





Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and
Programme Implementation



75 National
Sample
Survey
Celebrating 75 years of NSS

हीरक जयंती प्रकाशन 
एन. एस. एस. के हाउसहोल्ड सर्वेक्षण
75 साल की यात्रा

DIAMOND JUBILEE PUBLICATION 
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS OF NSS
A JOURNEY OF 75 YEARS



राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह
RAO INDERJIT SINGH



राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय;
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) योजना मंत्रालय तथा
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Government of India

Message

The National Sample Survey (NSS) began its journey in the year 1950, initially covering only the rural areas of the country with the objective of collecting data for the purpose of national accounts. Later on, its scope was gradually expanded to cover almost all the important socio-economic aspects of the country, and also extending the geographical coverage to capture both rural and urban populations. Since then, the NSS has been rendering service to the nation by providing accurate, reliable and timely data to the planners and policy makers to prepare suitable policies that cater to the needs of a diverse population.

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the National Sample Survey (NSS). The theme chosen to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee celebrations “**National Sample Survey – from glorious past to a promising future for Viksit Bharat**” is perfectly in sync with the vision of the Government to make India a developed nation by 2047, the centenary year of its independence. The statistical system will be instrumental in materialising this vision. Particularly the NSS, with its country-wide presence and a citizen-centric approach, will play a major role in achieving this vision through evidence-based policy planning. I congratulate the team of MoSPI for bringing out this Diamond Jubilee publication on ‘*Household Surveys of NSS: A journey of 75 Years*’.

I am sure that the NSS will continue to be the trailblazer in the field of large-scale sample surveys, bringing the citizens to the forefront of governance.


(Inderjit Singh)

4th February 2025
New Delhi



FOREWORD

In its perpetual endeavour to capture the information on wide ranging socio-economic issues through large-scale sample surveys, the National Sample Survey (NSS) has always been the forerunner in developing appropriate scientific methodologies for the conduct of such surveys. In fact, India was the pioneering nation which deployed survey methods to collect information from a huge and diverse population for policy formulation. The data collected through these surveys covered consumption expenditure, employment, health, migration and many other socio-economic features of Indian economy.

NSS has also championed the art of adaptability by adopting new-age technology to conduct the surveys, at different points of time in the past. More recently, there has been a paradigm shift in NSS data collection approach, through introduction of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). I would like to place on record my appreciation to the team NSS for their constant efforts to redefine the survey mechanism.

With the 75 years of glorious past, the NSS continues to be a rich data resource in more frequent intervals for the policy makers and researchers. The present Diamond Jubilee publication on *Household Surveys of NSS: A journey of 75 Years* covers the terminology and concepts used in NSS household surveys. The initiative taken by the Household Survey Division (HSD), and Coordination & Quality Control Division (CQCD), NSO and the commendable job done by their team of officers in preparing this valuable publication deserves appreciation.

I am sure that this publication would be very useful to all, especially the policy makers and researchers.

New Delhi
February 04, 2025

(Dr Saurabh Garg)
Secretary, MoSPI

Preface



The National Sample Survey (NSS), since its initiation in 1950 and continuing to the present has served as a pivotal institution for the collection of data from households in India, providing extensive and reliable insights into various socio-economic aspects across the nation. The household surveys cover a wide range of subjects, including employment, income, health, education, consumption patterns, etc., thus offering a holistic view of the diverse situations of the socio-economic conditions. National Statistics Office (NSO) undertakes large-scale household surveys generally in the form of rounds of duration one year or six months. In recent years, alongside its conventional rounds, the NSO has undertaken the initiative to conduct household surveys independent of the NSS rounds framework.

This Diamond Jubilee publication on *Household Surveys of NSS: A journey of 75 Years* is intended as a reference document to elucidate the various terminologies, concepts, and methodologies employed to conduct the NSS household surveys. Such publication was last published as “*Concepts and Definitions Used in NSS*” as *Golden Jubilee Publication* of NSS in the year 2001. This publication marks the remarkable milestone of 75 years of NSS. Given the long-standing history of the NSS, spanning almost seventy-five years, this document chronicles the evolution of survey methodologies and highlights the NSS's adaptability in capturing the evolving socio-economic landscape of the nation. This publication contains the definitions and concepts adopted in the recent surveys and deviation if any from the earlier rounds.

The publication of this document would not have been achieved without the dedication and contributions of the officers of the Household Survey Division, National Statistical Office, Kolkata. I am also grateful to Shri Prabir Chaudhury, former DDG(NSO), for providing his expertise in enriching this document.

By providing a detailed account of the concepts and definitions utilized in NSS household surveys, this publication aims to enhance the overall utility of NSS data. This will serve as a valuable resource for conducting similar household surveys, by providing a comprehensive reference to the definitions and concepts outlined herein. Also, it is hoped that this publication will serve as a valuable resource for NSS data users, researchers, academicians.

New Delhi
February, 2025

(Geeta Singh Rathore)
Director General
National Sample Survey (NSS)


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INTRODUCTION

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- a. The National Sample Survey (NSS), established in the year 1950, brought about a transformative change in policy planning and governance in India. It was aimed to be a continuous chain of surveys covering almost all aspects of nation's economy. The idea was to collect data from a large number of households representing diverse socio-economic backgrounds, using appropriate sampling techniques, and arrive at the estimates for a vast population. This was a pioneering attempt to formulate citizen-centric policies based on large-scale survey data, with India leading the world.
 - b. Initially, the NSS collected data for the construction of national accounts and its area of operation was kept restricted to the rural areas of the country. It gradually expanded its geographical coverage and the scope of its enquiries to cover, by and large, all the important socio-economic aspects influencing the life of the population in urban as well as rural areas. Presently NSS operates over the entire rural and urban area of the country except for a few inaccessible and difficult pockets.
 - c. The wide variety of subjects brought under the coverage of surveys conducted over the years by the NSS can broadly be classified under four categories: (1) Household surveys on socio-economic subjects, (2) Surveys on land holding, livestock and agriculture, (3) Establishment surveys and enterprise surveys, and (4) Village surveys. The first category includes surveys on household consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment, population, birth, death, migration, fertility, family planning, morbidity, disability, agriculture and rural

labour, debt, and investment, savings, construction, capital formation, housing condition and utilization of public services in health, education and other sectors etc. In the second category are the surveys on land holding, land utilisation, livestock number, product and livestock enterprises. To the third category belong surveys on medium and small industrial establishments and own-account enterprises not covered by the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), surveys on other non-agricultural enterprises in the unorganized sector, and collection of rural retail prices from markets and shops in rural areas. It may be noted that from 2017 onwards, NSS not only conducts the field-work but also the processing and releasing of ASI results. The collection from sample villages of various types of information on the availability of infrastructure facilities in Indian villages forms the fourth category. The present document is confined to the socio-economic topics covered under the Household Surveys and excludes the terms used in enterprise surveys, price collection work and crop surveys.

- d. Besides the regular surveys, the NSS has also conducted ad hoc surveys and pilot enquires for methodological studies, such as surveys on small and medium irrigation projects, rural electrification, railway travel, pilot enquiries on employment-unemployment, construction activities, living condition of tribals, estimation of catch of fish from inland water, etc.
- e. The NSS typically follows a ten-year programme for the conduct of socio-economic surveys. According to this programme the subjects to be covered in the NSS during a decade are as follows:
 - i. employment-unemployment, and consumer expenditure

- ii. unorganised enterprises in non-agricultural sectors
- iii. disability, morbidity, maternity & child care
- iv. land holdings and livestock enterprises
- v. debt, investment and capital formation

Of the five groups of subjects cited above, (i) and (ii) used to be taken up quinquennially¹ and the remaining three groups of subjects i.e., (iii), (iv) and (v), decennially. The remaining years of the decade would be kept open to accommodate subjects of special interest to the various government Ministries/ Departments. However, since 2017-18 onwards, the employment-unemployment survey was replaced with the 'Periodic Labour Force Survey', which is conducted regularly using a rotational panel sampling design.

- f. In order to strike a balance between the urgent need for the data on a wide variety of topics and the constraints of limited resources, the NSS has from its very inception been a multi-subject integrated survey system. This is a system in which several subjects of enquiry, not necessarily closely related, are simultaneously taken up in a single survey operation to optimise the use of resources, to effect economy and operational convenience, and also to achieve better analysis of the survey results.
- g. Each survey extends over a period of a few months or a year which is termed a round. In so far as the scope, the subject coverage and the survey design are concerned, each round of survey is independent of the other rounds,

¹ However, surveys on topic under (i) were being conducted annually with a relatively small sample size compared to the quinquennial surveys and continued till the 64th round (2007-08).

the survey design being formulated on considerations of the requirement of data users and the optimum utilisation of resources. Till the 13th round (1957-58), the period of a round varied from three to nine months. Since the 14th round (1958-59), each round has generally been of one year's duration spread over the agricultural year July to June. However, there had been some deviation from this general pattern for the surveys in some of the rounds. The survey periods of the different rounds of NSS and the respective subject coverages (including enterprise surveys) are given in Annexure - I.

- h. In the case of a number of characteristics, seasonality is a factor to be reckoned with in data collection. To achieve adequate reflection of the seasonal pattern of the country's economy in the collected data, the NSS adopts the practice of subdividing the total survey period into several sub-periods, usually quarters, and allocating the survey work equally to these sub-periods. This ensures both the uniform spread of field work over the round and also proper representation of different seasons in the data collected. The survey period of one year is divided into four or six equal sub-periods called sub-rounds. Normally an equal number of sample villages and urban blocks are allotted to each sub-round in such a manner as to obtain valid estimates for each sub-round. The number of sub-rounds varies from round to round depending upon the nature of the survey conducted.
- i. In the massive multi-subject integrated national sample survey system of NSS briefly described above, a large number of technical terms have been used. The explanation of these terms, their definitions and the underlying concepts were documented and published in the January 1980 issue of *Sarvekshana* for the first time, and later released as a 'Glossary' in 1981. Another useful

publication covering the concepts and definitions up to the 55th round was released in the year 2001, to commemorate the Golden Jubilee year of the NSS. With NSS celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year, i.e. 2025, the present volume aims to additionally cover the concepts and definitions used from the 56th round up to the 79th round of NSS for the benefit of its innumerable data users.

- j. To facilitate the use of this publication, the terms listed have been suitably grouped in separate Sections. Technical terms which are used commonly in various surveys, and the terms for certain classificatory variables adopted for analysis of data, have been brought together in **Section 2**. The remaining sections, i.e. **Section 3 to Section 12**, are devoted to the technical terms used for particular subjects such as: Household Consumption Expenditure, Employment and Unemployment, Labour Force, Migration, Health, Morbidity, Disability, and Family Planning, Education Statistics, Domestic Tourism, etc.
- k. By and large, the current definition for each term together with the concept in brief has been highlighted first. This is followed by a brief description of the historical development, i.e. how the definition of a term starting from its rudimentary form which was adopted at the time of its first use in NSS underwent changes, if any, over the years before taking its current shape. The round numbers within brackets at the end of the explanation are not exhaustive but only illustrative.

SECTION 1

A Historical Overview of Selected NSS Household Surveys

Since inception, the National Statistical Survey (NSS) has been conducting nationwide household socio-economic surveys at regular intervals as part of its “rounds”, each round normally of a year’s duration. These surveys are conducted through interviews of a representative sample of households selected randomly through a scientific sampling design and cover almost the entire geographical area of the country. The Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and the Employment Unemployment Survey happen to be two important enquiries of the NSS. Besides these surveys, NSS has also conducted socio-economic surveys on subjects like Social Consumption on Health and Education, Debt & Investment, Land & Livestock Holdings, Tourism, Migration, Disability, Time Use, Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households, Slums, Drinking Water & Sanitation, etc. A brief history of some selected household surveys conducted on different subjects by NSS is as follows:

- ❖ **Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES):**
The HCES is designed to collect information on consumption and expenditure of households on goods and services. HCES provides data required to assess trends in economic well-being and to determine and update the basket of consumer goods and services and weights used for the calculation of the Consumer Price Index. Data collected in HCES is also used to measure welfare, poverty, inequality, and deprivation. It is also used for formulating and monitoring economic and social welfare policies, especially for different segments of the population. Analysis of HCES data over time informs us about how the level of living and consumption behaviour of the households change over time, and about how the levels of living vary among individuals and groups in the economy.

Food consumption data compiled from HCES are an important source of information on food security and nutrition.

Beginning from the first round (1950-51) of the NSS, data on household consumer expenditure were collected in almost every round up to NSS 28th round (1973-74). After the NSS 26th round, the Governing Council of NSSO decided that surveys on consumer expenditure and the employment-unemployment situation might be undertaken together on a large scale once in every five years. Accordingly, “quinquennial” surveys on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment were conducted starting from NSS 27th round (October 1972 - September 1973). From the 42nd round (1986-87) up to the 64th round (2007-08), the rounds not belonging to the quinquennial series also had a Consumer Expenditure (CE) enquiry with Schedule 1.0 canvassed in 4 households (2 in the first few years) in every village/block surveyed. This was called the annual series of CE surveys. Changes in the schedule mainly took place in rounds of the quinquennial series.

In the early rounds, consumption from home-produced stock was recorded in the schedule not only for food items but also for clothing and footwear. For clothing items, moreover, a “type code” indicating the material (cotton, silk, wool, etc.) was recorded up to the 50th round (1993-94). Consumption of items of clothing and footwear was for a long time accounted by the “first use” approach – that is, consumption took place when an item was first used, by the user household. From the 68th round, the “expenditure” approach is followed for these items to simplify data collection.

The 50th round was also the last round that saw (a) the practice of recording both consumption in “cash” and consumption in “cash and kind” of certain categories of items, viz., items of miscellaneous goods and services and durable goods, and (b) the recording of amount of “cash purchase” of every food and clothing item in addition to value of the item actually consumed.

A household-member-wise accounting of meals taken during the last 30 days – number of meals taken away from home and at home, with the former broken up further into free meals from different sources – was started in the 38th round (1983) and still continues. The main objective is to separate out the nutrient intake of household members from that of non-members.

Since a surveyed household reports positive consumption of a small subset of the 140-odd items in the schedule, only a few item codes were printed in the blocks in the item code column. There was a code list given below each block from which the codes and descriptions of items whose consumption was non-zero were written in the block by hand by the field investigators. To reduce errors, it was decided to have all the item codes and descriptions printed in separate rows of the blocks from the 50th round onwards.

As the focus of the CE survey planners began to shift from national accounting to welfare, poverty and inequality, it was no longer felt proper to leave out goods purchased second-hand from a household's CE. Second-hand purchases were considered eligible for inclusion in CE from the 55th round (1999-2000) in case of clothing, from the 61st round (2004-05) in case of durable goods, from the 62nd round (2005-06) in case of footwear, and from the 66th round (2009-10) in case of books and periodicals. Also, the imputed value of meals received by a household from NGOs, religious organizations, etc. were included in its CE from the 64th round (2007-08) onwards.

