

Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

2.0.0 Introduction: Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing of all the houses and households residing in the sample first stage unit (FSU) or sample hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks in case of large FSUs requiring hamlet-group/sub-block formation. Some household information like household size, whether any household member was hospitalised during the last 365 days, whether any student in the household receiving technical/professional or general education 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 items 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 2011 census village in the rural sector and the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) block of phase 2007-12 in the urban sector. 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 control 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 a 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 usually exist 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 i.e. UFS blocks 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 sub-divisions *by more or less equalizing the population giving priority to geographical compactness* within each sub-block as per the criterion specified in chapter one. The number of sb's to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will be determined according to the same criteria as adopted in the case of rural FSUs. Sub-blocks will be numbered serially in column (1) of block 4.2.

As in the case of villages, for large sample FSUs, two sub-blocks will be selected. The procedure of selection will be same as that described 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 FI/ASO 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 formation of second stage strata.

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: Different types of frames used for selection of FSUs are indicated by 'frame code' available 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, 2011 census – 16.

Urban: 2007-12 UFS – 15.

2.1.3 Item 14: frame population/households: The population or the number of households of the sample FSU as given in the sample list will be copied here. For villages, it will be the census 2001/2011 population and for UFS blocks, it will be the number of households in the UFS block as per UFS frame 2007-12.

2.1.4 Item 15: approximate present population: The FI/ASO 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 2011 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 the case of large difference between frame population and approximate present population, adequate remarks for such difference should be given in block 8/ 9.**

2.1.5 Item 16: total number of hg's/ sb's formed (D): 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 (not permitted to survey)	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, if available, 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.

For recording the entry in column (3) and (4) corresponding to serial number 2(i) and (ii), following procedure may be adopted. For entering date of commencement of survey/ inspection the date when commencement of identification of village/block was started will be recorded. But while entering date of completion of survey/ inspection, the date when completion of listing and selection of households was done will be recorded. However, the minor part relating to columns (8) to (11) of Block-6 may be ignored.

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 hamlet in the hg (rural only): This column is to be filled in 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 of 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 the 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 for 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 the houses and households along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame, formation of second stage strata and details of the 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 FI/ASOs) and if required by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample FSU. While listing a house the FI/ASO shall find out how many households (including locked households) reside there and list all of them. After this, the FI/ASO 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 name 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 name of hamlet 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 which is not applicable.

Various columns of block 5 are described below:

2.6.1 Column (1): house number: All houses including vacant ones will 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.

The students residing in students’ hostels (refer to para 1.7.2.1) will be considered as members of the household to which they belonged before moving to the hostel. Hence the students residing in students’ hostels will not be listed as single member households in this column. Also refer to the definition of household (for this round), para 1.7.3, for the purpose of recording household serial number.

In case of persons staying, say, in mess, **hostels not meant for students (for example, Working women’s hostel, Employees’ hostel, etc.)** and forming separate 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/sb 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 the household: For a household having serial number in column (2), the name of 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. Note that in this round, it will be enquired, to ascertain the household size, whether any student has left the household residence and is residing in a students’ hostel. Such a student will be counted as a member of the household. Further, in this round, a woman who has undergone childbirth during the last 365 days will, along with her child (aged less than 1 year on the date of survey), be considered a member of the household which incurred the cost of childbirth irrespective of her place of residence during the last 365 days (refer to para 1.7.3 and 1.7.4). 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) – (12): These columns are relevant for Schedule 25.0 – Social Consumption: Health. There will be three SSS for this schedule.

2.6.5.1 Column (5): households with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2): From each household, first it will be ascertained if the household has incurred any expenditure for childbirth during the last 365 days. *In this connection, the instructions in paragraph 2.6.4 are important: a child aged less than 1 year will be considered a member of the household that incurred the expenses of the childbirth, irrespective of his/her current place of residence.* If the reply is in the affirmative, code 1 may be put in this column, otherwise code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 1 for Schedule 25.0.

