

Chapter Five

Schedule 33: Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households

Introduction

5.0.0 In order to have a comprehensive picture of the farming community at the commencement of the third millennium and to analyze the impact of the transformation induced by public policy, investments and technological change on the farmers' access to resources and income as well as well-being of the farmer households at the end of five decades of planned economic development, Ministry of Agriculture decided to collect information on Indian farmers through "Situation Assessment Survey" (SAS) on Indian farmers and entrusted the job of conducting the survey to National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during NSS 59th Round (January – December 2003). Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers was the first of its kind conducted by NSSO. Though information on a majority of items collected through SAS had been collected in some round or other of NSS, an integrated schedule, viz., Schedule 33, covering some basic characteristics of farmer households and their access to basic and modern farming resources was canvassed for the first time in NSS 59th Round.

5.0.1 The areas of interest for conducting SAS included the educational level of farmer households, economic well-being of farmer households as measured by consumer expenditure, income and productive assets, and indebtedness; their farming practices and preferences, resource availability, and their awareness of technological developments and access to modern technology in the field of agriculture. In this survey, detailed information was collected on receipts and expenses of households' farm and non-farm businesses, to arrive at their income from these sources. Income from other sources was also ascertained, and so was the consumption expenditure of the households.

5.0.2 Keeping in view the same objectives of NSS 59th Round survey, in NSS 70th Round survey, it was decided to repeat the Situation Assessment Survey during January to December 2013. The major changes made with respect to concepts in the schedule are given below:

- a) In contrast to the definition of farmer used in 59th Round, the necessary condition of 'land possession' has been dispensed with in this round.
- b) The nomenclature 'Farmer household' has been changed to 'Agricultural Household'. Accordingly the name of the schedule has been changed to 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households'
- c) References to 'kharif' and 'rabi' seasons have been removed. Instead it was decided to collect data for two halves of the agriculture year 2012-13 as July to December 2012 and January to June 2013.
- d) It was decided to collect actual expenditure (out of pocket expenditure) incurred by the household for running farm and non-farm business.

5.0.3 Schedule 33 is designed for collection of information on aspects relating to farming and other socio-economic characteristics of agricultural households. The information will be collected in two visits to the same set of sample households. The first visit will be made during January to July 2013 and the second, during August to December 2013. The survey will be conducted in rural areas only. ***Unlike 59th round, it has been decided that schedule 33 will be canvassed in both Central and State samples.***

5.0.4 The sample design and listing schedule required for preparation of frame for selecting households along with concepts and definitions adopted for the survey have been presented in “*Instructions to Field Staff, Vol. I, NSS 70th Round*”.

5.0.5 Agricultural household: An agricultural household is defined as a household receiving some value of produce from agriculture activities (e.g. cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc.) during last 365 days. However, household which are entirely agricultural labour household will be excluded from the coverage. In contrast to the definition of farmer used in 59th Round, the necessary condition of ‘land possession’ has been dispensed with in this round. In this connection, it is also important to note that apart from agricultural labourers, households receiving income entirely from coastal fishing, activity of rural artisans and agricultural services will not be considered as agricultural household and they will be kept out of the scope of the survey. Further, to eliminate households pursuing agricultural activities of insignificant nature, households with at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in the principal status or in subsidiary status and having total value of produce more than or equal to ₹3000/- during the last 365 days will only be considered for being selected for this survey.

5.0.6 Reference period: Information will be collected primarily for the agricultural year 2012-13 in two visits, viz., visit 1 and visit 2. The survey period of visit 1 will be January to July 2013 and that of visit 2 will be August to December 2013.

5.0.6.1 For crops, information will be collected for the period July to December 2012 in visit 1 and January to June 2013 in visit 2. However, it has to be ensured that all the crops, whether principal or not, grown during the agricultural year 2012-13 are duly considered in either visit 1 or visit 2.

5.0.6.2 For other items of information, different reference periods will be used, viz., as on the date of survey, last 30 days and last 365 days. For information on productive assets and expenses and receipts from cultivation, the reference period will be July to December 2012 in visit 1 and January to June 2013 in visit 2.

5.0.7 Transactions in livestock: An agricultural household may purchase and sale livestock for various purposes. It is necessary to understand characteristics of such transaction and distinguish them for reporting in various blocks of this schedule. Purpose of such transactions can be classified into three broad groups namely, for the purpose of business, for the purpose of acquiring productive asset and for the purpose of trading.

5.0.7.1 Purpose of business: Such livestock are purchased, raised for a period (usually shorter than a year) by the agricultural household and sold to buyers. For example, chickens raised and sold live to the market. The buyer may purchase such livestock for any purpose like meat production, or for use in cultivation or for trading. Expenditure incurred on purchase and receipt received from sale of such livestock will be considered for reporting in Block 8 (expenses and other particulars of input on farming of animals during last 30 days) and Block 7 (disposition of produce and value of outputs on farming of animals during last 30 days) respectively.

5.0.7.2 Purpose of acquiring productive asset: Livestock purchased and raised for production of livestock product like milk, egg, etc. (excluding meat), or for use as animal labour in agricultural activities will be treated as productive asset for this survey. Expenditure incurred on purchase and receipt received from sale of such livestock will be considered for reporting in Block 10 (purchase and sale of productive assets during July to December 2012 / January to June 2013).

5.0.7.3 Purpose of trading: Livestock purchased and sold (without raising) for profit will be considered as trading activity performed by the household. Expenditure incurred on purchase and receipt received from sale of such livestock will be considered for reporting in Block 9 (expenses and value of outputs for non-farm business during last 30 days).

Summary description of the schedule

5.0.8 In the present round, Schedule 33 on Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households consists of 17 blocks in visit 1. In visit 2 some of the blocks have been dropped. List of the Blocks along with their description are given in Table 1 below:

5.0.8.1 The first three blocks, viz. Blocks 0, 1 and 2, are used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations, as is the common practice in usual NSS rounds. The last two blocks, viz., Blocks 16 and 17 are to record the remarks of field investigators/ Assistant Superintending Officer and comments by supervisory officer(s), respectively.

5.0.8.2 Block 3 will be used for recording the household characteristics, like household size, religion, social group, land possessed, principal income source, whether the household has MGNREG job card etc. Block 4 is for recording the demographic particulars and attendance in formal training on agriculture. Particulars of principal and subsidiary activity of the household member and earnings from wage and salary by the household members will also be collected in this block.

5.0.8.3 In Block 5a, particulars of crop production, land used, source of irrigation and value of products will be collected. This information will be collected separately from irrigated and un-irrigated land. In block 5b, details regarding disposal of crop will be collected. Quantity and value of disposal, level of satisfaction by the household over sale proceedings, agency to which crops sold will be collected in this block. Particulars of inputs and their expenses, procurement procedure, quality of input etc., for cultivation during the reference period will be collected in block 6.

Table 1: The description of different blocks of Schedule 33 of NSS 70th round		
block no.	block description	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)
0	descriptive identification of sample household	Visit 1 & 2
1	identification of sample household	Visit 1 & 2
2	particulars of field operations	Visit 1 & 2
3	household characteristics	Only Visit 1
4	demographic and other particulars of household members	Visit 1 & 2
5a	value of output for the crops produced during July to December 2012 / January to June 2013	Visit 1 & 2
5b	disposition of crops produced during July to December 2012 / January to June 2013	Visit 1 & 2
6	particulars of inputs and their expenses for crop production during July to December 2012 / January to June 2013	Visit 1 & 2
7	disposition of produce and value of outputs on farming of animals during last 30 days	Visit 1 & 2
8	expenses and other particulars of input on farming of animals during last 30 days	Visit 1 & 2
9	expenses and value of outputs for non-farm business during last 30 days	Visit 1 & 2
10	purchase and sale of productive assets during July to December 2012 / January to June 2013	Visit 1 & 2
11	loans (cash and kind) payable as on the date of survey	Only Visit 1
12	household consumer expenditure (₹) during last 30 days out of:	Visit 1 & 2
13	awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP)	Visit 1 & 2
14	access to technical advice for any of the crops listed in Block [5a]	Visit 1 & 2
15	particulars of other aspects of farming during July to December 2012 / January to June 2013	Visit 1 & 2
16	remarks by investigators (FI/ASO)	Visit 1 & 2
17	comments by supervisory officer (s)	Visit 1 & 2

5.0.8.4 Disposition of produce and value of production on farming of animals during last 30 days will be collected in block 7 and expenses and other particulars of input on farming of animals during the same reference period will be collected in block 8.

5.0.8.5 Expenses and receipts for non-farm business along with the description and NIC-2008 code of the activity during last 30 days will be collected in block 9.

5.0.8.6 In block 10, expenditure incurred on purchase, major repair and income from sale of productive assets like land, building, machinery, etc., during the reference period both for farm business and for non-farm business will be collected.

5.0.8.7 Block 11 will be used for recording the household indebtedness, like loans (cash and kind) payable, nature of loan, source and amount outstanding as on the date of survey.

5.0.8.8 Household consumer expenditure (₹) during last 30 days out of purchase, home produced stock, receipts in exchange of goods and services, gifts and loans and free collection will be collected in block 12.

5.0.8.9 Block 13 will be used for recording the awareness of the household about Minimum Support Price (MSP). Information regarding procurement agency, whether sold to any such agencies, quantity sold, rate received etc. will be collected in this block.

5.0.8.10 In block 14, access of the household to receive technical advice from KVK, extension worker, internet, NGO etc., will be collected. Information on adoption of advised technical knowledge, perception of the household regarding usefulness, impact will also be collected here.

5.0.8.11 Detailed information regarding crop insurance, premium paid, crop loss/damage, reason thereof, amount claimed during the reference period will be collected in block 15.

Details of Schedule

5.0.9 **Schedule design:** Schedule 33 has been split into several blocks to obtain detailed information on various aspects of agricultural households. Information on income and expenditure for farming as well as non-farming business including wage income will be collected in this schedule. However, no provision has been made in the schedule to record the receipts received by the household members from pension, remittances, interest and dividends, hiring-out of accommodation, etc. Such type of receipts may be mentioned in block 16. Expenditure incurred on domestic consumption and other particulars of the sample household and perception of farmers on some aspects related to farming will also be collected.

Block 0: descriptive identification of sample household

5.0.10 This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self-explanatory. The name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will

be recorded against the fifth item 'hamlet name'. On the other hand, for a sample village with no hamlet group selection, a dash (-) is to be recorded against this item. Name of the head of the household will be recorded in Item 6 and the entry against the last item (Item 7), viz., 'name of informant', will be the name of the principal informant, i.e., the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

Block 1: identification of sample household

5.1.0 The identification particulars for items 1, 4, 6-12 will be copied from items 1, 4, 6-12 of Block 1 of the listing schedule (Schedule 0.0). The entries against items 2, 3, 5 and 16 are already printed in the schedule.

5.1.1 **Item (12): sample hamlet group number:** The entry against this item will be either 1 or 2 whenever hamlet group has been formed in the selected village. Otherwise, the entry against this item will always be 1. The information will be obtained from the headings of block 5 of Schedule 0.0 where the hamlet group number has been recorded.

