

Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

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

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

- Block 0: descriptive identification of sample village/block
- Block 1: identification of sample village/block
- Block 2: particulars of field operations
- Block 3: sketch map of hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation
- Block 4.1: list of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)
- Block 4.2: list and selection of hamlet-groups (hg's)/ sub-blocks (sb's)
- Block 5: list of households and record of selection for households (hg/ sb 1/ 2)
- Block 6: particulars of sampling of households
- Block 7: distance of the village to the nearest facility, availability of some amenities and participation in MGNREG work (for inhabited villages only)
- Block 8: remarks by investigators (FI/ASO)
- Block 9: comments by supervisory officer(s),

2.0.2 Unit of survey: The first stage unit (FSU) is the 2001 census village in the rural sector. FSU in the urban sector is the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks of phase 2007-12. The field investigator/ ASO, on arrival at a sample FSU, will ascertain the exact boundaries of it. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari, panchayat authorities etc. for rural areas and with the help of UFS maps/ ward maps/ town maps in the urban areas.

2.0.3 Formation of hamlet-groups (hg's) and selection of hamlet-groups 1 & 2: With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-group formation will be resorted to in the large villages. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups (hg's). The number of hg's to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the *approximate present population* of the sample village. The criterion for

deciding the number of hg's to be formed in a large village has been discussed in detail in Chapter one.

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

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

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

- (i) Identify the hamlets as described above.
- (ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet.
- (iii) Draw a notional map in block 3 showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the northwest corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-abadi area) of the village will be included as part of nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals, footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc., so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the hamlet-groups to be formed in the village.
- (iv) List the hamlets in block 4.1 in the order of their numbering. Indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.
- (v) Group the hamlets into D hamlet-groups. *The criteria* to be adopted for hamlet-group formation are *equality of population content and geographical contiguity* (numbering of hamlets is not to be adopted as a guideline for grouping). *In case there is a conflict* between the two aspects, *geographical contiguity is to be given priority.* However, there should not be substantial difference between the population of the smallest and the largest hamlet-group formed. Indicate the grouping in the map.
- (vi) Number the hamlet-groups serially in column (1) of block 4.2. The hamlet-group containing hamlet number 1 will be numbered as 1, the hamlet-group with next higher hamlet number not included in hg 1 will be numbered as 2 and so on. Indicate the

numbers also in the notional map. It is quite possible that a hamlet-group may not be constituted of hamlets with consecutive serial numbers.

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

As in the case of villages, for large sample FSUs, two sub-blocks will be selected. The procedure of selection will be same as that given for villages with hg formation – one with probability 1 and the other with SRS. *Listing and selection of households will be done separately and independently for each selected sub-block.* For the urban sample FSUs without sub-block formation entire FSU will be treated as *sub-block 1*.

2.0.5 Starting point for listing: Having determined the area unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the houses and households in this area unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2011 Census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the northwest corner of the FSU and proceeding southwards in serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential minimum particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of second stage stratification.

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

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

Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample village/block

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

Block 1: Identification of sample village/block

2.1.0 General: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample village/block in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording

the digit of the unit place, the next left cell for the tenth place digit and so on. *Items 1, 4 to 11, 13 and 14 shall be copied from the sample list.*

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

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

Rural: 2001 census – 13.

Urban: 2007-12 UFS – 15.

2.1.3 Item 14: frame population/households: The population or the households of the sample FSU as given in the sample list will be copied here. For villages, it will be the census 2001 population and for UFS blocks, it will be the number of households in UFS block as per UFS frame 2007-12.

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

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

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

selected FSU has been surveyed:

inhabited	1
uninhabited	2
zero case	3

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

inhabited	4
uninhabited	5

zero case	6
selected FSU is casualty and no substitute has been surveyed	7

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

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

Original sample FSU:

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

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

2.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations: The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. In the serial number 1(a) and 1(b), names of the field investigator (FI)/asst. superintending officer (ASO)/ field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO), codes (permanent employee code in case of regular employees and temporary codes for other staff) and signatures will be recorded. In the serial number (4), total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) will be recorded. Time taken by the **team jointly** may be reported in hours after rounding off to whole numbers. While recording the total time taken to canvass (i.e. column 3, srl. no. 4 of this block), it may be noted that the time taken to reach the sample FSU and return back should not be considered for filling in this item. In other words, total time spent in identification of the boundaries of the sample FSU, hamlet-group/ sub-block formation, listing of households, formation of second-stage strata, selection of households and filling in all other blocks of this schedule may be recorded in hours. In serial number 5, number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team will be recorded in column (3). All other items are self-explanatory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6 Block 5: List of households and record of selection of households (hg/ sb 1/ 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Various columns of block 5 are described below:

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

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

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

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

2.6.5 Columns (5) – (22): These columns are relevant for rural samples only and will be kept blank for urban samples.

2.6.5.1 Column (5): rural only: land possessed code (1 – 4): The land possessed code for each household in the rural area may be entered in code in this column. The codes are:

<u>land possession as on the date of survey</u>	<u>code</u>
less than 0.005 hectare	1
equal to or more than 0.005 hectare but less than 1.000 hectare	2
equal to or more than 1.000 hectare but less than 2.000 hectares	3
equal to or more than 2.000 hectares	4

For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no information is available even from the neighbours, code 1 will be entered in this column.

2.6.5.2 Column (6)/ (8)/ (10)/ (12): LHS: schedule 18.1: rural only: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3/ SSS4 :sampling serial number: It may be recalled that for schedules 18.1 there will be four SSS. Column (6), (8), (10) and (12) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1, 2, 3 & 4 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (\checkmark) in one and only one of these columns.

The households with code 1 in column (5) will be, tick-marked in column (6), households with code 2 in column (5) tick-mark will be in column (8), for code 3 in column (5) tick-mark will be given in column (10) and for code 4 in column (5) tick-mark will be given in column (12).

Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial numbers from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2, SSS3 and SSS4 respectively.

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

In case of hamlet group formation the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hg's.

