against rice.
30.	6	solar energy	A household has infrastructure for solar energy and uses it for cooking/ lighting. How will the value of consumption be recorded?	The solar energy freely collected from nature does not command any price in the market. Therefore "value at local prices" is zero. No entry need be made in Block 6.
31.	6	generator	A household has a generator connection (for supply of electricity from a generator operated by an enterprise), for	Expenditure will be recorded against item 332 (electricity).

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			which it incurs expenditure every month, where will this expenditure be accounted?	
32.	6	electricity	If a household paid Rs. 120/- for electricity consumption at fixed rate, but the consumption of electricity in the reference month is more than Rs.120/- then how will it be recorded?	Record Rs.120/- as value of electricity consumed. (In case of purchase, valuation is at the price at which purchase is made.)
33.	6	gobar gas	How to calculate the value of gobar gas?	The value of gobar gas is to be imputed on the basis of the inputs used for manufacturing the gas. Note that input does not include the value of equipment.
34.	7	second - hand clothing	Will the consumption of second-hand clothing received as gift be considered here?	No. Only second-hand clothing purchased will be considered.
35.	9,10, 11	credit purchase	Will expenditure on items of Blocks 9, 10 and 11 through credit purchase be recorded or not?	No; in Blocks 9, 10, and 11, expenditure made through credit purchase will not be recorded.
36.	5-11	credit card	Cloth costing Rs.1000 has been purchased through credit card. However, at the time of payment the bill was paid for Rs.1100, which includes Rs.100 as bank and other charges. Is entry of Rs. 1100 to be made or are separate entries to be made?	Consumption of cloth is to be separated from both bank charges for use of credit card and interest paid for delayed payment. The last amount is not part of consumer expenditure. However, annual fee paid to the bank for use of credit or debit card is part of consumer expenditure and is to be recorded against other consumer services excluding conveyance (item 496).
37.	9	donation	Huge amount of compulsory donation was paid for admission to engineering college. Will it be included in Sch. 1.0?	Yes, because it is part of the price paid for admission, not a true (voluntary) donation.
38.	9	books	Books are purchased by the head of the household for the use of his son who is residing in a hostel. Will the cost of such books come under the parent's household or the son's household?	It will be considered in the parent's household. But tuition fees, even if paid directly by the parent, will be recorded in the student's household.
39.	9	medical expen-	If a household spent Rs.8000/- for medical expenses in the last 365	The full amount i.e. Rs.8000/- is to be reported, according to the

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		ses	days of which Rs.7000/- is reimbursed by the employer, which amount is to be considered for recording the entry?	expenditure approach.
40.	9	medical expenses	If the informant could not provide the item-wise break- up for items 410 to 414, can the total expenditure be recorded against item 419 or will it be recorded first in item 414 (other medical expenses) and then in item 419?	The expenditure must be entered in one of items 410 to 414, as well as in item 419. It should preferably be entered against the item(s) on which <u>major expenditure</u> is incurred.
41.	10	medical expenses	A father and son are living as separate households. If the son purchases medicine for his father, in which household is the expenditure to be recorded?	For medicine, follow expenditure approach. (See Vol.I, Chapter Three, para 3.0.1.16.)
42.	10	CGHS	Will the amount of CGHS contribution made by the household be recorded anywhere?	This entry will be recorded in item 424, i.e. (non-institutional) other medical expenses.
43.	10	transport	Where is expenditure on private rickshaw for a student to be recorded?	It will appear in Block 10, conveyance sub-group.
44.	10	car fuel	Where will consumption of LPG used for car fuel be recorded?	It will be recorded in Block 10, conveyance sub-group, against item 511.
45.	10	wages of domestic	A domestic servant is staying with the household and getting a salary in cash. Will the amount be reported in Block 10 or not?	Yes, the salary will be recorded against item 480 in Block 10 after adding the imputed value of food and other perquisites received, if any.
46.	10	telephone	If security deposit, as charged by various telecommunication companies when providing new connection, is non-refundable, will it find place in Sch.1.0?	Yes.
47.	10	internet charges	When internet charge is combined with telephone charges and cannot be separated, how to record it?	Internet charges need not be separated out if not separately declared in the telephone bill.
48.	10	internet charges	A household has a broadband internet connection. Where to record the charges?	From this round, the charges will be recorded against item 496.
49.	10	photocopying	If a person gets his educational records photocopied for getting a job, where will this be recorded?	Against miscellaneous expenses (item 491).