5.1.2 **Item (14): second stage stratum number:** This item will be copied from the headings of column (15), column (17), column (19) and column (21) of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0. Entry will be any of 1, 2, 3 or 4 depending upon the second stage stratum number to which the sample household belongs. The second stage stratum number assigned to a particular household in visit 1 will be copied in item 14 in visit 2.

5.1.3 **Item (15): sample household number:** This is same as the order of selection of the sample household and will be copied from column (16), column (18), column (20) and column (22) of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0. The sample household number assigned to a particular household in visit 1 will be copied in item 15 in visit 2.

5.1.4 **Item (17): serial number of informant:** For visit 1 Schedule, serial number of the person recorded in column 1 of block 4 of visit 1 Schedule 33 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Similarly for visit 2 also, serial number of the person recorded in column 1 of block 4 of visit 2 of Schedule 33 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information has to be collected from one of the household members. In extreme cases, information may be collected from a person other than the household member who is supposed to know the requisite information. In such a case, '99' should be recorded against this item.

5.1.5 **Item (18): 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/her capability to provide the required information. The codes are:

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

5.1.6 **Item (19): survey code:** For the schedules of visit 1, the survey codes are as follows:

household surveyed:	
original	1
substitute	2
household casualty	3

If the originally selected sample household has been surveyed, code 1 will be entered in this item. However, if the originally selected household could not be surveyed for any reason, a substituted household will be surveyed and in such cases, code 2 will be entered. It may be noted that in case a substituted household has been surveyed in visit 1 this substituted household will be surveyed in visit 2. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases, only the Blocks 0, 1, 2, 9 and 10 blocks will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

For the schedules of visit 2, the survey codes are as follows:

surveyed.....	1
casualty	3

In visit 2, all the households surveyed in visit 1 will only be surveyed and no substitution of the households will be made for the households surveyed during the first visit. Code 1 will be recorded if the household surveyed during visit 1 is also surveyed during visit 2. If the household surveyed during first 1 cannot be surveyed in visit 2, the household will be treated as casualty and code 3 will be recorded in this item. In case of casualty of the household, only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 9 and 10 blocks will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

5.1.7 **Item (19): reason for substitution of original household for visit 1 and reason for casualty of the household in visit 2:** In visit 1 Schedule, in case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not.

In visit 1 Schedule, this item is applicable if the entry against item 19 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

In visit 2 Schedule, this item will be filled in if entry in item 19 of visit 2 Schedule is 3, i.e., if the household is a casualty. It may be noted that code structure for this item in visit 2 Schedule is same as those of visit 1 Schedule. The codes are as follows:

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

Block 2: particulars of field operations

5.2.0 The identity of the field investigators (FI/ASO), field officer (FO)/superintending officer (SO), date of survey/ inspection/ scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Employee codes of field officials are to be recorded against item (ii) of srl. no. 1(a) and 1(b) (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 serial number 2 (i).

5.2.1 **Item (4): total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes):** Total time taken to canvass schedule 33 will be recorded in this item in whole number in minutes. The 'total time taken to canvass the schedule' means the actual time spent in canvassing the schedule and will not include the time taken by the investigators (FI/ASO) to finalise the schedule.

5.2.2 **Item (5): number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team:** Total number of field investigators (FI) and assistant superintending officers (ASO) in the team will be recorded in this item.

5.2.3 **Item (6): whether any remarks have been entered by FI/ASO/ supervisory officer:** In block 16, remarks of field investigators (FI/ASO) and in block 17, comments of any supervisory officer(s) are to be recorded when some difficulty is encountered in collection of data or some of the items of information seem doubtful in nature. Besides the remarks blocks, sometimes remarks are also recorded in the available blank spaces in the schedules. These remarks may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule. In items 6(i) and 6(ii), entry will be 1 against the appropriate cell if relevant remarks have been entered, else entry will be 2.

Block 3: household characteristics

5.3.0 Certain household characteristics, such as, household size, religion, social group, dwelling unit, type of structure, principal source of drinking water, whether the household possessed any land, area of land, sources of income of the household during last 365 days, whether the household has MGNREG job card, type of ration card possessed by the household will be collected in this block. It may be noted that Block 3 will be filled-in in visit 1 only.

5.3.1 **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 away 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.

5.3.2 **Item (2): religion:** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. When members of the household claimed 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

5.3.3 **Item (3): social group:** 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
scheduled caste	2
other backward classes	3
others	9

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

5.3.4 **Item (4): dwelling unit code:** This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be an entire structure or may be only a part of a structure. Accordingly, the investigator will ask the informant if it is owned, hired or otherwise occupied. If the occupant owns the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded against item 18. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. However, if any household is found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc. it will not be treated as living in dwelling unit. For such households code 3 will be recorded. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held in owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as in owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also. The codes for this item are as follows:

owned	1
hired	2
no dwelling unit	3
Others	9

5.3.5 **Item (5): type of structure:** Structures have been classified into four categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha, on the basis of materials used for construction. This item is to be filled in code. The codes are:

katcha	1
semi-pucca	2
pucca	3

5.3.6 Item (6): principal source of drinking water: In item 6, information in respect of the household's principal source of drinking water will be collected. Principal source of drinking water will relate to that source of drinking water which is used most commonly (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days. The relevant codes for this item are:

Tap	1
tube well/borehole	2
<i>well:</i>	
protected	3
unprotected	4
<i>spring:</i>	
protected	5
unprotected	6
rainwater collection	7
surface water (tank/pond, river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.)	8
others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, bottled water, etc.)	9

5.3.6.1 Descriptions of the different sources of drinking water are given below:

i) *Tap:* If an arrangement is made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe for household uses and if the sample household is availing such facility, then code 1 will be appropriate. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river, etc., by the owner / occupants only for convenience of the household, however, will not be treated as tap water. Instead, such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe.

ii) *Tube well/borehole:* Tube well or borehole is a deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled, with the purpose of reaching groundwater supplies. Boreholes/tube wells are constructed with casing, or pipes, which prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protect the water source from infiltration by run-off water. Water is delivered from a tubewell or borehole through a pump, which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means. Boreholes/tube wells are usually protected by a platform around it, which leads spilled water away from the borehole and prevents infiltration of run-off water at the well head.

iii) *Protected well/unprotected well:* A well is considered as protected if it has generally the following protective measures to lower the risk of contamination:

- 1) A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover
- 2) A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel
- 3) A handpump or bucket with windlass.

If instead of hand pump or bucket with windlass, electric pump is used to pump water from such wells, where the conditions (1) and (2) exist, it will be considered as protected well.

iv) *Protected spring/unprotected spring*: A spring is considered protected, if it is protected from runoff, bird droppings and animals by a "spring box", which is constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe or cistern, without being exposed to outside pollution. A spring which is not protected is called unprotected spring.

v) *Rainwater collection*: Rainwater refers to rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. Traditionally, rainwater collection has been practised in arid and semi-arid areas and has provided drinking water and water for other uses of the household. When such water is used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water will be rainwater collection.

vi) *Surface water*: Surface water is water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels. For surface water, two distinct codes have been provided, one for 'tank/pond' and another for 'other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.)'.

ix) *Others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, bottled water etc.)*: In 'tanker-truck', water is trucked to a locality and supplied from tanker. In 'cart with small tank or drum', water is supplied in small tank or drum to a locality by donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means. Drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches, and similar containers will be classified as bottled drinking water. Generally this packaged drinking water meets certain safety standards and are considered safe for drinking. However, tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, will not be treated as bottled drinking water.

It is important to note that drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river, etc., by the owner /occupants only for convenience of the household, however, will not be treated as piped water (i.e., piped water into dwelling or piped water to yard/plot). Instead, such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. When a household makes arrangement for water supply by hiring the services of persons, the source of water will be the one from which water is supplied by the person.

5.3.7 Item (7): whether household possesses any land (yes-1, no-2): It is to be ascertained whether the household **possesses** any land or not as on the date of survey. If the household possesses any land, entry will be 1, else 2 will be recorded.

5.3.8 Item (8): type of land possessed (homestead only-1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 9): If entry is 1 in item 7, it will be ascertained, the type of land possessed by the household. Codes will be recorded against the item depending on the type of land possessed. If the household possessed only homestead and no other land, the appropriate code will be 1. But if the household possessed 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 possessed a piece of land but not the homestead land.

5.3.9 Item (9): does the household possess any land outside the village: Information on whether the household possesses any land outside the village will be collected in terms of the following codes:

yes:	
within state	1
outside state	2
both within and outside state	3
no	4

5.3.10 Item 10: whether operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days (yes - 1, no -2): If a household had operated some land owned or taken on lease or otherwise possessed and engaged in agricultural activities like cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, animal husbandry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc., on that land during last 365 days code 1 will be assigned to that household else code 2 will be assigned.

5.3.11 Items (11) to (15): land as on the date of survey (in 0.000 hectares): The area of land 'owned', 'leased-in', 'otherwise possessed (neither owned nor leased-in)' and 'leased-out' will be recorded in items 11, 12, 13 and 14, respectively, in hectares in 3 places of decimals. In item 15 total land possessed will be derived as. The total area of land possessed by the household will be worked out as item 11 + item 12 + item 13 – item 14 and recorded against item 15. The entry cells have been split into two parts – one for the integer part and the other for the fractional i.e., decimal part.

5.3.12 Items (16) to (23): sources of income of the household during last 365 days: Various sources of Income of the household during last 365 days separately from the different activities will be enquired from the household and recorded against item (16) to (23). The concepts related to different sources of income of the household have been given in Chapter 1. The household will be taken as performed the activity, if any member of the household was engaged in the activity during the last 365 days.

5.3.12.1 Item (16): cultivation: Activities of the household in self-employment capacity in cultivation will be considered in item 16.

5.3.12.2 Item (17): livestock: Activities of the household in self-employment capacity in livestock farming will be considered in item 17.

5.3.12.3 Item (18): other agricultural activity: Other agricultural activities will include all the activities in the agricultural sector, except cultivation and livestock farming activities, like activities of growing of plantation, orchard, forestry, logging, fishery, etc. Activities of the household in self-employment capacity in other agricultural activity will be considered in item 18.

5.3.12.4 Item (19): non-agricultural enterprises: Activities of the household members in self-employment capacity in non-agricultural enterprises will be considered in item 19.

5.3.12.5 **Item (20): wage/salaried employment:** Activities of the household members as wage/salaried employment will be considered in item 20.

5.3.12.6 **Item (21): pension:** Information of the household members relating to earning from pension will be considered in item 21.

5.3.12.7 **Item (22): remittances:** Information on remittances received by the household members will be considered in item 22.

5.3.12.8 **Item (23): others:** All other sources of income not listed in item (16) to item (22) will be considered against this item. This will include income from dividends, interest etc., as well as income from non-economic activities like begging, prostitution etc.

5.3.12.9 **Column: whether performed? (yes-1,no-2):** If any member of the household has performed the activities listed in item (16) to item (20), item (23) or had received pension (item 21), received remittances (item 22), code '1' will be reported in this column against the respective item, otherwise code '2' will be reported here.

5.3.12.10 **Column: principal income source?(yes-1, no-2):** The principal source of income of the household will be ascertained and recorded in against this column. The source generating maximum income considering all members will be identified and code '1' will be recorded against that activity. Code '2' will be recorded against all other activity. In the event of more than one activity become principal income, the activity appearing first in the list will be taken as principal source of income.