For a long time, measurement of a household's CE was based on a reference period of 30 days. For certain categories of infrequently purchased goods and services, data was collected in the surveys of the quinquennial series with a 365-days reference period as well, but only the "month" data were used to compute household CE till the 61st round. In the 61st round, reports were published giving two measures of CE, one of which used "year" data where it was available. In the 66th and 68th round, a new "Type 2" schedule that recorded "week" data for some (mostly food) items, "month" for some items, and "year" for the rest, was used in addition to the old ("Type 1")

schedule. The two schedule types resulted in 3 measures of a household's CE. From the 75th round (2017-18), it was decided that there should be a single schedule, of the "one item, one reference period" type, yielding a single measure of CE for a household.

In the recent past, two back-to-back surveys on household consumption expenditure have been conducted during August 2022 - July 2023 and August 2023 - July 2024, where Schedule 1.0 has been split into three parts to reduce respondent fatigue. Each sample household is visited thrice and one part is canvassed in each visit.

The reports of both the surveys conducted HCES 2022-23 (August 2022 - July 2023) and HCES 2023-24 (August 2023 - July 2024) have been published in June 2024 and January 2025 respectively.

❖ **Labour Force Survey (LFS):**

The main objective of the Labour Force Surveys conducted by NSS is to get estimates of level parameters of various labour force characteristics at the national and State/UT level. These statistical indicators on labour market are required for planning, policy and decision making at various levels, both within the government and outside. The critical issues in the context of labour force enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of the labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional - it varies with region, age, education, gender, level of living, industry and occupational category. These aspects of the labour force are being captured in detail since the survey was called employment and unemployment surveys of NSS. The indicators of the structural aspects of the workforce such as status in employment, industrial distribution and occupational distribution of the workers are also derived from these surveys.

To assess the volume and structure of employment and unemployment, NSS, starting with the 9th round (May-September 1955), conducted a number of surveys on employment and unemployment. Since NSS 27th Round, seven comprehensive

quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment situation in India have been carried out by NSS during the 32nd round (July 1977 - June 1978), 38th round (January - December 1983), 43rd round (July 1987 - June 1988), 50th round (July 1993 - June 1994), 55th round (July 1999 - June 2000), 61st round (July 2004 - June 2005) and 66th round (July 2009 - June 2010) of NSS, at roughly 5-year intervals. The last such quinquennial survey was conducted in NSS 68th round (July 2011 - June 2012).

NSS had first conducted the survey on employment with a view to assess the volume and structure of employment (unemployment) in its 9th round, but the first quinquennial survey done during September 1972-October 1973 corresponding to the 27th round of NSS made a marked departure from the previous employment surveys in procedure and content. The employment unemployment surveys previous to the quinquennial rounds had tried out a very useful set of concepts on employment in view of the absence of an accepted and suitable methodology for the conduct of employment - (unemployment) surveys. The concepts and procedure followed in the first quinquennial survey were primarily based on the recommendations of the 'Expert Committee on Unemployment Estimates' popularly known as the Dantwala Committee appointed by the Planning Commission and whose recommendations were available before the first quinquennial round. Since then, all the quinquennial round employment unemployment surveys as well as the Periodic Labour Force Survey in place today have more or less followed an identical approach in the measurement of employment and unemployment. Though the basic approach in all these surveys have been the collection of data to generate the estimates of employment and unemployment according to the 'usual status' based on a reference period of one year (365 days), the 'current weekly status (CWS)' based on a reference period of one week, and the 'current daily status(CDS)' based on each day of the previous week, the widely celebrated Schedule of enquiry of NSS employment unemployment survey i.e. Schedule 10 have undergone significant progression through its journey over time.

In the fifth quinquennial employment unemployment survey held during the period July 1993 to June 1994 in NSS 50th round, Schedule 10 had provision to collect data on activity profiles of children to make available useful information relating to child labour and its causes. Probing questions to the unemployed regarding their educational background, past employment, nature of efforts made and sectors in which employment is sought were introduced for the first time in this round. Focused questions on the employed to understand the extent of underutilisation of labour time as well as questions on the qualitative aspects of employment like occupational changes, availability of trade unions, nature of employer etc. also found space in the NSS 50th round Employment Unemployment Schedule.

In the next quinquennial survey of NSS 55th round conducted during the period July 1999 – June 2000 provision was made to record details of two subsidiary economic activities in Schedule 10 in departure from the past practice of recording details for only one subsidiary usual economic activity of all the members of the surveyed household. For the first time questions to identify the size of employment in the non-agricultural unincorporated enterprises and some other characteristics of those enterprises were included in the employment unemployment schedule of this round. Moreover, some questions on migration particulars also found place in the NSS 55th round employment unemployment schedule.

The NSS 66th round (undertaken during the period July 2009 - June 2010) employment unemployment schedule incorporated questions on 'Home based workers'. Being the first quinquennial survey on employment unemployment held subsequent to the enactment of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, the Schedule 10 of NSS 66th round appropriately incorporated provision for assimilation of data on some salient aspects relating to MGNREGA. Questions aimed at collecting information on *participation in specified activities* by the household members who are classified as engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal activity status was also incorporated in this round in a more or less similar fashion to questions that had been placed in the NSS

employment unemployment schedule of 32nd round (July 1977 – June 1978).

The major features of data collected in employment unemployment survey of NSS 66th round were retained in the repeat employment unemployment survey of NSS 68th round (July 2011 - June 2012). Apart from the quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment, NSS has also collected information on certain key items on employment and unemployment, as a part of annual series, from a smaller sample of households in each round since its 45th round (July 1989 - June 1990) through the schedule (Sch.1.0) on Household Consumer Expenditure. This procedure of collecting data on employment and unemployment in the annual rounds of NSS continued till NSS 59th round (January-December 2003). In the 60th round (January-June 2004), a separate schedule on employment and unemployment was canvassed for the first time in a round of the annual series and particulars of employment and unemployment were recorded in the same manner as in the quinquennial rounds. A separate schedule on employment and unemployment, similar to the one canvassed in the 60th round, was also canvassed in the 62nd round (July 2005 - June 2006) and 64th round (July 2007- June 2008) of NSS.

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals (say, for every quarter), the NSS launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017 as a successor of the quinquennial employment and unemployment surveys. The objective of PLFS was primarily twofold, namely, (i) to provide estimates of key employment unemployment indicators quarterly for urban areas using the weekly reference period and (ii) to present data on some aspects of employment and unemployment covering both rural and urban areas.

In the rotational panel sampling scheme followed in PLFS since its inception in 2017 to 2024, each selected household in urban areas was visited four times – in the beginning with schedule 10.4 (first visit) and thrice periodically later with schedule 10.4 (revisit).

In PLFS, for the persons engaged in economic activity on the days of the reference week, hours worked are recorded and current weekly activity status for those engaged in economic activity is determined on the basis of time disposition in each day of the reference week recorded in terms of hours worked which was a departure from the practice of deriving current weekly status through determining the intensities followed in the last quinquennial rounds. Besides, information on total hours actually worked considering all the work performed during the day is also collected. Provision to collect data on hours available for additional work, earnings from the regular salaried/wage employment for the preceding calendar month, gross earnings from the self-employment activity during the last 30 days and daily wage earnings in respect of casual labour on different days of the reference week was incorporated in the PLFS Schedule.

Since its inception in 2017, the Schedule of enquiry of Periodic labour Force Survey (PLFS) i.e. Schedule 10.4 (First Visit & Revisit) has also undergone moderate transformations. In the annual round of PLFS conducted during July 2020 – June 2021, a set of five questions was introduced to collect information on usual monthly consumer expenditure of the surveyed household in the household block of Schedule 10.4 replacing the single-shot question employed for capturing the same information followed in the first three annual rounds of PLFS spanning the period July 2017 – June 2020. In the same annual round certain follow-up questions on duration of engagement in economic activity, job search and reason for non-engagement in economic activity were introduced in PLFS. Attempts to collect data on some aspects of migration and movement of temporary visitors were also made in PLFS conducted during July 2020 – June 2021. In the following annual round of PLFS conducted during July 2021 – June 2022 some questions on ‘Home based workers’ were included which was discontinued in the following year.

PLFS has been providing quarterly estimates of the labour force indicators for the urban areas through the Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS. Till date twenty-four quarterly bulletins of PLFS starting from October-December 2018 to July-September 2024 have been released.

Besides the estimates given in the Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS, detailed estimates of various labour market indicators in cross classification, such as age, gender and education, covering both rural and urban areas are available annually from the Annual Reports of PLFS. Seven annual reports of PLFS spanning the survey period July 2017 - June 2018 to July 2023 - June 2024 have been published till date.

❖ **Survey on Health:**

The health survey aims to generate basic quantitative information on the health sector. It provides the information relevant to the determination of the prevalence rate of morbidity among various age-sex groups in different regions of the country. The NSS 17th round (1960-61) had a pilot study on morbidity. Data on ailments was collected with a 30-day reference period. Symptoms, date of onset and recovery, number of days of indisposition, nature of ailment as diagnosed or perceived, attendance type, number of medical consultations and expenditure on treatment broken up into medicine cost, consultation charges, etc. were recorded. No list of ailments was, however, prescribed to classify the ailments. For a list of 12 kinds of impairment (disabilities), whether any household member had the impairment and whether it was congenital was also recorded.

A full-scale survey on morbidity was conducted in the NSS 28th Round. Since then, morbidity became a part of the decennial surveys. The NSS 28th round (1973-74) had a schedule that included particulars of disability and morbidity. 16 types of disabilities were listed, and cause and age at onset were recorded for each reported case. Ailments were classified into 18 chronic and 16 temporary ailment types. Data on temporary ailments, collected for a 2-week period, included age at onset, attendance type, and days of indisposition, but not expenditure on consultation or treatment.

The NSS 35th round (1980-81) and the NSS 42nd round (1986-97) had a schedule on utilisation of medical services. Data were collected on cases of hospitalisation during a 365-day reference period and other ailments suffered during a 30-day reference period. Among the

particulars recorded were source of treatment – e.g. hospital/PHC/dispensary/govt. doctor/private doctor – system of medicine, particulars of investigations, and expenditure incurred (without break-up). Particulars of untreated ailments, including reason for no treatment, were also recorded. Nature of ailment was classified into about 50 types.

The NSS 52nd (1995-96) and NSS 60th round (2004) surveys on health care covered, apart from details of ailments and medical treatment as before, particulars of pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers, immunisation of children under 5 and chronic ailments of persons aged 60 or more. Ailments not requiring hospitalisation were covered only if suffered any time during the last 15 days. Break-up of expenses on such ailments into cost of medicines, diagnostic tests, surgery, etc. was recorded. For both hospitalisation cases and treatment of other ailments, a break-up of finance required by source (including current income, past savings, sale of assets, borrowings) was recorded.

The NSS 71st (2014) and NSS 75th round (2017-18) surveys had a more detailed break-up of nature of ailment with about 60 ailment codes. Some of these were allowed to be assigned only if a medical practitioner's diagnosis was available. The broad structure of the schedule remained similar.

Amount of hospitalisation expenditure reimbursed by employer or health insurance was recorded from the NSS 52nd round onwards. Information on whether treatment received was of the AYUSH type and expenditure on AYUSH treatment began to be recorded from the NSS 71st round. A full-fledged separate survey on AYUSH was conducted for the first time in NSS 79th Round.

❖ **Other Selected Household Surveys:**

- The Education survey covers both qualitative and quantitative aspects related to educational attainment of the household members and educational services used by them. The NSS conducted first all-India survey on social consumption in 35th

round covering educational service also. The two latest rounds on the subject Social Consumption, where education was covered were NSS 71st round during January to June 2014 and NSS 75th round during July 2017 to June 2018.

- The NSS has conducted All-India Survey on Debt and Investment, periodically, since its 26th round from July 1971 to September 1972. The survey generates basic information on assets, liabilities and capital expenditure in the household sector of the economy. Last All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), the eighth in the AIDIS series, was carried out in NSS 77th round during January to December, 2019.
- An integrated survey on Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households, was conducted in the rural areas of the country in NSS 77th round during January to December 2019 with an objective of generating information on ownership and operational holdings of rural households, including their ownership of livestock and various estimates related to the situation of agricultural households. Prior to this round, Land and Livestock Holdings Survey (LHS) and Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households used to be separate decennial surveys. The first survey on land holdings was taken up in NSS 8th round during July 1954 to April 1955. Land and Livestock Holding survey was conducted in 37th (January – December 1982), 48th (January – December 1992), 59th (January – December 2003) and 70th Rounds (January – December 2013) while, SAS was conducted in 59th (January – December 2003) and 70th (January – December 2013) Rounds.
- Domestic Tourism Survey was conducted in NSS 65th round during July 2008 to June 2009 and NSS 72nd round during July 2014 to June 2015 to collect detailed information on tourism expenditure along with some information on household characteristics, visitor characteristics and trip characteristics

relating to domestic overnight trips and same day trips.

- The Disability survey was first conducted in 15th round during July 1959 to June 1960. In many rounds the survey was attempted and the last survey was conducted in NSS 76th Round during July to December 2018. The objective of the survey is to collect information on disability such as incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, etc.
- Time Use Survey (TUS) was first conducted during January to December 2019 outside the umbrella of rounds to measure participation of persons in paid and unpaid activities.



SECTION 2

GENERAL AND SAMPLING DESIGN

2.1 RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

The rural and urban areas of the country are taken as adopted in the latest Population Census for which the required information is available with NSS. The lists of Census villages as published by the Census constitute the rural areas, and the lists of cities, towns, cantonments, non-municipal urban areas and notified areas constitute the urban areas. Villages which were notified as statutory towns since the 2011 Census were also incorporated in the urban list. Both the rural and urban lists are updated from time to time.

2.1.1 URBAN AREA

The urban area of the country was defined in 2011 Census as follows:

- a. all places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment and places notified as statutory towns
- b. all other places which satisfied the following criteria:
 - A minimum population of 5,000
 - At least 75 percent of the working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations
 - A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

However, there are urban areas which do not possess all the above characteristics uniformly. Certain areas were treated as urban on the basis of their possessing distinct urban characteristics, overall importance and contribution to the urban economy of the region.

2.1.2 RURAL AREA

The rural sector covers areas other than the urban areas. The rural areas are composed of whole villages as well as part villages. A village includes all its hamlets. When part of a revenue hamlet is



treated as urban area, the rural part of the revenue hamlet is termed as part village. Some rural areas may be urbanised and some urban areas may be declared as rural during inter-census periods. If any sample village is found to have been urbanised after the latest census, it is first investigated whether the urban frame (as prepared in the latest Urban Frame Survey of NSS) of the town with which the village has been merged includes that village or not. If the town frame contains that village, then no rural survey is conducted in that village. Otherwise, the village is surveyed in the usual manner although it has become an urban area; because, if the village is not surveyed, it will be left out from both rural and urban areas. However, in case a town or part of a town is found to have been converted into a rural area, then too it is surveyed and considered as an urban area since the rural frame does not contain any part of that town. Such cases, however, are extremely rare.

