

Chapter Three

Schedule 1.0: Consumer Expenditure

Introduction

3.0.0 The programme of quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment, adopted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) since 1972-73, provides a time series of household consumer expenditure data. Consumer expenditure surveys conducted in NSS rounds besides the 'quinquennial rounds' - starting from the 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987) - also provide data on the subject for the period between successive quinquennial rounds, using a much smaller sample.

3.0.1 The last survey - the sixth - of the quinquennial series was held during the 55th round (July 1999-June 2000). The seventh will be conducted in the 61st round during July 2004 - June 2005.

3.0.2 Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It includes the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households is also excluded from household consumer expenditure.

3.0.3 The word "consumption" is used in different senses. The main reason for this is that some items can be used only once while others can be used repeatedly. A household consumer expenditure survey, therefore, needs to assign different meanings to consumption for different items. The NSS traditionally uses three different definitions or approaches to consumption of different items: Consumption approach, Expenditure approach and First-use approach. Items of consumption have been classified into four groups. The Consumption approach is used for Group I, the First-use approach for Group II and the Expenditure approach for Groups III and IV. The four groups of items are:

Group I: Items of **food other than 'cooked meals*', pan, tobacco and intoxicants and fuel and light**: Consumption is the actual consumption during the reference period. Both quantity and value of such consumption are collected.

Group II: Items of **clothing and footwear**: An item is consumed if it is brought into first use during the reference period. The item may or may not be procured within the reference period. It can be procured through purchase or home production, or as gift or charity. Both quantity and value are collected.

Group III: **Durable goods**: Any expenditure incurred on an item for purchase or towards cost of raw materials and services for its construction and repair during the reference period is treated as consumption of the item.

* See paragraph 3.5.36

Group IV: Cooked meals; Miscellaneous goods and services including education, medical, rent, taxes and cesses: Any expenditure incurred on the item during the reference period is treated as consumption of the item. Consumption is recorded in value terms only.

3.0.4 Changes in the layout of the schedule and mode of recording information: The principal changes made in the schedule since the previous rounds are shown in the box below.

WHAT IS NEW IN THE SCHEDULE

- Information on quantity measured in kilograms or litres will be recorded in 3 decimal places instead of 2, that is, in whole numbers of grams or ml.
- Information on land area in hectares will be recorded in 3 decimal places.
- The two items ginger and garlic, formerly appearing in the sub-block on spices, have been shifted to the “vegetables” sub-block.

Apart from this, the schedule has items to ascertain whether

- the household possesses a ration card and, if so, what type
- any household member earns regular salary income
- any member has been a beneficiary of a scheme such as Food for Work, Annapoorna, ICDS and Midday Meal.

3.0.5 Sources of consumption: An item of consumption may be acquired by a household or become available to a household in different ways:

- through purchase;
- from home-grown/home-produced stock;
- receipt in exchange of goods and services;
- transfer receipts such as gifts, loans, charities, etc., and
- from free collection.

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

- the value of goods and services received in exchange of goods and services – including those received as perquisites by the members of the household from their employers - will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account;
- the value of home produce will be imputed at the ex farm or ex factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges;
- the value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc. will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period;
- the value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

3.0.7 Reference period: This is the period of time to which the information collected relates. It may vary from item to item. The reference periods to be used during the present survey for different groups of consumption items are given below:

item	reference period
all food; pan, tobacco & intoxicants; fuel & light; miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical, rents and taxes	'last 30 days'
clothing, bedding, footwear, education and medical (institutional) and durable goods	both 'last 30 days' and 'last 365 days'

Details of Schedule

3.1.0 **Schedule design:** Schedule 1.0 has been split into several blocks to obtain detailed information on the expenditure incurred on domestic consumption and other particulars of the sample household. No account will, however, be taken of any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households.

3.1.1 **Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household:** This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of a sample household. All the items are self-explanatory. A dash (-) may be recorded against not-applicable items. (e.g. village name is not applicable for urban sample.)

3.1.2 **Block 1: Identification of sample household: items 1, 4 to 12:** The identification particulars for items 1, 4-12 will be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of listing schedule (Schedule 0.0). The particulars to be recorded in items 2 and 3 have already been printed in the schedule.

3.1.3 **Item 13: sample hamlet-group/sub-block number:** This item will be copied from column 4 of block 4.2 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.4 **Item 14: second stage stratum:** This item will be copied from the heading of column (13), (14) or (15) of block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.5 **Item 15: sample household number:** The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (13), (14) or (15) of block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.6 **Item 16: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4):** The serial number of the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected, as recorded in column 1 of block 4, Schedule 1.0, will be entered here. Information has normally to be collected from a household member. In extreme cases, information may be collected from a person other than the household members who is supposed to know all the requisite information. In such cases, '99' should be recorded against this item.

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

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

3.1.8 **Item 18: survey code:** Whether the originally selected sample household has been

surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1', if it is the originally selected sample household, and '2', if it is the substituted one. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household can be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 14 and 15 will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

3.1.9 Item 19: reason for substitution of original household (code): For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item in code, irrespective of whether a substitute household could be surveyed or not. The codes are:

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

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

3.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operations: The identity of the Investigator, the Assistant Superintendent and the Superintendent associated with the work, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, date of despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, from the 46th round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for Central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2(i). The time required to canvass the schedule will be recorded in minutes and is to be understood as the actual time spent in interviewing the informant. It should not include the time taken by the investigator to finalise the schedule.

3.3.0 Block 3: Household characteristics: The characteristics to be recorded in this block are mainly intended to be used to classify the households for tabulation.

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

3.3.2 Item 2: principal industry (NIC-1998): The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity which determines the principal industry of the household. The entry cell for item 2 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-1998 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For details please see paragraph 1.7.43.

* see paragraph 1.7.3 of Chapter One

3.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-1968): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. As in case of principal household industry, the description of the principal occupation, too, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-1968 is to be recorded in the entry cell, which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For details please see paragraph 1.7.43.

3.3.4 Item 4: household type (code): The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income from economic activities will be considered; the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. For the **rural** areas, the household will be assigned the appropriate type code from the following five codes:

self-employed in non-agriculture...	1	self-employed in agriculture...	4
agricultural labour.....	2	others.....	9
other labour.....	3		

The procedure for assigning type codes is laid down in paragraphs 3.3.5 to 3.3.8. For **urban** areas, the procedure for assigning the type code is given in paragraph 3.3.9, the household type codes being as follows:

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

3.3.5 Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural sector: For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in preceding paragraph) contributes 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source.

3.3.6 For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture' (code 2 or 4) its income from that source must be 50% or more of its total income. If there is no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, it will be given code 1, 3 or 9 according to the following procedure.

3.3.7 To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

3.3.8 A household not getting code 1, 2 or 4 will be classified as other labour (code 3) if its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) is greater than that from self-employment as well as that from other economic activities (again a three-way division). All other households will get type code 9.