5.3.13 **Item (24): whether the household has MGNREG job card?:** Under the provisions of the MGNREG Act, the Gram Panchayat is to issue job cards to every registered household. The Photographs of the adult members ("adult" means a person who has completed his eighteenth years of age) who are applicants are attached to the job cards. The job cards shall be valid for a period of five years and will have provision for the addition/deletion of members eligible for work. If name of at least one member of the sample household is listed in any job card, entry will be 1, else entry 2 will be recorded.

5.3.14 **Item (25): whether the household has possess ration card?:** If the household has any ration card, code will be 1, else code 2 will be recorded in this item.

5.3.15 **Item (26): type of ration card?:** For the households which have ration card (i.e. for code 1 in item 25), code will type of ration card will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

Antyodaya1, BPL2, Others.....9

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 9.

Block 4: demographic and other particulars of household members

5.4.0 All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Apart from demographic particulars like relation to head, sex, age, general education etc., information principal and subsidiary activity status, staying away from home in search of employment, wages and salaries earned during the reference period will also be collected in this block. It may be noted that in visit 2, only information regarding principal and subsidiary activity status, staying away from home in search of employment, wages and salaries earned during the reference period will be collected. Demographic particulars will remain same as in visit 1. **Addition or deletion of household member during visit 2 will not be collected. Investigators must carry with them copy of visit 1 schedule during visit 2.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.4.6 Column (6): general educational level: In column (6), the highest level of education successfully completed by the members of the household considering general/ technical/ vocational education will be recorded in codes which are given below:

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

5.4.6.1 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01.

5.4.6.2 Some persons achieve literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC) or by attending primary schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS). Such persons will be given code 02. Persons who have become literate through attending Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will be given code 03.

5.4.6.3 Persons who are literate through means other than formal schooling or the two enumerated above will be given code 04. Those, who are by definition literate through formal schooling (excluding schools created under EGS) but are yet to pass primary standard examination will be assigned code 05. Similarly codes 06, 07, 08, and 10 to 13 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels.

5.4.6.4 The criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary, etc., levels will be that followed in the concerned states/union territories. Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not through the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

5.4.6.5 Those who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general, technical education or vocational education which is equivalent to below graduation level, code 11 will be assigned. On the other hand, those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general, technical education or vocational education, which is equivalent to graduation level, will be given code 12. Code 13 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education which is equivalent to post-graduation level and above.

5.4.7 Column (7): whether attended any formal training in agriculture: If the household member has attended any formal training in agriculture, entry will be 1, else entry 2 will be recorded.

5.4.8 Column (8): whether stayed away from usual place of residence for 15 days or more for purpose of employment: In this survey, usual place of residence (UPR) of a person is defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. For each person, it is to be ascertained whether, he/she stayed away from the village/town continuously **for 15 days or more for purpose of employment**. Code 1 is to be assigned if the reply is in the affirmative, otherwise entry will be 2. For filling in this column, the following points may be kept in mind:

- a) for the purpose of determining the period of staying away, only those periods will be considered for which the member stayed away from the household continuously for 15 days or more.
- b) the purpose of stay away from village/town should be 'for employment or in search of employment' only.
- c) If as on the date of survey, some member(s) of the household was staying-away from the village for which either the total time of staying-away is more than 15 days or though the total time of staying-away by such household members till the date of survey was less than 15 days but the member is likely to stay-away from the village for 15 days or more during the present period of staying-away, such cases will be considered for recording code 1 in this item.
- d) If the household member had initially left the village in search of employment and subsequently was engaged in economic activities during his/her period of staying away from the village, such cases will also be considered as 'for employment'. However, if a household member had stayed-away from the village for 15 days or more but was not engaged in economic activities during the period of staying-away from the village, code 2 will be assigned in such cases.

5.4.9 Columns (9) and (10): principal activity status and industry during the period July to December 2012/ January to June 2013: The usual principal activity will be determined with reference to the fixed period of July to December 2012 in visit 1 and with reference to January to June 2013 in visit 2. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the fixed period July to December 2012 / January to June 2013, will be considered the *usual principal activity status* of the person.

5.4.9.1 To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/ she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period **on the basis of major time criterion**. Persons, thus, adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/ or available for work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent in the labour force during the

reference period. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

5.4.9.2 The detailed activity statuses are as follows:

activity status	code
worked in hh. enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker	...11
worked in hh. enterprise (self-employed) as employer	...12
worked as helper in hh. enterprises (unpaid family worker)	...21
worked as regular salaried/wage employee	...31
worked as casual wage labour : in public works other than MGNREG public works	...41
in MGNREG public works	...42
in other types of work	...51
did not work but was seeking and/or available for work	...81
attended educational institutions	...91
attended domestic duties only	...92
attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed etc) sewing, tailing, weaving, etc. for hh. use	...93
rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.	...94
not able to work due to disability	...95
others (including begging, prostitution, etc.)	...97

Codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41, 42 & 51 refer to the 'employed', 81 to the 'unemployed' and the remaining viz. 91 to 97 (excluding 96) refer to the 'not in labour force'.

5.4.9.3 **Column (9): principal activity status:** In column (9), one of the detailed activity category of the person, determined on the basis of the procedure given above will be recorded. It may be noted that for persons of age below 5 years, code 97 will be recorded without any probing.

5.4.9.4 **Column (10): principal Industry (2-digit code of NIC 2008):** Column (10) will be filled-in for those who are 'working', i.e., those with any of the codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41,42 or 51 in column (9). The 2-digit code of NIC-2008 relevant to the type of economic activity pursued by the person in the status recorded in column (9) will be given in column (10).

5.4.9.4.1 It is important to note that the Division 98 of NIC-2008 will not be used for the purpose of collection of information on industry of activity. Division 98 of NIC-2008 is for *undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of private households for own use*. As a part of the activities shown under Division 98 (viz. hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter) is considered as economic activities in NSS surveys, the industry of these undifferentiated activities will be judged in the usual manner as is done now, i.e., by considering the industry in which major time is spent. Thus, this part of activities will get classified against the respective industries under Sections A or B relating to the primary sector or section F relating to construction and not in Division 98. The rest of Division 98 will not be considered as economic activity for the NSS survey.

5.4.10 Columns (11) and (12): subsidiary economic activity status and industry during the period July to December 2012/ January to June 2013

5.4.10.1 **subsidiary economic activity status:** A person whose principal usual status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period July to December 2012/ January to June 2013 is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the relatively longer time spent criterion will be considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

- i. a person may be engaged in a relatively longer period during the reference period in economic (non-economic activity) and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity).
- ii. a person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the reference period in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for relatively shorter time in a subsidiary capacity. In such cases, since both the activities are being pursued throughout the reference period and hence the duration of both the activities are more than 30 days, the activity which is being pursued for a relatively shorter time will be considered as his/her subsidiary activity.

5.4.10.2 **Column (11): subsidiary economic activity status:** For all persons engaged in any 'work' in subsidiary capacity, the status code corresponding to the economic activities pursued by them in their subsidiary capacity will be recorded in column (11). Activity status codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41, 42 and 51 relate to economic activity and only these codes are applicable for column (11).

5.4.10.3 **Column (12): industry corresponding to the subsidiary economic activity status:** For all persons engaged in any 'work' in subsidiary capacity, the 2-digit industry code of NIC -2008 (excluding code 98) will be recorded in column (12).

5.4.11 Column (13): wages and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the period July to December 2012/ January to June 2013: For all the persons who had worked in the capacity of wage/salary earners, total of the wages and salary earned during the period of July to December 2012 in visit 1 and during the period January to June 2013 in visit 2 will be recorded in column (13) in rupees. Earnings refer to the wage/ salary income (and not total earnings from other sources) receivable for the wage/ salaried work done during the reference period by the wage/ salaried employees and casual labourers. The wage/ salary already received or receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. For recording the wages and salaries:

- i) The kind wages are evaluated at the respective current retail price.
- ii) Bonus (expected or paid) and perquisites evaluated at respective retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week are also included in earnings.
- iii) For any economic activity, amount received or receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time will also be included.

Block 5a: value of output for the crops produced during July to December 2012/January to June 2013

5.5a.0 This block is designed to collect information on total production and total receipt from sale of the household from cultivation (both products and by-products) during the reference period. For unsold part of the production the value will be imputed or reported based on the assessment of the informant.

5.5a.0.1 Details of cropping pattern, land used, quantity produced and pre-harvest sale will be collected for maximum 4 major crops during the reference period. Major crops on value terms will be decided as per the assessment of the informant. For the households producing more than 4 crops during the reference period, rest of the crops will be clubbed together as 'others' in Srl. No. 5 and value of production will be reported based on actual sale/ imputation/ self-assessment of the informant.

5.5a.0.2 When there was no harvesting during the reference period, this block need not be filled. However, instances of pre-harvest sell, if any, are to be considered in this block. Objective of this block is to capture entire value of output for the crops produced by the household during the reference period. Details regarding 4 major crops listed along with the relevant codes will be collected separately for irrigated land and un-irrigated land. Crop descriptions do not require any elaboration and so our discussion will be restricted to columns only.

5.5a.1 **Column (1): serial number:** Maximum four major crops of the sample household harvested during the reference period will be listed in Block 5a using a continuous serial number in column (1). When there are more than 4 major crops, rest of the crops will be clubbed together and reported against serial number 5. Row totals, where applicable will be recorded against serial no. 9.

5.5a.2 Column (2): crop code: The crops harvested or sold as standing crop during the reference period will be reported in this column. The crop codes are listed in page number E-21.

5.5a.3 Column (3): unit code: For each of the major crops, unit code of quantity that will be reported in column (6), (9) and (14) will be recorded here. The unit code of quantity should be same as the unit in which the crop is generally disposed. For most of the crops unit code would be in kg, i.e., code 1. However for few crops like coconut, bamboos etc., when sold in the unit of numbers, code 2 may be reported. When units are like ‘no. of bags’, ‘no. of truck load’, etc., they should be converted to either in kg or in number. For all the columns (6), (9) and (14) the unit code must be same. However for a crop, when there is only pre-harvest sale, this column may be filled with dash (‘-’).

5.5a.4 Columns (4) and (7): whether mixed crop (code): Mixed cropping is growing of two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land. This type of cropping leads to an improvement in the fertility of the soil and hence, increase in crop yield because when the two crops are properly chosen the products and refuse from one crop plant help in the growth of the other crop plant and vice-versa. Mixed cropping is an insurance against crop failure due to abnormal weather conditions.

5.5a.4.1 Generally in mixed cropping one crop is considered as major (mix major) and others are considered as minor (mix minor). Some successful mixed cropping practices are Soyabean & Pigeon pea, Maize & udad dal (Black gram), Pigeon pea & Mung dal (Green gram), Groundnut & Sunflower, Sorghum & Pigeon pea, Wheat & Chickpea, Barley & Chickpea, Wheat & Mustard, Cotton & Groundnut etc. Mixed cropping has proved successful because of the right selection of crops.