2.1.3 REVENUE VILLAGE AND CENSUS VILLAGE

The system of revenue villages is a very old one having its origin in administration of land revenue. These villages are well-demarcated identifiable area units with maps available for most of them. A revenue village map shows the demarcation of all revenue plots (parcels of land) in the village, with the help of which these plots can be identified in the field. The revenue frame, though suitable for conducting crop surveys, is not quite suitable for socio-economic surveys since it does not give any auxiliary information excepting village area. However, when the Census village boundaries are not clearly identifiable, the corresponding revenue village is taken up for survey.

Census villages and corresponding revenue villages are identical in most cases. However, they differ in a few cases and sometimes it is difficult to identify the Census village boundaries. In one situation, a Census village contains two or more revenue villages, wholly or partly. Then this group of revenue villages is taken up for survey in place of the original Census village. In another situation, a Census village is contained within a bigger revenue village, which contains

other Census villages also. In that case the whole revenue village is taken up for survey. Necessary adjustments for this switchover to revenue village are made at the tabulation stage. This practice of surveying revenue villages has been dispensed with from the 50th round of NSS.

Currently, there are 43092 uninhabited villages and 5,94,844 habited villages in the rural frame of NSS.

2.1.4 URBAN FRAME SURVEY (UFS) AND UFS BLOCKS

Census blocks are artificially formed and it becomes increasingly difficult to identify Census blocks with the passage of time. In many cases they are not well-demarcated compact areas. By and large, the Census blocks were line blocks identified by street and house numbers, or names of owners or residents of the buildings within the boundaries. These boundary marks get lost with any change in house number, or change of owner, or residents. Also land vacant at the time of population Census was usually not covered by any Census block. The possibility of habitation in such land in the inter-censal period made Census blocks unsuitable as sampling frame for the purpose of NSS. Hence a special Urban Frame Survey (UFS) was conducted by NSS during 1959-60 and UFS blocks were formed as areal units having well-identifiable permanent boundaries.

Each city or town was first divided into a number of Investigator Units. An investigator unit is a geographically compact and distinct areal unit with a population of about 20,000. Each investigator unit was further divided into about 25 to 30 blocks, termed as UFS blocks, each containing about 600 to 800 population, or 120 to 160 households. Maps showing the location of the blocks with details for their clear identification were prepared for each Investigator Unit. These maps were called Investigator Unit Maps. Also, a schedule, called Investigator Unit Schedule, was prepared for each Investigator Unit giving descriptions of boundaries of each block, along with its approximate population, type of habitation, etc.

Since the 16th round, these UFS blocks began to be used as sampling units for the first stage of sampling in NSS surveys, supplemented by Census blocks in areas where UFS was yet to be conducted. Due to rapid changes in the composition of urban areas, new constructions, etc., it was felt necessary to update the UFS frame from time to time. A scheme was commenced in 1972 to revise the entire UFS frame once in every five years in a phased manner. The entire urban population is currently covered by UFS. (Principles of formation of UFS blocks were followed in the formation of Census blocks during 1971 population Census.) The lists of latest UFS blocks are now being considered as the sampling frame for all cities and towns.

As per latest practice, a UFS block comprises 120-150 households with an area of approximately 1 sq. km. The boundaries of a UFS block have been merged with municipal boundaries for convenience. The UFS is currently conducted using the Bhuvan portal abolishing the pen and paper practice of yesteryears. At present, there are approximately 8007 towns and around 7.5 lakh UFS blocks in the NSS urban frame. Currently, UFS 2022-27 phase is under way. So, in the current UFS frame, information for most of the towns is based on UFS 2022-27. For those towns where the UFS 2022-27 survey is yet to be conducted, UFS 2017-22 or earlier phase data is used instead.

2.2.1 1ST & 2ND STAGES OF SAMPLING: UP TO & INCLUDING THE 75TH ROUND (2017-18)

In both household and enterprise surveys of NSS, there are two main stages of sampling. In the first stage, geographical clusters of households covering the entire rural or urban area of a State/UT are sampled randomly to provide the first stage sample. In most States, Census villages are the rural household-clusters, while the urban household-clusters are UFS (Urban Frame Survey) blocks. So the first stage sample is a set of villages or a set of urban blocks. In the final stage of sampling, households or enterprises in the clusters selected in the first stage are randomly sampled. The households selected for survey from all the selected clusters, put together, constitute the final

sample of households or enterprises for a State or UT. Estimates are almost always generated separately for the rural part of a State/UT and the urban part, though some surveys provided combined (rural+urban) estimates as well.

2.2.2 FIRST STAGE UNIT (FSU): UP TO & INCLUDING THE 75TH ROUND (2017-18)

These are the sampling units in the first stage of sampling. Up to the 75th round inclusive, these were CENSUS VILLAGES for sampling in rural areas (Panchayat wards in Kerala) and UFS BLOCKS for sampling in urban areas. Sample sizes (number of FSUs) in different NSS rounds for the Central Sample are given in Annexure-III.

2.2.3 STRATUM AND SUB-STRATUM

Stratified sampling is the practice of grouping the sampling units in the population into groups called strata and drawing the sample separately for each group or stratum. This allows a sample of predetermined size to be allocated to each different group or stratum. At each stage of sampling, there is a choice to be made of the strata to be formed, if any, and the sample size to be allocated to each stratum.

In NSS, the term stratum appearing in the schedule and other documents refers, unless otherwise stated, to the first stage strata, that is, the strata formed by grouping first stage units. Some stratification is also invariably done in drawing the second-stage sample of households or enterprises from each selected first stage unit. The standard NSS abbreviation for second-stage stratum is SSS.

To ensure representation of every district of a State/UT in the sample, selection of sample villages and urban blocks in a State/UT has for a long time been done separately for the different districts. From the 61st round onwards, the villages of a district are being grouped into (population) size classes and the sample villages (sample SUB-UNITS from the 76th round onwards) drawn separately from each size class. In NSS terminology, the districts are the 'strata' and the size classes of village within each district the 'sub-strata'. A broadly

similar procedure is followed in most NSS rounds nowadays for selection of urban blocks. (In standard sampling terminology, the size classes would themselves be called 'strata' as they are the groups of sampling units from which the sample units are drawn.)

The sub-strata are of great importance as they are the lowest-level domains for which design-based (as opposed to model-based) estimates can be provided. Stratum-level and State-level estimates of population aggregates are derived from sub-stratum-level estimates by addition. Reliability considerations continue to prevent NSS estimates for district and lower levels (that is, below-State/UT-level estimates) from being published.

2.2.4 HAMLET-GROUP AND SUB-BLOCK

Up to and including the 75th round (2017-18), the first stage sampling units were villages and urban blocks. If a selected village was found at the time of survey to have a population 1200 or more, the following procedure was adopted to keep workload manageable. A rough map of the selected village was drawn and divided by the field official into a number of roughly equal parts with not more than 600 population each. The largest part was called 'hamlet-group 1'. From the remaining parts, 1 part was randomly selected and called 'hamlet-group 2'. Instead of the whole village, only the households of hamlet-groups 1 and 2 were listed for ultimate selection of households. (In some rounds, selection of the two hamlet-groups to be considered for ultimate-stage sampling was done with SRSWOR instead of the largest being purposively selected.)

Large UFS blocks with more than 1200 population were likewise divided into 'sub-blocks' and listing was done in only 2 of these. Similar procedures were followed in enterprise surveys in villages/UFS blocks where the number of non-agricultural enterprises, or the total population, was large.

2.2.5 SUB-UNIT

From the 76th round (2018) onwards, first stage sample selection is being done in the following way.

RURAL:

For $k=1, 2, \dots$, villages with projected population in the survey year $\geq 1200(k-1)$ and $< 1200k$ ($k=1,2,\dots$) are deemed to consist of k parts called 'sub-units'. That is, villages of size 1 to 1200 are deemed to consist of 1 sub-unit, those of size 1201 to 2400 to consist of 2 sub-units, and so on. The frame for 1st stage sample selection consists of the population of all sub-units defined as above. (Thus, if 3 villages have population such that they are deemed to consist of 5, 1 and 2 sub-units respectively, then the 3 villages together contribute 8 sampling units, called sub-units, to the sampling frame while under the traditional system of whole villages forming the 1st stage sampling frame, they would have contributed 3 sampling units.) *In other words, the first stage sampling units are the sub-units.*

Note that the sub-units that make up a village are not actually identified when the first stage sampling frame is prepared and used for sub-unit selection; they are only deemed to exist. The concept of sub-unit makes it possible to construct a sampling frame where the sampling units are much more equal-sized than the Census villages are. This enables greater efficiency of estimation of parameters without resorting to PPS (unequal-probability) sampling.

The total sample size (1st stage) is understood as the number of sub-units to be selected. After stratification of the 1st stage frame of sub-units, the sample of sub-units allocated to a stratum is selected from the stratum with SRSWOR. If a selected sub-unit is a complete village, a field official is sent to list its households completely for the purpose of ultimate stage sampling.

If a selected sub-unit (SU) belongs to a village which is deemed to consist of $D \geq 2$ sub-units, the sub-unit to be surveyed is demarcated and identified as follows. The number of the sub-unit (between 1 and D) to be surveyed is recorded in the sample list. The field official sent to the village draws a rough map of the village, dividing it into D parts with roughly equal population. The D parts are numbered in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner of the village.

The sub-unit that bears the number selected for survey (available in the sample list, that is, list of selected sub-units) is identified. Listing of households is done for this sub-unit only. This list forms the frame for selection of households from that sub-unit.

URBAN:

Sub-units are defined in a similar way in urban sampling. UFS blocks with number of *households* $\geq 250(k-1)$ and $< 250k$ ($k=1,2, \dots$) are deemed to consist of k parts called 'sub-units'. The frame for 1st stage sample selection consists of the population of all sub-units defined as above.

The procedure of selection and survey of sub-units is similar to that for the rural sample. After stratification of the frame of sub-units, the sample of sub-units allocated to a stratum is selected from the stratum with SRSWOR. If a selected sub-unit (SU) is a complete UFS block, a field official is sent to list its households completely for the purpose of ultimate stage sampling. If a selected sub-unit belongs to a UFS block which is deemed to consist of $D \geq 2$ sub-units, the sub-unit to be surveyed is demarcated and identified as follows. The number of the sub-unit (between 1 and D) to be surveyed is recorded in the sample list. The field official sent to the UFS block draws a rough map of the UFS block, dividing it into D parts with roughly equal population. The D parts are numbered in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner of the UFS block. The sub-unit that bears the number selected for survey (available in the sample list, that is, list of selected sub-units) is identified. Listing of households is done for this sub-unit only. This list forms the frame for selection of households from that sub-unit.

2.2.6 FIRST STAGE SAMPLING AND FIRST STAGE UNIT (FSU): FROM THE 76TH ROUND (2018) ONWARDS

See SUB-UNIT.

2.3.1 ROUND

A round is a survey programme – usually with surveys on 2, 3 or 4 subjects – carried out in a period which is usually 6 months or 1 year, with a common sample of first-stage units.

2.3.2 SUB-ROUND

The work programme of a one-year ROUND is usually divided into four parts called sub-rounds, carried out in the four quarters of the year. Thus, the first sub-round of a July-to-June survey period is completed in July-September and the fourth in April-June. The sample of FSUs is allocated equally among the 4 sub-rounds. An FSU has to be surveyed in the sub-round to which it is allotted. Six-month rounds are usually split into 2 sub-rounds, each carried out during a quarter.

2.3.3 FRAME POPULATION (FOR A VILLAGE)

In NSS, sampling of villages with probability proportional to village size was in force for several decades. The size measure used for selection of villages was usually the Census population. The term ‘frame population’ used in NSS schedules refers to the population used for selection of villages, as distinct from ‘approximate present population’, that is, as observed at the time of survey. In the first few rounds, the area of the village was taken as the size as population value was not available for most of the villages.

2.3.4 NSS REGION

Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS. No region was formed during the first three rounds. From the 4th to the 10th and from the 13th to the 15th rounds of NSS, 52 natural divisions of 1951 population census which were groups of districts having similar geographical features and population densities were treated as regions. In some rounds, subject-oriented regions were also formed. During the 11th and 12th rounds 39 regions were formed for the Agricultural Labour Enquiry (ALE) by combining 75 ALE zones formed by the Labour Bureau for conducting the first ALE in 1950-51. During the 16th and 17th rounds

48 regions were formed for the survey on land holdings in consultation with the Central Ministry of Food & Agriculture and the State Statistical Bureaus. Later, it was felt desirable to have a fixed set of regions so that region-wise data might be used for construction of time series for comparison over time. In 1965, 64 regions were formed in consultation with different Central Ministries, Planning Commission, Registrar General and State Statistical Bureaus, by grouping contiguous districts having similar geographical features, rural population densities and crop-pattern. Generally, the regions were not found cutting across district's boundaries in any state except Gujarat. These regions were in use up to the 31st round. This set of regions was revised during 1977 and total number of regions were increased to 73 in consideration of the changed conditions. This revised set of regions was in use during the 32nd and 35th rounds. The total number of regions went up to 77 during 36th to 43rd rounds after the State/ Union Territories of Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep were covered in NSS 36th round. From NSS 44th round, the total number of regions became 78 after Goa was declared a separate state. In the 63rd Round of NSS, 10 more NSS regions were added in 9 states. One NSS region each was added in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and 2 NSS regions were added in the state of Chhattisgarh. In 78th Round, as Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu administratively merged into one UT, hence one NSS region was reduced and at present there are 87 NSS regions.

2.3.4.1 STATE-REGION

Regions are assigned 3-digit codes termed State-Region code where the first two digits indicate State/UT and the third indicates region number within a State/UT. The composition of NSS regions used for selection of samples in latest surveys and their codes are shown in the **Annexure-II**.

2.3.5 CENTRAL AND STATE SAMPLES

In any State/UT, the sample of first-stage units surveyed by NSS field staff is called the Central sample while the sample surveyed by State Government staff forms the State sample. NSS reports published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are based on the Central sample only.

2.3.6 SECTOR

In NSS terminology, the rural and urban parts of the country or of any State/UT are called the rural and urban sectors of the country or State/UT.

2.3.7 SUB-SAMPLE

An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent samples, called sub-samples. Each sub-sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.

Such ‘interpenetrating’ sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. At present this sampling technique is used only in Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS).

2.3.8 CASUALTY

When a selected unit cannot be surveyed due to one reason or another, it is termed a casualty. For example, it may not be possible to survey a sample village because (i) it cannot be located in the field due to wrong identification particulars in the frame (ii) it is situated in an inaccessible or unsafe area like dense forest, snowbound area, etc. Similarly, a sample household may be a casualty because it is away from home for several days, or it is unwilling to furnish information.

2.3.9 SUBSTITUTION

Whenever a sample village or block or household or enterprise becomes a casualty, attempt is generally made to select and survey a substitute in place of the original FSU/household/enterprise. Care is taken to make the substitute similar to the original sample. Casualty results in decrease of sample size and substitution aims to correct this negative effect to some extent.