3.3.9 For **urban** areas the different urban type codes correspond to four sources of

household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will get type code 9 (others).

3.3.10 Item 5: religion (code): The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in code. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

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

3.3.11 Item 6: social group (code): Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

scheduled tribe.....	1	other backward class.....	3
scheduled caste.....	2	others.....	9

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

3.3.12 Item 7: whether owns any land (yes -1, no-2): It is to be ascertained whether the household owns any land or not as on the date of survey. The instructions in paragraph 3.3.13 below are to be read in full before making any entries against items 7-12.

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

- Land owned by the household i.e., land on which the household has the right of permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title e.g., Pattadars, Bhumidars, Jenmons, Bhumiswamis, Rayat, Sithibans etc. A plot of land may be leased out to others by the owner without losing the right of permanent heritable possession.
- Land held under special conditions such as the holder does not possess the title of ownership but the right for long-term possession of the land (for example, land possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long-term lease for 30 years or more) will be considered as being held under owner-like possession. In the states where land reform legislation has provided for full proprietorship to erstwhile tenants, they are to be considered as having owner-like possession, even if they have not paid the full compensation.
- Sometimes a plot may be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village/district council. Again a plot may be occupied by a tenant for which the right of ownership vests in the community. In both the cases

the tribal or other individual (tenant) will be taken as owner; for in all such cases, the holder has owner-like possession of the land in question.

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

3.3.14 Item 8: type of land owned (homestead only-1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 3): Homestead of household is defined as the dwelling house of the household together with any courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of working, family courtyard, guest-house, shop, workshop/offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls which are **annexed to the dwelling house**. All land coming under homestead is defined as homestead land.

3.3.15 Codes will be recorded against the item depending on the type of land owned. If the household owns only homestead and no other land, the appropriate code will be 1. But if the household owns some other piece of land along with homestead land, code 2 will be entered against this item. Code 3 will be applicable when a household owns a piece of land but not the homestead land. It is also to be noted here that gardens, orchards or plantation annexed to the dwelling house should also be covered under homestead land.

3.3.16 Items 9-13: land possessed (in 0.000 hectares): The area of land (in 0.000 hectares) 'owned', 'leased-in', 'neither owned nor leased-in (but otherwise possessed)' and 'leased-out' by the household as on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded against items 9, 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The total area of land possessed by the household will be worked out as item 9 + item 10 + item 11 - item 12 and recorded against item 13 in 3 places of decimals. The entry cells have been bifurcated into two parts - one for the integer part and the other for the fractional i.e., decimal part. Note that

- The definition of land owned is as given for item 7.
- As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased out. Land leased in is defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral.
- Land neither owned nor leased in (but otherwise possessed) is understood to mean all public/institutional land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right. The possession is without the consent of the owner. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right will *not* be included in this category. All private land encroached upon by the household will be treated as leased-in land.
- The situation discussed in paragraph 3.3.13 above, of land possessed by the household members by virtue of family ties with the owner who stays elsewhere (forms a different household), is also to be treated as a case of land leased in. For such owners (those found to be living away from their family members who are in

possession of the land), the land is to be recorded as owned and leased out.

- It may be noted that entries to be recorded against these items should not include the area of land owned, leased in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. For 'nil' entry, a dash (-) may be recorded against the concerned item. However, if land is owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households, then land may be apportioned in consultation with the informant.

3.3.17 Item 14-15: land cultivated and irrigated (in 0.000 hectares): Land cultivated is defined as the *net sown area** during the agricultural year 2003-04 i.e., July 2003 to June 2004. Land cultivated may be from the land 'owned', 'land leased in' or from 'land neither owned nor leased in'. It will be recorded against item 14 in hectares in three places of decimals. Against item 15, the net area irrigated out of the land cultivated during the agricultural year 2003-04 will be recorded in hectares in three places of decimals. As in items 9-13, separate provision has been made for recording integral and decimal parts.

3.3.18 Item 16: dwelling unit: This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be the entire structure for one household or may be only a part of it. Accordingly, the investigator will ask the informant if it is owned, hired or otherwise occupied. If the occupant owns the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded against item 8. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. However, if any household is found living under a tree or bridge, in a pipe, etc., this will not be treated as living in a dwelling unit. For such households, code 3 will be recorded. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held under owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as under owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also.

3.3.19 Items 17 and 18: primary source of energy used for cooking and lighting: Against these two items, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for cooking and the primary source of energy used for lighting *during the last 30 days* preceding the date of survey will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is used, the primary or principal one will have to be identified on the basis of extent of use and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes are:

cooking: coke, coal- 01, firewood and chips- 02, LPG- 03, gobar gas - 04, dung cake- 05, charcoal- 06, kerosene- 07, electricity- 08, others- 99, no cooking arrangement- 10;

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

3.3.20 Item 19: is any member of the household a regular salary earner? (yes-1, no-2): The distinction between a casual wage labourer and a regular salary earner lies in whether a daily or periodic renewal of work contract takes place in the normal course of employment or not. A daily or periodic renewal of the work contract is a normal feature of a casual wage labourer's employment, but not of a regular salary earner. Sometimes financial constraints of the employer may prevent a salary earner from *receiving his/her salary regularly*; but this will not change his/her status as a regular salary earner. Again, a regular salary earner may

* This consists of area sown with field crops and area under orchards and plantations counting an area only once in an agricultural year.

receive wages monthly or weekly; what is important is that his/her *work contract* does not require a daily, weekly, monthly or annual renewal. Whether a person is receiving time wage or piece wage is also not relevant in deciding whether the person is a regular salary earner. Paid apprentices may also be regular salary earners.

3.3.21 Item 20: does the household possess ration card (yes-1, no-2): It is to be ascertained whether the household is having any ration card (see paragraph 3.3.22 for details). If so, code '1' is to be given, else code '2' may be recorded against this item.

3.3.22 Item 21: type of ration card (code): For households who report possession of ration card, it is to be ascertained whether any of the two special types of ration card – BPL and *Antodaya* – have been issued to the household by the Government. The BPL (Below Poverty Line) ration card is issued to families adjudged to be living below the poverty line. The *Antodaya* ration card is meant for the ultra-poor and may be issued to a family if it is considered to be sufficiently below the poverty line. A household will be given code 1 if it possesses an *Antodaya* ration card and code 2 if it possesses a BPL ration card. If the household possesses a ration card other than the above two kinds, it will be given code 3. For households reporting no in item 20, a dash(-) will be entered in item 21.

3.3.23 Item 22/ 23/ 24/ 25: during the last 365 days whether any member of the household is a beneficiary of Food for Work/ Annapoorna/ ICDS/ Midday Meal: The details of these four schemes are given in paragraphs 1.7.15 to 1.7.18 in Chapter One. For each of the schemes, code 1 is to be recorded against the appropriate item (22-25) if at least one household member was a beneficiary of the scheme at any time during the last 365 days and code 2 if no member was a beneficiary of the scheme during that period.