2.6.5.3 Column (7)/ (9)/ (11)/ (13): LHS: schedule 18.1: rural only: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3/ SSS4 :sample household number:

The number of households to be selected from each hg is given under sample design in Chapter One. However, it may be necessary to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS. The final number of sample households will be the value of 'h' for respective SSS. This value will be recorded against 'h' in the space provided in the column headings.

Sample households are to be selected by SRSWOR from each hg. For selecting the sample households of any particular ($hg \times SSS$) by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed. Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (6)/ (8)/ (10)/ (12)] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If $H = h$, all the households will be selected and no random number need to be drawn. Otherwise, first draw a random number, say R_1 , between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2 , also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh R_2 . Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e. $R_1, R_2, \dots, R(h)$] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers $R_1, R_2, \dots, R(h)$ [in column (6) / (8)/ (10)/ (12)] will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2,....., h respectively in columns (7)/ (9)/ (11)/ (13). Encircle the corresponding sampling serial numbers in columns (6) / (8)/ (10)/ (12). Record the values R_1, R_2, \dots in the space provided below the respective columns for each SSS.

2.6.5.4 Column (14): code for value of agricultural production (1 - 2): The code for value of agricultural production (1 - 2) for each household in the rural area will be determined on the

basis of value of agricultural production during the last 365 days from self employment activities. The codes will be as follows:

value of agricultural production	code
value of household agricultural production from self employment activities during last 365 days:	
less than or equal to ` 3000/-	1
more than ` 3000/-	2
The activity status will be determined considering both principal and subsidiary status during last 365 days	

Some examples:

1. A household having income only from agricultural/ non-agricultural labour will be given code 1.
2. A household having income only from self-employment in non-agricultural will be given code 1.
3. A household having income from non-economic activities like pension/remittance, etc will be given code 1.
4. A household having income from agricultural labour as well as income from any non-agricultural activities but no income from self-employment in agriculture will be given code 1.
5. A household having incomes from agricultural labour as well as from self-employment in agriculture will be given code 2 if the value of agricultural production from self employment is more than `3000/- during last 365 days.
6. A household having incomes from self employment in agriculture as well as from self-employment in non-agriculture will be given code 2 if value from agricultural production from self employment is more than `3000/- during last 365 days.
7. A household engaged in agricultural production for self consumption only will be given code 2 if value of agricultural production from self employment is more than `3000/- during last 365 days.

The value of agricultural production will be the value reported by the respondent. In case any imputation is required, prices at the local market may be made use of.

For locked households, code 1 will be entered in this column. The households with code 3 will be termed as 'agricultural households'. It may be remembered that an 'agricultural household' may have income from both agriculture as well as non-agriculture. It may also be possible that such a household has some income from agriculture, but the major income is from non-agricultural activities.

2.6.5.5 Column (15) / (17)/ (19)/ (21): SAS: schedule 33: rural only: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3/ SSS4 :sampling serial number:

These columns will be filled up only for 'agricultural households' i.e. when the entry in column (14) = 2. The procedure for filling up the entries in column (15)/ (17)/ (19)/ (21) will be same as described in para 2.6.5.2.

2.6.5.6 Column (16)/ (18)/ (20)/ (22): SAS: schedule 33: rural only: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3/ SSS4 :sample household number:

The number of sample households to be selected may be determined considering the allocation as per the sample design and the compensation for shortfall in different SSS. This will be the value of 'h' and may be recorded in appropriate places in the column headings. The sample households may be selected thereafter from each of the SSS by SRSWOR following the procedure described in para 2.6.5.3 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 18.1, it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice. However, if the number of households in any SSS is small, one or more sample households may be common for both the schedules in that SSS. In such cases both schedules will be canvassed in the same household.

2.6.6 Columns (23) – (24): indebted to: Whether a household is indebted or not on the date of survey and if indebted, whether it is indebted to an institutional agency or to a non-institutional agency will be ascertained and recorded in terms of codes in these two columns.

In deciding the indebtedness status of a household, only cash loans will be considered. The loan may or may not bear interest. A household will be considered to be an indebted household if some amount of cash loan remains outstanding (unpaid) on the date of survey. However, while deciding the indebtedness status code of a household for entry in col.(23) and col.(24), block 5 of listing schedule, *all* small loans for which the *individual* outstanding amount is *less than` 500/-* on the date of survey will not be considered as loans. The institutional agencies are govt., co-operative society, co-operative bank, commercial bank including regional rural bank, insurance company, provident fund authority and other institutional agencies including private institutional agencies. All other lending agencies including relatives & friends will be considered as non-institutional agencies.

2.6.6.1 Column (23): indebted to institutional agencies: If indebted to institutional agencies, code 1 may be entered. Otherwise code 2 may be entered.

2.6.6.2 Column (24): indebted to non-institutional agencies: If indebted to non-institutional agencies, code 1 may be entered. Otherwise code 2 may be entered.

In case of locked household, code 2 will be put in columns (23) and (24).

2.6.7 Column 25/ 27/ 29: AIDIS: schedule 18.2: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3: sampling serial number:

It may be noted that for schedules 18.2 there will be three SSS. These columns will provide the sampling frames for SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 of schedule 18.2. Each household in the sample village/hg or sample block/sb will be tick-marked (√) in one and only one of these three columns. Column (25) will be tick-marked (√) only when entry in column (23) = 1 (i.e., when the household is indebted to institutional agencies). Column (27) will be tick-marked (√) if entry in column (23) = 2 and entry in column (24) = 1 (i.e., indebted to non-institutional agencies

but not to institutional agencies). Column (29) will be tick-marked (\surd) only when entry in column (23) = 2 and entry in column (24) = 2 (i.e., when the household is not indebted).

Then all the tick-marks in each of these columns will be given a running serial numbers from the top starting from 1 independently and separately in each column. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1 / SSS2/ SSS3.

The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the corresponding SSS of schedule 18.2. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column heading. In case of hamlet group/sub block formation the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hg's/sb's.