2.3.10 ZERO CASE

This term is used for a sample village or block which makes a zero contribution to the survey characteristics. Examples of zero cases are: whole villages/blocks comprising barracks of military and para-military forces, villages of rural areas declared urban and forming part of UFS frame used for selection of sample blocks, villages/blocks wholly sub-merged under water in a dam, or villages/blocks with the whole population evicted because of acquisition of land to construct a new factory or other project work with no chance of habitation in future. As against this, uninhabited villages/blocks include cases where the entire population of the village/block has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamities but there is a chance of habitation in future. Uninhabited villages/blocks and zero cases are treated as surveyed and valid sample units and not substituted.

2.3.11 LISTING SCHEDULE

The listing schedule is canvassed for making a complete list of all the ultimate stage sampling units (households, enterprises etc.) situated in a sample village/urban block or selected hamlet-group/sub-block. This list is used as the sampling frame for the selection of sample USUs for survey. Identification particulars of each USU are recorded in the schedule. Also, some auxiliary information related to the subjects of enquiry are collected in the listing schedule for each USU. These items of information are used to arrange or stratify the USUs to increase the efficiency of selection of USUs. Selection of USUs is also done in the listing schedule. Thus, the listing schedule provides the sampling frame for the selection of USUs and the working sheet

for sampling the USUs. The listing schedule also provides space for drawing of a rough map with the help of which large villages/blocks are divided into hamlet-groups/sub-blocks, and then for selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks for survey. In addition, some broad information relating to the subjects of enquiry for the sample village/block (especially village) as a whole is sometimes collected in the listing schedule. The listing schedule is usually somewhat different for rural and urban sectors.

2.4.1 HOUSE

Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

2.4.2 HOUSEHOLD

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests. The temporary stay-aways are those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months during the survey period. Similarly, the temporary visitors to the household are expected to stay in the households for less than 6 months during the survey period. Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following guidelines are provided.

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they are together treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.

(ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. A person whose place of residence is

different from the place of boarding is treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) is considered a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the family.

(iv) A person who sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family is treated as a member of the household to which the other family members belong and not as a single-member household.

(v) A member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) who stays elsewhere (say, in a hostel) for studies or any other purpose will not be considered a member of his/ her parent's household. Hostel inmates will be listed as single-member household if the hostel is part of the FSU being listed.

Up to the 8th round, the point of common messing for a minimum period was taken as the main criterion to decide the composition of a household. Only those persons who took principal meals with a household for at least 16 days out of the period of 30 days preceding the date of listing were considered members of the household. The condition of minimum stay in order to be eligible for being considered a member of the household was given up from the 9th round onwards.

2.4.3 POPULATION COVERAGE OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

- a. Floating population, i.e., persons without normal residence, are not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc., more or less regularly in the same place are included.
- b. Foreign nationals are not listed; nor are domestic servants of foreign nationals, if they belong to the foreign nationals' households by definition. In some cases, however, the foreign

nationals might have become Indian citizens for all practical purposes; then they are covered by the survey.

- c. Barracks of military and para-military forces (like police, BSF, etc.) are not covered. However, civilian populations living in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are covered. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are not covered at present by NSS.

2.4.4 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The number of members of a household is its size.

2.4.5 HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The person in formal charge of the management of the household is the head of the household. He or she is not necessarily be the principal earning member of the household, but the customary head of the household decided on the basis of tradition. Thus, in a household having an aged member and an adult son with the latter actually managing the house, the aged member, even if he does nothing, might still be deemed to be the formal head. However, it should be left to the members of a household to decide whom they consider to be the head of the household.

2.4.6 HOUSEHOLD'S USUAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

The Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (HCES) of NSS uses a very detailed list of items of consumption (goods and services consumed) to obtain the HCE of each surveyed household. Other household surveys of NSS (e.g. education, health, employment surveys) also require to measure the standard of living of the surveyed households in order to cross-tabulate the estimates relating to the main subject of enquiry by standard of living. But these surveys can afford to devote very little time to the collection of data that will enable the computation of the monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) of the sample household, which is considered the best indicator of a household's living standard. So, a short-cut method is usually devised in these surveys to get information on the

bulk of a household's consumer expenditure. Though the measure thus derived falls short of the MPCE that a detailed schedule would be able to obtain, it allows a ranking of households by standard of living and therefore enables tabulation of the key estimates of the survey by FRACTILE CLASSES of the standard-of-living measure.

The standard-of-living measure is generally given the name Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, or UMPCE, and is obtained by recording

- A. usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services excluding items of clothing and footwear.
(excludes unusual expenditures such as expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization, specific durables, etc.)
- B. imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock.
- C. imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc.
- D. expenditure on purchase of items of clothing, bedding and footwear during last 365 days.
- E. expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days

UMPCE is derived as $A + B + C + (D+E)/12$

Note:

1. List of NSS household schedules canvassed in different rounds is given in Annexure-IV.
2. The outline of round-wise sampling design (55th round onwards) is given at Annexure-V.

SECTION 3

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

3.1.1 CONSUMPTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

This term refers to goods and services used (without further transformation in production) by households, NPISHs² or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs and wants or the collective needs of members of the community.

3.1.2 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE) during a specified period, called the reference period, may be defined as the total of the following:

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

² Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

It is important to note that household consumption expenditure excludes the following expenditures made by households: (a) expenditure on productive enterprises of households, including all farm expenditure (b) purchase of land and buildings (c) purchase of financial assets (d) loan repayments including 'EMI' payments for purchase of consumer durables (e) insurance premium payments, donations, payment of fines, gambling expenses, and direct taxes.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66]

3.1.3 MEASUREMENT OF A HOUSEHOLD'S CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

This involves summing up the consumption expenditures actually incurred by a household during a specified period on different goods and services, irrespective of when these are used and whether they are used by the household's own members. The exception is items of food and fuel, where the values of items actually used up by the household during the period are summed up. To this sum is added the value of goods and services received by the household members as payment in kind or collected by the members for free from forests, etc.

Prior to the 68th round of NSS, the value of an item of clothing, bedding and footwear was included in a household's consumption expenditure during a period if and only if the item was brought into first use by the household during the period.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38]

3.2.1 SECOND-HAND PURCHASES

NSS surveys, and in particular the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (HCES), were originally intended to fill gaps in National Accounts. Accordingly, second-hand purchases were not included in a household's consumption expenditure since they are not part of final consumption expenditure.

But from the 1970s onwards, the emphasis of the HCES began to shift more and more from aggregates and averages of consumption to

welfare and poverty. Attention came to be focused on the distribution of purchasing power and living standards over the population. And so second-hand purchases of durable goods, on which data had begun to be collected in the quinquennial consumer expenditure surveys but not included in tabulation, were finally included in household consumption expenditure starting with the 61st round. Second-hand purchases of clothing were included from the 55th round, second-hand footwear from the 62nd round, and second-hand books and periodicals from the 66th round onwards.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 64, 63, 62, 61, 55, 50]

3.2.2 HIRE PURCHASE AND LOAN-FINANCED PURCHASE

If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire purchase. In case of hire purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the REFERENCE PERIOD is regarded as the expenditure incurred.

It is important to note that loan-financed purchase is not hire purchase. Thus, in case of purchase (e.g. of a car) fully financed by a loan from some person or enterprise other than the seller, where full payment is made to the *seller*, the entire sale value of the commodity (the principal borrowed to make the payment to the seller) is considered to be the expenditure incurred by the household and takes place even *before* the durable comes into the buyer's possession. The repayment of the loan to the financier in instalments (usually EMIs), which may go on for several months or years, is not relevant in recording consumer expenditure of the household in any period.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 64]

3.2.3 VALUE OF CONSUMPTION

For items of food and fuel, this term is not synonymous with expenditure incurred by the household on the item, and the following rules of valuation are specified. Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex farm or ex-factory rate. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, and goods received in exchange of goods

and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.3 ACCOUNTING OF FOODS

The consumer expenditure schedules used in NSS for data collection, for three or four decades, listed over a hundred items of food consumed by Indian households. Mostly, these were foods available in the market that households could consume either in the same form as purchased or after cooking. Foods that households cook using foods listed in the schedule as ingredients are accounted against the ingredients. This enables a respondent to report the rice consumption of his/her household as the amount of rice used up by the household during the reference period, irrespective of the form in which it was consumed, such as cooked rice, *idlis* or *dosas*. But a rice product purchased and consumed, such as *idlis* bought from a restaurant, is accounted in the food group 'processed food' and not against 'rice' or 'rice products'. This accounting procedure has the consequence that the consumption of cereals, as estimated by NSS, understates the true cereal consumption of households to the extent that cereals are consumed in the form of purchased food preparations that include cereals as ingredients.

To simplify data collection, meals cooked and served to guests by a household are included in the consumption of the serving household. Purchased meals served to guests are also included in the consumption of the host household.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.4 CONSUMPTION FROM HOME PRODUCE

Home produce here means the produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar). Thus, there is no concept of home produce of curd or ghee, home produce of pickles, or home produce of liquid tea. Home-grown agricultural products include such products as are obtained by the household

from cultivation or received in the form of rent-share from leased-out land.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 64, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.1 COOKED MEALS

Prior to the 64th round (2007-08), only cooked meals purchased for consumption (including consumption of guests) by households were included in this item. From the 64th round onwards, the item includes the imputed value of cooked meals received as perquisites or payment in kind, and of meals received as government assistance such as under the Mid-day Meal scheme for school children, and as institutional charity (such as gruel kitchens run by religious bodies or trusts).

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 64, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.2 RICE PRODUCTS

Rice products are foods like *chira*, *khoi*, *lawa*, *muri*, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, or parching of the grain.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.3 WHEAT PRODUCTS

Bread is included here, but not wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes, etc., which are accounted in 'beverages, refreshments and processed food'.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.4 MAIZE PRODUCTS

This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.5 CEREAL SUBSTITUTES

The food requirement that is met by cereals in the greater part of India is met in some regions by other kinds of food. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some areas as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, *mahua*, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals.

Potato and sweet potato, however, are not accounted in ‘cereal substitutes’ but in ‘vegetables’.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.6 MILK PRODUCTS

Milk products include ghee, butter, curd, etc. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk, and also ice-cream of which the major component is milk, but not ice sold under the name of ice-cream when made with syrup but without milk. Curd made in the home from liquid milk is accounted against ‘milk (liquid)’ and not against ‘curd’. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted against ‘milk (liquid)’.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.7 DURABLE GOODS

Items included in this group all have a lifetime of one year or more. However, some petty durables such as spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, etc., are excluded [In HCES 2023-24 and HCES 2022-23 these are included in durable goods]. So are glassware, earthenware and plastic goods such as buckets, which are included in ‘miscellaneous goods and services’. Durable goods include two-wheelers and cars for household use and their parts, furniture and fixtures, TV, suitcases, cameras, paintings, musical instruments, jewellery and ornaments, crockery and utensils, cooking appliances, fans, air conditioners, air coolers, sewing machines for household work, washing machines, fridges, water purifiers, electric irons, heaters, toasters and ovens, clocks, watches, computers for household use, mobile phone handsets, and bathroom and sanitary equipment.

Consumption expenditure on durable goods includes both expenditure on purchase and expenditure on raw materials and services for repair and construction of household durables. Moreover, it includes expenditure on repair and maintenance of residential land and building, though these are not consumer durables.

[NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.8 EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

This includes expenditure on books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc., magazines, novels and other fiction, tuition fees, expenses on training in computer, typing, shorthand, music, nursing, etc. [However, In HCES 2023-24 and HCES 2022-23 Journals, newspapers, paper are the part of entertainment] All compulsory payments collected by educational institutions at the time of admission or along with the regular fees are regarded as part of the expenditure for education and included in “education”, even if termed “donations” by the institution collecting them. True donations to the school made voluntarily as charity are, however, excluded from consumer expenditure.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.9 MEDICAL EXPENDITURE

Apart from expenditure on medicine and on medical goods, expenditure incurred for clinical tests, payments to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees, and payments made to hospitals for treatment, whether or not reimbursed through medical insurance, this term also includes expenditure on all family planning devices.

The distinction between ‘institutional’ and ‘non-institutional’ medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non-institutional). Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.5.10 MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMER GOODS

This term covers toilet articles, goods for entertainment including sports goods and toys, other household consumables, and minor durable-type goods not listed in the durable goods block of the consumer expenditure schedule. However, treadmills and exercise equipment were added in Sports goods and included in a separate sub-

block ‘Sports goods’ under durable goods from HCES 2022-23 onwards.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61]

3.5.11 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

This category includes miscellaneous consumer goods, all consumer services including conveyance, rent, and consumer taxes and cesses. Prior to the 61st round, expenditures on education and medical care were sometimes clubbed with this category, especially in tables showing change in consumption pattern over time.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 57]

3.6 REFERENCE PERIOD

A household’s consumption expenditure occurs as a flow over time. The reference period is the period for which the respondent is asked to report data. For the consumer expenditure survey, this means asking the respondent how much the household’s consumption expenditure on different items was during the specified reference period. In the interests of accurate reporting and also to get a clear picture of the ‘true’ consumption level of the surveyed households, the NSS nowadays normally uses different reference periods for different item groups. Thus, the HCES of 2022-23 used ‘last 7 days’ for certain item groups, ‘last 30 days’ for certain other groups, and ‘last 365 days’ for the remaining groups. When the reference period varies thus across items, the figures reported are normalized to 30 days and added to give the ‘monthly’ consumption expenditure of the household.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.7.1 HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE)

A household’s monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) is defined as its consumption expenditure over a 30-day period

divided by the size of the household.³ MPCE is widely used as a convenient measure of the standard of living of a household. In India, the poverty line that separates the poor households from the non-poor households is usually set as a particular level of MPCE.

3.7.2 MPCE OF A PERSON

The MPCE of a person is understood as the MPCE of the household to which the person belongs. This gives a measure of the standard of living of a person. By thus making MPCE a person characteristic as well as a household characteristic, one can talk of the distribution of population by MPCE and the number of people below any particular MPCE level.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.7.3 AVERAGE MPCE OF A POPULATION

The average MPCE (sometimes simply called MPCE) of a population demarcated geographically or on the basis of any other characteristic such as religion, occupation, etc. is defined as the aggregate household consumption expenditure of the population divided by its size. Average MPCE cannot be obtained as the simple average of the MPCEs of households. Average MPCE can be estimated from an HCES and helps to compare the average standard of living of different sub-populations.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.8 URP, MRP AND MMRP ESTIMATES OF MPCE

Different choices of reference period result in different data from the same household, and the distributions of consumer expenditure estimated from data collected using different reference period

³ Use of different reference periods for different items means, of course, that the actual value of 'monthly' household consumption expenditure as derived by the survey methodology will not match its consumption expenditure during any particular 30-day period.

systems differ among themselves. In the quinquennial HCE surveys between 1972-73 and 2004-05, the estimates of consumer expenditure published in NSS reports were in nearly all cases based on a 'Uniform Reference Period (URP)' of 'last 30 days'. All tables based on the 66th and 68th round surveys gave estimates based on a mixture of reference periods similar to the reference periods used in the HCES 2022-23. These estimates were called Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) estimates. Many tables gave, in addition, Uniform Reference Period (URP) estimates as well as another set of estimates called Mixed Reference Period (MRP) estimates.

[NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61]

3.9 FRACTILE CLASS OF MPCE

For any p ($0 < p < 1$), the p^{th} fractile of a distribution (usually, a continuous distribution) of a numerical variable X is the value X_p such that $100p\%$ of the X values are lower than X_p and $100(1-p)\%$ are higher than X_p . Examples of fractiles are the median where p is 50%, the 1st quartile where $p=25\%$, the 1st quintile where $p=20\%$, and the eighth decile where $p=80\%$. Fractile classes are the intervals between two fractiles X_a and X_b . Thus, the quintiles can be used to divide the population into 5 equal-sized 'quintile classes', each containing 20% of the population values, and the deciles, similarly, to divide the population into 10 equal-sized 'decile classes'. Fractile classes (not necessarily equal-sized) of the distribution of persons by MPCE are very useful in showing the variation of some other variable with standard of living, such as literacy rate or unemployment rate. Thus, the literacy rate tabulated against quintile class of MPCE shows how literacy rate varies with variation in living standards. In fractile-class-wise tabulation in NSS reports, the fractile classes are often denoted as 0-5, 5-10, 10-20, etc., that is, showing the fractiles in percentile form (e.g, the fractile class 5-10 means the population between the 5th and 10th MPCE percentiles). Note that fractiles of the distribution of MPCE over households will differ somewhat from the corresponding fractiles of the distribution of MPCE over persons. Like averages, fractiles have to be estimated from survey data using sampling weights.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 64, 61]

3.10 CONSUMER UNIT

Consumer unit is a unit used as an indicator of the dietary energy requirement of a group of persons of different sexes and ages. Taking the dietary energy requirement of an average male in the age group 20-39 doing sedentary work as the norm, the average energy requirements of males and females of other age groups are expressed as a ratio to this norm (see table below). Thus, a household consisting of two men aged 35 and 65 has 1.8 consumer units while a household with one woman aged 28 and a child aged 3 has only 1.25 consumer units.

Table 1: Number of consumer units assigned to a person

Sex	Age in completed years											
	<1	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-19	20-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Male	0.43	0.54	0.72	0.87	1.03	0.97	1.02	1	0.95	0.9	0.8	0.7
Female	0.43	0.54	0.72	0.87	0.93	0.8	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.51	0.5

[NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.11 MEALS

A “meal” is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usual major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/ her the required energy (calories) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his / her normal avocations. A “meal”, as opposed to “snacks”, “nashta”, or “high tea”, contains larger quantum and variety of food. Sometimes the contents of a “nashta” may not be very different from the contents of a “meal”. The difference in quantity is to be considered as the guiding factor in deciding whether the plate is to be labeled as a “meal” or a “nashta”.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]

3.12 MEALS TAKEN AT HOME / AWAY FROM HOME

A meal consumed by a household member is considered to be “taken at home” if the meal is prepared by the household, irrespective of the place where it is consumed. All other meals consumed by a person are considered as meals taken “away from home”.

[HCES 2023-24, HCES 2022-23, NSS Rounds 75, 68, 66, 61, 55, 50]



SECTION 4

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, LABOUR FORCE

4.1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

4.1.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OR WORK

Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered economic activity. Such activities include production of all goods and services for the market including government services, etc., i.e., production for pay or profit and, among the non-market activities, the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets. Activities like prostitution, begging, smuggling etc., which may result in earnings, are by convention not considered as economic activities.

An important respect in which the NSS Employment and Unemployment surveys differ from the UN System of National Accounts (SNA) is that the SNA includes production of any good for own consumption in economic activity but NSS includes production of only *primary* goods for own consumption. Again, processing of primary products for own consumption is considered economic activity by the SNA but not by the NSS. However, it may be noted that ‘production of agricultural goods for own consumption’, covering all activities up to and including stages of threshing and storing of produce for own consumption, comes under the coverage of the economic activities in NSS surveys. The term ‘economic activity’ in NSS surveys thus includes:

- i. all the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange and



- ii. of the non-market activities:
 - a. all the activities relating to the agricultural sector (industry divisions 01 to 05 of NIC 1998) which result in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for own consumption, and
 - b. the activities relating to the own account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets includes construction of own houses, roads, wells etc. and of machinery, tools etc. for household enterprises and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction either in the capacity of a labourer or a supervisor.

The difference in the definition of economic activity and the concept of gainful activity used up to the 49th round of NSS is the inclusion of own account production of fixed assets as a work-related activity.

From NSS 68th round onwards, economic activity included all the activities relating to the primary sector which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including thrashing and storing of grains for own consumption. Primary sector consisted of industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008 (68th round onwards). In the 66th round, the primary sector comprised industry Divisions 01 to 14 of NIC-2004.

[Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55 and 50]

4.1.2 GAINFUL ACTIVITY (WORK)

In the rounds prior to the 50th round, the term gainful activity was used in place of the term economic activity as defined above. Any activity pursued for pay, profit or family gain or, in other words, any activity which adds value to the 'national product' was called gainful activity (work). Normally, it is an activity which results in production of goods and services for exchange. However, all

the activities relating to ‘agricultural sector (industry sector ‘0’) in which a part or whole of the agricultural production was used for own consumption and did not go for sale were also considered ‘gainful’ or ‘work’. The activities, such as, prostitution, begging, etc. which may result in earnings, were, by convention, not considered ‘gainful’. Execution of household chores or social commitments, etc. was also not considered gainful activities.

[NSS Rounds 43-49, 38 and 32]

In some earlier rounds such as the 16th, 19th and 22nd, etc., the term ‘work’ was used instead of gainful activity and was defined as any work done for production of goods and services. Domestic work by the family members was not considered as ‘work’.

4.1.3 BROAD ACTIVITY STATUS

The activity status is determined by the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period or at a point of time under reference, which occurs with the person’s participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three statuses during a reference period:

- i. working or being engaged in economic activity (employed)
- ii. not being engaged in economic activity and either making tangible efforts to seek ‘work’ or being available for ‘work’, if the ‘work’ is available (unemployed)
- iii. not being engaged in any economic activity and also not available for such activity (not in labour force).

Assigning activity status to a person poses a problem when more than one of the three activity statuses listed above are found to have prevailed for the person during the period of reference. Exact procedures are laid down for determination of broad and DETAILED ACTIVITY STATUS, separately for usual and current status.

4.1.4 DETAILED ACTIVITY STATUS

The three broad activity statuses are sub-divided into several detailed activity status categories as listed below:

(i) Working (or employed)

A. self-employed

- a. worked in household enterprises (self-employed) as own-account worker (11)
- b. worked in household enterprises (self-employed) as an employer (12)
(introduced in the 50th round)
- c. worked in household enterprises (self-employed) as helper (21)
- d. did not work owing to sickness though there was work in household enterprise (61)
- e. did not work owing to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise (62)

B. regular wage/ salaried employee

- a. worked as regular wage/salaried employee (31)
- b. did not work owing to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment (71)
- c. did not work owing to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment (72)

The last-mentioned was a distinct status for current weekly status but not for usual status.

C. casual labour

- a. worked as casual labour in public works other than MGNREG public works (41)
- b. worked as casual labour in Mahatma Gandhi NREG public works (42)

The above two were distinct statuses for current weekly status but

clubbed together as casual labour in all types of public works (code 41) for usual activity status.

- c. worked as casual labour in other types of works (51)

(ii) Not working but seeking/available for work (or unemployed)

- a. sought work (81)
- b. did not seek but was available for work (82)

The above two were distinct detailed statuses for current weekly status but clubbed together (code 81) for usual activity status.

(iii) Neither working nor available for work (or not in labour force)

- a. attended educational institutions (91)
- b. attended to domestic duties only (92)
- c. attended to domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use (93)
- d. rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. (94)
- e. not able to work owing to disability (95)
- f. others (including beggars, prostitutes, etc.) (97)
- g. did not work owing to sickness (for casual workers only) (98)
- h. children of age 0-4 years (99)

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50 and 43]

The term 'industrial status' was adopted in the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th rounds and also in the Preliminary Survey of Urban Unemployment (1953) and Calcutta Employment Survey (1953) in a synonymous sense. It was decided on the basis of the pattern of activity during a reference period of one month in the 6th and 7th rounds and also in the Preliminary Survey of Urban Unemployment. In the 9th round, the industrial status of a person was decided on the basis of

the usual pattern of activity in the past (say, one year) and also on the basis of the activity during a reference period of ‘one week’ as well as ‘one day’. In the Calcutta Employment Survey and also in the 10th round, a reference period of one day was used. Since the 11th round, the term ‘activity status’ is being used in place of ‘industrial status’. In the 11th through 13th rounds, the activity status was decided on the basis of the activity pursued on a reference period of one day (i.e., day preceding the date of survey) and one week (i.e., the seven days preceding the date of survey) while in the 11th to 17th rounds for the rural areas, and in the 11th to 22nd rounds for the urban areas, activity status was decided on the basis of the activity pattern during the reference period of one week. But from the 27th round onwards the activity status of a person was decided on the basis of both the reference periods, ‘a week’ and ‘a long period in the past (say, one year)’. Also, in the different rounds, different categories of the three major activity statuses were used.

4.1.5 PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS

BROAD/DETAILED USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS defined above are often also called principal usual activity status to distinguish them from SUBSIDIARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS.

4.1.6 DETERMINATION OF BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS

The usual activity status of a person is determined using a reference period of 365 days as follows. First the person is classified as having been in the labour force or out of the labour force during the last 365 days by ascertaining whether he/she has spent *more time in the labour force* (that is, either working, or seeking or being available for work) *than outside the labour force* (that is, neither working, nor seeking or being available for work) during the last 365 days. If the answer is no, the person’s usual status is taken as ‘out of labour force’. If the answer is yes, it is further ascertained whether the person has spent, during the last 365 days, *more time working than seeking or being available for work*. If so, the person’s usual status is taken as ‘working’. If not, the person’s usual status is taken to be ‘unemployed’.

In the rounds prior to the 50th round (rounds 43, 38 and 32), the broad usual activity status was assigned (more simply) as one of the three statuses – ‘working’, ‘not working, but seeking and/or available for work’ and ‘neither working nor available for work’ – according to major time spent during the last 365 days by the person in each of the above three states.

[NSS Rounds 43, 38 and 32]

4.1.7 DETERMINATION OF DETAILED USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS

Within the broad usual status, the detailed usual activity status category of a person having been in more than one detailed activity or state is determined on the basis of major time spent.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55 and 50]

The classification of population by ‘usual activity status’ was adopted in the 27th round and also in some of the earlier survey rounds (7th to 10th). In these rounds, no specific reference period, such as ‘365 days preceding the date of survey’ was prescribed to identifying a person under any distinct usual activity status category. Instead, for determining the usual activity status category of a person, the activity which prevailed over a long period in the past and which was likely to continue in the future also was considered.

In the 7th to 10th rounds, the term ‘usual industrial status’ was used in the same sense. In the 27th and earlier rounds, while considering the activities during the past to determine the ‘usual activity’ (or industrial status), a period of one year was generally taken into account in determining usual status. However, a person who became employed in the later part of the year but was unemployed during the earlier part for a longer period was, in these rounds, identified as employed if the status of his being employed was likely to continue in future. Such a person was categorised as unemployed from the 32nd round onwards.

4.1.8 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 a relatively shorter time (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Such persons may have also pursued, in addition to his/her usual principal status, some economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity is pursued is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the status of the activity in which the longest time has been spent is considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the following two situations:

- i. a person may be engaged for a certain period during the last 365 days in some economic/ non-economic activity and for a shorter period in another economic activity; and
- ii. a person may pursue one economic/ non-economic activity almost throughout the year in the principal usual activity status and also simultaneously pursue another economic activity for a relatively shorter period in a subsidiary capacity.

4.1.9 DETERMINATION OF BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY STATUS

A reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey is used for determining the current weekly status (CWS). Assigning broad current weekly activity status follows a 'priority criterion' as distinct from the 'major time' criterion used (in two steps) in determining broad usual activity status. The status of 'working' (or 'employed') is the broad CWS assigned to every person who worked for at least one hour for at least one day of the reference period of 7 days. Among the remaining persons, those who sought or were available for work for at least one hour for at least one day of the reference period are assigned broad CWS 'unemployed', and only those who neither worked nor sought or were available for work for even one hour of

one day of the reference period are assigned the broad CWS ‘out of labour force’.

A person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week was considered to be engaged in non-economic activities and so, not in labour force. But in assigning the detailed current activity status to a person pursuing multiple economic activities, the major time spent criterion was adopted. (See CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY STATUS and DETERMINATION OF DETAILED CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY STATUS.)

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

In the 11th to 18th rounds, the ‘current activity status’ was decided on the basis of a reference period of one day as well as a week using a similar priority criterion as in the current rounds. According to this criterion, a person who had done any work during the reference day was treated as ‘working’ on the day. On the other hand, a person who had not done any work on the day but was available for ‘work’ was considered ‘unemployed’ on the day. All others were considered ‘not in labour force’ on the day. In deciding the ‘current activity status’ of a person according to a reference period of one week, a person who had worked at least one day during the week was treated as ‘working’ and a person who was ‘unemployed’ on all the seven days of the reference week was treated as ‘unemployed’ during the week. All others were considered ‘not in the labour force’ in the week. In the 14th through 17th rounds for the rural areas and also in the 14th through 22nd rounds for the urban areas, the current weekly status was decided on the basis of a reference period of one week using the same priority criterion as adopted in the current surveys.

4.1.10 CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY STATUS

Day-to-day accounting of the available labour time of each person, in terms of ‘half-day’ units, sometimes termed weekly labour time disposition, for each of the seven days of the reference period, needs to be done to assign detailed current weekly status to the surveyed persons. Different activities pursued are identified and recorded in

terms of 'status' and 'industry' codes for persons in urban areas and 'status', 'industry' and 'operation' codes for persons in rural areas.

The daily accounting of labour time on each day of the reference week is made in terms of 'intensity' of such activities expressed in quantitative terms, such as, 'full' or 'half'. Utilisation of 4 hours or more in one activity qualifies a person to be considered as pursuing the activity with full intensity and utilising less than 4 hours in one activity qualifies a person to be considered as pursuing the activity with half intensity. In view of operational convenience, the chance of one person having more than two activities on a day has been ignored in taking account of the weekly labour time utilisation. Thus, on any particular day, a person can pursue either only one activity with full intensity (1.0) or two activities with half intensity (0.5) each. In the latter case, daily activity status is not uniquely determined but is a composite status.

In assigning intensity to activities on a particular day, a priority criterion is adopted as follows. If a person had worked at least one hour (but less than 4 hours), the activity of work would get half intensity and the other activity (seeking/available for work or engagement in non-economic activity) the remaining half intensity for the day. But, for the person who had not worked even one hour but was available for work at least for one hour (but less than 4 hours), the activity of being available for work gets half intensity and the other activity (non-economic) gets the remaining half intensity for the day.