3.3.24 Item 26: did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days? If the household is found to have performed any ceremony during the last 30 days, then code '1' will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, '2' will be recorded. The concept of ceremony is explained below.

3.3.25 Ceremonies are frequently performed to solemnize some events of life such as birth, marriage, etc. There are also rites consequent upon the death of a person. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs without incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend a considerable amount of money for entertaining guests with meals during these occasions. Only the latter type of ceremony, in other words, only those ceremonies on which guests are entertained with meals (not just snacks) will be considered for the purposes of item 26 as ceremonies performed. Even an occasion which is not a traditional occasion for celebration or social gathering will be considered a ceremony if meals are served to a large number of guests by the household.

3.3.26 Item 27: no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days: The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item. The definition of meal is given in paragraph 1.7.12. It may be noted that if the entry in item 26 is 1, the entry in item 27 will be positive.

3.3.27 Item 28-29: monthly per capita expenditure (Rs 0.00): These items will be filled in only after completing blocks 5 to 13. In block 13, figures recorded in blocks 5 to 11 are used, together with household size, to derive household monthly per capita consumer expenditure. Consumption expenditures of the household on different items are collected in

blocks 5 to 11. Most of the items have a single reference period of 30 days. For some of the items, data are collected for two different reference periods. These are clothing, bedding and footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods. Thus there will be two estimates of MPCE of the household depending on which reference period one wishes to use for this second group of items. Block 13 has provisions for both calculations. The two values of MPCE – one not using the 365 days' data at all, and the other making use of 365 days' data where it is available – are derived as indicated in block 13 and recorded against items 36 and 46 respectively of block 13. The figures in item 28 and 29 of block 3 will simply be copied from the entries against items 36 and 46 of block 13.

3.4.0 Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members: All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars (viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education) and number of meals taken will be recorded for each member using one line for one member.

3.4.1 Column (1): serial number: All the members of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in column (1). In the list, the head of the household will appear first followed by the head's spouse, first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

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

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

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

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

3.4.5 Column (5): age (years): The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered. In a departure from earlier rounds, three-digit ages (100 and above) will be recorded in three digits and not as "99".

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

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

3.4.7 Column (7): general educational level (code): Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column in terms of the specified codes. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has

studied up to say, first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 07). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, educational attainment will be considered as 'secondary' (code 06). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are:

not literate –01, literate without formal schooling –02, literate but below primary –03, primary –04, middle –05, secondary –06, higher secondary –07, diploma/certificate course –08, graduate –10, post graduate and above –11.

3.4.8 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but never attended any school will be assigned code 02. Those who are by definition literate but are yet to pass a primary standard examination will get code 03. Similarly, codes 04, 05, 06 and 07 etc. will indicate the successive higher standards of examinations passed.

3.4.9 Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g. Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

3.4.10 **Column (8): number of days stayed away from home during last 30 days:** The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her own household. For example, if a member stayed away for two days, but consumed food prepared at home during these two days, then that member will not be considered as staying away. For members who did not stay away for even one day during the last 30 days, zero (0) will be recorded.

3.4.11 **Column (9): number of meals usually taken in a day:** The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. In rare cases, one may come across a person who may be taking food only once in a day or more than three times a day. While in the former case the number of meals for the person will be 1 per day, in the latter case, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. To have a clear idea of what constitutes a meal, paragraph 1.7.12 may be referred to. In addition, for infants of age '0' as well as for children who subsist on milk only, '0' may be recorded against this item.

3.4.12 **Columns (10)-(14): number of meals taken during last 30 days:** It is important to note that entries are to be made in these columns depending on the place from where food is served irrespective of where it is consumed.

3.4.13 Columns (10), (11) and (12) pertain to meals consumed away from home without payment. Number of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns (13) and (14). There are schools/*balwadis*, etc. which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, free. Such meals are to be considered as meals taken (consumed) away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column (10).

Meals received at subsidised rate will be recorded in column (13). There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from these canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (13).

3.4.14 Sometimes meals are provided by the employer. These may be as perquisites or as part of wages in kind. These meals are generally consumed at the place of work and are to be considered as meals taken away from home. It may not be rare that meals provided by the employer are brought home by the employees and consumed there. Such meals are also to be considered as meals taken away from home. In column (11), the number of such meals received and consumed during the reference period by an individual member will be recorded. Similarly meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (12). For the purpose of making entry in column (13), 'meals received on payment' will mean that the informant has to incur some expense or part with a certain portion of his salary/wage for getting the meals. Meals purchased from hotel, restaurant or an eating-house will be considered as 'meals taken away from home on payment' and will have to be counted also for making entry in column (13). Meals taken away from home during the days of absence from the household should also be accounted for in making entries in these columns. Such meals are to be counted under either of the columns (10) to (12) or (13).

3.4.15 In column (14), the number of meals taken at home by each member of the household during the period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. A meal will be considered to be taken at home if the meal is prepared at home irrespective of the place where it is consumed.

3.5.0.0 **Blocks 5 to 11: Blocks on Consumer Expenditure:** Consumption of different broad groups of items will be recorded in different blocks (5 to 11) according to the appropriate "approach" as explained in paragraph 3.0.3. As discussed in paragraph 3.0.8, there will be two different reference periods for data collection in case of certain groups of items and only one reference period for other groups. The different blocks are:

- Block 5 : consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on
- Block 6 : consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days ended on
- Block 7 : consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 30 days and the last 365 days
- Block 8 : consumption of footwear during the last 30 days and the last 365 days
- Block 9 : expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 30 days and the last 365 days
- Block 10 : expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on
- Block 11 : expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during last 30 days and last 365 days

3.5.0.1 **Credit purchase:** In case of credit purchase of any item of blocks 9, 10 or 11 the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be

included. If the household makes a lumpsum payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion to their value.

3.5.0.2 Payment in kind: If payment in kind is made against consumer services like payment to priests, domestic servants, barbers, washermen, etc. in terms of items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, the value of the item will be recorded against the particular service consumed and not against the respective items of block 5, 6, 7 or 8. But if such payment in kind is made in terms of miscellaneous goods or durable goods, it will not be recorded against consumer service, but instead, will have to be recorded against the respective items of blocks 9, 10 or 11. However, if an old (used) durable good (say, an almirah), is given to a person (say, a priest) for the services rendered by him, the present (imputed) value of the good may be recorded against the appropriate item of block 10 (e.g. priest).

3.5.0.3 If a household member receives any item of blocks 9, 10 or 11 as a part of wages and salaries or perquisites from the employer (enterprise) then that is to be accounted for as expenditure incurred against the corresponding item even if a part of the said receipt is given away to others. However, an item of miscellaneous goods received by a domestic servant (household member) from his or her employer's household will not be included in the recipient household. Such expenditure will be considered in the employer household.