2.6.8 Column 26/ 28/ 30: AIDIS: schedule 18.2: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3: sample household number: The number of households to be selected (h) for each combination of hg/sb \times SSS will be determined considering the sample design and the compensation procedure. The value of 'h' may be recorded in the space provided in the column headings. The sample households will be selected with SRSWOR in each hg/sb \times SSS.

The procedure for selecting the sample households is similar to that described for schedule 33 in para 2.6.5.6. If the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 18.1 or 33, it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled and also a '#' may be given to indicate that it has been replaced for schedule 18.2. However, if the number of households in frame is small, one or more sample households may be common for different schedule types. *In such cases more than one schedule will be canvassed in the same household.*

2.6.9 Shortfall and compensation: Allocation of sample households for each SSS have been specified in Chapter one. However, there may be situation where number of households in the frame of an SSS is less than the required allocation leading to a shortfall.

For schedule 18.1, 18.2 and 33 procedure of compensation may be implemented by following the steps described below.

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

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

step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order given below and compensate.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
a) Schedule 18.1 and 33	
1	4, 3, 2
2	4, 3, 1
3	4, 2, 1
4	3, 2, 1
b) Schedule 18.2	
1	2, 3
2	1, 3
3	1, 2

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

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

Examples for compensation of shortfall for schedule 18.1 / schedule 33

Example 1 –rural FSU without hg formation					
SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 3	h
1	2	89	2		2
2	2	75	2	1+1	4
3	2	1	1*(1)	C (SSS2)	1
4	2	1	1*(1)	C (SSS2)	1
total	8	166	6	2	8
shortfall			2	0	×

Example 2 – rural FSU with hg formation								
hg	SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step1 + Step2	Step 3	h
1	1	1	92	1		1		1
	2	1	43	1		1		1
	3	1	1	1		1		1
	4	1	2	1	1	2		2
	<i>total</i>	4	138	4	1	5		5
2	1	1	105	1		1		1
	2	1	23	1		1	1	2
	3	1	0	0*(1)		0*(1)	C(SSS2,hg2)	0
	4	1	0	0*(1)	C(SSS4,hg1)	0		0
	<i>total</i>	4	128	2		2	1	3
1+2	total	8	266	6	1	7	1	8
	shortfall			2	1	1	0	×

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

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

Examples for compensation of shortfall for schedule 18.2

Example 1 –rural FSU without hg formation					
SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 3	h
1	6	7	6	1	7
2	4	2	2* (2)	C (SSS1, SSS 3)	2
3	4	58	4	1	5
total	14	67	12	2	14
shortfall			2	0	×

Example 2 – rural FSU with hg formation								
hg	SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step1 + Step2	Step 3	h
1	1	3	2	2*(1)		2*(1)	C(SSS2,hg2)	2
	2	2	1	1*(1)	C(SSS2,hg2)	1		1
	3	2	98	2		2		2
	total	7	101	5		5		5
2	1	3	0	0*(3)		0*(3)	C(SSS2hg2, SSS3hg2)	0
	2	2	5	2	1	3	1+1	5
	3	2	125	2		2	2	4
	total	7	130	4	1	5	4	9
1+2	total	14	231	9	1	10	4	14
	shortfall			5	4	4	0	×

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

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

Example 3 – rural FSU with hg formation								
hg	SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step1 + Step2	Step 3	h
1	1	3	3	3		3		3
	2	2	1	1*(1)		1*(1)	C(SSS3,hg1)	1
	3	2	96	2		2	1	3
	total	7	100	6		6	1	7
2	1	3	2	2*(1)		2*(1)	C(SSS3,hg2)	2
	2	2	0	0*(2)		0*(2)	C(SSS3, hg2)	0
	3	2	100	2		2	1+2	5
	total	7	102	4		4	3	7
1+2	total	14	202	10		10	4	14
	shortfall			4	4	4	0	×

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

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

2.7 Block 6: particulars of sampling of households:

2.7.0 Particulars of sampling of households will be recorded in this block for each of the hg/sb 1 & 2. If there is no hg/sb formation, entry will be made against hg/sb 1.

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

2.7.2 **Columns (5) to (10): number of households:** Total number of households in the frame of each SSS of each schedule type will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (5) for each hg/sb. Number of selected households will be copied in column (6) for schedule 18.1, schedule 33 and schedule 18.2. These are to be copied from the relevant columns of block 5.

Columns (7), (8) and (10) of block 6 may be filled up on the basis of survey codes given in item 19, block 1 of the schedule 18.1, 18.2 and 33. The entries in columns (7), (8) & (10) will be the number of filled-in schedules with the survey codes 1, 2 & 3 for respective schedule type, hg/sb and SSS. Total number households surveyed will be entered in column (9). It may be seen that (i) column (9) = column (7) + column (8) and (ii) column (10) = column (6) - column (9).

Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of SSS 1 – 4 for each hg/ sb for schedule 18.1 and 33 and SSS 1 – 3 for each hg/ sb for schedule 18.2.

2.7.3 **Column (11): number of households replaced:** Total number of households for schedule 33 replaced (being already selected for schedule 18.1) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg 1 & 2 against the rows for schedule 33. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (15), (17), (19) & (21) of block 5 for each hg. Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of all SSS for hg 1 & 2. Similarly, total number of households replaced for schedule 18.2 (being already selected either for schedule 18.1 or schedule 33) may be recorded against the different rows for schedule 18.2. Entries will be the number of circles along with '#' in columns (25), (27) & (29) of block 5 for each hg/sb. Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of SSS 1 – 3 for hg/ sb 1 & 2 for schedule 18.2.