5.5a.4.2 For each major crop, cropping pattern practiced by the household will be recorded here in terms of the following codes:

sole crop 1, Mix major 2, mix minor 3

5.5a.4.3 When the crop is the only crop cultivated in the land, code 1 (sole crop) will be recorded. In case of mixed cropping, if the crop is major crop (mix major), code 2 will be recorded otherwise code 3 will be recorded.

5.5a.5 Columns (5) and (8): land: In these columns, the area of land used for each type of harvested crop will be recorded in 0.000 hectares. Area under irrigation will be recorded in column (5), area not irrigated will be recorded in column (8). These columns have been subdivided into two columns to keep provision for recording integral and decimal parts in two different columns. The integral part will be recorded in the left sub-column and the decimal part will be put in the right sub-column.

5.5a.5.1 While reporting these columns, land area pertaining to pre-harvest sale, crop loss/damaged should be excluded. In case of mixed cropping, area may be apportioned with respect to the crop being reported. Apportionment may be done based on informant’s assessment and local practice followed for mixed cropping.

crop codes					
paddy	0101	plum.....	0612	groundnut.....	1001
jowar	0102	kiwi fruit.....	0613	castorseed.....	1002
bajra	0103	chiku	0614	sesamum (til)	1003
maize	0104	papaya	0615	rapeseed & mustard	1004
ragi	0105	guava.....	0616	linseed	1005
wheat	0106	almond.....	0617	coconut.....	1006
barley	0107	walnut.....	0618	sunflower.....	1007
small millets	0108	Cashewnuts.....	0619	safflower.....	1008
other cereals	0188	apricot.....	0620	soyabean.....	1009
gram	0201	jackfruit.....	0621	nigerseed.....	1010
tur (arhar)	0202	lichi.....	0622	oil palm.....	1011
urad	0203	pineapple.....	0623	other oilseeds.....	1088
moong	0204	Watermelon.....	0624	cotton.....	1101
masur	0205	musk melon.....	0625	jute.....	1102
horsegram	0206	bread fruits.....	0626	mesta.....	1103
beans (pulses)	0207	ber.....	0627	sunhemp.....	1104
peas (pulses)	0208	bel.....	0628	other fibres.....	1188
other pulses	0288	mulberry (sahatoot).....	0629	indigo.....	1201
sugarcane	0401	aonla (amla).....	0630	other dyes & tan. materials	1288
palmvriah	0402	other fruits.....	0688	opium.....	1301
other sugar crops	0488	potato.....	0701	tobacco.....	1302
pepper (black)	0501	tapioca (cassava).....	0702	other drugs & narcotics	1388
chillies	0502	sweet potato.....	0703	guar.....	1401
ginger.....	0503	yam.....	0704	oats.....	1402
turmeric.....	0504	elephant foot yam.....	0705	green manures.....	1403
cardamom (small).....	0505	colocasia/arum.....	0706	other fodder crops.....	1488
cardamom (large).....	0506	other tuber crop.....	0707	tea.....	1501
betelnuts (arecanuts)..	0507	onion.....	0708	coffee.....	1502
garlic.....	0508	carrot.....	0709	rubber.....	1503
coriander.....	0509	radish.....	0710	other plantation crops...	1588
tamarind.....	0510	beetroot.....	0711	orchids.....	1601
cumin seed.....	0511	turnip (shalgam).....	0712	rose.....	1602
fennel / anise seed.....	0512	tomato.....	0713	gladiolus.....	1603
nutmeg.....	0513	spinach.....	0714	carnation.....	1604
fenugreek.....	0514	amaranths (chaulai).....	0715	marigold.....	1605
cloves.....	0515	cabbage.....	0716	other flowers.....	1688
cinnamon.....	0516	other leafy vegetable.....	0717	asgandh.....	1701
cocoa.....	0517	brinjal.....	0718	isabgol.....	1702
kacholam.....	0518	peas (vegetable) (green)	0719	senal.....	1703
beetvine.....	0519	lady's finger (bhindi).....	0720	moosli.....	1704
other condi. & spices..	0588	Cauliflower.....	0721	other medicinal plant...	1705
mangoes.....	0601	cucumber.....	0722	lemon grass.....	1711
orange and kinu.....	0602	bottle gourd (lauki).....	0723	mint.....	1712
mosambi.....	0603	pumpkin.....	0724	menthol.....	1713
lemon / acid lime.....	0604	bitter gourd.....	0725	eucalyptus.....	1714
other citrous fruits.....	0605	other gourds.....	0726	other aromatic plant.....	1715
banana.....	0606	vench (guar).....	0727	canes.....	1801
table grapes.....	0607	beans (green).....	0728	bamboos.....	1802
wine grapes (black)....	0608	drumstick.....	0729	other non-food crops...	1888
apple.....	0609	green chillies.....	0730		
pear.....	0610	other vegetables.....	0788		
peaches.....	0611	other food crop.....	0801		

5.5a.5.2 In case of Multiple Cropping System where the farmer grows more than one crop one after other in the same plot of land during the reference period, the cultivated area of land will be recorded as many times it was used.

5.5a.6 **Columns (6), (9) and (14): quantity:** In these columns, quantity harvested for each type of crop during the reference period will be recorded as per the unit code recorded in column (3). Quantity produced under irrigated area will be recorded in column (6), under un-irrigated area in column (9) and total in column (14). While reporting these columns, quantity pertaining to pre-harvest sale, crop loss/damaged (even if it was available) should be excluded.

5.5a.7 **Column (10) to (12): pre-harvest sale (₹):** Farmers sometimes sell entire produce of a plot of land before harvesting. Land area used and value of such pre-harvest sales will be reported in these columns. For pre-harvest sale, generally volume of production is not known. Therefore, care may be taken not to include quantity of production for pre-harvest sale, even if it is available while reporting quantity in columns (6) and (9). While reporting land in columns (5) and (8), area corresponding to pre-harvest sale should be excluded. Irrigated and un-irrigated land area corresponding to pre-harvest sale will be reported in column (10) and column (11) respectively. When entire production was disposed as pre-harvest sale for a crop, each of the columns (4) to (9) may be filled-in with a dash ('-').

5.5a.7.1 **Column (10): irrigated land:** The area of irrigated land for pre-harvest sale for each crop will be recorded in 0.000 hectares.

5.5a.7.2 **Column (11): un-irrigated land:** The area of un-irrigated land for pre-harvest sale for each crop will be recorded in 0.000 hectares.

5.5a.7.3 **Column (12): value of pre-harvest sale (₹):** Total value of such pre-harvest sales for each crop together for irrigated and un-irrigated land will be reported here.

5.5a.8 **Column (13):** The area of total land used for each crop will be calculated here as sum of column (5), (8), (10) and (11) in 0.000 hectares.

5.5a.9 **Column (15): rate (₹ 0.00):** Sale rate (in ₹ 0.00) per unit for each major crop will be reported here as in col.20, block 5b if available, otherwise price in the local market may be recorded. This column will be reported after completing block 5b.

5.5a.10 **Column (16): value of products (₹):** Value of produces for each major crop will be calculated multiplying quantity in column (14) with rate in column (15). For crops clubbed together as 'others' against srl. no. 5, value will be based on actual sale or assessment of the informant. This column will be reported after completing block 5b.

5.5a.11 **Column (17): value of by-products (₹):** Value of by-products for 4 major crops and 'others' if any, will be reported here based on actual sale or assessment of the informant.

5.5a.12 **Column (18): total value (₹):** Total value of produce for each type of crop will be calculated adding columns (12), (16) and (17). This column will be calculated after completing block 5b.

Block 5b: disposition of crops produced during July to December 2012/January to June 2013

5.5b.0 This block is designed to collect information on receipts obtained from actual sale of output from cultivation (both products and by-products) during the reference period. Sale information will be collected for 4 major crops harvested during the reference period as recorded in block 5a. In case when no sale took place with respect to crops harvested during the reference period, this block need not be filled. Objective of this block is not necessarily to capture entire receipt from sale of the household during the reference period.

5.5b.0.1 For this block a disposal is defined as sale of a crop in full or part to a single procuring agency. Multiple disposal of a crop to the same agency during the reference period should be clubbed together to form a single disposal. Value of disposal of crops not harvested during the reference period will not be collected. Only actual sale of harvested crops will be recorded here. Pre-harvest sale if any, will be excluded while reporting this block. Sale information may contain sell from previous stock.

5.5b.0.2 Details of three major disposals for each major crop will be recorded in column (4) to (7) (first major disposal), column (8) to (11) (second major disposal) and in column (12) to (15) (third major disposal). In case number of disposals exceeds three, rest will be clubbed together and recorded in column (16) to (17) (other disposal).

5.5b.1 **Column (1): serial number:** Serial number as reported in column (1) of block 5a will be reported here for four major crops of the sample household harvested during the reference period.

5.5b.2 **Column (2): crop (code):** The crop codes of crops harvested during the reference period as in block 5a will be reported in this column.

5.5b.3 **Column (3): unit code:** For each of the major crops, unit code of quantity that will be reported in column (6), (10), (14), (16) and (18) will be recorded here as in column (3) of block 5a. [Refer para 5.5a.3 for more details]

5.5b.4 **Columns (4), (8) and (12): agency (code):** For each major disposal, the agency to which the product was sold will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

local private	1	cooperative & govt. agency	4
Mandi	2	processors	5
input dealers	3	others	9

Multiple disposal of a crop to the same agency during the reference period should be clubbed together to form a single disposal.

5.5b.4.1 When the product was sold to local private traders or to other households code '1' may be recorded. Code '2' may be recorded when product was sold in mandi which are markets in small towns and cities to which farmers from nearby villages would bring the agricultural produce at harvest time and where traders would buy this produce from them.

5.5b.4.2 Input dealers are those who are engaged in activities of providing agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, cattle /poultry feed, fishing net, sprinkler/drip irrigation machinery, spare parts of oil engine/tractor/fishing boats, tools required for poultry/horticulture etc. Agency code may be recorded as '3' when product was sold to input dealers.

5.5b.4.3 When the product was sold to co-operatives or Government agencies (e.g., Food Corporation of India (FCI), Jute Corporation of India (JCI), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), State Food Corporation, State Civil Supplies etc..) code '4' may be recorded.

5.5b.4.4 Processors are those engaged in activities carried out for conservation and handling of agricultural produce and to make it usable as food, feed, fibre, fuel or industrial raw material. Code '5' may be recorded for disposals made to processors. For all other type of disposals, code '9' will be recorded.

5.5b.5 **Columns (5), (9) and (13): is satisfactory (code):** For each major disposal, the level of satisfaction of the household with the sale proceedings will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

satisfactory	1
not satisfactory:	
lower than market price	2
delayed payments	3
deductions for loans borrowed	4
faulty weighing and grading	5
other cause of dissatisfaction	9

When more than one code is applicable with a not satisfactory disposal, the code which appears first in the code list above will be reported.

5.5b.6 **Columns (6), (10), (14), (16) and (18): quantity sold:** Total quantity sold as per the unit code recorded in column (3) for each disposal will be recorded in columns (6), (10), (14) and (16) and their sum total will be recorded in column (18). While reporting these columns, quantity pertaining to pre-harvest sale, crop loss/damaged should be excluded.