3.5.1 Block 5: Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days: In this block information on consumption of each item of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants by the household will be collected for a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey.

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

3.5.3 Unit: Each line of this block will relate to a particular item of consumption. Generally, the unit of quantity for the majority of the listed items is kilogram (kg). However, if 'kg' is not the appropriate unit for any item then the appropriate unit has been shown within brackets after the description of the item. The unit should be 'kg' for all items for which the unit has not been mentioned in the list.

3.5.4 Against most items of blocks 5 to 8 and 11, provision has been made to record the quantity figure in terms of the respective standard unit. Value figure will be recorded in rupees. Each of these columns of blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 has been split into two parts. A quantity or value figure, in terms of the specified standard unit for an item, will usually have two parts - one integral part and the other fractional i.e., decimal part. The integral part will be recorded in the left-hand part and the decimal part will be entered in the right-hand part. It may be noted that against the items printed on the schedule for which the specified unit is 'gram'/'number'/'box'/'pair'/'standard unit', three zeros (000) have already been printed in the decimal part. This means only the integral part of these units is to be recorded for such items. Similarly, '00' has been printed in the decimal part of value figure of those items for which the value is preferred to be in whole rupees.

3.5.5 Columns (3), (4), (5) and (6): quantity and value: These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the reference period of last 30 days. Columns (3) and (5) relate to the quantity of consumption out of home produce and total consumption

respectively; and column (4) and (6) relate to the corresponding values. Here, in column (6) consumption includes all consumption out of monetary and non-monetary purchases and of goods received as gift, loan, etc whereas column (4) relates to the imputed value of consumption of home produce only. For a number of items, the quantity cells in the schedule are shaded; this means that no quantities are to be recorded. For some items, consumption from home produce is not to be recorded; this, too, is indicated by shading the appropriate cells.

3.5.6 Consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be recorded under item 493 - pet animals (incl. birds, fish) - of block 10. It may be noted that consumption by livestock belonging to the household will not be included in household consumption. Accounting should, however, be made of the livestock products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household.

3.5.7 While making entries on household consumption care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind, like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind, if any. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included.

3.5.8 **Column (7): source code:** Items consumed during the last 30 days may have been procured or acquired in one or more ways mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The 'source' from which the item consumed was procured (or the means by which it was acquired) by the household will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are:

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

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

3.5.9 It may be noted that if the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities like rice, wheat, pulses, etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should not be shown as consumption of the payer household. The portion out of that receipt consumed by the recipient household during the reference period will be shown against the consumption of the recipient household. However, if the transfer payment is made in terms of cooked meals then that will be shown as consumption of the payer household. If the meals were prepared by the household then the consumption will be shown under the respective items used for preparing the meals and if ready meals were purchased by the household and transferred, then the number of meals served and the value of those will be recorded under cooked meals (item 303) against the payer household. For such meals nothing is to be recorded against the recipient household. While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials and other occasions when a significantly higher-than-normal consumption of meals takes place.

3.5.10 **Imputation of value:** The method of imputing values of items which are consumed but not purchased has been given in paragraph 3.0.6.

3.5.11 It may be mentioned that for all the items in block 5, the quantity reported to have

been actually consumed is to be recorded. However, normal day-to-day wastage like thrown-away cooked food will not be excluded from the quantity of consumption. Similarly, for recording quantities, loss due to normal cleaning, peeling, etc. will be ignored. But the quantity of impure item, like husk mixed with rice, will be netted out while recording quantity of rice consumed, while no adjustment will be made in value of rice consumption. For example, if the weight of a mixture of rice and husk originally weighing 10 kg becomes only 8 kg after its cleaning, etc., the quantity of rice consumed is to be recorded as 8 kg only. The value of rice, however, will be considered to remain unchanged. On the other hand, an item which is not brought into the consumption process will not be treated as consumed. For example, suppose that 10 kg of rice is purchased for consumption at Rs 100, out of which, 5 kg is either stolen, or damaged by insects, infection, etc., or eaten by rats, and the remaining 5 kg is consumed. Then the quantity of consumption will be 5 kg and the value of consumption, Rs 50.

3.5.12 Goods received free with goods purchased: To illustrate the method to be followed in such cases, suppose a household purchases a packet of rice for Rs.60 and gets a packet of salt free of cost with the rice. In this case, the household will be considered to have paid part of the Rs.60 for the salt and only the remaining part for the rice. The two parts will be calculated by apportioning Rs.60 to salt and rice in proportion to the market values (imputed if not known) of the salt and rice. If, now, the household reports that 75% of the rice and 20% of the salt was consumed during the reference period, then these percentages are to be applied to the values calculated above to record the value of consumption of rice and salt. Note that if a cake of soap had been obtained free with the rice instead of a packet of salt, then value of consumption of the soap (expenditure approach – see paragraph 3.0.3) would have to be recorded as 100% (not 20%) of the value of the soap calculated by the method of apportioning described above. The source code for goods obtained free with purchased goods will be 1 - the same as that for goods actually purchased.

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

3.5.14 Items 103 - 106: Rice products like *chira*, *khoi*, *lawa*, *muri*, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. Food preparations out of rice, viz., pastries, cakes, sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of food group: beverages, etc. Rice purchased in the form of ‘cooked rice’ (not cooked meal) will also be treated as processed food and will be recorded against item 308 (other processed food).

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

3.5.16 Items 110 - 114: Maida (item 110) is wheat flour, that is, wheat in its powdered form which is purchased as “*maida*” will be accounted here. Other wheat products will be accounted either against the specific listed items or against item 114 (other wheat products). It may be noted that while consumption of bakery bread will be recorded against item 113, those for other wheat preparation like biscuits, cakes, etc., will be accounted for in food group: beverages, etc. (items 290 to 308).

3.5.17 Items 115 - 122: This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi. Each of these items will include their products also. Item 117 will include cornflakes, popcorn, etc. (made of maize).

Sattu prepared by frying and powdering of barley will be included against item 118 (barley and products). Like food preparations out of rice, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against appropriate items of food group: beverages, etc.

3.5.18 **Item 129: cereal: s.t.:** This is a sub-total item ('s.t.' stands for sub-total). The sum of all the cereal items will be obtained for columns (3) and (4) and recorded in the respective columns of this line. In other words, the entry will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the constituent items (cereals and cereal products). All other sub-total items will be derived similarly.

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

3.5.20 **Item 151: gram products:** This relates to items like *sattu* obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). However, *besan* made out of gram will not be considered here. Instead, it will be recorded against item 152 (*besan*).

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

3.5.22 **Item 160: milk: liquid:** This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'milk: liquid'. The unit of quantity for "milk: liquid" is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as "milk: liquid" and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into curd, casein, *ghee*, etc. for the purpose of household consumption and actually consumed during the reference period should also be included in this item. If *ghee* is prepared at home from 'milk: liquid' and a part of it has been consumed during the reference period then the quantity and value of 'milk: liquid' required for preparing the *ghee*

actually consumed will be recorded against item 160 (milk: liquid). But sometimes a household accumulates cream of milk for a number of days and prepares *ghee* from it. Consumption of such *ghee* will be ignored.