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

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

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

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

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

2.8.1 Items 1- 22 and 23(b): Column (3): distance (in code):

Distance in terms of code will be entered in this column against items 1 to 22 and also for 23 (b). Distance from the nearest facility available to the villagers will be considered. The distance will be measured from the geographical centre of the village irrespective of whether hamlet-groups have been formed or not. However, if a particular facility is available within the village, the distance code will always be 1 irrespective of its distance from the centre of the village. One of the codes 2 or 3 will be applicable when the facility is available at a place outside the village. If a facility is available at two different places, the distance of the nearest place will be considered for recording the distance code. In this connection, it may be noted that if at a particular location, more than one facility is available in a combined form and if that location is the nearest one to the village in respect of all the facilities under consideration, then the distance code of that location is to be recorded against all the facilities. For example if the nearest secondary school also provides primary education and the nearest primary school is farther away than the secondary school then the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded for the primary school also. The codes for distances are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8.1.8 **Item 10: community health centre:** Community Health Centres (CHC) serves about 1.2 lakh populations in plain area and 80,000 in the hilly/ tribal area. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities.

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

2.8.1.10 **Item 12: AYUSH unit:** AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Center/ unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH as detailed in Para 1.7.64 in Chapter one.

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

2.8.1.12 **Item 14: medicine shop:** A shop which is registered to sell drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, will be considered as a medicine shop.

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

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

2.8.1.15 **Item 17: fair price shop:** Fair price shop is the shop, which sells some essential commodities at subsidised rate. This may be owned by the government, local self-government, a

Government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operative(s) or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc.

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

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

2.8.1.18 Item 20: veterinary hospital/ dispensary: A veterinary hospital/ dispensary has provision for the treatment of animals.

2.8.1.19 Item 21: fertiliser/ pesticide shop: Fertiliser/ pesticide shop is one which sells fertiliser and / or pesticide.

2.8.1.20 Item 22: agricultural produce market/rural primary market: This category would include periodical markets regulated/linked to regulated markets and markets owned by local bodies i.e. panchayats in the rural areas popularly called haats, painths, and shandies etc.

2.8.2 Items 23 - 25: Column (3): availability of amenities (code):

2.8.2.1 Item 23(a): drinking water: major source (code): Major source of water used for drinking by the residents of the village may be identified and recorded in codes here. 'Bottled water' means packaged drinking water obtained through sealed bottles, jars or pouches. These are the items supplied through market. The codes are:

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

2.8.2.2 Item 23(b): drinking water: distance (code): Major source of drinking water may be situated within or outside the village. If it is within the village, code 1 may be entered. Otherwise code 2 or 3 may be recorded depending on the distance of the major source.

2.8.2.3 Item 24: type of drainage arrangement (code): The information may be recorded in codes. The codes are:

<u>type of drainage</u>	<u>code</u>
underground	1
covered pucca	2
open pucca	3
open katcha	4
no drainage	5

2.8.2.4 Item 25: electricity connection (code): The information is to be recorded in code. The codes are:

<u>availability of electricity connection</u>	<u>code</u>
yes:	
percentage (P) of households connected:	
P < 25%	1
25% ≤ P < 50%	2
P ≥ 50%	3
no:	4

If no household is using electricity, code will be 4. When the villagers use non conventional energy (e.g. solar energy, wind energy etc.) same will also be considered.

There may be instances that electricity connections used by the villagers are unauthorised/illegal. Since the facility is being availed by the villagers, it will be considered.

2.8.3 Item 26: whether the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days: It may be enquired if the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days. Status of participation will be recorded, participation need not be within the village, it may be in any neighbouring villages also. If the answer is yes then code 1 may be recorded, otherwise code 2 may be entered.

2.8.4 Item 27: informant code: The information in block 7 is to be collected from one or more knowledgeable person(s) of the village. The source of such information collected is to be reported in this item. In case there is more than one source then the code will relate to the informant from whom maximum information has been collected. The codes are:

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

2.8.5 Item 28.1 – 28.3: These information relates to the entire village. All efforts may be made to contact the patwari of the village and collect the information from him. In absence of patwari, other reliable source of information such as Block Development Office/ Block Land Reform Office etc. may be approached and information obtained.

The source of information may be recorded in codes for each of the items 28.1 – 28.3. The code will be 1 for patwari and 2 for others.

2.8.5.1 Item 28.1: geographical area: Total geographical area of the village will be recorded in hectares (0.0).

2.8.5.2 Item 28.2: cultivable area during last agricultural year (July 2011-June 2012): Total cultivable area of the village during last agricultural year i.e. July 2011 – June 2012 will be recorded here in hectares (0.0).

2.8.5.3 Item 28.3: gross sown area during July-December 2012: Gross sown area of the village during the period July-December 2012 will be recorded in hectares (0.0).

2.9 Block 8: remarks by investigators (FI/ASO): The field investigator (FI)/ Asst. superintending officer (ASO) may give remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

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

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

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

If a sample household becomes casualty in visit 1, no detailed schedule will be canvassed for that household in visit 2 and hence no schedule will be despatched in visit 2 for that sample household.

2.12 Random numbers: A table of random numbers is supplied to each field officials. The n -th column of the table will be consulted in the case of the central sample and $(n + 1)$ th column in the case of the state sample, where n is the last two digits of the serial number of the sample FSU. When $n = 00$, it will be taken as 100. The number of digits to be used will be the same as

that of the highest number of the range within which the random number is to be selected. However, if random number is required to be drawn between 1 and 10 or between 1 and 100, only one or two digit random numbers may be used, as the cases may be, where random number '0' will stand for '10' and random number '00' for '100'.

The first random number will be used for hamlet-group/ sub-block selection whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection of households in the order: (i) for hg/ sb 1 – households for four SSS for LHS, (ii) households for four SSS for SAS, (iii) households for three SSS for AIDIS and then (ii) for hg/ sb 2 – households for four SSS for LHS, (ii) households for four SSS for SAS, (iii) households for three SSS for AIDIS. If the particular column of random numbers is exhausted in the process, next column may be used. Similarly, if all the columns of the random number table are exhausted, then the first column will be used.