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
50.	10	rail, bus	Are expenses on railway/bus fare under LTC to be recorded?	Yes, though reimbursable, those are to be recorded in item 501/502.
51.	10	rail fare	Does the amount charged for meals along with the rail fare have to be apportioned?	No, it need not be apportioned; actual amount of fare charged will be reported against item 501.
52.	10	rail fare	If the ticket is cancelled, should the cancellation charge be recorded against this item?	No, as it is in the nature of a fine rather than payment for a service enjoyed.
53.	10	barber etc.	In a village, the barber, blacksmith and one other artisan are all paid in kind twice a year. Each household has to incur considerable expenditure in kind for payment to these three persons in those two months. If all this expenditure is shown in the month in which it occurred, it will significantly affect household MPCE. Should it not be apportioned over months?	In such cases, the annual expenditure should be apportioned over months.
54.	10	debit card	How to account for debit card and other similar charges?	Against "other consumer services excluding conveyance" (item 496).
55.	10	processing fee	Will processing fee paid for purchase of durables with third party financing be accounted, and if so, where?	Yes, in "other consumer services excluding conveyance" (item 496).
56.	10, 11	dish antenna	Where should expenses for purchase of DTH instrument during last 30 days be shown?	The expenses for purchase of dish antenna will be shown in Block 11 against "other goods for recreation" (item 566) and the monthly subscription towards DTH services in Block 10 against "cable TV" (item 437).
57.	11	inverter	Where will expenditure on distilled water used in an inverter be recorded in this block?	It may be recorded against item 582, col. 7 and/or 13, as applicable.
58.	11	maintenance	Where to record recurring/maintenance expenditure incurred on solar energy?	It should be recorded against "other durables", col. 7 and/or 13, as applicable.
59.	11	instalment purchase	A washing machine was purchased on instalment basis. How will the entry be recorded?	Only the value of the instalment(s) paid during the reference period will be recorded in Block 11. But if a loan was

sl. no.	block	subject	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				taken for the purchase and the seller was paid in full, then the entire market price of the machine will be recorded.
60.	11	free DVD with TV	While purchasing a television set, a household also receives free a DVD. How are the entries to be recorded?	Expenditure incurred will be apportioned among TV and DVD in proportion to the market prices of the two commodities.
61.	11	free talktime with mobile set	A mobile set has been purchased during reference year and free talk value provided with the handset is more than the cost of the mobile, e.g., cost of the mobile set is Rs.1274 and value of free talk time is Rs.2000. What value of mobile set is to be recorded?	The entry of Rs.1274 will be recorded against item 623 supplemented by suitable remarks. This procedure may be followed in all cases of services received free with goods purchased.
62.	11	gold ornaments	A household has purchased some gold ornaments in exchange of gold and some amount of cash. In this case, is the total amount or the cash payment made alone to be considered for this item?	Only the cash payment made has to be considered for this item.
63.	11	gold	A sample household joins a gold saving scheme with provision of a bumper through lottery and lucky draw, wins gold worth Rs.25000 after paying two instalments of Rs.1000 each. In this situation what entry should be made against item 640?	Expenditure on lottery and gambling is not consumer expenditure. Hence no entry is necessary. The gold is a transfer receipt for the household.

Frequently asked questions and their replies on AYUSH, Block 13, Sch. 1.0

sl. no	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	What is the basic objective of the term 'use' in item 1 of Block 13?	It is to identify whether the household has availed of the AYUSH system with 'knowledge or awareness' about its beneficial effects.
2	In Sikkim and some other parts of North East India, Tibetan Medicines is used abundantly. Whether the use of Tibetan medicine has to be included in the survey or not?	Tibetan medicines formally known by the name of Sowa-Rig-Pa has recently been included in the Indian System of medicines. Therefore, the use of Tibetan system is to be considered as a part of AYUSH system.
3	Will use under advice of friends/ relatives/ acquaintances who are not doctors/practitioners be considered as 'use'?	Yes.
4	Are bio-chemic formulations part of homeopathic medicines?	Yes
5	Which source of getting medicines in items 5 & 6 will be applicable if they are obtained from friends/relatives who purchased these medicines and sent it to the household?	It will be reported as code 5.
6	Are responses to question 9.2 of Block 13 to be as per the perception of the household?	Yes
7	What does the word 'occasion' signify in item 9.2?	It would stand for no. of visits or cases (if more than one case in a visit) as the situation may be.
8	If advice on AYUSH medicine was obtained from acquaintances, which code will be applicable for items 10.1/10.2/10.3?	Code 3: friends and neighbours
9	Will natural treatments advised by saints/baba be a part of AYUSH?	If some medicine/ jadi-booti is given or yogic practices asked to be followed with knowledge and awareness of its benefits, then it will be considered as a part of AYUSH
10	In rural areas sometimes Jadu-Mantar is practiced and the person doing Jadu-Mantar gives medicines (Jadi-Boti) along with Jadu-Mantar. Whether such Jadu-Mantar could be included by the field team as the use of AYUSH?	Jadu-Mantar is not a part of AYUSH. Jadi Booti are part of AYUSH

sl. no	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)
11	Whether a Fish medicine famous in Hyderabad for treatment of Asthama (DAMA) is a part of AYUSH?	Yes, if medicine is given with fish, then it is a part of Indian System of Medicine
12	Whether practice of yoga by watching TV has to be treated as yoga practice?	Yes
13	Is self-medication to be treated as AYUSH use?	Yes, if done with 'knowledge or awareness' about its beneficial effects.
14	If multiple systems under AYUSH are used for treatment, what to be recorded against item 4?	As already clarified in chapter 3, tick mark is to be put against each system.
15	Whether routine practices like morning walk, Haldi in Dal, use of spices in food, saunf as mouth freshener, use of herbal beauty products will be considered as use?	No - these are excluded.
16	Will the use of herbal products be considered as 'use' of AYUSH?	Only such use of herbal products which are taken knowingly (i.e., with awareness) for medical purpose (preventive as well curative) will be considered as "use" of AYUSH.
17	If in changing season, household is using some AYUSH medicines for prevention purpose only, whether it is to be recorded as use?	Yes.