Certain conventions are followed in the case of persons engaged in self-employment, such as a doctor, a stationary or peripatetic trader or vendor, a free-lance artisan or a carpenter or a mason, while assigning intensities to their work. These are given below:

- i. A doctor sitting in his chamber for 4 hours or more, no matter whether he/she examined and prescribed medicine for a single patient or not, would get full intensity of work.
- ii. A stationary or peripatetic trader or vendor moving around

on his professional rounds for 4 hours or more would also get full intensity of work, whatever little business is done by the person.

- iii. Time spent on any ancillary activity relating to the actual activity of production of goods or services by the self-employed is considered as time spent on 'work'.

[NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

In some of the earlier rounds such as the 9th, 10th and 14th through 22nd, the accounting of the utilisation of weekly labour time had been done by collection of data on the number of hours worked and number of hours available for work on each day of the reference week and extra hours available for work over the entire week. A person though at work on a day might be in a position to offer himself for work for some extra hours at normal rate of remuneration for that job without getting overworked. Such hours were considered as 'extra hours available for work'. The following conventions were, however, followed in deciding the 'number of extra hours available for work':

- i. The 'normal duration of work' to be used as basis for calculation of 'extra hours available for work' is the 'duration of work' laid down by law or in collective agreements or the duration of work which may be normal employment in that occupation, or branch of economic activity or region concerned.
- ii. The specified number of hours of work on a day was to be taken as 8 in case of those employed in organised enterprises and as 10 for others.
- iii. A person who was at work for number of hours of work on a day equal to or more than the 'normal duration of work' in the occupation or a specified number where such 'normal duration' was not known, was not considered as available for extra hours on that day.
- iv. If the sum of the number of 'hours at work' and the number of 'extra hours available for work' on a day exceeded the

‘normal duration’ or specified number of hours, the number of extra hours to be considered as available on that day was given by the ‘normal duration’ or ‘specified number of hours’ minus the number of hours at work.

- v. For each of those days on which a person was not at work and was seeking or available for work, the number of ‘extra hours available for work’ was taken as equal to 10.

In the 11th to 13th rounds, the different activities on any day for a person were given a label of ‘full’ intensity (if pursued for three-fourths or more of normal working hours for the activity concerned) or ‘half’ intensity (if pursued for more than one-fourth but less than three-fourths of normal working hours) or ‘nominal’ (if pursued for less than one-fourth of normal working hours). While taking daily account of the activity, the initial step taken was to uniquely classify a person in any one of the four major categories - (i) employed at work, (ii) employed not at work, (iii) unemployed, and (iv) out of labour force. When more than one activity became relevant for a person on a day, the activity category for that day was determined according to the priority order which was the same as the order in which the categories are listed above. The category ‘employed at work’ always got the highest priority even though the intensity for that category was either ‘half’ or ‘nominal’. But when a person was labelled as belonging to any one of the last three categories listed above, the intensity recorded for each such category was always ‘full’.

For the ‘Rural Labour Enquiry’ in the 19th and 29th rounds and for the ‘Agricultural Labour Enquiry’ in the 11th and 12th rounds, however, the various activities pursued by a person during the reference week were listed and the number of days spent on these activities during the week with ‘full’ intensity, ‘half intensity and ‘nominal’ intensity were accounted.

From the 50th round onwards, the NSS Employment and Unemployment surveys have been recording weekly labour time disposition for all household members. Earlier, it was recorded only

for persons in the 'labour force', and in the rounds prior to the 25th, only for 'employed' persons.

In PLFS, current daily activity status for a person is determined on the basis of his/ her activity status on each day of the reference week **using a priority-cum-major time criterion**. As mentioned earlier, according to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work', which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. The following points may be noted for determining the current daily status of a person:

- i. If on a day, a person 'had actually worked for 1 hour or more' or 'had work for 1 hour or more but did not do the work', he is given the status 'working'.
- ii. For each day at most two economic activities (work activities) are recorded.
- iii. Economic activities are differentiated at *status x 2-digit of NIC-2008*.
- iv. If a person was not engaged in 'work' even for 1 hour on a day, only one status – either relevant for unemployment status or out of labour force status – as the case may be, is recorded using a priority-cum-major-time criterion.

4.1.11 DETERMINATION OF DETAILED CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY STATUS

The procedure, based on the weekly labour time disposition, is as follows. For each of the last seven days, either one or two 'daily activity statuses' applicable to the person in question are identified and recorded. (Different activities are identified and recorded in terms of 'status' and 'industry' codes for persons in urban areas and 'status', 'industry' and 'operation' codes for persons in rural areas.) If a single status is applicable it is assigned 'full intensity' and if two statuses are applicable, they are each assigned 'half intensity'. (See CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY STATUS.)

For each of the activity statuses applicable to the person, the 'total' of the intensities assigned to this status on different days is obtained, counting 'full intensity' as 1 and 'half intensity' as 0.5. On the basis of the totals so obtained, but giving priority to a 'working' status over an 'unemployed' status, and to an 'unemployed' status over a 'not in labour force' status, one of the statuses listed against the person is chosen as the person's current weekly activity status.

4.1.12 WORKING PERSONS (EMPLOYED)

(i) Persons engaged in any economic activity, (ii) persons who despite attachment to economic activity have abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions, or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, and (iii) unpaid helpers who have assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities, constitute working persons. These are persons who are classified under any one (or two, in case of current daily activity status) of the 10 categories under the activity statuses of working or being engaged in economic activity.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

4.1.13 CURRENTLY WORKING

A person who worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the reference week is considered as currently working.

[NSS Rounds 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

In the 11th to 17th rounds for rural areas, and 11th to 22nd rounds for urban areas, a person was considered 'currently working' if he had worked even nominally for pay, profit or family gain on some gainful economic activity on at least one day during the reference week.

In case of PLFS, workers in Current Weekly Status (CWS) are those who worked for at least 1 hour on any day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.

[PLFS]

4.1.14 USUALLY WORKING

A person who worked for a relatively longer period during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered as 'usually working' in the principal status. Persons who are not so considered as working in principal status but who worked for a relatively minor time of the reference year are considered as 'usually working in the subsidiary status'. [A regularity in the work pattern over the year, even if it is intermittent in nature, is implied for subsidiary status work.]

In periodic Labour Force Survey, the workers in the usual status (ps+ss) are obtained by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together. The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) include (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 43, 38 and 32]

Major time criterion adopted in the current surveys for classifying persons as 'usually working' in the principal status was not adopted in the 27th and the earlier rounds (7th to 10th). A person who was working in the past and was likely to work in future was considered as 'usually working' in the earlier NSS rounds.

4.1.15 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The capacity in which a worker pursued gainful activity during the reference week. The employed population is divided into four employment status categories, namely, (i) employer, (ii) employee, (iii) own account worker, and (iv) unpaid helper.

[NSS Rounds 31 and 16-22]

4.1.15.1 EMPLOYER

Employer is one who generally hires one or more persons to assist him (in operating his enterprise) in carrying out productive activities on a wage or salary basis. The payment may be made in cash or kind.

A person who employs persons for non-productive services such as domestic servants is not considered as an employer.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 9-22 for urban areas and 29 & 9-15 for rural areas]

4.1.15.2 SELF-EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISE

Persons who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprises are considered as self-employed in household enterprises. Some may operate their enterprise on their own account or with one or few partners without hiring any labour or occasionally hiring a few labourers. Some others may run their enterprises by hiring labour by and large regularly. The former group of self-employed is called 'own account worker' and the latter is called 'employer'. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., how, where, and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out the operation. The bulk of the self-employed persons can easily be identified by adopting the above definition. But in certain cases, identification poses problems. Such situations are: (i) the so-called putting out system in which that part of production which is put out is performed in different household enterprises, (e.g., master weaver putting out jobs to different households or big bin manufacturer getting the bin produced through distribution of work to different households), (ii) the system of part of the work being done through contractor's or sub-contractor's enterprises, and (iii) cases of putting-out jobs (in part or full) the terms of payment for which is just piece or time-rate. In the first two of the above cases cited, the persons owning or operating the household enterprise, or the contractors and sub-contractors are to be termed 'self-employed'. But in regard to the third case, the workers engaged in the work will be categorised as 'employees' and those who put out jobs as 'self-employed'.

In the first two cases illustrated above, the underlying idea of categorising them as self-employed is that all of them have some tangible or intangible means of production and their work is a kind of enterprise to them and the fee or remuneration really consists of two

parts - (i) the share for their labour and (ii) the profit of the enterprise. In other words, their remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods and services which are produced.

Apart from manufacture, in the cases of persons engaged in construction, service or profession, the distinction between a free-lance own-account worker and an employee often becomes difficult to draw and, however carefully the definitions are formulated, there may always be some cases which may not fit in well with the definitions and give rise to problems of identification. In the NSS, therefore, besides having a working definition, some conventions also are in use. An illustrative list of such conventions is given below:

- i. A mason is to be identified as self-employed person when he works free-lance. But a mason assistant is an employee.
- ii. A barber on his rounds to secure work is self-employed.
- iii. A private tutor is self-employed, whereas a maidservant working for different households is an employee.
- iv. A master tailor or a contractor or sub-contractor tailor who does the work himself or by hiring some tailors is to be identified as self-employed, though the hired tailors of the master or the contractor tailor are identified as employees.
- v. A porter is not self-employed but an employee.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

The category 'self-employed' was introduced for the first time in the 27th round survey. In the earlier rounds, 'self-employed' persons were identified under two groups - employers and own account workers. This classification was adopted from the 9th through 22nd rounds for the urban areas and from the 9th through 15th rounds for the rural areas. In the 16th and 17th rounds for the rural areas and in the subsequent rounds, when data on employment-unemployment were collected through the household integrated schedule, a different sub-classification of self-employed was used, namely:

- i. working as owner-operator hiring labour,

- ii. working as owner-operator not hiring labour,
- iii. working as partner hiring labour, and
- iv. working as partner not hiring labour.

4.1.15.3 HOME WORKER

There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys their product. Different expressions like ‘home workers’, ‘home-based workers’ and ‘outworkers’ are synonymously used for such workers and all such workers are commonly termed as ‘home workers’ and categorised as ‘self-employed’.

A ‘home worker’ is, therefore, defined as one who:

- i. carries out the work in his or her home, or in other premises of his or her own choice, but not in the work place of the employer. There is usually no direct supervision by the ‘employer’. The term ‘employer’ means a person who either directly or through intermediary gives out work to the ‘home workers’. The ‘employer’ may or may not provide the equipment, raw material or other inputs used;
- ii. carries out the work as per the product-specifications (i.e., mainly or solely under order/ contract) of the ‘employer’; and
- iii. receives remuneration for work based on output, normally on piece rate basis.

The ‘home workers’ have some degree of autonomy and economic independence in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised like the work of employees. Like the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent on the buildings in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc. That means, they have some tangible or intangible means of production.

[PLFS, NSS Round 68, 66, 61 and 55]

4.1.15.4 HELPER IN HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISE

Helpers in household enterprise are a category of working persons who keep themselves engaged in household enterprises working full or part-time but do not receive any cash payment or any share of the family earnings in lieu of the work performed. They are household members, a large number of them being related to and dependent on the household head. They work for the household enterprise and get food and shelter as members of the household.

[NSS Rounds 43, 38, 32 and 27]

Helpers in a household enterprise (as mentioned above) are mostly family members who do not receive any regular remuneration for their full or part-time work in the household enterprise but have a share in the family earnings out of such enterprise. They are considered as 'helpers' since the 50th round. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related persons living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55 and 50]

Prior to the 50th round, such persons were not considered as 'helpers' but as 'self- employed'.

This category of persons was referred to as 'unpaid helper' in the 18th and 22nd rounds and as 'unpaid family enterprise worker' in the 11th to 17th rounds and as 'unpaid household labour' in the 6th and 8th rounds. 'Unpaid helper' was defined as one who works in the enterprise run by another member of his (or her) household without being paid in cash or kind. Unpaid apprentices were also treated as unpaid helpers whereas from the 27th round onwards, unpaid apprentices were treated as students.

The major deviations in the earlier rounds appear to be that all the household members (other than those who directly operate the enterprise) who work without any wages (cash or kind) in spite of their right in the ownership of the enterprise were also treated as

helpers. Such persons were classified as ‘self-employed’ in the rounds that followed and upto the 43rd round.

4.1.15.5 REGULAR WAGE/ SALARIED EMPLOYEE

A regular salaried wage / employee is a person working in other’s farm or non- farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). The category of salaried/wage employees includes not only salary and wage earners getting time wage but also those getting piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full-time and part-time.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

4.1.15.6 CASUAL WAGE LABOUR

A person casually engaged in other’s farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is treated as casual wage labour.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

4.1.15.7 CASUAL LABOUR IN PUBLIC WORKS

Casual labourers engaged in public works taken up by the Government or local bodies for construction of roads, bunds, digging of ponds, etc. as test-relief measures/ employment generation programmes (for poverty alleviation) are called casual labour in public works. (The rest are called casual labour in other types of work).

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

4.1.15.8 DID NOT WORK THOUGH THERE WAS WORK IN HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISE AND DID NOT WORK BUT HAD REGULAR SALARIED/ WAGE EMPLOYMENT

Persons engaged in household farm or non-farm enterprises or salaried / wage employees absenting themselves from work due to sickness or for enjoying leave or holiday or for other reasons are

considered working though not at work in the following categories: 'did not work though there was work in the household enterprises' or 'did not work but had regular salaried / wage employment'. These terms are used in categorising persons according to their 'current activity status'.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

In the earlier rounds, the term used was 'employed not at work' or 'gainfully employed not at work'. All working persons not at work due to reasons stated earlier, whether 'self-employed' or 'regular salaried/ wage employees', were classified under the category 'employed not at work'.

4.1.16 SEEKING OR AVAILABLE FOR WORK (UNEMPLOYED)

Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but had either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or had expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration are considered as seeking or available for work.

Such persons are considered 'currently seeking and / or available for work' if they had not worked even one hour on a single day of the reference week and were seeking and / or available for work at least one hour on at least one day of the seven days reference week. Persons, on the other hand, who were seeking and / or available for work for relatively longer period of the 365 days preceding the date of survey are considered 'usually seeking and / or available for work'.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

In the current activity status classification, such persons were enumerated under two categories - those who sought work and those who did not seek work but were available for work.

In the rounds prior to the 27th round, the category 'seeking and / or available for work' was termed 'unemployed'. Unemployed

according to the current status concept in the 11th, 12th and 13th rounds were only those who had not worked on even a single day of the seven days reference period and had sought or were available for work on all the seven days of the week. In the 14th and 15th rounds, the definition adopted for 'currently unemployed' was the same as that of the 27th round onwards. But in the 16th through 22nd rounds, the definition adopted for categorising unemployed persons for surveys in the urban areas differed in certain substantive features: (a) the unemployed were only persons looking for full-time work, (b) persons below 14 and above 60 years of age were not regarded as unemployed and (c) certain objective criteria of looking for work had to be satisfied. For the surveys in rural areas, however, the definition was similar to that adopted in the recent surveys.