2.13 Substitution of sample FSU:

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

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

A copy of the letter may be given to:

The Director (Coordination), SDRD, NSSO
Mahalanobis Bhawan
164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
e-mail address: nss0.sdrd@gmail.com
fax: 033-25776439

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

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

- (b) If a sample FSU is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, or it is treated as a "zero-case", it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a valid sample and blank schedule 0.0 with only blocks 0, 1, 2, 8 and 9 filled in will be submitted in such cases. The word/ words 'UNINHABITED' or

‘ZERO CASE’, as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern States where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

(c) If a sample village is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification or by Census authorities after Census 2011 and if it is covered in the urban frame used for selection of FSUs, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case. However, if it is not covered in the urban frame of FSUs, it is to be surveyed as per the rural programme. In such cases, however, if the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted. If only a part of the village has been merged in the town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per rural programme even in this situation. *It is suggested* to write to SDRD before treating any sample as a zero case.

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

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

2.14.1 Repetition within state or central sample FSUs:

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

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

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																															
house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	rural only		LHS: sch. 18.1 (rural only)								SAS : sch. 33 (rural only) [for col. 14 = 2]								indebted to		AIDIS: sch. 18.2							
				land possessed code (1 - 4)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		code for value of agricultural production (1 - 2)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		institutional agencies (yes - 1, no - 2)	non-institutional agencies (yes - 1, no - 2)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3			
					sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number		sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number			sampling serial number	sample household number	col. 23 = 1		col. 23 = 2 & col. 24 = 1		col. 23 = 2 & col. 24 = 2	
					H = 12	h = 2	H = 11	h = 2	H = 11	h = 2	H = 8	h = 2		H = 7	h = 2	H = 7	h = 2	H = 4	h = 2	H = 6	h = 2			H = 21	h = 6	H = 10	h = 4	H = 11	h = 4	sampling serial number	sample household number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
55	1	R Begum	4	2			√1						2			√1						1	1	√1							
55/1	Vacant Structure																														
55/7	2	Raghuram	5	1	√1								1									1	2	√2							
(1)	3	Acharya	2	3					(√1)	1			2				√1	1				2	1			√1					
56/1	4	Sharmaji	6	1	√2								1									2	2					√1			
(2)	5	Premlal	5	4							√1		2							√1		1	1	√3							
56/4	6	Abhijit Patel	3	3					√2				1									1	2	(√4)	1						
page total			25			R1= 09	R1= 03	R1= 01	R1= 8				R1= 4	R1= 5	R1= 1	R1= 3									R1=04,R2=17	R1= 10,R2=03	R1=10 ,R2=04				
cumulative page total			25			R2= 05	R2= 10	R2= 07	R2= 2				R2= 7	R2= 2	R2= 3	R2= 5									R3=11 ,R4=06	R3= 07 ,R4=05	R3= 07,R4=02				
						R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=				R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=									R5=20 ,R6=18	R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=				

col.(5): land possessed code: less than 0.005 ha. - 1 ; equal to or more than 0.005 ha. but less than 1.000 ha. - 2 ; equal to or more than 1.000 ha. but less than 2.000 ha. - 3 ; equal to or more than 2.000 ha. - 4

col.(14): code for value of agricultural production: value of household agricultural production from self employment activities during last 365 days:

less than or equal to ` 3000/- - 1;

more than ` 3000/- - 2

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																													
house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	LHS: sch. 18.1 (rural only)										SAS : sch. 33 (rural only) [for col. 14 = 2]								indebted to		AIDIS: sch. 18.2					
				rural only		SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		col. 23 =1	col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =1		col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =2				
				land possessed code (1 - 4)		sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number		institutional agencies (yes- 1, no - 2)	non-institutional agencies (yes -1, no - 2)	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number
				H =12	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =8	h =2	code for value of agricultural production (1 - 2)	H =7	h =2	H =7	h =2	H =4	h =2	H =6	h =2	code for value of agricultural production (1 - 2)	H =21			h =6	H =10	h =4	H =11	h =4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
57/1	7	Moumita Sen	4	2			√2						2			(√2)	2					2	1			√2			
57/2	House Under Construction																												
57/3	Medicine Shop																												
(3)	8	Sudipa	3	3					√3				1									2	2					(√2)	4
(4)	9	Deep Singh	5	1	√3								2	√1								1	1	√5					
(5)	Temple																												
58	10	Ritwik	3	1	√4								1									1	2	(√6)	4				
(6)	11	Soham	4	4							(√2)	2	2							√2		2	1			√3			
page total			19		R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=						R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=							R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=			
cumulative page total			44		R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=						R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=							R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=			
					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=						R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=							R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=			

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																															
house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	rural only		LHS: sch. 18.1 (rural only)								SAS : sch. 33 (rural only) [for col. 14 = 2]								indebted to		AIDIS: sch. 18.2							
				land possessed code (1 - 4)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		code for value of agricultural production (1-2)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		institutional agencies (yes -1, no - 2)	non-institutional agencies (yes -1, no - 2)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3			
					sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number		sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number			sampling serial number	sample household number	col. 23 =1		col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =1		col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =2	
					H =12	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =8	h =2		H =7	h =2	H =7	h =2	H =4	h =2	H =6	h =2			H =21	h =6	H =10	h =4	H =11	h =4		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
67/2	12	Piyush	3	2			(√3)	1					2			√3							2	2					√3		
67/3	13	Reema Reddy	4	3					√4				2					(√2)	1				2	1		√4					
67/4	14	Nusrat	5	1	(√5)	2							1										1	1	√7						
68	15	Khalid	3	2			√4						2			√4							1	2	√8						
(7)	16	Junaid	4	1	√6								2	√2									2	2					(√4)	2	
(8)	Vacant Structure																														
(9)	17	Sunil	4	3				√5					1										2	1			(√5)#	2			
page total			23			R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=					R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=								R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=				
cumulative page total			67			R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=					R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=								R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=				
						R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=								R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=				