2.6.5.2 Column (6): households with any member (including deceased former member) hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2): For the households with code '2' in column (5), it will be enquired if any member (**including students residing in students' hostels and deceased former member, if any**) of the household was hospitalised during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. If such a member is found, code 1 may be recorded in this column, else code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 2 for Schedule 25.0.

However, for the households with code '1' in column (5), put a '-' mark in column (6). For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no such information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 will be given in both the columns (5) and (6).

2.6.5.3 Column (7)/ (8)/ (9): Social Consumption: Health – Schedule 25.0: sampling serial number: For Schedule 25.0, there will be three SSS. Column (7), (8) and (9) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (√) in one and only one of these columns.

The households with code 1 in column (5) will be tick-marked in column (7). The households with code 2 in column (5) and code 1 in column (6) will be tick-marked in column (8).

If there is no member in the household satisfying the two criteria as mentioned in columns (5) and (6), implying code 2 in both the columns, tick-mark (√) will be given in column (9). Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 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/sub-block formation the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hg's/sb's.

2.6.5.4 Column (10)/ (11)/ (12): Social Consumption: Health – Schedule 25.0: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3: sample household number: The number of households to be selected from each hg/sb 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/sb. For selecting the sample households of any particular (hg/sb × SSS) by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed. Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (7)/ (8)/ (9)] 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 (7) / (8) / (9)] will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2, , h respectively in columns (10)/ (11)/ (12). Encircle the corresponding sampling serial numbers in columns (7) / (8) / (9).

2.6.5.5 Columns (13) – (20): These columns are relevant for Schedule 25.2 – Social Consumption: Education. There will be three SSS for this schedule.

2.6.5.6 Column (13): households having any student (aged 5-29 years) receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2): From each household, it will be ascertained if any student aged 5 – 29 years (**including students residing in students' hostels and woman who has given birth to a child during the last 365 days, irrespective of her current place of residence**) is receiving technical/professional education. If such a student is found, code 1 may be put in this column else code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 1 for Schedule 25.2.

2.6.5.7 Column (14): households having any student (aged 5-29 years) receiving general education (yes-1, no-2): For the households with code '2' in column (13), it will be enquired if any student aged 5 – 29 years (**including students residing in students' hostels and woman who has given birth to a child during the last 365 days, irrespective of her current place of residence**) is receiving general education. If the reply is in the affirmative, code 1 may be put in this column, otherwise code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 2 for Schedule 25.2.

However, for the households with code '1' in column (13), put a '-' mark in column (14). For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no such information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 will be given in both the columns (13) and (14).

2.6.5.8 Column (15)/ (16)/ (17): Social Consumption: Education – Schedule 25.2: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3: sampling serial number: For Schedule 25.2, there will be three SSS. Column (15),

(16) and (17) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (✓) in one and only one of these columns.

The households with code 1 in column (13) will be tick-marked in column (15). The households with code 2 in column (13) and code 1 in column (14) will be tick-marked in column (16).

If there is no member in the household satisfying the two criteria as mentioned in columns (13) and (14), implying code 2 in both the columns, tick-mark (✓) will be given in column (17). Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 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/sub-block formation the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hg's/sb's.

2.6.5.9 Column (18)/ (19)/ (20): Social Consumption: Education – Schedule 25.2: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3: sample household number: The number of sample households to be selected for each combination of (hg/sb × SSS) will be determined considering the sample design following the compensation procedure 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 SSS by SRSWOR following the procedure described in para 2.6.5.4 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 25.0, 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 and *replacement* is not possible, one or more sample households may be selected for both the schedules in that SSS. In such cases both schedules will be canvassed in the same household.

2.6.6 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 25.0 and 25.2 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 as follows and compensate.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
Schedule 25.0	
1	2, 3
2	1, 3
3	2, 1
Schedule 25.2	
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.