3.5.23 **Item 161: baby food:** This relates to such baby food the principal constituent of which is milk e.g. Lactogen, Milk Care, Amulspray, etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, Cerelac, etc., whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against 'other processed food' (item 308).

3.5.24 **Item 166: ice-cream:** Ice-cream for which major component is milk will be included against this item. Ice with syrup but without milk sold in the villages as ice-cream will not be included against this item. Instead, it will be accounted against item 298 (other beverages).

3.5.25 **Items 170 to 174: edible oil:** Oil such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc., if used in food preparation, will be considered as 'edible oil'. Such oil, if used for toilet purposes, will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 453 (hair oil, shampoo, hair cream) or item 458 (other toilet articles) of block 10.

3.5.26 Some edible oils, such as groundnut oil, etc., are sold in the market after refining the raw oil obtained by crushing the seeds by some chemical process of neutralisation, bleaching and decolourisation. No distinction will be made between raw and refined oils.

3.5.27 If oilseeds are purchased or grown for extracting edible oil by crushing and the oil is consumed then the entry will be shown against the appropriate item of edible oil.

3.5.28 **Item 224: other vegetables:** It includes green fruits like mango, watermelon, etc. consumed after preparing processed food besides the vegetables listed in the schedule.

3.5.29 **Item 247: other fresh fruits:** It will include all fresh fruits which are not listed in the schedule. It will also include sugarcane consumed like fruits.

3.5.30 **Item 279: salt:** It will include all edible salt irrespective of whether it is iodised or not.

3.5.31 **Items 280 - 286: spices:** There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are most commonly used. Spices which are purchased in most villages as mixed spices are not listed here as it may be difficult to collect information on expenditure and consumption of each individual item of spices. For such spices, item 288 (other spices) has been provided. In a departure from earlier practice, consumption of garlic and ginger will not be collected here but in the sub-block on vegetables.

3.5.32 **Item 294: ice:** This includes only ice purchased for household consumption. It excludes ice procured otherwise, e.g., made by refrigerator at home.

3.5.33 **Item 295: cold beverages-bottled/ canned:** This will include cold drinks like *Thums Up*, *Pepsi*, *Coca-Cola*, *Frooti*, etc. The unit of quantity, both for this item and for item 296 (fruit juice and shake), will be 'litre' and not 'glass'.

3.5.34 **Item 298: other beverages (cocoa, etc.):** Mineral water, soda water, etc. will also be included against this item.

3.5.35 **Item 300: biscuits:** This will include all types of biscuits and other confectionery items like chocolate, toffee, lozenge, etc and sugar substitutes like saccharine. Cake and pastry have been separated from confectionery items and these will be recorded against item 304.

3.5.36 **Item 303: cooked meals:** As a general principle, for cooked meals, consumption will be reported against the purchaser household. Thus

- For cooked meals purchased from market, i.e., from hotel, restaurant, canteen, etc., entry will be made against the household which purchased the cooked meals, which might have been consumed by household members, employees, guests and other persons.
- There are factories and offices which have their own canteen providing meals to the employees. Consumption of meals by the employees of such institutions, if these are received free of cost, will not be considered in the employee households for making entries against this item.
- Similarly, for inmates of hostels where meals are provided free of cost by the Government or other organization which runs the hostel, the cost of meals will not be recorded. But if the Government (say) pays a stipend to the students in a hostel and the cost of meals is borne from this stipend, the expenditure on meals will be recorded as part of the consumption expenditure of the student households.
- Frequently, an agency providing catering services is engaged by a household for serving meals to guests attending a ceremony performed by the household. Here again accounting will be made in the purchaser household as far as block 5 is concerned. Sometimes a catering agency is engaged to provide meals only on per plate basis but items like sweets, ice-cream, beverages etc., are purchased separately and served to the guests. The purchase and consumption of such other items will be shown against the respective items and should be excluded from the item 'cooked meals'.
- Cooked meals received as perquisites from employer's household will be accounted in the employer household.
- Cooked meals received as gift or charity will also be accounted in the 'giver' households and not in the schedule of the recipient households.

3.5.37 **Items 304 to 307: cake, pastry, etc.:** Cake, pastry (304), pickles (305), sauce (306) and jam/jelly (307) may be purchased or prepared at home. If ingredients like fruits, spices, sugar, egg, atta, maida, salt, fuel and light, etc. required for preparing the product at home, are already accounted against their respective items, care should be taken to avoid repetition of the same against these items.

3.5.38 **Item 308: other processed food:** Items like snacks, tiffin, food packets, chow mein, soup, etc. which have not been covered under items 300-307 of the list of food items, will be recorded against this item.

3.5.39 **Item 312: supari:** *Supari* (betelnuts) in various forms is available in the market. These are fresh *supari*, sundried *supari*, fermented *supari*, boiled and coloured *supari* and scented *supari*. *Supari* consumed in any of the forms will be accounted for against this item.

3.5.40 **Item 315: other ingredients for pan:** All other ingredients excepting items 312 -

314, used for preparing pan, should be included in this item. But tobacco, *zarda*, *surti*, *kimam*, etc. which are also consumed with pan should not be included. Provision for them has been made in tobacco group. However, products such as 'Pan Parag' will be included in this item.

3.5.41 **Item 321: cigarettes:** Cigarette paper and tobacco are sometimes purchased separately for making cigarettes. In such cases value to be recorded would be the value of tobacco plus the value of paper taken together. The corresponding entry in quantity column will be in terms of number of cigarettes actually made and consumed. Sometimes ganja is consumed in the form of cigarettes. Such cigarettes will be considered under item 330:ganja.

3.5.42 **Item 322: leaf tobacco:** This will include all leaf tobacco consumed during the reference period in any form. Tobacco leaf burnt and powdered for brushing teeth will also be included against this item.

3.5.43 **Item 330: ganja:** This will also include *ganja* consumed in the form of cigarettes.

3.5.44 **Item 332: country liquor:** This will exclude country liquor prepared at home from its ingredients and consumed. Consumption entries will be made against the ingredients.

3.5.45 **Item 335: other intoxicants:** This will include drugs used for intoxication but exclude drugs used for medicinal purposes.

3.6.0 **Block 6: Consumption of fuel and light during the last 30 days:** In this block, information will be collected on consumption of fuel and light for the household during the 30 days prior to the date of survey. The columns are similar to those of block 5.

3.6.1 **Item 342: electricity:** This will also include meter rent and surcharge for electricity.

3.6.2 **Item 348: LPG:** Usually a fixed quantity of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is filled in a gas cylinder and supplied for domestic consumption. To find out the value of consumption of LPG during the reference period, the number of days normally taken by the household to use up one full cylinder of gas will have to be first ascertained. Suppose the price of a cylinder of gas is Rs. 270 and the household usually consumes one full cylinder in 'D' days. Then the value of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be calculated as $(270 \times 30)/D$. This will be calculated up to two places of decimals. However, caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule.