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																																		
house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	rural only		LHS: sch. 18.1 (rural only)								SAS : sch. 33 (rural only) [for col. 14 = 2]								indebted to		AIDIS: sch. 18.2										
				land possessed code (1 - 4)	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	code for value of agricultural production (1-2)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		institutional agencies (yes - 1, no - 2)	non-institutional agencies (yes - 1, no - 2)	SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3						
														H =12	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =8	h =2			H =7	h =2	H =7	h =2	H =4	h =2	H =6	h =2	col. 23 =1	col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =1	col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)					
72/3	18	Namita	5	4							√3		2								√3	1	1	2	√9									
72/4	19	Saptarshi	1	3					√6				1									2	1		(√6)#	4								
(10)	Sports Club																																	
73	20	Darsheel	4	2			√5						2			(√5)	1					1	2	√10										
77/1	21	John Disuza	6	1	√7								2	√3								2	2					√5						
(11)	22	Deepak	3	3					(√7)	2			1									2	2					√6						
77	23	Taneja	4	4							√4		1									1	1	(√11)	3									
page total			23		R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=					R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=								R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=								
cumulative page total			90		R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=					R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=									R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=							
					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=									R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=							

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																														
house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	LHS: sch. 18.1 (rural only)										SAS : sch. 33 (rural only) [for col. 14 = 2]								indebted to		AIDIS: sch. 18.2						
				rural only		SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		col. 23 =1		col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =1		col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =2				
				land possessed code (1 - 4)		sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	
				H =12	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =8	h =2	H =7	h =2	H =7	h =2	H =4	h =2	H =6	h =2	H =21	h =6	H =10	h =4	H =11	h =4					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
78		School																												
(12)		Temple																												
79/3	24	Mala	5	2			√6						1									2	2				(√7)	3		
79/4	25	Ishita	5	1	√8								2	(√4)	1							1	1	√12						
79/5	26	Alam	3	2			√7						1									1	1	√13						
80	27	Bhaskar	4	1	(√9)	1							2	√5								2	2					√8		
(13)	28	Arindam Sengupta	3	3				√8					2				(√3)	2				1	2	√14						
page total			20		R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=					R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=								R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=				
cumulative page total			110		R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=					R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=									R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=			
					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=									R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=			

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																													
house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	LHS: sch. 18.1 (rural only)										SAS : sch. 33 (rural only) [for col. 14 = 2]								indebted to		AIDIS: sch. 18.2					
				rural only		SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3			
				land possessed code (1-4)		sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number
				H=12	h=2	H=11	h=2	H=11	h=2	H=8	h=2	H=7	h=2	H=7	h=2	H=4	h=2	H=6	h=2	H=21	h=6	H=10	h=4	H=11	h=4	col. 23 =1		col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =1	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
81/1	29	Remya P.	5	4							√5		2							√4		2	1			(√7)	3		
81/2	30	Manish	4	3					√9				1									1	2	√15					
81/3	31	Mouni Roy	2	2			√8						2		√6							1	1	√16					
81/4	32	Supriya Sharma	3	1	√10								2	√6								2	2					√9	
(14)	33	Partheev	1	2			√9						1									1	1	(√17)	2				
82	34	Mohanlal	2	3				√10					1									2	2					(√10)	1
85/1	35	Ahtesham Khan	3	4						√6			2							(√5)	2	2	1			√8			
page total			20		R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=					R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=								R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=			
cumulative page total			130		R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=					R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=								R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=			
					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=								R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=			

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																													
house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household size	land possessed code (1-4)	LHS: sch. 18.1 (rural only)								code for value of agricultural production (1-2)	SAS : sch. 33 (rural only) [for col. 14 = 2]								indebted to		AIDIS: sch. 18.2					
					SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4			SSS 1		SSS 2		SSS 3		SSS 4		col. 23 =1	col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =1		col. 23 =2 & col. 24 =2				
					sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number		sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number		sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	sampling serial number	sample household number	
					H =12	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =11	h =2	H =8	h =2		H =7	h =2	H =7	h =2	H =4	h =2	H =6	h =2	institutional agencies (yes -1, no -2)	non-institutional agencies (yes -1, no -2)	H =21	h =6	H =10	h =4	H =11	h =4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
85/2	36	Malti Devi	4	3					√11				2					√4				1	2	(√18)	6				
85/3	37	Akshay	5	2		(√10)	2						2			√7						1	1	√19					
85/4	38	Prabha Gomez	4	1	√11								2	(√7)	2							2	1			√9			
(15)	39	Mrinalini	2	4							√7		1									1	2	(√20)	5				
86	40	Yashpal Bhardwaj	3	2			√11						1									2	1			(√10)	1		
87/1	41	Peehu Garg	6	1	√12								1									2	2					√11	
87/2	42	Sonal Shah	3	4						(√8)	1		2							√6		1	1	√21					
page total			27		R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=					R1=	R1=	R1=	R1=								R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=	R1= ,R2=			
cumulative page total			157		R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=					R2=	R2=	R2=	R2=								R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=	R3= ,R4=			
					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=					R3=	R3=	R3=	R3=								R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=	R5= ,R6=			

Frequently asked questions and their replies: Schedule 0.0

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	General			If in a FSU while surveying, it is found that not a single household resides there i.e. totally commercial area. Whether it should be treated as a zero case/substitute or to do listing work	It should be treated as inhabited & surveyed. However in the listing schedule in col. 2 onwards of Block 5 purpose to which it is put will be written.
2.	General			The village Kotwal has been allotted 10 acres of land for his services to the Govt. Whether this land will be treated as owned or leased-in?	This will be treated as owned for the purpose of this survey.
3.	General			In case two households have been merged in between two visits, whether information in respect of both the households has to be collected at the time of 2 nd visit or the only original one is to be surveyed?	Original household is to be surveyed. Necessary proportional figures are to be entered.
4.	General			A household surveyed in visit-1 has shifted at the time of visit – 2, what treatment is to be given?	If the household is shifted to a place within the same FSU then it will be surveyed, otherwise it will be a casualty.
5.	General			A sample village surveyed in the first visit is found to be washed away by flood during second visit and the villagers shifted to outside the area of the sample village. Whether the village is to be substituted for 2 nd visit.	The substitution of FSU in the 2 nd visit does not arise. If the villagers are available nearby, attempt may be made to contact the sample household during the 2 nd visit. In case of failure, the village may be treated as casualty with appropriate remarks in remarks block.
6.	General			At listing stage a household has reported to have 0.500 hectare of land. During detailed enquiry the informant is assessed to have 15.000 hectare of land. Whether selection of household is to be made afresh?	Entry in the listing schedule, block 5 should not be corrected if it changes the second stage selection process. Detailed schedule may be canvassed with correct information.
7.	General			At the time of listing one locked household was listed having 5 members. At the time of detail enquiry, it was found that there were 5 single member households. What treatment is to be given for rest of the four households?	The one which is having the senior most members will be considered for detail enquiry and the names of rest 4 households will be added at the end of listing as is done in case of missed households.
8.	5	-	-	In case no substitute is available in the same second stage stratum whether a substitute can be taken from another second stage stratum as	Substitute will always be from the same second stage stratum. If that is not available, no substitute need be taken. However every effort