The criteria of looking for work used in the urban surveys of 16th to 22nd rounds were

- a. those who were on the live registers of employment exchanges at the end of the reference week,
- b. those who had put in written applications for jobs during the two months preceding the date of enquiry and were awaiting the results of the applications,
- c. those who had contacted or tried to contact prospective employers at least once during the reference week for employment,
- d. those who could not contact prospective employers during the reference week because of ill health, disability, bad weather or other similar reasons but for which they would have contacted prospective employers for employment, provided they had contacted or tried to contact prospective employers for employment within the preceding two months,
- e. those who did not make any tangible efforts to secure employment during the reference week under an expectation to recall to jobs which they had temporarily

- left, or a belief that no opportunities existed in the locality or for other similar reasons that could not be helped, and
- f. those who (without any job or enterprise) wanted to start their own business (or enterprise) but could not do so owing to lack of necessary facilities.

In the 27th round, as well as in the 9th and 10th rounds, a person was considered 'usually available for work' if he was available for work more or less continuously for a long period in the past (say, one year). A person who either worked or was not available for any work for a long period in the past and is only currently found to be 'available for work' and expected that this status of remaining 'available for work' would continue in future was also considered 'usually available for work'.

4.1.17 LABOUR FORCE (ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS)

Labour force constitutes persons categorised as working (or employed) and those categorised as seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

4.1.18 OUT OF LABOUR FORCE (ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PERSONS/ NOT AVAILABLE FOR WORK)

Persons who were neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered as out of labour force. The persons falling under this category are students, those engaged in domestic chores, rentiers, pensioners, those living on aims, recipients of remittances, etc., infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, casual labourers not working due to sickness, prostitutes and smugglers etc.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and 27]

4.1.19 ATTENDED DOMESTIC DUTIES AND WAS ALSO ENGAGED IN FREE COLLECTION OF GOODS, SEWING, TAILORING, WEAVING, ETC. FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

In rural areas in general and particularly in tribal areas, domestic work usually will also involve lot of work for free collection of vegetables,

roots, firewood, etc. and also activities like spinning and weaving of cloth for household requirement. Whenever a person is found to be spending regularly some of his / her time in performing the above-mentioned activities he or she is classified under this category.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

4.1.19.1 CONCEPTS USED IN PLFS IN CLASSIFYING A PERSON AS ATTENDING DOMESTIC DUTIES AND ALSO ENGAGED IN FREE COLLECTION OF GOODS, SEWING, TAILORING, WEAVING, ETC. FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

If a person is engaged in domestic duties as well as free collection of, say, firewood, vegetables, for own use but if the engagement in free collection of firewood, vegetables for own use is such that the person cannot be classified as a worker, then the person is considered as having attended domestic duties and having been also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc) sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use.

[PLFS]

4.1.20 SKILL

Any marketable expertise, however acquired, irrespective of whether marketed or not, and whether the intention is to market it or not, is considered as skill. Thus, a person holding a certificate/ diploma on an appropriate subject will be considered to possess the specified skill along with persons who have acquired the said skill without any such certificate/diploma or even without attending any institution. For a person who has acquired skill in more than one trade, the skill in which he/she is more (most) proficient is considered.

[NSS Rounds 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

In the earlier rounds, 11th to 17th, 19th and 21st rounds, 'skill' was described as the acquired skill of using scientific or mechanical devices in a production process. The skill may be acquired under the personal guidance of trained technicians, or through personal effort, or may be learnt in any technical institution with or without getting

any degree, diploma or certificate. Thus, for example, a typist having a certificate was considered as having the skill 'typing'. Only those persons who were in a position to offer themselves for skilled work in the labour market on the strength of their skill were considered as possessing skill.

4.1.21 CONTRACT PIECE-RATE WORK

Contract piece-rate work is work executed as per terms of an agreed contract arrived at between the person who will execute the work and the person for whom the work is to be executed. The fees or remuneration to be received by the contractor will include, besides the normal wages for performing the work, some additional amount which may be treated as profit. The remuneration or fees as defined above is normally decided on the basis of the volume of work to be executed. Persons engaged in this type of work will also be categorised in respect of activity status as self-employed persons.

[NSS Rounds 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

4.1.22 EMPLOYEES WORKING UNDER OBLIGATION BUT DOING WORK NOT SPECIFICALLY COMPENSATED BY WAGE/SALARY (BONDED LABOUR)

This category was adopted for the first time in the 32nd round survey to identify the type of labour known as 'bonded labour' and also to identify the class in the Indian rural scene to which such labourers are bonded. The bondage commonly found is essentially debt bondage, the nature or type of which is inherent in terms of debt incurred by the labourer or his parents or grandparents. Normally, the labourer is obliged to work for the landlord, moneylender or landlord-cum-moneylender on their farms and/or households till the debt is repaid, in lieu of either no wage or less than the normal compensatory wage which he/she would have received for the work. Secondly, the element of bondedness is revealed also in the lack of choice of the labourer to work as wage labour for others or even to work on his own. In some cases, this bondedness remains valid only for a short period (say, a particular agricultural season) while in other cases it may extend to a longer period (say, several years) of time. In eliciting

the appropriate information, therefore, the two most important aspects of this kind of work contract are to be considered. The first is whether the person is free to work for others and the second is whether the wage/salary paid fully compensates the work performed. If the answer is negative to any one or both of the questions, the person is categorised as ‘bonded labour’.

[NSS Rounds 38 and 32]

4.1.23 ECONOMIC STATUS

In some of the very early rounds, the term ‘economic status’ was used to classify the population according to their status of earnings such as earners, earning dependents and non-earning dependents.

4.1.23.1 EARNER

An earner is a person whose income is sufficient for his own maintenance. An earner may not necessarily be engaged in gainful work. The earnings may be obtained in cash, possibly through service rendered in any of his household enterprises or through receipt of remittance, pension, gift, charity, etc. Employees of the household living and taking meals with it are considered as earners.

4.1.23.2 EARNING DEPENDANT

A person whose income is inadequate for his own maintenance is considered as earning dependant.

4.1.23.3 NON-EARNING DEPENDANT

A person excluded from the categories of earner and earning dependant and, therefore, considered to have no earning at all is a non-earning dependant.



4.1.23.4 OWN ACCOUNT CONSTRUCTION

Own account construction activity includes construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc. and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person is considered to be engaged in own account construction only when he participates in the activity of construction for own household or for others free of charge, either as labourer or in a supervisory capacity.

[NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50 and 43]

4.1.24 NUMBER OF DAYS WITH NOMINAL WORK

The number of days out of the 7-day reference period with only 1-2 hours of work which otherwise have been assigned half intensity under work activity in the accounting of the day-to-day labour time disposition, are the number of days with nominal work.

[NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50 and 43]

4.1.25.1 HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED

‘Hours actually worked’ for a person are obtained in the line of the concept of ‘*hours actually worked*’ as defined by ILO in its 18th ICLS (International Conference of Labour Statisticians) and in consideration of the production boundary followed by NSS to define the economic activities.

- A. ‘Hours actually worked’ by a person on a day is the total time spent by the person on that day towards production of all goods and services that are considered as economic activities. It will include (i) the hours spent directly on production activity, (ii) hours related to the production activity i.e., hours required to maintain, facilitate or enhance productive activities, (iii) hours accounted for unavoidable ‘in-between time’ in the course of production process when the person continues to be available for work such as work or machinery breakdown or accident or lack of supplies etc., (iv) hours allowed for short rest or refreshment. All other time that has not been involved for work,

even if paid for, will be excluded. The production activity performed in any location (in the economic territory/ establishment, on the street, at home, elsewhere away from usual work location) will be considered for getting hours actually worked.

B. Hours actually worked *will exclude*

- i. hours not worked, irrespective of payment, such as weekly holidays, annual leave, public holidays, sick leave, parental (maternity/paternity) leave, other leave for personal or family reasons, etc.,
- ii. time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa,
- iii. time spent for longer breaks such as meal breaks when no productive activity is performed, even when paid by the employer,
- iv. time spent in educational activity not intended for the economic unit even when authorized, paid or provided by the employer.

[PLFS]

4.1.25.2 HOURS A PERSON WOULD HAVE WORKED:

This refers to the hours the person would have worked had he/she worked in the economic activity from which he/she is temporarily off.

[PLFS]

4.2.1 MANUAL WORK

Manual work is a job essentially involving physical labour. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education are not to be termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background are to be treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., are not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But peons, *chowkidars*,

watchmen, etc. are considered manual, workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. Manual work has been defined as work pursued in one or more of the following occupational groups of the National Classification of Occupations (NCO 1968).

Division 5: Service workers

Group 52: cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional)

Group 53: maids and other housekeeping service workers (not elsewhere classified)

Group 54: building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers

Group 55: launders, dry cleaners and pressers

Group 56: hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers

Family 570: fire fighters

Family 574: watchmen, gate-keepers

Family 579: protective service workers not elsewhere classified

Division 6: Farmers, Fishermen Hunters, Loggers and related workers

Group 63: agricultural labourers

Group 64: plantation labourers and related workers

Group 65: other farm workers

Group 66: forestry workers

Group 67: hunters and related workers

Group 68: fishermen and related workers

Division 7-8-9: Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

All Groups excluding Group 85 (electrical fitters and related workers) and Group 86 (broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists).

[NSS Rounds 61, 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

In NSS 66th and 68th Round the definition of manual worker was considered as mentioned in the first para above except the occupational groups of the National Classification of Occupations (NCO 1968).

4.2.2 WAGE PAID MANUAL LABOUR

Wage paid manual labour is a category of persons who do manual work in return for wages in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour). Salaries are also counted as wages. A person who is self-employed in manual work is not treated as wage paid manual labour.

[NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

4.2.3 AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

A person is treated as agricultural labour if he/ she follows one or more of the following agricultural operations in the capacity of labourer on hire or in exchange, whether paid wholly in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind:

- a. farming including cultivation and tillage of the soil, etc.,
- b. dairy farming,
- c. production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any horticultural commodity,
- d. raising of livestock, bee-keeping or poultry farming, and
- e. any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including any forestry or timbering operations) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce.

It may be noted that manual work in fisheries is excluded from the coverage of agricultural labour. Further, 'carriage for transportation' refers only to the first stage of the transport from farm to the first place of disposal.

[NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32, 29, 20, 19, 12 and 11]

However, in the 11th and 12th rounds, a special classification of ‘attached labourer’ and ‘casual worker’, and again in the 26th round, another classification of ‘attached farm worker’ was made.

- a. Attached labourer is a person in more or less continuous employment and under some sort of contract with the employer during the period of employment.
- b. Casual worker is a worker, other than attached, employed from time to time according to exigencies of work.
- c. Attached farm worker is a person more or less in continuous employment of the management of an operational holding and under some sort of contract during the period of employment.

4.2.4 EARNINGS

Earnings refer to the wage / salary income (and not total earnings) receivable for the wage / salaried work done during the reference week by the wage / salaried employees and casual labourers. The wage/ salary receivable may be in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. The kind wages are evaluated at current retail prices. Bonus and perquisites evaluated at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week are also included in earnings. Amount receivable as ‘overtime’ for the additional work done beyond normal working time is also included.

[PLFS, NSS Rounds 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

In NSS 61st, 66th and 68th round, for any economic activity, amount received or receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time was excluded while considering earnings.

In the 29th round ‘Rural Labour Enquiry’ and in the earlier rounds prior to the 27th round, the ‘kind wage’ used to be evaluated at current wholesale prices. In the 27th and 32nd rounds and in some of the earlier rounds - 18th through 22nd rounds – the earnings are related to only wage/salary income of wage/salary earners (including perquisites,

etc). But, prior to the 18th round, earnings used to be recorded for self-employed persons also (excepting self-employment in cultivation). The total earnings from the family enterprise used to be shown as the earnings of the household member who actually ran the enterprise.

4.2.5 OPERATION

Operation is the type of work performed by a person during a reference period such as manual, non-manual, agricultural, non-agricultural, etc. From the 32nd round onwards, operation has been combined with activity status and industry corresponding to the work performed. Information regarding type of operation has been collected only in rural areas and also, according to current status concept. The different types of operations are: ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, others (manual) and others (non-manual). In the last two cases, the sector in which the work is performed is indicated by the industry. It may be noted that for 'regular salaried/ wage employees' on leave or on holiday the 'operation' relates to their respective function in the work or job from which he/ she is temporarily off. Similarly, for persons categorised as 'self-employed' but not working on a particular day in spite of having work on that day, the operation will relate to the work that he/ she would have done if he/ she had not enjoyed leisure on that day.

[NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

In the 29th round on 'Rural Labour Enquiry', the term used was 'work pattern'. Data on work pattern during a reference period of one week were collected for all persons classified as gainfully employed according to the usual status approach. The categories of 'work pattern' were: (a) agricultural labour - (i) ploughing, (ii) sowing, (iii) transplanting, (iv) weeding, (v) harvesting and (vi) others, (b) non-agricultural labour, (c) employment on salary basis, (d) self-employment in cultivation, (e) self-employment in occupations other than cultivation, (f) not at work due to sickness, bad weather, etc. (g) not at work due to want of work, i.e., unemployment. The same term was used in the 19th round 'Rural Labour Enquiry' also but the categories of 'work pattern' adopted were different. In the

Agricultural Labour Enquiry carried out in the 11th and 12th rounds the term ‘operation type’ was used as in the 32nd round. But the categories adopted were different.

4.2.6 USUAL OCCUPATION

Usual occupation is the gainful occupation which a person normally pursues over a long period irrespective of what he may be doing at the time of interview or during a short reference period, say, one week. The reference period normally chosen for determining the usual occupations is the last 12 months. If a person pursues two or more occupations during the period of reference, his usual occupation is that on which he spends the longest time. In the 29th round ‘Rural Labour Enquiry’, the usual occupation was classified under four categories: (i) agricultural labour, (ii) non- agricultural labour, (iii) other occupation, and (iv) no occupation. This definition of usual occupation was adopted to categorise the population according to their usual occupational pattern and also to find the relationship with the respective current weekly activities.

[NSS Round 29]

The same definition was adopted in the earlier ‘Rural Labour Enquiries’ also. In the 13th round employment-unemployment survey, however, the usual occupation of a person was defined as that which out of 2 or more occupations pursued during the reference period of last 12 months, fetched ‘maximum income’ to the person, instead of maximum labour time criterion as used in the later rounds.

4.2.7 RURAL LABOUR

Rural labour is manual labour living in rural areas and working in agricultural and/or non-agricultural occupations in return for wages paid either in cash or kind (excluding exchange labour). Self-employment in manual work has not been treated as wage paid manual labour.