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

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

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

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

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 25.0

Example 1.1 –FSU without hg/sb formation					
SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 3	h
1	2	22	2		2
2	4	12	4	1	5
3	2	1	1*(1)	C (SSS 2)	1
<i>total</i>	8	35	7	1	8
shortfall			1	0	×

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

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

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 25.2

Example 1.2 –FSU without hg/sb formation					
SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 3	h
1	2	0	0*(2)	C (SSS 2, SSS 3)	0
2	4	5	4	1	5
3	2	58	2	1	3
<i>total</i>	8	63	6	2	8
shortfall			2	0	×

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

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

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 25.0

Example 2.1 –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	1	1		1		1
	2	2	0	0*(2)	C(SSS2,hg2)	0		0
	3	1	98	1		1		1
	<i>total</i>	4	99	2		2		2
2	1	1	0	0*(1)		0*(1)	C(SSS2, hg2)	0
	2	2	5	2	2	4	1	5
	3	1	125	1		1		1
	<i>total</i>	4	130	3	2	5	1	6
1+2	<i>total</i>	8	229	5	2	7	1	8
	shortfall			3	1	1	0	×

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

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

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 25.2

Example 2.2 –FSU with sb formation								
sb	SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step1 + Step2	Step 3	h
1	1	1	3	1		1	1+1	3
	2	2	1	1*(1)		1*(1)	C(SSS1,sb1)	1
	3	1	96	1		1		1
	<i>total</i>	4	100	3		3	2	5
2	1	1	1	1		1		1
	2	2	0	0*(2)		0*(2)	C(SSS1 sb1, SSS3 sb2)	0
	3	1	100	1		1	1	2
	<i>total</i>	4	101	2		2	1	3
1+2	total	8	201	5		5	3	8
	shortfall			3	0	3	0	×

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

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

2.7 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 for both the schedules. 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 listed in the frame of each SSS for both the schedules will be copied in the corresponding cells of column (5) for each hg/sb. Number of selected households will be copied in column (6) for schedules 25.0 and 25.2. 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 18, block 1 of the schedule 25.0 and 25.2. 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, 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 – 3 for each hg/sb for schedule 25.0 and 25.2.

2.7.3 Column (11): number of households replaced: Total number of households for schedule 25.2 replaced (being already selected for schedule 25.0) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for schedule 25.2. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (15), (16) & (17) of block 5 for each hg/sb. Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of all SSS for hg/sb 1 & 2.

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

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 population in plain area and 3,000 population 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 which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients. A dispensary is a public institution that dispenses medicine or medical aids in a hospital from which medical supplies, preparations and treatments are dispensed. Hospitals without bed may be treated as Dispensaries.

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 population in plain area and 20,000 population in hilly/ tribal area.

2.8.1.8 **Item 10: community health centre:** Community Health Centre (CHC) serves about 1.2 lakh population 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 1.7.40 in chapter one.

2.8.1.11 **Item 13: private clinic/ doctor:** Private clinic has facilities for consultation with private doctors, but no in-patient facility. 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: fertilizer/ pesticide shop:** Fertilizer/ pesticide shop is one which sells fertilizer 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 sevak	4
teacher.....	5
health personnel.....	6
others.....	9

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 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.