5.5b.7 **Columns (7), (11), (15), (17) and (19): sale value (₹):** Sale value (in ₹) received or receivable for each disposal will be recorded in columns (7), (11), (15) and (17) and their sum total will be recorded in column (19). In case of sale in kind, the value may be recorded at the price available in the local market. While reporting these columns, value pertaining to pre-harvest sale, crop loss/damaged should be excluded.

5.5b.8 **Column (20): rate (₹ 0.00):** Average sale rate (in ₹ 0.00) per unit as in column (3) for each crop will be derived by dividing sale value in column (19) by quantity in column (18). It may be noted that rate calculated in this column will be used to derive total value of production during the reference period in Block 5b.

Block 6: particulars of inputs and their expenses for crop production during July to December 2012/January to June 2013

5.6.0 This block is designed to collect information on expenses incurred (paid or payable) towards cultivation during the reference period. Expenses incurred prior to the reference period for crops harvested during the reference period will also be taken.

5.6.0.1 Expenses on inputs like seeds, fertilizer, manure, plant protection chemicals, diesel, electricity, labour, irrigation, minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipments, interest, cost of hiring of machinery, lease rent for land and other expenses for the crops grown during reference period will be recorded in whole rupees.

5.6.0.2 While recording expenses proper care must be taken to classify the expenditure against appropriate item. In a typical situation, when only cost of diesel is incurred to run a pump set for irrigation, cost of diesel will be recorded against item 'diesel' and not against item 'irrigation'. The same principle will be followed for other items in this block.

5.6.0.3 It may be noted that only actual expenses out of pocket (both in cash and in kind) will be reported here. **Consumptions of input out of home stock or out of free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed are to be reported with zero expenses in this block.** Further, expenses on inputs actually consumed will only be considered while filling this block. If any of the inputs is not used at all, the corresponding line may be left blank.

5.6.1 **Items (1) to (5): seeds:** Expenditure incurred on seeds for 4 major crops as recorded in Block 5a will be recorded in the same order against item (1) to (4). When there are more than 4 crops, crops other than 4 major crops will be clubbed together and reported against item (5). Item 'seeds' will also include seedling (baby plant).

5.6.2 **Item (6): fertiliser:** Fertilisers are mostly inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants. Generally these are industrially manufactured chemicals containing plant nutrients. Expenditure incurred on fertiliser will be recorded in this item.

5.6.3 **Item (7): manure:** Manure is organic matter used as organic fertilizer in agriculture. Manures contribute to the fertility of the soil by adding organic matter and nutrients. There are three main classes of manures used in soil management:

- a) **'animal manure'** made from cattle dung, excreta of other animals.

- b) **‘compost’** made from decomposed remnants of organic materials – usually of plant origin, but often including some animal dung or bedding.
- c) **‘plant manure’** which are crops grown for the express purpose of plowing them in, thus increasing fertility through the incorporation of nutrients and organic matter into the soil.

5.6.3.1 Most farmers choose to use farmland manure because it is commonly available. Other advantages are its ability to improve the soil, tilth and aeration, increase the water holding capacity of the soil and stimulate the activity of microorganisms that make plant food elements in the soil. Actual expense, if any will be recorded here.

5.6.4 **Item (8): plant protection chemicals:** Plant protection chemicals include all pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, as well as biotechnology products which help control the thousands of weed species, harmful insects and numerous plant diseases that afflict crops. Expenses incurred by the household will be recorded against this item.

5.6.5 **Item (9) to (13):** Actual expenditure incurred by the household on diesel, electricity, human labour, animal labour and irrigation will be recorded here. While recording expenses proper care must be taken to classify the expenditure against appropriate item. For example, when labour is engaged for irrigation labour cost will be recorded against item human/animal labour and not against item ‘irrigation’.

5.6.5.1 For item (10), if the total amount of electricity consumed during the reference period is not paid, the amount payable pertaining to the period will be ascertained and recorded here. If the exact amount of the bill is not known for reference period, the value will be estimated based on the electric bills paid during the recent past.

5.6.5.2 In item (11) ‘human labour’, the expenditure on payment of wages/salaries by the agricultural household for carrying out cultivation during the reference period will be recorded. Payment of wages and salaries may be made for two different categories of labour:

- a) labour which is regular in nature. This will cover the payments made to persons working in farm and getting in return of salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). The category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.
- b) labour which is casual in nature. Payments made to person(s) casually engaged in farm and getting wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract will be regarded as payments made for casual labour.

Total Payment to both categories made either in cash or in kind will be reported against item (11). If it is paid in kind, the corresponding monetary value may be evaluated at purchaser’s price.

5.6.6 Item (14): minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment: Expenditures incurred on minor repair and maintenance of machinery & equipment are to be recorded here. Expenditure on repair and maintenance should not include expenditure of a capital nature, which can enhance the longevity of the equipment. Replacement of some major part of the machinery and equipment will not come under this item.

5.6.6.1 For animals used in cultivation, fodder cost as well as medicines and service cost for herding the animal will not be incorporated here, instead they will be reported in block 8 on expenses and other particulars of input on farming of animals.

5.6.7 Item (15): interest: Total interest paid or due to be paid for the reference period for all the loans taken by the household for the cultivation purpose will be recorded here, irrespective of the fact that any of the loans might have been repaid either fully or partly or found to be outstanding.

5.6.8 Item (16): cost of hiring of machinery: Total rental paid or payable by the household on account of hiring of machinery and equipment for cultivation during the reference period is to be recorded against this item.

5.6.9 Item (17): lease rent for land: Total rental paid or payable by the household on account of hiring of land for cultivation during the reference period is to be recorded against this item.

5.6.10 Item (18): other expenses: All other expenses (paid or payable) incurred by the household on account of cultivation during the reference period not included in any of the items (1) to (17) are to be recorded against this item. Among other, such expenses will also include charges paid for work done by others, cost of transportation, commission paid to the purchasing agents etc.

5.6.11 Column (3): srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block [5a]: This column is valid for item serial no. (1) to (5) where expense incurred on seeds will be recorded. Serial no. of column (1) of block 5a will be entered here in the same order.

5.6.12 Column (4): crop code: This column is valid for item serial no. (1) to (5) where expense incurred on seeds will be recorded. Serial no. of column (2) of block 5a will be entered here in the same order.

5.6.13 Column (5): how procured (code): The procurement source of inputs used by the agricultural household for the purpose of cultivation will be recorded in terms of the code given below:

farm saved	1
exchange	2
purchase	3
borrowed	4
others	9

5.6.13.1 Not all the codes are applicable for all the items in this block. When the input is normally used from the earlier produce (for seeds) or from home stock of the household, code '1' will be reported. If the input is procured in lieu of the crop produced by the household then code '2' will be assigned. In case inputs are purchased either in cash or in kind, code '3' will be reported. When inputs are procured against loan, code '4' will be reported against this item. For all other procurement code '9' will be reported. Generally for codes '1', '2' and '4' expenses will be zero.

5.6.13.2 In case of multiple procurements against a single input, the procurement where maximum expenditure is incurred will be reported. Column (6) 'agency' and column (7) 'quality' will be reported for that procurement only. However in column (8) 'expenses', total value of expenditure from all procurements will be reported.

5.6.14 **Column (6): agency (code):** For the procurement, the agency from which the input was procured will be recorded in terms of the following:

own farm	1
local trader	2
input dealers	3
cooperative & govt. agency	4
others	9

When the input is normally used from the earlier produce (for seeds) or from home stock of the household agency code '1' will be reported. When procured from local private traders, code '2' may be recorded. Code '3' and '4' may be reported when procured from 'input dealers' and 'cooperative & govt. agency' respectively [Refer para 5.5b.4.2 and 5.5b.4.3 for details]. For all other sources, code '9' will be recorded.

5.6.15 **Column (7): quality (code):** The quality of input procured will be recorded here in terms of the codes: good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor -3, don't know - 4.

5.6.16 **Column (8): expenses (₹):** Total expenditure incurred in whole number of rupees will be recorded here for each type of input.

Block 7: disposition of produce and value of outputs on farming of animals during last 30 days

5.7.0 This block will be used to record the disposals and receipts for livestock farming during the last 30 days. However, this block will exclude any such activity belonging to non-household sector. Objective of this block is to capture entire production and receipt thereof from sale of the livestock product during the reference period.

5.7.0.1 For this block a disposal is defined as sale of a livestock product in full or part to a single procuring agency. Multiple disposals to the same agency during the reference period should be clubbed together to form a single disposal. Details of two major disposals for each livestock product listed in column (2) will be recorded in column (3) to (6) (first major disposal) and in

column (7) to (10) (second major disposal). In case number of disposals exceeds two, rest will be clubbed together and recorded in column (11) to (12) (other disposal). Other disposals will also include retention for future sell, home consumption, use as animal seed, etc., for which value of product will be price in the local market or based on the assessment of the informant.

5.7.1 Column (2): item description: Details of disposals will be collected for various items like milk, egg, meat, wool, fish, honey, by-products (hide, bones & manure) and other receipts listed in this column from item (1) to (8). For a livestock product, various type of it may be clubbed together. For example, dairy milk, milk from sheep, goat etc., should be clubbed together and reported against general item milk in serial number (1). The same concept should be followed for other livestock products.

5.7.1.1 In items 1 to 6 quantity and value of total output produced by each of the farming activities will be recorded. The unit of quantity for different types of output has already been mentioned inside parentheses along with the output descriptions.

5.7.1.2 In item (3), information on receipt from sale of live animals (e.g., cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry & duckery, etc.) will be recorded. Such livestock are raised and sold mostly for the business purpose. The buyer may purchase such animals for any purpose like meat production, or for use in cultivation or for trading. All such sale will be considered here irrespective of the purpose of the buyer. However care should be taken to exclude receipt from sale for the purpose of trading when the sample household purchased the animals and sold them for profit without raising them. All activities of trading will be recorded in Block 9 only. Receipt from sale of livestock used as productive asset will also not be included here; such receipt will be recorded in Block 10 only.

5.7.1.3 The value of by-product as a result of farming activities of the farmer will be recorded in item 7. This can be in the form of hide, skin, bones, manures etc. Any other type of receipts relating to farming activity not included in items mentioned here, may be included in item (8) under the heading 'other receipts'. The sum of items (1) to (8) will be calculated and recorded against item (9) under the heading 'total receipts'.

5.7.2 Columns (3) and (7): agency (code): For each major disposal, the agency to which the product was sold will be recorded in terms of the following:

directly to other household	1	cooperative & govt. agency	4
local trader	2	processors	5
commission agent	3	others	9

Multiple disposal of a livestock product to the same agency during the reference period should be clubbed together to form a single disposal. These columns are not to be reported for item (7) to (9).

5.7.3 Columns (4) and (8): is satisfactory (code): For each major disposal, the level of satisfaction of the household with the sale proceedings will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

satisfactory	1
not satisfactory:	
lower than market price	2
delayed payments	3
deductions for loans borrowed	4
faulty weighing and grading	5
other cause of dissatisfaction	9

When more than one code is applicable with a not satisfactory disposal, the code which appears first in the code list above will be reported. These columns are not to be reported for item (7) to (9).

5.7.4 Columns (5), (9), (11) and (13): quantity sold: Total quantity sold for each disposal will be recorded in columns (5), (9) and (11) and their sum total will be recorded in column (13).