3.6.3 **Item 352: gobar gas:** The value of gobar gas is to be imputed on the basis of value of inputs used for manufacturing gobar gas.

3.6.4 **Item 353: other fuel:** This will include all items of fuel and light not listed in the schedule. It will also include petrol, diesel, etc. used for generating electricity.

3.7.0 **Block 7: Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc.:** In this block, information on quantity and value of consumption of all items of clothing will be collected for two reference periods: last 30 days and last 365 days. Consumption of an article of clothing is considered to take place when it is brought into first use. Clothing purchased first-hand will be considered for reporting against items 360 to 373 and items 380 to 387 (bedding, etc.). However, in case of second-hand purchase, total value of clothing purchased second-hand will be recorded

against item 374: clothing (second-hand). An exception is made, however, for second-hand imported ready-made garments; these will be treated not as second-hand but as first-hand purchase and as such will be included against item 368. Livery supplied by the employer will be taken into account even if used during duty hours only.

3.7.1 Columns (1) and (2): In these two columns, the item code and the description of the clothing items are already printed in the block.

3.7.2 The unit of quantity for an item, as shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list, is printed in the schedule itself. For detailed instructions, refer to paragraphs 3.5.3 and 3.5.4.

3.7.3 Columns (3), (4), (5) and (6): quantity [(3) and (5)] and value [(4) and (6)]: These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the two reference periods- 'last 30 days' and 'last 365 days'. Column (3) relates to the quantity of total consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value where the reference period is 'last 30 days'. Similarly column (5) and (6) relate to the same with reference period of 'last 365 days'. Entries regarding consumption of clothing items will be the total of consumption out of purchase, out of home produce, out of transfer receipts such as gift, charity, and out of receipts in exchange of goods or services, etc. Care should, however, be taken to exclude purchases made on account of household productive enterprises.

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

3.7.5 For 'ready-made' garments, the unit of quantity will be number. But if a household prepared a garment out of cloth purchased, then the item of consumption will be recorded as 'cloth' and the quantity will be recorded in 'metres'. When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment need be included unless the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. In case the household does have such a shop and a garment is sewn there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 362 or 363 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 484 of block 10. Similarly, for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing, cotton, thread, etc.) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for making the quilt will be entered against item 484 as tailoring charges in block 10.

3.7.6 Item 361: saree: In the country a variant of the saree is commonly used. Assamese ladies wear 'mekhla'. Similarly, in Garo hills ladies use 'dakbanda'. The length of the cloth used in 'mekhla' and 'dakbanda' is generally 1.50 metres. These dresses may be treated as sarees of shorter length. Sarees used in some areas, on the other hand, are much longer than the standard ones. Hence, the unit for saree has been prescribed as metre and not number. The length of saree, mekhla, dakbanda, etc. should be recorded in metres to two places of decimals.

3.7.7 Item 374: clothing (second-hand): All second-hand clothing items, like dhoti, saree, ready-made garments, etc., purchased and brought into first use will be recorded against this item.

3.7.8 **Item 384: mosquito net:** Cloth purchased for making mosquito nets will also be included here.

3.8.0 **Block 8: Consumption of footwear:** While filling in this block on purchase and consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filling in the block on clothing will be followed. The quantity (number of pairs) and value (Rs.) to be recorded are to be entered in whole number only. There are two reference periods: 30 days for columns (3) and (4) and 365 days for columns (5) and (6).

Note: 1. If materials are purchased and footwear is got made by a cobbler, the cost of footwear will be imputed as the cost of raw materials plus service charges paid to the cobbler.

2. If a one-legged person purchases or gets made only one shoe, quantity will be taken as one pair.

3. Plastic footwear will be included against item 393: rubber/PVC footwear.

4. Straps for slippers will not be included in this block. Such items will be included in block 10 (item 473: other petty articles).

3.9.0 **Block 9: Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services:** Under this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses incurred during the **last 30 days and last 365 days** preceding the date of survey in columns (3) and (4) respectively. Non-institutional medical expenses will be recorded separately in block 10. The institutional category will include payments made for goods and services availed of as an *inpatient* in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals, etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under the non-institutional category. The actual expenditure incurred during the reference period on the items listed in the block will be recorded.

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

3.9.2 **Column (3) and (4): value (Rs 0.00):** The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in column (3). Expenditure incurred during the reference period of **365 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in column (4). Expenditure will include both cash and kind.

3.9.3 **Items 400 - 406: education:** This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc. It will also include fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, fan fees, etc., and payment to private tutors. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students, and 'donations' generally, will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under item 400. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges will be covered under item 406.

3.9.4 **Items 410 – 424: medical (institutional and non-institutional) (blocks 9 and 10):** This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment. Item 423 (family planning appliances) will

include IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will be recorded against items 411 or 421 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.). For Central government employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be recorded. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to be included. The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in paragraph 3.9.0 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 414 or 424 depending on whether hospitalisation is necessary for MTP or not. Hiring charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 414 or 424. However, transport expenses other than hiring charges of ambulance will be considered as travelling expenses and not as medical expenses.

3.10.0 Block 10: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days: In this block, relating to miscellaneous goods and services, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of these items during the reference period. The reference period will be the last 30 days prior to the date of survey.

3.10.1 Column (3): value (Rs. 0.00): The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. As in block 9, expenditure will include both cash and kind.

3.10.2 Items 420 - 424: medical (non-institutional): This is explained in paragraph 3.9.4. It may be noted that in the rural areas, doctors often charge a consolidated amount for consultation plus the medicines which they give to the patient. In such cases, the total amount will be recorded against item 420 (medicine).

3.10.3 Item 423: family planning appliances: It will also include various contraceptives including tablets such as Mala-D, Mala-N, etc.

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

3.10.5 Item 458: other toilet articles: This will include cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume, etc.

3.10.6 Item 467: washing soap/soda: This will include washing soap in cake form,

powdered form and also in liquid form (detergent powder is also to be reported), and washing soda.

3.10.7 **Item 468: other washing requisites:** This includes brushes, utensil cleaners, steel wool, etc.

3.10.8 **Item 473: other petty articles:** This include purchases of potted plants.

3.10.9 **Item 480: domestic servant/ cook:** Wages paid to domestic servant/cook may be recorded against this item. Wages paid in cash to a domestic servant or cook who is also a member of the household by definition during the reference period will be taken into account. However, wages paid in kind to such domestic servant or cook will not be included in this item. Any expenditure incurred by a domestic servant who is also a member of the household should be treated as consumption expenditure of the household and recorded as such against the appropriate items of different blocks.