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				per order of priority.	should be made to survey at least one household from each second stage stratum if there is household in the frame.
9.	5	-	-	A person is living permanently under a bridge, whether the place (under bridge) will be treated as a house?	No, this place will not be treated as a house. However, the person living under a bridge permanently will be listed in schedule 0.0 giving '-' in house number.
10.	5	-	4	An under trial person is in jail for the last 2 years. Whether persons who are under trial for such a long period can be considered as normal member of their parent household?	Since the period is more than six months he will not be considered as member of the household.
11.	5	-	5	A person has rented out some part of a building to tenants. Is the rented out part to be considered for deciding land possessed of the owner?	No. Land is to be apportioned for tenants and landlord, depending upon possession or utilization.
12.	5	-	5	Brothers are separated and listed as separate households and doing joint cultivation as heritable property of land is not divided in records. Against which households land possessed is to be recorded?	Proportionate land may be recorded.
13.	5	-	5	If father has divided his land among his sons whether such land will be treated as owned by the sons?	Land may be owned by the sons if legally separated out by the father. Otherwise possession of land will be the appropriate choice.
14.	5	-	5	Whether land possessed by a domestic servant be considered for making entry in this column?	No. Land possessed by the domestic servant will not be considered in the employers household for listing schedule.
15.	5	-	5	Whether the land owned by father-in-law, who is normal resident and member of the household will be considered as the land owned by the household?	Yes. This will be taken as land owned by the household, as the father-in-law is normal resident member of this household.
16.	5	-	5	In case of share cropping, whether land possessed will be recorded against owner household or against share cropper when: (a) the land owner does not share any of the expenses on input and does not participate in cultivation. (b) the share cropper and land owner share the expenses or both participate in cultivation	(a) Possession of the entire land will be shown against the share cropper. (b) In this case both, the land owner and share cropper, will be treated as agricultural household and possession of land will be proportionately reported.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				of land.	
17.	5	-	5	Is unauthorised land encroached by household to be taken into account?	Yes. If it is Govt./institutional land it will be treated as 'otherwise possessed' and for private land it will be leased in.
18.	5	-	5	In case of flat in multi-storeyed building/house, how the land possessed will be calculated?	Land possessed will be obtained by proportioning the house site area.
19.	5	-	5	Two different households cultivate a plot of 20 acres. How will the entries be reported?	In such cases it is to be probed whether the land is divided or jointly possessed by both the households. On the basis of this, appropriate entry will be made.
20.	5	-	14	Land owner who stays in some other town or village, employs a farm hand at farm who takes decisions like when to irrigate or spray the pesticide etc. In this case, who will be treated as agricultural household?	If the farm hand is more like an employee of the land owner then land owner will be treated as agricultural household. However if the farm hand is a share cropper then the farm hand will be treated as agricultural household.
21.	5	-	14	If a household does not operate land, will he be considered as a agricultural household?	A person having land but not operated during last 365 days will not be considered as agricultural household for this survey.
22.	5	-	14	A household is engaged in the activity of catching of fish from rivers and selling those in the market. Will this household be treated as agricultural household?	No. Free collection is outside the purview of agricultural production for this survey.
23.	5	-	14	A household is having income only from selling of honey collected freely from forests. Whether this household will be covered for schedule 33?	No. This household will be outside the coverage of schedule 33 since free collection will not be considered as production for this survey.
24.	5	-	14	In case a orchard is given to others for harvesting the produce and the owner receives a payment in kind or cash, who will be the agricultural household?	If the owner does not participate in activities such as production, harvesting etc. but only receives a payment in cash or kind he will not be treated as agricultural household.
25.	5	-	14	Whether dog breeding and rearing for sale purposes will be considered agricultural activity?	Yes.
26.	5	-	14	If a household prepared fields for sowing paddy but could not sow as there were no rains. Will the household be considered to have performed agricultural activity.	If there is no agricultural production during last 365 days he will not be considered as agricultural household.
27.	5	-	23	Whether unpaid electricity bills will be considered for deciding the	No. Since only the cash loans taken are considered for deciding the