5.7.5 Columns (6), (10), (12) and (14): sale value (₹): Sale value (in ₹) received or receivable for each disposal will be recorded in columns (6), (10) and (12) and their sum total will be recorded in column (14). In case of sale in kind, the value may be recorded at the price available in the local market.

Block 8: expenses and other particulars of input on farming of animals during last 30 days

5.8.0 This block is designed to collect information on expenses incurred (paid or payable) towards farming of animals during the last 30 days. Expenses on inputs like animal 'seeds', animal feeds, veterinary charges, interest, lease rent for land, labour charges and other expenses for the farming of animal activity during reference period will be recorded in whole rupees.

5.8.0.1 A household may purchase livestock for various purposes. Livestock purchased and raised for production of livestock product like milk, egg, etc. (excluding meat), or for use as animal labour in agricultural activities will be treated as productive asset for this survey and expenditure will be reported in Block (10). When animals are purchased and raised for a period and then sold for the purpose of business they should be included in this block. Expenditure incurred on purchase of animals for the purpose of trading will not be included in this block. Instead, such expenditures will be recorded in Block 9 only.

5.8.0.2 It may be noted that only actual expenses out of pocket (both in cash and in kind) will be reported here. **Consumptions of input out of home stock or out of free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed are to be reported with zero expenses in this block.**

Further, expenses on inputs actually consumed will only be considered while filling this block. If any of the inputs is not used at all, the corresponding line may be left blank.

5.8.1 Items (1) to (4): cost of animal 'seeds': Expenditure incurred on animal 'seeds' will be collected for cattle/buffalo in item (1), sheep, goat, piggery etc., in item (2), poultry & duckery in item (3) and others in item (4). Young of animals purchased for the purpose of business only will be considered here.

5.8.2 Items (5) to (8): animal feed: Expenditure incurred on animal feed will be collected for the following specific fodder items in item (5) to (8). The animal feed has been grouped into the following four classes, namely (1) Green fodder, (2) Dry fodder, (3) Concentrates (4) Other feed including minerals (salt etc.) and medicines. If animal feeds are used from home stock or from free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed, zero expenditure will be recorded.

5.8.2.1 Item (5): green fodder: Green fodder is obtained through crop cultivation. Some crops are taken up exclusively for green fodder purpose. These includes Berseem, Lucerne, Cowpea, Guar, Rice bean, Velvet bean, Sorghum (fodder varieties like MP chari, Sorghum sudan grass (a hybrid developed by crossing sorghum and sudan grass), Sudax, Red chari), Napier bajra hybrid (a hybrid developed by crossing crops Napier grass & bajra), Maize (fodder varieties like African tall, J-1006, Vijay composite), Jowar, Oats, Chinese cabbage, Turnip, Fodder beet, all palatable grasses. Some crops that are primarily taken for human consumption are also used as green fodder for animals. These include maize, sugarcane, cowpea, oats etc.

5.8.2.2 Item (6): dry fodder: Dry residue of some crops is used as fodder. These include straws of wheat, paddy, sorghum, barley, jowar, gram etc.

5.8.2.3 Item (7): concentrates: Concentrates generally include oil cake, crushed pulses, gram, grains, bran, husk, oil seed and gur.

5.8.2.4 Item (8): others: Besides the items of feed classification under the above three categories against item (5) to item (7), provision has also been made to record consumption of such feed under 'others' which cannot be included against any of the items specified above. These are minerals and medicines, feed prepared using straw and diet supplements such as molasses, concentrates, minerals and salt. Similarly, Silage which is preserved fodder obtained from anaerobic fermentation of green fodder will also be recorded against 'others' in item (8).

5.8.3 Item (9): veterinary charges: Veterinary charges of livestock will be recorded in item (9). Veterinary charges will include charges for medicine, vaccination, artificial insemination etc.

5.8.4 Item (10): interest: Total interest paid or due to be paid for the reference period for all the loans taken by the household for the farming of animals will be recorded here, irrespective of the fact that any of the loans might have been repaid either fully or partly or found to be outstanding.

5.8.5 Item (11): lease rent for land: Total rental paid or payable by the household on account of hiring of land for animal farming activities during the reference period is to be recorded against this item.

5.8.6 Item (12): labour charges: Actual expenditure incurred by the household on payment of wages/salaries by the household for carrying out animal farming activities during the reference period will be recorded. Total payment of wages and salaries made for engaging regular and casual labour [Refer para 5.6.5.2 for more details] either in cash or in kind will be reported here. If it is paid in kind, the corresponding monetary value may be evaluated at purchaser's price. This will also include expenditure incurred for engaging animal labour, if any for the purpose of animal farming.

5.8.7 Item (13): other expenses: All other expenses (paid or payable) incurred by the household on account of farming of animals during the reference period not included among items (1) to (12) are to be recorded against this item. Among others such expenses, will also include charges paid for work done by others, fuel and electricity, cost of transportation, commission paid to the purchasing agents, minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment including operation cost of own machinery etc.

5.8.8 Column (3) to (5): These three columns are to be reported items (1) to (9) only i.e., for cost of animal seeds, animal feeds and veterinary charges.

5.8.8.1 Column (3): how procured (code): The procurement source of inputs used by the agricultural household for the purpose of farming of animals will be recorded in terms of the code given below:

farm saved	1
exchange	2
purchase	3
borrowed	4
others	9

5.8.8.1.1 Not all the codes are applicable for all the items in this block. When the input is normally used from the earlier produce (e.g., for animal seeds and animal feeds) or from home stock of the household, code '1' will be reported. If the input is procured in exchange, then code '2' will be assigned. In case inputs are purchased either in cash or in kind, code '3' will be reported. When inputs are procured against loan, code '4' will be reported against this item. For all other procurement code '9' will be reported. Generally for codes '1', '2' and '4' expenses will be zero.

5.8.8.1.2 In case of multiple procurements against a single input, the procurement where maximum expenditure was incurred will be reported. Column (4) 'agency' and column (5) 'quality' will be reported for that procurement only. However in column (6) 'expenses', total value of expenditure from all procurements will be reported.

5.8.8.2 **Column (4): agency (code):** For the procurement, the agency from which the input was procured will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

own farm	1
local trader	2
input dealers	3
cooperative & govt. agency	4
others	9

When the input is normally used from the earlier produce (for animal seeds and animal feeds) or from home stock of the household agency code '1' will be reported. When procured from local private traders, code '2' may be recorded. Code '3' and '4' may be reported when procured from 'input dealers' and 'cooperative & govt. agency' respectively [*Refer para 5.5b.4.2 and 5.5b.4.3 for details*]. For all other sources, code '9' will be recorded.

5.8.8.3 **Column (5): quality (code):** The quality of input procured will be recorded here in terms of the codes: good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor -3, don't know - 4.

5.8.9 **Column (6): expenses (₹):** Total expenditure incurred in whole number of rupees will be recorded here for each type of input.

Block 9: expenses and value of outputs for non-farm business during last 30 days

5.9.0 In this block expenses for and receipts from running non-farm business of the household including trading in livestock will be collected. The reference period for the blocks is last 30 days. Provision for recording five such activities has been kept in this block for the household. In case there are more, then additional sheet may be added. Total from all such activities will be reported against serial no. 99.

5.9.0.1 All expenditures in this block are to be recorded for the activities carried out during the last 30 days. It may be noted that only actual expenses out of pocket (both in cash and in kind) will be reported here. **Consumptions of input out of home stock or out of free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed are to be reported with zero expenses in this block.** Further, expenses on inputs actually consumed will only be considered while filling this block. If some expenses are made on a yearly or half-yearly basis, those are to be properly apportioned for the reference month. For items where payments are not yet made, payable amount has to be accounted.

5.9.0.2 The value of output will also include retention for future sell, home consumption, etc., for which value of product will be price in the local market or based on the assessment of the informant.

5.9.1 Columns (2), (3): description, NIC - 2008 (5-digit code): Actual description of the non-farm activity will be recorded in column (2). The NIC-2008 code (5-digit) of the corresponding description will be recorded in column (3).

5.9.2 Column (4): expenses (₹): Expenses incurred (paid or payable) towards running the non-farm business during the last 30 days will be recorded. Actual expenses out of pocket (both in cash and in kind) will be reported here only. Values to be collected in this column will be in whole number of rupees only.

5.9.2.1 Consumptions of inputs out of home stock or out of free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed are to be taken as zero expenses in this block. Further, expenses on inputs actually consumed will only be considered while filling this column.

5.9.2.2 Depending on the type of non-farm business, expenses on inputs will include raw materials used, cost of commodities traded, articles used for food and drink preparation, petrol, diesel, lubricants etc., minor repair and maintenance, electricity charges, fuel other than electricity, rent, travelling, freight and cartage expenses, communication expenses (telephone, telegram, fax, postal, courier, e-mail, etc.), consumable stores, packing materials, paper, printing and stationary expenses, service charges for work done by other establishments (e.g. legal, audit, advertising and other accounting services; warehousing expenses, etc.), cost of own construction (building, furniture and fixtures etc.), interest, wages and salaries, etc.

5.9.3 Column (5): value of output (₹): In this column value of outputs during the reference period from running non-farm business of the household will be collected. Values to be collected in this column will be in whole number of rupees only. The value of output that is not sold has to be evaluated at price in the local market or based on the assessment of the informant. Value of products lost by theft/damage/destroyed by fire etc. during the reference period will be excluded.

5.9.3.1 Depending on the type of non-farm business receipts from non-farm business will include value of products and by-products manufactured, sale value of commodities traded, amounts receivable from contractor, receipts from sale of prepared food, refreshment and drinks, earnings from goods and passenger traffic, communication charges receivable from customers (STD/courier, fax, etc.), receipts for educational activity (like tuition fees, examination fees, capitation fees, etc.), receipts from consultation fees and medical services, receipts from services provided to others including commission charges, market value of own construction (on building, furniture and fixtures, etc.), value of consumption of goods/services produced or traded for own use, rent receivable on plant and machinery and other fixed assets, etc.

5.9.4 Column (6): net receipts (₹): In this column, net receipts during the reference period from running non-farm business of the household will be calculated after subtracting expenses (column 4) from receipt (column 5).

Block 10: purchase and sale of productive assets during July to December 2012/ January to June 2013

5.10.0 This block is meant for recording expenditure incurred for purchase and/or major repair of productive assets during July to December 2012/ January to June 2013 (if applicable) which are owned as on the date of survey and income received from sale of these assets during the reference period July to December 2012 for visit 1 and January to June 2013 for visit 2. The assets of household enterprises are to be included in this block but the assets of non-household enterprises are to be excluded for making entries in this block.

5.10.0.1 Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and the value of purchase whether payable in cash or kind or in both, will be reported in this block. For kind purchase, the actual expenditure in terms of rupees is to be ascertained and recorded in this block. Expenditure incurred on any item in this block and income received from sale from any of the item mentioned in this block will be recorded in whole number of rupees.

5.10.1 **Columns (1) and (2):** These two columns are self-explanatory and they do not require any explanation.