3.10.10 **Item 482: barber, beautician, etc.:** The actual expenditure incurred for availing of the services of barber, beautician, etc. will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In villages the barber charges might be paid annually in kind. In such cases, if the payment in kind for the year is made during the reference month, the entire payment is to be evaluated at the local retail price and accounted for. On the other hand, if no payment was made during the reference month then no expenditure should be recorded. In this context, it may be noted that if the kind payment is in terms of an item of blocks 5 to 8, then the entry is to be made against item 482. But if it is in terms of an item of block 9, 10 or 11, then the entry will be made against that particular item.

Note: If a sample household is running a barber's shop and a member of that household has availed himself of the service then the barber charges will be imputed at the prevailing rate and recorded against item 482.

3.10.11 **Item 486: legal expenses:** This will include charges like lawyer's fees, legal and court fees, etc.

3.10.12 **Item 488: telephone charges:** For domestically installed telephones, the telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be considered as the expenditure to be recorded even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Cases like new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. Bills paid periodically as charges for mobile telephone calls will be treated similarly. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. will be included under this item. In addition, expenditure incurred during the reference period of last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or others' telephones will be accounted against this item. Expenditure incurred on the purchase of mobile phone (instrument) will not be included in this item. Instead, it will be included against item 633 of block 11.

3.10.13 **Item 490: repair charges for non-durables:** This will include service charges paid to artisans for repairing any item of miscellaneous goods not used for productive purposes but used as items of domestic consumption.

3.10.14 **Item 492: miscellaneous expenses:** This item will include expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items relevant to the block and not provided in the list of items. If water is purchased through tanker, porter, etc., the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. Also included are E-mail charges, Fax charges, photocopying charges, etc.

3.10.15 **Item 493: pet animals (incl. birds, fish):** This item will include expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Pet animals include cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, mongoose, birds, fishes, etc. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.

3.10.16 **Item 494: other consumer services excluding conveyance:** This item will stand for services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc.

- Note:** 1. Commission paid to a broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter will be accounted here.
2. This item will include reconnection charge for electric line.

3.10.17 **Items 500 - 513: conveyance:** Expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by airways, railways, bus, tram, steamer, motor car (or taxi), motor-cycle, auto-rickshaw, bicycle, rickshaw (hand-drawn and cycle) horse carriage, bullock cart, hand-cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against the respective items of conveyance. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household members as part of official tours will not be considered as consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are to be included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, is to be included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage will be recorded. For item 501 (railway fare), season tickets valid for more than a month will be treated differently from other railway fare expenditure. Value of season tickets valid for more than a month held during the reference period by a household member will be divided by the number of months covered by the ticket to get the amount to be recorded. For all other railway fare expenditure, the amount actually paid during the reference period will be recorded.

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

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

3.10.20 **Item 520: house rent, garage rent (actual):** This item consists of rent for

residential building and garage rent for private vehicle(s) of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The procedure laid down for recording payment of telephone charges is also applicable to other starred items of this block. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to (i.e., forfeited by) the employee plus the licence fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. If some amount of money was paid in advance at the time of hiring the house, only that part of the advanced amount which is being deducted every month from that advance payment added up with the actual amount paid every month towards rent, will be the amount to be recorded as house rent. *Salami/pugree* will not be considered anywhere in the schedule.

3.10.21 **Item 522: other consumer rent:** Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be recorded here. If any item is hired on monthly/quarterly/annual basis then the amount of last payment on such goods divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be taken into account. Note that hiring of a vendor cart (say) by the sample household to run a business will be excluded. But monthly maintenance charges payable to co-operative society, etc. will be included in this item.

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

3.10.23 **Items 540 and 541: consumer taxes and cesses:** This is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Only taxes and cesses which are considered to be levied on the household as a consumer unit are included. Road cess, *chowkidari* tax and municipal rates are some examples. Sometimes, while purchasing a new vehicle, life tax is paid. In such case, monthly average of tax and cess will be recorded against this item. Consumer licence fees will also be included. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. For taxes and cesses to be paid on monthly/quarterly/annual basis, the amount to be recorded will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which it was paid.

Note: Professional tax and income tax are not taken into account in the survey.

3.10.24 **Item 540: water charges:** Water charges last paid to the municipality or other local bodies divided by the number of months for which the amount was charged may be recorded against this item. If water is purchased through tanker, etc., the expenditure incurred will not be recorded here - even if the water is solely used for household consumption - but against item 492.

3.11.0 **Block 11: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use:** Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use will be collected in this block for both last 30 days and last 365 days. The figures for the last 30 days will be collected in columns (4) to (7) whereas those for the last 365 days will be collected in columns (8) to (14). Expenditure will include both cash and kind (see paragraph 3.5.0.2). Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase

and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. A purchase will qualify for consideration in this block only if some expenditure – whether in cash or kind or both - is incurred towards the purchase during the reference period. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for giving gifts will also be included. In case of credit/hire-purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded (see paragraph 3.5.0.1). Expenditure on each item in this block will be recorded in whole number of rupees. The following points may be noted:

1. The time at which the item purchased comes into the possession of the household is not relevant. If the sample household incurred some expenditure on purchase of an asset during the reference period, then the expenditure incurred will be *accounted* in this block even if the household has not yet received it till the date of survey. Likewise, suppose a sample household purchased an asset (durable goods) during the reference period and the asset is found to be in possession of the household but no payment has been made during the reference period. Such purchases will be *excluded*.
2. Purchases made by the household during the reference period using a credit card will be included.
3. Suppose an asset purchased during the reference period for domestic use was sold out during the reference period. Such a purchase also will be *accounted*.

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

3.11.2 Column (3): whether possesses: it is to be ascertained whether the household possesses the durable goods as on the date of survey. If so, '1' will be entered, otherwise '2' will be recorded here. It will also include those items which may not be in use temporarily but are likely to be put into use after repair/necessary servicing. For certain items the entry cell has been shaded in this column; this means that column (3) need not be filled in.

3.11.3 Column (4): first-hand purchase: value: Value of first-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column. The total amount paid during the reference period will be recorded here.

3.11.4 Columns (5) and (11): cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair: This column is for recording expenditure on materials and services for construction, assemblage, repair and maintenance of all durable goods - first-hand as well as second-hand. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges. The total value of raw materials, services and labour charges will be recorded in this block. Here, expenditure incurred towards repair and maintenance of items purchased on second-hand will also be accounted.

Note: 1. The purchase value of a consumer durable constructed or repaired by an artisan for his/her domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw material components used and imputed value of his/her services for its construction/repairs.

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

3.11.5 Column (6): second-hand purchase: value: Value of second-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.

3.11.6 Columns (7) and (14): total expenditure: It is the sum of value of first-hand

purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase. In other words, column (7) = column (4) + column (5) + column (6) and column (14) = column (10) + column (11) + column (13) respectively.

3.11.7 Columns (8) and (12): no. purchased: The number of each item of durable goods purchased for which some expenditure has been incurred during the reference period (i.e. during last 365 days) will be recorded in these columns. The column (8) and (12) are the number of item purchased as first hand and second hand respectively.