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: for hg/sb 1 – (i) households for three SSS for Schedule 25.0 – Social Consumption: Health, (ii) households for three SSS for Schedule 25.2 – Social Consumption: Education and then for hg/sb 2 – (i) households for three SSS for Schedule 25.0 – Social Consumption: Health, (ii) households for three SSS for Schedule 25.2 – Social Consumption: Education. 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 Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), SDRD, NSSO
Mahalanobis Bhawan,
164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
e-mail address: nssso.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 that stratum/sub-stratum from being void. 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 no.	hh srl. no.	name of head of the household	hh size	hhs with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), hhs with any member [#] hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	schedule 25.0						hhs having any student (aged 5-29 yrs) receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (13), hhs having any student (aged 5-29 yrs) receiving general education (yes-1, no-2)	schedule 25.2					
						SSS								SSS					
						sampling serial number			sample household number					sampling serial number			sample household number		
						code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)						code 1 in col. (13)	code 1 in col. (14)	code 2 in col. (14)			
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3					
H=8	H=11	H=14	h=2	h=4	h=2	H=7	H=13	H=13	h=2	h=4	h=2								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
51/1	1	Mayurakshi Roy	2	2	2			√1				2	2			√1			
51/2	2	Sonali Singh	4	1	-	√1						1	-	√1					
52		Vacant structure																	
(1)	3	Deepak	5	2	1		(√1)			2		2	1		√1				
(2)	4	S. K. Sharma	3	2	2			√2				2	2			√2			
58	5	Pulkesh Kumar	5	1	-	(√2)			1			1	-	√2					
60/1	6	Deepti Rathode	3	2	2			√3				2	1		√2				
60/2		House Under Construction																	
60/3	7	Makhanlal	1	2	2			√4				2	2			√3			
(3)	8	Raj Thappar	2	2	1		√2					2	2			√4			
page total			25											random nos.			random nos.		
cumulative page total			25											2	07	06	2	04	06
										5	01	14				6	10	12	
													05				07		
													09				13		

[#] (including deceased former member)

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																			
house no.	hh srl. no.	name of head of the household	hh size	hhs with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), hhs with any member# hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	schedule 25.0						hhs having any student (aged 5-29 yrs) receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (13), hhs having any student (aged 5-29 yrs) receiving general education (yes-1, no-2)	schedule 25.2					
						SSS								SSS					
						sampling serial number			sample household number					sampling serial number			sample household number		
						code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)						code 1 in col. (13)	code 1 in col. (14)	code 2 in col. (14)			
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3					
H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
61		Medicine shop																	
66/2	9	Priyam Sinha	6	1	-	√3						1	-	((√3))			1		
67	10	Dayal Thakur	4	1	-	√4						2	1		√3				
68/2	11	Preetam Bubbhia	2	2	2			√5				2	2			√5			
(4)	12	Manali Sen	4	2	1		√3					2	2			(√6)			1
75/4	13	Jennifer	5	2	1		√4					2	1		(√4)			1	
75/5	14	Sundarlal	1	2	2			(√6)			1	2	2			√7			
(5)	15	Mrinalini Devi	3	1	-	(√5)			2			2	1		√5				
(6)		Temple																	
77	16	Catherine Lee	4	2	1		(√5)			3		2	1		√6				
81/1	17	Ipshita Mukherjee	5	2	1		√6					1	-	√4					
82	18	Tithi Roy	3	2	1		(√7)			1		2	1		√7				
(7)	19	Sultan Khan	2	2	2			√7				2	1		((√8))			3	
85/1	20	Manish Arora	4	1	-	√6						2	1		√9				
85/2	21	Arnav Agarwal	5	2	1		√8					2	2			√8			
page total			48																
cumulative page total			73	# (including deceased former member)															

[5] list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)*																			
house no.	hh srl. no.	name of head of the household	hh size	hhs with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), hhs with any member# hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	schedule 25.0						hhs having any student (aged 5-29 yrs) receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (13), hhs having any student (aged 5-29 yrs) receiving general education (yes-1, no-2)	schedule 25.2					
						SSS								SSS					
						sampling serial number			sample household number					sampling serial number			sample household number		
						code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)	code 1 in col. (13)	code 1 in col. (14)	code 2 in col. (14)			code 1 in col. (15)	code 1 in col. (16)	code 2 in col. (16)	code 1 in col. (18)	code 1 in col. (19)	code 2 in col. (19)
						1	2	3	1	2	3			1	2	3	1	2	3
H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
86	22	Nispal	6	1	-	√7						1	-	√5					
87		School																	
(8)		Sports Club																	
89/1	23	Prahar Ranjan Paul	2	2	2			√8				2	2			√9			
90	24	Preetha Patel	1	2	2			√9				2	2			√10			
91/1	25	Prabha Gomez	3	1	-	√8						2	1		(√10)			2	
93	26	Yashpal Rana	4	2	1		(√9)			4		2	1		√11				
94/2	27	Anila T.	3	2	2			√10				1	-	(√6)			2		
94/4		House under construction																	
95	28	Sumedha	2	2	1			√10				2	2			√11			
96/1	29	Deepak Garg	1	2	2			√11				2	2			(√12)			2
(9)	30	Deepanjan Sen	4	2	1			√11				1	-	√7					
(10)	31	Zakhir Sheikh	2	2	2			√12				2	2			√13			
97/1	32	Pranay Roy	3	2	2			√13				2	1		√12				
97/2	33	Priya Sengupta	5	2	2			(√14)			2	2	1		(√13)			4	
page total			36																
cumulative page total			109	# (including deceased former member)															