5.10.2 **Column (3): purchase:** Addition to the productive assets could be made through purchase (new or used) or through own construction. The expenditure incurred (in ₹) for purchasing any productive asset whether new or used for farm business during the reference period will be recorded in column (3) in whole rupees.

5.10.3 **Column (4): major repair / improvement:** The expenditure incurred (in ₹) on any major type of repairs or improvement (e.g. land) on one or more of the productive assets during the reference period will be recorded in this column. There may be some situations where the acquired land (acquired by whatever means) may need some kind of improvement for the purpose of farm business and this may result in some expenditure of the agricultural household during the reference period. Such type of expenditure will come under this column and corresponding entries will be made in column (4). In such a case, the expenditure will include (i) value of purchase of all materials used for the purpose, (ii) amount paid for labour or service charges on that account, (iii) imputed value of goods and/or services supplied by the agricultural household. It is to be noted that normal repair and maintenance will be excluded from this block.

5.10.4 **Column (5): receipt from sale (₹):** The sale value of the productive assets possessed by the household will be recorded in column (5), if the household sells any such productive asset during the reference period.

5.10.5 **Column (6): total (₹):** The figure obtained by summing the entries of columns (3), (4) and subtracting the entry in column (5), if any, from the sum will be entered in this column.

5.10.6 **Item (1): land:** For the purpose of this block 'land' refers to any land acquired only by the way of purchase by the household for farm business during the reference period. The purchase

value of such land will be recorded in whole rupees in column (3). Expenditure on land leveling, site preparation, land improvement will be recorded column (4).

5.10.7 Item (2): building for farm business: This item has been kept for recording the expenses for buildings purchased and also the expenses incurred for making additions and alterations to the existing buildings for farming business during the reference period. The expenditure incurred on such buildings possessed as on the date of survey will be entered in column (3) and the expenditure will be recorded in column (4).

5.10.7.1 However, expenditure incurred for residential buildings during the reference period will come under the purview of this block only if such buildings are used for the purpose of farm business. Sometimes temporary sheds, hutments, machans etc. are erected on the farm during the season to guard crops against wild animals, birds, thefts etc. When such construction is of purely temporary nature, i.e. built to last only one season, they will not be considered here.

5.10.8 Item (3): fish tank: Fish tank refers mainly to ponds, lakes and other places used for farming of fish.

5.10.9 Items (4) and (5): The expenditure incurred on purchase and the income received from sale of cattle and buffalo and of other large heads, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits and of poultry birds owned by the household will be collected against items (4) to (5) during July to December 2012 for visit 1 and January to June 2013 for visit 2.

5.10.9.1 Livestock purchased and raised for production of livestock product like milk, egg, etc. (excluding meat), or for use as animal labour in agricultural activities will be treated as productive asset for this survey and be considered in this block. When animals are purchased and raised for a period and then sold for the purpose of business they should be excluded from this block. Expenditure incurred on purchase of animals or receipts from sale of animals for the purpose of trading will not be included in this block. Instead, such expenditures will be recorded in Block 9 only.

5.10.10 Items (6) to (10): The expenditure incurred towards purchase and/or major repair of agricultural machinery and implements possessed by the household on the date of survey and the income received from the sale of such agricultural machinery and implements during the reference period will be recorded against items (6) to (10). Most of the items printed in column (1) are self-explanatory. Expenditure incurred on furniture and fixtures exclusively used for farm business will be reported against item (10).

5.10.10.1 Items like 'Harvester Combine', 'Reapers', 'Laser leveler', 'Paddy trans-planter', 'Reopening of bore well / tube well', 'Installation of new tube well', 'spray equipment', 'sprinkler', 'drip irrigation equipment', 'Net house / raised pipes / wires for cultivation of vegetables and fruit crops', etc., will be recorded against appropriate item.

5.10.11 Items (11) to (14): Information on non-farm business of the agricultural household e.g. land and building for non-farm business, machinery equipment, etc. is to be collected against

item (11) to (13). In addition, information on purchase and sale of residential building including land will also be collected and recorded against item (14).

Block 11: loans (cash and kind) payable as on the date of survey

5.11.0 This block is intended to collect information on the extent of indebtedness of the households. The information pertaining to the household indebtedness as on the date of survey will be collected in this block. For the purpose of this survey, loans will include borrowing in cash and/or kind (including hire purchases/credit purchase). Borrowings in kind should be evaluated at current retail price prevalent in the local market. An advance payment received for forward delivery of goods should also be regarded as loan. This block will be canvassed in visit 1 only.

5.11.0.1 Cash loans taken for short period without any security will be excluded. Difficulties may be encountered in collecting information on such loans. Thus, if the original amount of an unsecured loan is less than ₹500/- and the said loan is fully repaid within a period of one month, then, for operational convenience, it will not be considered as a loan for the purpose of filling this block.

5.11.0.2 Attempts will be made to record each loan separately irrespective of the type of loan and amount outstanding. Each loan will have a separate serial number against which the information on nature, source and amount outstanding of the loan will be recorded. If, however, the nature, and source of two or more loans are similar, they may be entered as a single loan.

5.11.1 **Column (1): srl. no. of loan:** As mentioned above, entries are to be made for each loan separately. Thus, each loan outstanding on the date of survey will get a separate serial number and that has to be recorded under this column.

5.11.2 **Column (2): nature of loan:** For each loan listed in column (1), the 'nature of loan' in terms of codes will be recorded in this column. The relevant codes are:

hereditary loan	1	loan contracted in kind	3
loan contracted in cash	2	loan contracted partly in cash and partly in kind	4

5.11.3 **Column (3): source:** The information regarding the source of each loan will be recorded in this column in terms of the following codes:

government	1	agricultural/professional money lender	5
co-operative society	2	shop-keeper/trader	6
bank	3	relative/friends	7
employer/landlord	4	others	9

If any relative/ friend charges interest, the proper source code should be 5 and not 7. Cooperative banks will be considered as banks and not co-operative society.

5.11.4 Column (4): amount outstanding including interest as on date of survey (₹): For each loan, the total amount due on the date of survey (i.e., the outstanding principal *plus* the interest due) will be recorded in column (4) in whole number of rupees. Initial discount allowed, if any, in the principal should be taken into account while recording the total amount of loan outstanding on the date of survey. Suppose the value of an item of hire purchase is ₹5,000/- and 10% off-season discount is allowed, then the loan under this situation will be considered as ₹4500/- only. Account should also be taken of any advance deduction made at the time of giving loan. Thus, for a loan of ₹100/-, if ₹10/- is deducted as interest at the time of receiving the loan, the entry against this column will be ₹100/- and not ₹90/-. If only one loan is recorded in column (4), the amount of that loan should be repeated in the line meant for recording 'total'. If information is recorded for two or more loans, the total amount of all such loans taken together should be recorded in the line meant for recording 'total'.

5.11.4.1 The procedure adopted for making entries in regard to credit purchase requires elaboration. In the case of credit purchase, it should first be ascertained whether such credits are really due on the date of survey or not. Sometimes the payments are usually made to shopkeepers (for purchases of some items like milk, newspaper, etc.), or for house rent, electricity charges, doctors, maid servants, etc. once in a month or at the end of the month or after a fixed period of time, in all such cases, dues will be considered only after the expiry of the stipulated due date of payment of such charges.

Block 12: household consumer expenditure (₹) during last 30 days

5.12.0 In items 1 to 5 of this block household consumer expenditure during the last 30 days will be recorded in whole number of Rupees in five different items as described below. In items 6, total of the five items will be recorded.

5.12.1 **Item (1): purchase:** For entries against purchase, the following points are to be kept in mind:

- a) here 'purchase' includes not only purchases of goods but also cash payments for 'purchase' of services such as transport, education, medical, rent, electricity and telephone.
- b) For food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, items gifted to non-household members (except cooked meals) are to be excluded and excess purchases (of food grains, etc.) not consumed during the reference period are also to be excluded. Consumption during the last 30 days out of purchases made more than 30 days ago is to be added.
- c) Installment payments for household durables are to be included, as well as repairs and construction expenditure of household durables, and expenditure on repair and maintenance of dwelling unit.
- d) Any expenditure incurred towards purchase of immovable property like land, building, etc. will be excluded.

- e) Also, for households having an enterprise, any amount spent for enterprise purposes will be excluded; for households owning livestock, any amount spent on food consumed by livestock will be excluded; for cultivator households, any farm expenditure will be excluded.

5.12.2 Item (2): home-produced stock: Questions of the following kind may be put to the informants for determination of value of consumption from home-produced stock:

5.12.2.1 Did the household members use any goods grown/produced by the household for their own consumption during the last 30 days? If so, how much? What was the estimated value of such goods consumed at ex farm/factory price? The goods could be cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood & chips, cow dung, footwear, clothes, etc.

5.12.3 Item (3): receipts in exchange of goods and services: Questions of the following kind may be put to the informants for determination of value of receipts in exchange of goods and services:

5.12.3.1 Did the household, during the last 30 days, receive any goods and services in return for services provided (or goods bartered) by household members? What is the estimated value of these goods and services at local retail prices? For wage/salaried households, such items could be perquisites like free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services, etc. Agricultural labourers might receive payments in food grains, vegetables, meals, etc. for their labour from cultivators. A village barber might receive his payment in food grains, vegetables, clothing, etc. These are to be considered while recording information against this item.

5.12.4 Item (4): gifts and loans: Questions of the following kind may be put to the informants for determination of value of gifts and loans:

5.12.4.1 Were any items of the following categories – food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear – borrowed for household consumption or received as gifts during the last 30 days? What is the estimated value of these goods at local retail prices? Note that goods obtained as gift or loan other than items of these categories are not to be considered here. For example, books or watches or cosmetics borrowed or received as gift from other households are not to be considered.

5.12.5 Item (5): free collection: Questions of the following kind may be put to the informants for determination of value of free collection:

5.12.5.1 Was any item obtained by the household through free collection during the last 30 days for its consumption? What is the estimated value of these items at local retail prices? Normally, such items could include firewood, cow dung, vegetables, honey or other forest products.

Block 13: awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP)

5.13.0 Awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP) of 4 major crops produced and reported by the household in block 5a will be recorded here.

5.13.1 **Columns (1) to (3):** Serial no. in column (1), crop code in column (2) and unit code in column (3) of block 5a will be entered here in the same order.

5.13.2 **Column (4): are you aware about MSP of this crop:** Information regarding awareness of the agricultural household of the *minimum support price (MSP)* of the crops produced is to be recorded here. The codes are '1' and '2' for 'yes' and 'no' replies, respectively. It may be noted that awareness is with respect to specific crop and not general awareness about MSP.

5.13.3 **Columns (5) to (9):** These columns will be filled when code '1' (yes) is reported in column (4).