3.11.8 Column (9): whether hire purchased (first-hand): If an item of durable goods is purchased on instalment payment and the expenditure made on it during the reference period consists of one or more such instalment payments, code 1 will be recorded in this column. Otherwise i.e., when durable goods are purchased and the entire amount is paid during the reference period, code 2 will be recorded in this column.

Note: If more than one of a particular item are purchased during the reference period and some of them are purchased on hire-purchase basis and the remaining are purchased outright, then code 1 will be recorded in this column.

3.11.9 Item 550: bedstead: It is a framework of wood or metal supporting the springs and mattress of a bed. Its surface may be made of coir rope or nylon. Folding cots of all kinds will be included against this item.

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

3.11.11 Item 554: foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type): Only foam cushions are to be included and not cushions made of cotton, coir, etc. The latter will come under 'pillow, quilt, mattress' in block 7 (item 382).

3.11.12 Item 555: carpet, daree and other floor mattings: This will include carpet, *daree* and other floor mattings which are more or less fixed in position. Doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats will not be included here. They will come under 'mats and matting' (block 8).

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

3.11.14 Item 561: radio: This includes transistor radios.

3.11.15 Item 568: other goods for recreation: Sports goods and toys are not to be included here but under item 432 in block 10. This item will include dish antenna, video games, etc.

3.11.16 Item 570: gold ornaments: If gold ornaments are purchased in exchange of gold and some amount of cash, only the cash payment made will be taken into account. But if they are purchased in lieu of cash or cash and kind (other than gold) total value of cash/cash and kind will be accounted.

Note: For many durables such as TV, refrigerator, etc., "exchange offers" are frequently availed of by households whereby the household, by giving an old, used durable such as an

old TV set to a company, receives a new durable at a price lower than the market price. For such transactions the household's expenditure will be recorded as the market price (not the reduced price) of the new durable, the expenditure being understood as incurred partly in cash and partly in kind. Note that the approach followed for gold ornaments purchased in exchange of some gold and some cash, as set out in the previous paragraph, is a special case which is not treated in the same way as these "exchange offers".

3.11.17 **Item 593: lantern, lamp, electric lampshade:** This will exclude electric lamp.

3.11.18 **Item 600: electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances:** Geysers will be considered against this item.

3.11.19 **Item 601: other cooking/household appliances:** This will include ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, micro-oven, vacuum cleaner, electric appliance for filtering water, etc.

3.11.20 **Item 613: tyres & tubes:** This will include all those tyres and tubes which are purchased for replacement in vehicles. If repair is made only for tyres and tubes then the expenditure incurred on repair will be taken into account against this item in column (5)/(11). But, if repair of tyres and tubes is made along with other repairs of the vehicle then the expenditure will be accounted in column (5)/(11) against the appropriate item for the vehicle (items 610-612 or 614).

3.11.21 **Item 614: other transport equipment:** Livestock animals like horses, bullocks, etc., and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart, etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, will be included against this item. Maintenance for these livestock animals will be accounted in column (5)/(11). If these animals and conveyances are used both for household enterprise and for domestic use, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase, or the cost of raw materials required for repair, etc. This item will also include perambulator.

3.11.22 **Item 642: residential building and land (cost of repair only):** It should be noted that the purchase of residential building and land, whether first-hand or second-hand, should not be entered in this block. The total expenditure incurred by the household towards repairs and maintenance of dwelling unit (only) during the reference period would be entered against this item.

3.11.23 **Sub-total items 559, 569, 579, 589, 609, 619, 629, 639, 649:** Expenditure made on purchase and construction and repair of durable goods for domestic use during the reference period will be entered against these items. The entry against each sub-total item in each of columns (4), (5), (6), (7), (10), (11), (13) and (14) will be derived by adding the entries in the column against the corresponding constituent items.

3.11.24 **Item 659: durable goods: total:** Total expenditure for purchase, construction and repairs of household durable goods will be recorded against this item. The totals in each of columns (4), (5), (6), (7), (10), (11), (13) and (14) against this item will be derived by adding all the entries against the sub-total items of the block in the column.

3.12.0 **Block 12: Perception of household regarding sufficiency of food:** This block will be filled after completion of the enquiry on all the preceding blocks. The expression in item 1 - 'getting enough food every day' - as used in common parlance, conveys that the concerned

person gets, by and large, sufficient food to eat. This question is asked in order to know the perception of the household regarding sufficiency of food. While putting this question to the informant, it is thus presumed that the informant has a clear understanding of its meaning. There are equivalent phrases conveying the same meaning in regional languages. It is, therefore, important to put the proper question in the local language and record the answer given by the informant in the appropriate code.

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

3.12.2 If adequate food was available in only some months of the year i.e. if code 2 is recorded in item 1, those calendar months in which all members of the household did not have enough food every day will be recorded in the cells provided against item 2 in codes. For example, suppose all members of a sample household did not have enough food every day in the months of January and March during the reference period. The entries to be made are 01 & 03 in the first two cells of the first row out of the 11 cells provided in the block against item 2.

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

3.13.0 **Block 13: Summary of consumer expenditure:** This block is meant to derive the value of per capita consumption expenditure for a period of 30 days. Most entries in this block are transfer entries from blocks 5 to 11. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5). For items of clothing, bedding etc., footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods, information has been collected for a reference period of 30 days as well as of 365 days. The information for 30 days will be recorded in items 28 to 33 and the information for 365 days in items 38 to 43. The subsequent calculations for obtaining the two values of MPCE – one using the 365 days' data where it is available, and the other using 30 days' data only – are to be done as described below:

3.13.1 **Serial number 27: sub-total (1 – 26):** This is the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 1 to 26 of this block.

3.13.2 **Serial number 34: total monthly expenditure:** This is the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 27 to 33 of this block.

3.13.3 **Serial number 35: household size:** This is to be copied from the entry made in block 3, item 1.

3.13.4 **Serial number 36: monthly per capita expenditure (with last 30 days reference period):** This is to be obtained by dividing the entry made against serial number 34 by that against serial number 35 (i.e. total monthly expenditure ÷ household size) of this block. The

quotient of the division will be recorded in rupees in two places of decimal.

3.13.5 Serial number 44: s.t. for 365 days' data: This is to be obtained by summing serial numbers 38 to 43.

3.13.6 Serial number 46: monthly per capita expenditure (using last 365 days' data where available): This is to be obtained by first summing the entries in serial numbers 27 and 45 and then dividing this sum by the entry against serial number 35 (i.e. total monthly expenditure ÷ household size) of this block. The quotient of the division will be recorded in rupees in two places of decimal.

3.14.0 Block 14: Remarks by investigator: Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other characteristic of the household will be noted here. Such remarks will help in understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is very high or very low.

3.15.0 Block 15: Comments by supervisory officer(s): The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.