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				indebtedness status of the household?	indebtedness status of the household electricity bills payable will not be considered as a cash loan but will be treated as kind loan.
28.	5	-	23	A household has taken deposit from the tenant. Whether this deposit will be considered for indebtedness.	The household is not indebted. But the deposit amount taken may be considered as liability.
29.	5	-	23	A tenant could not pay the house rent for 2 consecutive months. On the date of listing, the outstanding rent is `2000/-. Whether this amount is to be treated as cash loan?	No. This will be kind loan.
30.	5	-	23	Whether amount outstanding for the purpose of grocery & milk etc. are to be considered as cash loan.	No. These are considered as kind loan.
31.	5	-	23	Whether advance received by the household in lieu of standing crop will be considered as cash loan.	No. This will be kind loan.
32.	5	-	23	A farmer household has taken `10,000/- from a commission agent with the tacit understanding that when the crop is harvested, he will deliver the crop to him. Whether the household will be treated as indebted.	It will be considered as a cash loan, and the household will be treated as indebted.
33.	5	-	23	Whether loan taken from general provident fund will be treated as institutional loan or non Institutional loan?	It will be treated as loan from Institutional agencies.
34.	5	-	23	A loan has been taken by the father who is a member of the household where the eldest son is staying. But the loan is taken for the eldest son as well as for the youngest son who are liable to repay the loan. Whether both the households will be considered as a indebted household or not?	If both the households are by agreement liable to repay specified portion of the original amount borrowed and if the share of the amount to be repaid is fixed for both the households, then both of them will be considered as indebted and the original amount borrowed etc. will be proportionately allocated between the two households. Otherwise the households in which the original borrower resides will only be considered as indebted.
35.	5	-	23	Whether TA/festival advance/motor cycle advance will be taken as indebtedness?	Festival advance/motor cycle advance will be considered as indebtedness but not the TA advances.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
36.	5	-	23	In case of credit card transactions what is the indebtedness status in the following situations i) Cash withdrawal ii) Purchase of an asset or consumable items iii) Payment of electric bill, telephone bill, hotel bill etc.	i) Indebted ii) Indebted iii) Not Indebted
37.	5	-	23	Household has taken a loan from its employer which is a limited company engaged in manufacturing activity. Whether agency loan will be from institution or not?	In such cases, if the employer is a public or private limited company, the agency will be treated as 'institutional agency' and code '1' will be recorded in col. (23) of bl. 5. Otherwise loan from employer will be treated as from 'non-institutional' agency.
38.	5	-	23	A household has taken a loan by pledging its ornaments in a nationalised bank. The loan is to be repaid in equal instalments over a specific period of time. Whether this amounts to a cash loan, when `1000/- is outstanding on the date of listing?	This may be treated as a cash loan.
39.	5	-	23	Generally loan sanctioned through Co-operative society is given in the form of electric pump set, seeds & fertilizer to their members, whether it is to be considered as cash loan?	No, it will be considered as a kind loan, if the Co-operative society distributes these items directly to their members instead of distributing through agencies like shops, outlets which then gets payment from the Co-operative society.
40.	5	-	23	A household purchased gold ornaments worth one lakh from a jewellery shop. The whole amount is contracted to be repaid in cash in a fixed number of instalments. Whether this amounts to a 'cash loan' if more than `500/- is outstanding as on date of listing?	This is a cash loan.
41.	5	-	23	A household has taken loan of `5,000/- from Co-operative Society. Out of `5,000/- `3,000/- was taken in cash and `2,000/- in kind. Whether loan is to be considered as `3,000/- or `5,000/-.	The amount of `3,000/- is to be considered as cash loan.
42.	5	-	23	Loans taken by a household to purchase a tractor from bank, the	It is a cash loan and the household is indebted to Institutional agency.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				bank makes the payment directly to the agency, from which the tractor is proposed to be purchased by the household. Will the household not be treated as indebted to Institutional agency?	
43.	5	-	23	A household has several outstanding loans but each of the loans is less than `500/- but the total amount outstanding is substantial. Will the household be an indebted household?	No, the household will be considered as indebted only if at least one of the loans is more than `500/-
44.	5	-	23	Under Chief Minister Rojgar Yojna scheme an unemployed youth is provided interest free loan to start self employment. What would be the status of indebtedness of the household?	The household is indebted to institutional agencies.
45.	5	-	23	Whether cash loan taken for domestic purpose is to be considered as cash loans?	Yes.
46.	5	-	23	Whether cash loan taken for household enterprise will be considered as indebtedness.	Yes.
47.	5	-	23	Will the loan amount outstanding is inclusive of the interest?	Yes, it is inclusive of interest.
48.	7	-	-	If the information on village facilities is available from census records, is it necessary to collect the same information from village authorities?	Yes, it should be collected from the village on the date of survey.
49.	7	-	3	If geographical area of village is far greater than inhabited area, whether we will calculate the distance of particular facilities from centre of inhabited village area?	The distance may be calculated from the geographical centre of the village.
50.	7	1	-	If in a village, instead of Gram Panchayat; a Village Council is established. Can it be regarded as the same?	Yes
51.	7	11	-	Within the sample village there is a primary health centre run by govt. with facility for inpatient and out patient treatment. Whether this primary health centre can be treated as govt. hospital for recording entry in item 11?	No. PHC and Govt. hospitals have different level of facilities.
52.	7	12	-	If an Ayush medical officer posted at Ayush Health Centre prescribes	Since there is an existing AYUSH health centre with AYUSH medical

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				other than Ayush system of medicines. Will it be considered as Ayush facilities available?	Officer, village may be treated as having AYUSH unit.
53.	7	12	-	Whether Baba Ramdev's centres where only Ayurvedic medicines are sold will come under this item.	No. It is not a Ayush Unit as treatment facility is not available here.
54.	7	13	-	If an Unregistered medical practitioner prescribes medicines in a village. Whether it will be considered as availability of private doctor?	No
55.	7	18	-	Whether co-op society working for farmer, giving crop loan will be taken as co-op credit society.	Yes
56.	7	21	-	A grocery shop is also selling fertilizer/pesticide. Can this shop be included?	Yes, provided it is registered for selling the same.
57.	7	23(a)	-	Some household filled their water bottles from tap. Whether code of bottled water (code 01) will be given?	No code 02 should be given.
58.	7	25	-	In a village, majority of households uses solar energy or other non conventional energy by its own arrangement. What code will be given?	The village will be treated as electrified and code may be assigned according to the percentage of household connected.
59.	7	25	-	Whether illegal use of electricity should be included?	Yes
60.	7	25	-	Whether use of solar energy for lighting use can be reported as electric connection.	Yes, source is not important, here the electricity is important. Hence it is electric connection. Code 1 to 3 it to be given.
61.	7	27	-	If the informant for this block is not any Panchayat Member but an employee of the Panchayat (Panchayat Secretary, Manager, Clerk etc.), which code is to be reported?	Code 9 may be reported.
62.	7	27	-	What informant code will be given if the Mukhiya of the Panchayat (who is executive head of the panchatyat) gives information for block 7?	Code 1 or 2 will apply as the case may be.