Frequently asked questions and their replies: Schedule 0.0

sl. no. (1)	block (2)	item (3)	col. (4)	query (5)	reply (6)
1.	Concepts, Definitions			How to treat an urban block for this survey, if the town is deurbanized after Census 2011?	If the de-urbanised town is not yet included in the rural frame, it should be surveyed as an urban FSU.
2.	Concepts, Definitions			If a sample village with hg formation is repeated in the same sub-round, how to select the sample hg's?	Sample hg1 will remain the same as selected in the first occasion. Sample hg2 is to be taken randomly. If the sample hg2 selected is already selected in first occasion it is to be rejected and fresh random number is to be drawn for selection of hg2.
3.	Concepts, Definitions			Old age persons deserted by their children and staying in Old Age Home on payment. Whether they should be listed?	Yes. However, if they are deserted by children and living in destitute home like orphans they will not be listed.
4.	Concepts, Definitions			A new born baby is still in the hospital at the time of listing. Whether this child will be considered as a member of a household?	Yes, the child will be considered as a member of the mother's household.
5.	1	14	-	What is frame population?	For rural samples, this is population of the village as per Census 2011/2001 as the case may be.
6.	2	2 (i) & (ii)	3	(a) Which dates will come here? (b) What will be the date of completion of survey, whether the date when listing was completed or the whole survey for the FSU, including the detailed schedules? The items of block 6 of schedule 0.0 are filled only after ascertaining the completion of all the detailed schedules.	(a) Commencement of identification of village/block. (b) Completion of selection of sample households. The minor part relating to columns 8-11 of Block-6 may be ignored.
7.	4.1	-	1	Can the number of hamlets listed in block 4.1 be less than the number of hamlet groups?	No. However, number of natural hamlets can be less than number of hamlet groups if the population of natural hamlet is very high.
8.	4.1	-	2	Sample village requires hg formation but there are no natural hamlets. Whether only one entry i.e. name of the sample village with 100% population be recorded?	No, in case the sample village requires hamlet group formation, it should be artificially divided and the name of mohulla, street etc should be recorded. Refer to para 2.0.3.1.
9.	5	-	-	Whether military barracks given to the civilians to be considered for listing.	Civilians living in there should only be considered for listing.
10.	5	-	-	Newly married couple shifts to the	If they are likely to stay in that