5.13.3.1 **Column (5): do you know which agency procures this crop at MSP (code):** This question will not be put directly. For obtaining an answer to this question, the agricultural household will be asked whether he knows the agency to whom he would contact for selling this crop, if the market price falls below the Minimum Support Price. Response of the household will be recorded using the codes given below. In case of multiple responses by the household, the code appearing first in the list will be reported.

yes:

Food Corporation of India (FCI)	1	State Food Corporation	5
Jute Corporation of India (JCI)	2	State Civil Supplies	6
Cotton Corporation of India (CCI).....	3	others	7
National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)	4		
do not know	9		

5.13.3.2 **Column (6): did you sell to any of the agencies:** Questions will be put to find out if the household has sold the crop (in full or part) to any of those agencies who generally procure at MSP. It may be noted that even if the sale was not in MSP, the response will be recorded. In case of multiple sales, the agency to whom maximum part of the crop was sold will be recorded. Response of the household will be recorded using the following codes:

yes, sold to:

Food Corporation of India (FCI)	1	State Food Corporation	5
Jute Corporation of India (JCI)	2	State Civil Supplies	6
Cotton Corporation of India (CCI).....	3	others	7
National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)	4		
did not sell	9		

5.13.3.3 **Column (7): if '1' to '7' in column (6), quantity sold:** If code '1' to '7' in column (6), quantity sold in unit as in column (3) to the agency reported in column (6) will be recorded here.

5.13.3.4 **Column (8): if '1' to '7' in column (6), rate (₹ 0.00):** If code '1' to '7' in column (6), rate per unit as in column (3) received from the agency reported in column (6) will be recorded here.

5.13.3.5 **Column (9): if '9' in column (6), reason code:** Reason for not selling to any of those agencies who generally procure at MSP (i.e., code '9' in column 6) will be recorded here using the following code list. In case of multiple responses, code appearing first in the list will be recorded.

procurement agency not available	1
no local purchaser	2
poor quality of crop	3
crop already pre-pledged	4
received better price over MSP	5
others	9

Block 14: access to technical advice for any of the crops listed in Block [5a]

5.14.0 This block is designed to record information on farmers' access to modern agricultural technology. There are 9 columns in this block in which information regarding access to advice, frequency of contact of the farmer with the source of information, adoption of the recommended advice the farmer receives from different sources, the usefulness and impact of advice he receives from the sources etc. will be recorded. The information will be collected with reference to the crops reported in block [5a] during the reference period. Therefore, information recorded during visit 1 may differ with information collected in visit 2.

5.14.1 **Item (1): extension agent:** Extension agent/worker would mean an employee of the government in the Department of Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Husbandry/Forestry/Soil Conservation or Agricultural Universities or ICAR Institutes. Para-technicians/ para-veterinarians visiting from Government departments will also be classified under this category. If such an employee visits the farmer to give the information, this source would seem to have been accessed and code '1' will be recorded in column (3). Otherwise, code '2' will be reported in this column.

5.14.2 **Item (2): Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK):** These are the centres set up by the State Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research Stations, and Agricultural Research Stations of State Governments. These sometimes have Farmers' Training Centres also. The KVKs organize training, demonstration and on-farm trials on modern technological packages and on various aspects of modern agriculture. These institutions work as information-cum-service centers which make available information on new technologies in the form of booklets to the farmers. It also supplies certain inputs to the farmers which are not easily available in the market so as to make the farmer adopt the technology without any difficulty. Besides these, various agro-clinical services like soil, water, leaf and petiole analysis for effective nutrient utilization and disease and pest analysis are also provided by the KVKs.

5.14.3 **Item (3): agricultural university /college:** Agricultural Universities / colleges are mostly public institutions that are engaged in teaching, research and extension in agriculture and related disciplines. If the farmer has access to these sources, code '1' will be recorded in column (3). Otherwise code '2' will be reported.

5.14.4 **Item (4): private commercial agents:** Private commercial agents are mostly representative of private research organization, contract farming agencies, drilling contractor etc. If the farmer has access to these sources, code '1' will be recorded in column (3). Otherwise code '2' will be reported.

5.14.5 **Item (5): progressive farmers:** Progressive farmers would also include the farmers' organizations, which may be commodity-specific – whether registered or unregistered. Many associations of growers of a particular commodity, e.g., grape, mango, onion, litchi, guava, exist in various parts of the country and these often serve as important sources of information for the farmers.

5.14.6 **Item (6): radio/tv/newspaper/internet:** Sources like radio and television also supply information to the farmers regarding weather, farming practices to be followed in different seasons, methods of farming of different crops, technological developments on farming etc. through different programmes on a regular basis. In this regard, it may be mentioned that both radio and television will include private as well as government channels and no distinction will be made between the two.

5.14.6.1 Different newspapers also supply information on different aspects of farming through specific columns regularly. For the purpose of this item, newspapers will include all types of print media including pages devoted to discussion and articles on agriculture of daily newspaper, agricultural magazines, bulletins and leaflets published periodically.

5.14.6.2 Internet is a major source nowadays where information on different aspects of farming can be accessed. The growth of internet and mobile technology has reached even remote areas of the country. Accessing Internet through PCs, laptops, mobile etc., all will be considered for this item. If the farmer has access to these sources, code '1' will be recorded in column (3). Otherwise code '2' will be reported.

5.14.7 **Item (7): veterinary department:** Veterinary departments of Central and State Governments are important sources who provide important information with respect to growth and health of livestock farming. If the farmer has access to these sources, code '1' will be recorded in column (3). Otherwise code '2' will be reported.

5.14.8 **Item (8): NGO:** These will include private sources of information only. The government para-technician would be classed as 'extension agent'. Agri-clinics and Extension Centres set up by private entrepreneurs will be included in this category.

5.14.9 **Column (3): whether accessed:** If the agricultural household accessed any of the sources listed in column (2) for obtaining information on different aspects of modern agricultural technology for any of the crops listed in block [5a] during the reference period, then code '1' will

be recorded, otherwise code '2' will be reported. Columns (5) to (9) will be reported only when the household accessed such advice i.e., '1' in this column.

5.14.10 **Column (4): if '2' in col. 3, reason for not accessing (code):** Reason for not accessing during the reference period will be reported using following code list:

not aware	1
not available	2
not required	3
others	9

5.14.11 **Column (5): frequency of contact:** For the agricultural households who accessed one or more of the sources listed in column (2) for any of the crops listed in block [5a] during the reference period, frequency of contact with the source will be recorded here in terms of the codes given below:

daily.....	1
weekly.....	2
monthly.....	3
seasonally.....	4
need based.....	5
casual contact.....	6

5.14.12 **Column (6): whether recommended advice adopted:** Adoption of Recommended advice means that recommended advice has been applied by the farmer on his field on a large scale after having been convinced about the gains of technology. This might happen with or without trial. '1' (yes) will be recorded when the household adopted recommended advice for any of the crops listed in block [5a] during the reference period, otherwise '2' (no) will be recorded.

5.14.13 **Column (7): if '2' in col. 6, reasons for not adopting (code):** The reasons for not adopting the recommended advice during the reference period will be recorded here in terms of the following codes:

lack of financial resources.....	1
non-availability of input and physical resources	2
lack of technical advice for follow-up	3
difficulty in storage, processing and marketing of products.....	4
others.....	9

5.14.14 **Column (8): if '1' in col. 6, usefulness of advice (code):** Usefulness of the adopted advice for any of the crops listed in block [5a] during the reference period will be recorded here in terms of the following codes:

useful	1
not useful	2
don't know	3

5.14.15 **Column (9): how was the impact (code):** Assessment of the household about impact of adopting the advice during the reference period will be recorded here in terms of the following codes:

beneficial	1	harmful	4
moderately beneficial	2	don't know	5
no effect	3		

Block 15: particulars of other aspects of farming during July to December 2012/January to June 2013

5.15.0 All over the world agriculture is synonymous with risk and uncertainty. Crop insurance helps in stabilization of farm production and income of the farming community. It helps in optimal allocation of resources in the production process. The objectives of insurance scheme are to provide financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought, floods, Fire & Lightning, Storm, disease etc.

5.15.0.1 In this block some information regarding crop insurance, premium paid, crop damage, compensation received etc., by the household for maximum four major crops as listed in block [5a] during the reference period are to be collected and recorded.

5.15.1 **Columns (1) and (2):** Serial no. in column (1) and crop code in column (2) of block 5a will be entered here in the same order.

5.15.2 **Column (3): did you have your crop insured:** Nowadays, there are provisions like 'Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna' for insuring one's crop to get protection from natural disaster, attack by pests etc. The household gets automatically insured at the time of receiving loan. When the household did not take insurance additionally after receiving crop loan, code '1' will be recorded. If the household opted for crop insurance (irrespective of taking loan) code '2' will be recorded, otherwise code '3' will be recorded.

5.15.3 **Column (4): if '2' in column (3), total premium paid (₹):** When the household opts for additional insurance value of total premium paid will be recorded here.

5.15.4 **Column (5): if '3' in column (3), reason for not insuring (code):** When the household did not take any insurance cover during the reference period, reason for not insuring will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

not aware	01	not satisfied with terms & conditions	07
not aware about availability of facility	02	nearest bank at a long distance	08
not interested	03	complex procedures	09
no need	04	delay in claim payment	10
insurance facility not available	05	others.....	11
lack of resources for premium payment ...	06		

5.15.5 Column (6): have you experienced any crop loss: In case there was loss / damage of crop during the reference period code '1' will be recorded otherwise code '2' will be recorded here. Columns (7) to (11) will be reported only when there was some loss/damage of crops during the reference period, i.e., code '1' is reported here.

5.15.6 Column (7): if '1' in column (6), cause of crop loss (code): Cause of crop loss/damage will be recorded here in terms of the following codes:

inadequate rainfall/drought	1	other natural causes (fire, lighting, storm, cyclone, flood, earthquake etc.)	3
disease/insect/animal	2	others.....	9

5.15.7 Column (8): if '1' in column (6), total loss (₹): In case of loss/damage total value of loss as per assessment of the household will be recorded here in whole number of rupees.

5.15.8 Column (9): did you receive claim amount in time: This question will be asked to those households who insured their crop on their own (i.e., '2' in column 3) and experienced some loss/damage (i.e. '1' in column 6) during the reference period. If the household received the claimed amount in time code '1' will be recorded, received but delayed will be recorded with code '2' and '3' will be recorded if not received.

5.15.9 Column (10): claim amount received (₹): This question will be asked to those households who insured their crop on their own (i.e., '2' in column 3) and experienced some loss/damage (i.e. '1' in column 6) and received claimed amount ('1' or '2' in column 9) during the reference period. Total value of claimed amount received by the household will be recorded here in whole number of rupees.

5.15.10 Column (11): if '3' in column 9, reason for not receiving claim (code): Reason for not receiving the claimed amount will be recorded here. When the cause of loss/damage is outside the insurance coverage code '1' will be recorded, code '2' will be recorded when necessary documents are lost otherwise code '9' will be recorded.

Block 16: remarks by field investigator

5.16.0 The blank space provided in this block is meant for putting down remarks and observations of the investigator. The investigator should note down the operational problems of data collection encountered him and his observations on any special feature that he comes across while canvassing the schedule in the sample household. He should also explain the abnormal entries, if any, in the schedule. He should, moreover, record his impressions about the quality of area-figures reported by the household, especially when it is suspected to be under-quoted deliberately. All items of receipts received during the last 30 days by the members of the household other than those considered in the schedule may be reported in this block. Examples of such receipts are pension, remittances, interest and dividends, rent, etc.

Block 17: remarks by supervisory officer(s)

5.17.0 The blank space provided in this block is meant for putting down remarks of the supervisory officer(s) during various stages of supervision and scrutiny.