sl. no. (1)	block (2)	item (3)	col. (4)	query (5)	reply (6)
				area of listing. Should they be considered for listing?	area for the next six months or more, they should be considered.
11.	5	-	-	If the household has left the village due to drought for short period and expected to return before 6 months whether it is to be listed?	If the household has not been residing in the village for the last 6 months, it will not be listed.
12.	5	all	1	A household is living under tent. Whether house number is to be assigned to this household structure.	A '-' may be put.
13.	5	-	1	Three households are residing in a single structure, whether house no. is to be repeated for all households?	Not necessary to repeat, only the first household needs to have house number and may be left blank in other two households.
14.	5	-	2	A group of persons living together and pooling money only for food and the other expenditures are independent. Will it be considered as a single household?	No, they will be treated as separate households.
15.	5	-	2	A truck driver stays away from home for more than six months continuously or otherwise during the reference year. Will he be listed as a normal household member?	No, he will not be listed.
16.	5	-	4	A member of the household is a student and residing in a students' hostel for the past five years. While recording the household size, whether this member is to be considered?	Such student will be considered as a member of the household to which he/she last belonged before moving to students' hostel.
17.	5	-	4/5	A child aged less than 1 year is present in a household at the time of listing. On detailed enquiry it is found that cost incurred during the childbirth was borne by this household. Whether he/she will be considered as a member of that household?	Yes, the child along with the mother will be considered as member of this household since it incurred the expenses of childbirth.
18.	5	-	4/5	A child aged less than 1 year is present in a household at the time of listing. On detailed enquiry it is found that cost incurred during the childbirth was borne by some other household. Where will the mother and child be listed?	In this round, both the mother and child are considered as members of the household which incurred the cost of childbirth. Hence, in this case the mother and her child will be members of the other household and are not to be listed in the household where they are presently staying.
19.	5	-	4/5	It is found that cost of a childbirth is incurred by a household during the last 365 days but the child aged less than 1 year is not presently staying in that household at the time of	Even though the child is not currently staying in the household where listing is being done but the cost of childbirth is incurred by this household,

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				listing. Where will the mother and child be listed?	he/she will be listed as a member here along with the mother.
20.	5	-	5	A child of age less than one year was hospitalized due to some reason during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Will he be considered for Col. 5 or Col. 6?	In this case the child will be considered in Col. 5 and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 5.
21.	5	-	6	A person was admitted in the hospital during last 365 days and left the hospital without taking formal discharge. Whether such a case will be considered as hospitalisation for the listing schedule?	Yes. This will be treated as hospitalisation as he was hospitalised during the reference period and code 1 will be given in Col. 6.
22.	5	-	6	One member of a household was found to be hospitalized on the day of listing. Whether this member is to be considered as hospitalised?	No, this will not be considered as a case of hospitalisation and code 2 will be entered in Col. 6.
23.	5	-	6	A household member was hospitalised before 365 days and discharged within 365 days of listing. Will it be treated as hospitalisation?	Yes, it will be treated as hospitalisation and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 6.
24.	5	-	6	A person was admitted in the hospital and discharged within few hours. Whether it will be considered as hospitalisation for the listing purpose?	Yes, it will be considered as hospitalisation and code 1 will be given in Col. 6.
25.	5	-	6	A person because of his difficulties to get admitted in the hospital has been taking treatment at home with similar facilities in the hospital at his residence. Would it be treated as hospitalisation?	No, it will not be treated as hospitalisation and code 2 will be recorded in Col. 6.
26.	5	-	6	A person was admitted in the hospital during last 365 days but is not a member of the household on the date of listing due to some reason. Whether such hospitalisation will be considered?	Only the member (including deceased former member) of the household as on the date of survey will be considered while determining the case of hospitalisation.
27.	5	-	9	At the time of listing, a household was found locked and accordingly tick-mark (√) was given in Col. 9. Also, for detail enquiry that household was selected but it was still found locked. What is to be done?	The household is to be substituted.
28.	5	-	4/13/14	At the time of listing it is found that a parents' household has incurred the cost of childbirth of their daughter during the last 365 days. Subsequently the mother and child	Even if the mother is not present in the parents' household she will be listed there since the cost of childbirth is borne by the parents' household and

sl. no. (1)	block (2)	item (3)	col. (4)	query (5)	reply (6)
				moved out to her in-laws' house. If the mother is a student, in which household will she be listed and considered for stratification?	appropriate code may be given in Col. 13/14 depending on the type of education currently attended by the mother.
29.	5	-	13/14	If a household member of age 5 – 29 is merely enrolled but not currently attending, will he be considered here?	No, mere enrolment is not sufficient and he will not be considered as student.
30.	5	-	13/14	Person, with/without any formal education, is permitted to write secondary examination as a private candidate. Whether such students can be considered as currently attending?	No, such persons will not be treated as students for this survey and hence code 2 will be given in both Cols. 13 and 14.
31.	5	-	13/14	A person is undergoing coaching for some common entrance test for engineering, etc. Can he be considered as currently attending?	No. He is not to be considered as currently attending.
32.	5	-	13/14	What will be the status of the person who is pursuing some distance learning courses (in recognised institutes)?	He will be considered as currently attending.
33.	5	-	13/14	A student after completing his graduation is currently attending M. Com. and an MBA course simultaneously. At the time of listing whether this household will be recorded in Col. 13/14?	He will be recorded in SSS 1, i.e. currently attending technical/professional education, and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 13.
34.	5	-	13	One member of the household takes tuition of music/ dance at the residence of the tutor. The tutor arranges for appearing Govt. Certification Examination. Whether this household will qualify for SSS 1?	No, this household will not qualify for SSS 1 and hence code 2 will be given in Col. 13.
35.	5	-	13	A person belonging to a particular household is currently attending a vocational course in ITI. In such case where will the household be listed?	For the purpose of this survey, all types of vocational courses will be covered under technical/professional courses. Hence, such households will be considered in SSS 1 and accordingly code 1 will be given in Col. 13.
36.	5	-	14	A student has appeared in class XII examination and is waiting for his results. Whether the household is eligible for Col. 14?	Yes, the household will be given code 1 in Col. 14.
37.	6	-	8 & 10	If all the original schedules are canvassed and there are no substitute or casualty schedules, what is to be reported in Cols. 8 & 10?	'0' may be reported in Cols. 8 & 10.

sl. no. (1)	block (2)	item (3)	col. (4)	query (5)	reply (6)
38.	6	-	11	Why this column has been shaded when there is a possibility to substitute households for schedule 25.2 also?	'Substitution' cases are different than the 'replaced' cases.
39.	7	general	-	Some facilities which are available to the villages located in the inter-state borders are spread over neighbouring states. While calculating the distance code, can the nearer facilities in other states be taken into account?	Yes, nearest facilities irrespective of state boundaries are to be taken into account.
40.	7	7	-	A Higher Secondary School in a sample village is having recognition up to secondary level. The school arranges classes for Higher Secondary but board exams are conducted through some other school. Whether this will be considered as having Higher Secondary School?	Yes, the village will be considered as having HS school.
41.	7	8 to 11	-	In a village if a Government hospital exists, does it mean Primary Health Centre/ Health Sub Centre is also available?	No all are to be considered separately.
42.	7	18	-	Whether self-help groups can be considered as co-operative credit societies?	No, only co-operative credit societies are to be considered.
43.	7	19	-	In a sample village one ATM counter is there. Will this be treated as having banking facility?	No, it may not be considered as the village having banking facility.
44.	7	20	-	There is a treatment facility of veterinary in a village but there is no formal hospital or dispensary. What code will be given in such a situation?	Code of distance of nearest dispensary or hospital will be given.
45.	7	21	-	If an unregistered seller sells pesticides and fertilizers seasonally in the house hold, whether that facility is to be considered as facility available?	The facility is to be considered as not available as the seller is not a registered seller for pesticides and fertilizers.
46.	7	22	-	There are many types of markets like food grain market, vegetable market, cloth market etc. Which type of wholesale market will be considered against this item?	Any kind of wholesale market should be considered.
47.	7	23(a)	-	If two sources of drinking water are available within the village, which one is to be noted?	Major utilized source is to be recorded.

sl. no. (1)	block (2)	item (3)	col. (4)	query (5)	reply (6)
48.	7	25	-	Whether electricity provided through solar energy is to be considered?	In case electricity using solar energy is provided through institutional means it is to be taken but in case individual households are provided with solar panels etc. the same may not be taken.
49.	7	26	-	Do we record the entries for a person who has worked under MGNREG in some other village of some other State/District for this item?	Yes entry will be made for that person.
50.	7	27	-	If information is collected from the husband of female sarpanch (in her presence) as the sarpanch is new or illiterate, which code will be given?	The code will be 2 (sarpanch female).