[NSS Rounds 68, 66, 61, 55, 50, 43, 38, 32 and Rural Labour enquiries 1974-75 & 1964-65]

4.2.8 RURAL LABOUR HOUSEHOLD

A household is classified as rural labour household depending upon its largest source of income. For this purpose, the following sources of income were considered:

- a. wage paid manual labour (agricultural and / or non-agricultural);
- b. non-manual paid employment, and
- c. self-employment (own account work and / or employment as unpaid family worker).

A household is classified as rural labour household if its largest source of income was the first of the above three categories, i.e., if wage paid manual employment contributed more towards household income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey than the other two sources taken individually.

[NSS Rounds 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

4.2.9 AGRICULTURAL LABOUR HOUSEHOLD

Agricultural labour household is one which derived more than 50 per cent of its total income during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey from wage-paid manual labour (including exchange labour) in agricultural occupations only. It may be noted that 'fisheries' is excluded from agricultural labour.


[NSS Rounds 55, 50, 43, 38 and 32]

4.2.10 HOUSEHOLD TYPE

4.2.10.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN NSS 68TH ROUND AND PLFS

In rural areas, a household was categorized into any one of the six household types which are self-employed in agriculture, self-employed in non-agriculture, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour in agriculture, casual labour in non-agriculture, others.

For urban areas, the household types are self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour, others.



Procedure for determining household type in rural sector: The broad household types in rural areas were self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour and others. A household not having any income from economic activities was classified under others. Within each of the broad categories of self-employed and casual labour, two specific household types were distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (Section A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (rest of the NIC-2008 Sections, excluding Section A). The specific household types for self-employed were: self-employed in agriculture and self-employed in non-agriculture. For casual labour, the specific household types were: casual labour in agriculture and casual labour in non-agriculture. In the determination of the household type in the rural areas, the household's income from economic activities was first considered. A rural household was first categorized as 'self-employed', 'regular wage/salary earning' or 'casual labour' depending on the single major source of its income from economic activities during last 365 days. Further, for those households categorized either as self-employed or casual labour, specific household types (self-employed in agriculture or self-employed in non-agriculture and casual labour in agriculture or casual labour in non-agriculture) were assigned depending on the single major source of income from agricultural or non-agricultural activities.

Procedure for determining household type in urban sector: For urban areas the different urban types corresponded to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources were considered. An urban household was assigned the type self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour or others corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household not having any income from economic activities was classified under others.

[PLFS, NSS Round 68]

4.2.10.2 HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN NSS ROUNDS 61, 66

The household type based on the means of livelihood of a household was decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income from economic activities was considered; the incomes of servants and paying guests was not taken into account.

For the rural areas, the household was assigned the appropriate type from the five types *viz.* self-employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour, other labour, self-employed in agriculture, others.

For urban areas, the household types were as self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour, others.

Procedure for determining household type in rural sector: For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed above) contributed 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it was assigned the type corresponding to that source.

For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture', its income from that source was required to be 50% or more of its total income. If there was no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, it was assigned one of the remaining types (self-employed in non-agriculture, other labour, others) according to the following procedure.

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

A household not assigned one of the types self-employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour or self-employed in agriculture was classified as other labour if its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) was greater than that from self-employment as

well as that from other economic activities (again a three-way division). All other households were classified under “others”.

Procedure for determining household type in urban sector: For urban areas the different urban types corresponded to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources were considered. An urban household was assigned the type self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour or others corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which did not have any income from economic activities was classified under “others”.

[NSS Rounds 66, 61]



SECTION 5

MIGRATION

5.1 USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE (UPR)

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.

The last usual place of residence is the last place where the person stayed continuously for six months or more prior to moving to the place (village/ town) of enumeration.

[NSS Rounds 64, 43 and 38]

In the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), a village/town where a person was staying during the survey was regarded as the person's usual place of residence if the person was found to be staying there during the survey with the intention of staying there continuously for six months or more, even if the person had not stayed there continuously for six months or more as yet.

[PLFS]

5.2 MIGRANT

A migrant is a person whose place of enumeration is different from his/ her last usual place of residence (UPR).

In the 14th, the 18th to 23rd and the 28th round surveys, a migrant was defined as a person whose place of usual residence (village/ town) one year ago was different from the place (village/ town) of enumeration.

In the 9th and in the 13th to 15th rounds, a migrant was defined as a person whose native place (village/ town) was different from the one in which he/ she was enumerated. In the 11th and 12th rounds, a person was treated as a migrant if the person was enumerated at a place other

than the place where he had been residing ‘more or less permanently’ prior to coming to the place of enumeration.

In the PLFS, a household member whose last usual place of residence, at any time in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered a migrant.

5.3 ANNUAL IN-MIGRATION RATE

The annual in-migration rate can be obtained as the ratio of the number of those who changed their UPR during the last year preceding the date of survey to the total population as on the date of survey.

5.4 MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD

If the entire household is found at the time of survey to have moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days, it is considered a migrant household. If one member of the household has moved ahead of other members to the present household and others have joined later (but all of them during the reference year) such households will also be considered as migrant households. Where some members of the household were born or married into households which have moved, during the last 365 days, the entire household is treated as having migrated to the place of enumeration.

[NSS Rounds 64]

5.5 OUT-MIGRANT

Any former member of a household who left the household, any time in the past, for stay outside the village/ town is considered an out-migrant provided, he/ she is alive on the date of survey. Information on out-migrants was first collected in the 49th round of NSS.

[NSS Round 64]

5.6 NATIVE PLACE

The native place of a person is defined as the place (village/ town) where his/ her parents or forefathers reside or resided more or less

permanently and with which the person has or had at least some occasional contact.

[NSS Rounds 13-15 and 9]

5.7 TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT MIGRATION

A migrant having more or less permanent settlement in the place of enumeration, irrespective of whether he/ she is having any contact with the native place, is treated as a permanent immigrant, i.e., for a person to be a permanent immigrant both the conditions of permanently leaving the native place and permanently residing in the place of enumeration are to be satisfied. On the other hand, a sojourn to a place different from the native place may continue for years without permanent settlement. Such migration is considered as temporary migration.

[NSS Rounds 15, 13 and 9]

5.8 PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

This was defined in certain NSS surveys as the place where the surveyed person had been residing 'more or less permanently' prior to coming to the place of enumeration.

[NSS Rounds 28 and 17]

5.9 INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Migrants in any area may be (i) from within the State, (ii) from other States, or (iii) from another country. Those from within the State and those from other States together constitute internal migrants.

[PLFS]

5.10 TEMPORARY VISITORS

In PLFS, temporary visitors in the household are those persons who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months. Temporary visitors are not the members of the selected households.


[PLFS]

SECTION 6

LAND HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS AND SITUATION ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

6.1 LAND HOLDINGS

6.1.1 OWNERSHIP OF LAND



A plot of land is considered to be owned by a household if the right of permanent heritable possession of the plot, with or without the right to transfer the title, is vested in some member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession under long term lease or assignment is also considered owned land. Two basic concepts have to be distinguished:

- a. Land owned by the household i.e. the land on which a member of the household has right of permanent heritable possession, with or without right to transfer the title, e.g., *Pattadars*, *Bhumindars*, *Jenmoms*, *Bhumiswamis*, *Rayat/ Sithibans*, etc. A plot of land owned by the household may be leased out to others by the owner without losing the right of permanent heritable possession.
- b. Land held under special conditions such that the holder does not possess a title of ownership but has the right of long-term possession (for example, land possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long-term lease for 30 years or more) is considered as being held under owner-like possession. In the states where land reform legislations have provided for full proprietorship to former tenants, they are considered as

having owner-like possession, even if they have not paid the full compensation.

In certain tribal areas land may be possessed by an individual tribal in accordance with traditional tribal right from local chieftains or village/district council. Sometime, the right of ownership of a plot occupied by a tenant vest in the community. In all such cases, the tribal or other individual (tenant) is considered the owner, since the holder has 'owner-like possession' of the land in question.

When a plot of land is jointly owned by members of two or more households, only the share of the members of a particular household is considered as owned by the household.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

In the 8th round plots of land held in owner-like possession (as in case of various forms of tenure with heritable occupancy rights but not satisfying the condition of permanence and occupancy of community/village) and by an individual in accordance with traditional tribal right were not considered as owned. In the 17th round, though owner-like possession was included under the coverage of ownership, the community/village land possessed in accordance with traditional rights was excluded from its coverage.

NSS 59th round was essentially a repetition of NSS 48th round with some changes. The Situation Assessment Survey of Indian farmers (SAS) was taken up in NSS 59th round for the first time.

In land and livestock holding surveys prior to NSS 77th round, plot-wise information on land was collected from each household. Accordingly, all the details about each plot of land such as irrigation status, crops grown/livestock raised, terms of lease, etc., were available. But in NSS 77th round, all the plots that came under the same category of possession (i.e. owned and possessed, leased in, leased out, otherwise possessed) were clubbed together and reported as a single entry. Accordingly, details of major type of crop grown/livestock raised, major sources of irrigation, lease tenure for major

part of the leased land, etc., are available for the corresponding category of possession as a whole.

6.1.2 LANDLESS HOUSEHOLD

A household owning no land or land less than 0.005 acre (0.002 hectare) is considered to be a 'landless household'.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 26, 17, 16 and 8]

6.1.3 LEASE OF LAND

Land given out to others on rent or free of rent by the owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased out. It is defined as land leased in if it is taken by a household on rent or free of rent without any right of permanent or heritable possession. All private land encroached upon by the household is treated as leased-in land. The lease contract may be written or oral.

Orchards and plantations given to others for harvesting the produce for which the owner receives a payment in cash or kind are not treated as given on 'lease'.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37, 26, 17, 16 and 8]

6.1.4 TERMS OF LEASE

Lease of land is an arrangement, either written or oral, by which the owner permits someone else (tenant) to use his land on certain terms, like:

- a. For fixed money
- b. For fixed amount of produce
- c. **On crop-sharing basis:** The land owner receives a stipulated share of the produce but neither participates in the work nor organises or conducts the agricultural operations on that plot of land which he has leased out.
- d. **Under service contract:** An employer gives some land to an employee for cultivation in lieu of the services provided by him under the condition that the land can be retained so long as the employee continues

- to serve the employer and no other specific terms of lease are contracted.
- e. **Usufructuary mortgage:** A type of mortgage in which the mortgager retains the ownership of his land till the foreclosure of the deed but the possession of the land is transferred to the mortgagee.
 - f. **From relatives under no specified terms:** All such lands as are owned by a household but are looked after and used by some relative's household, under no contract of payment of any kind to the owner, are treated as leased out to relatives under no specified terms.
 - g. **Other terms:** Lease on terms other than those specified above are treated as under 'other terms'. All rent-free leases, other than those taken from or given to 'relatives under no specified terms' are treated as lease under 'other terms'. All private land encroached upon by a household is treated as land taken on lease under 'other terms'.

[NSS Rounds 48]

Land taken from or given to relatives under no specified terms of lease was not treated as a separate term of lease in the 8th, 16th, 17th, 26th and 37th rounds of survey on land holdings.

In NSS 77th round, the terms of lease considered were:

- i. for fixed money
- ii. for fixed produce
- iii. for share of produce
- iv. to/from relatives under no specified terms
- v. under other terms.

6.1.5 OTHERWISE POSSESSED LAND

This is understood to mean all public/institutional land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right where

the possession is without the consent of the owner. This is considered as 'land possessed but neither owned nor leased-in'. Private land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right is not included in this category.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59 and 48]

6.1.6 LAND POSSESSED

Land possessed by a household is given by:

land owned (including land under 'owner-like possession') + land leased-in – land leased-out + otherwise possessed land.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48 and 37]

In the 8th, 16th, 17th and 26th rounds, 'otherwise possessed' land was not taken into account in determining 'land possessed'.

6.1.7 HOMESTEAD LAND

Homestead of a household is defined as the dwelling house of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, family graveyard, guest house, shop, workshop and offices for running household enterprises; tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls annexed to the dwelling house. All land coming under homestead is defined as homestead land.

Homestead may constitute only a part of a plot. Sometimes, gardens, orchards or plantations, though adjacent to the homestead and lying within the boundary walls, may be located on a clearly distinct patch of land. In such cases, land under garden, orchard or plantation is not considered homestead land.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59 and 48]

In NSS 70th round, the term 'house site' was also used interchangeably with homestead land.

6.1.8 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural production includes:

- i. growing of field crops, fruits, grapes, nuts, seeds, seedlings in the nurseries, bulbs, vegetables and flowers both in open and under glass;
- ii. production of plantation crops like tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, etc.;
- iii. the forest production in parcels of land which form part of enumeration holding; and
- iv. the production of livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, fish, honey, rabbits, fur-bearing animals and silk-worm cocoons.

[NSS Rounds 70, 59, 48 and 37]

In the 8th, 16th, 17th and 26th rounds, production of fish was not treated as agricultural production.

In NSS 77th round, growing of bamboo bushes, thatching grass, casuarina trees, plants for fuel, and plants used as reeds for matting, were also included in the definition of agricultural production.

6.1.9 OPERATIONAL HOLDING

An operational holding is a techno-economic unit constituted of all land that is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and operated (directed/managed) by one person alone or with assistance of others, without regard to title, size or location. The holding may consist of one or more parcels of land, provided that they are located within the country and that they form part of the same techno-economic unit. The definition includes four major points:

- i. First, it is a techno-economic unit operated (directed/managed) by a person. In the context of agricultural operations, a technical unit is understood as a unit with more or less independent technical resources, like

land, agricultural implements and machinery, draught animals, etc. For the purpose of the survey, a 'person' may be either a single household or more than one household operating jointly. However, holdings operated as cooperative farms are not considered operational holdings in the survey.

- ii. Second, it is constituted of at least some land which is used for agricultural production. Since 'agricultural production' also includes some activities other than cultivation, there may be holdings without cultivated land. For example, holdings put exclusively to livestock rearing, poultry raising, bee keeping, production of livestock and poultry products or pisciculture are considered operational holdings.
- iii. Third, the title, size and location of land are to be disregarded in identifying an operational holding.
- iv. Fourth, it may consist of two or more parcels of land, even if widely separated, provided that they form part of the same technical and economic unit. Being part of the same techno-economic unit means that the pieces of land are operated by the same household or group of households operating jointly with the same technical resources.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48]

This definition was employed in the 26th, 37th, 48th and 59th rounds. For the 16th and 17th rounds, the definition had been the same in all respects, except that holdings consisting exclusively of land put to livestock raising and production of livestock products were excluded. In the 8th round, an operational holding was defined to include non-agricultural holdings (i.e., holdings put exclusively to non-agricultural uses, viz., house sites, buildings and huts, temples and mosques, etc., tanks, ponds and other water areas, brick fields, etc.). A distinct technical and economic unit managing an operational holding was termed operational holding in the 8th round.

6.1.9.1 OPERATIONAL HOLDING IN NSS 70TH AND 77TH ROUND

It may happen that within a household, different household members possess different plots but the household operates the plots as a single unit. Within a household, multiple operational holdings were not distinguished and were considered as one operating unit. The following points may be noted for determination of household operational holding:

- i. Household operational holding constitutes all land that is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated (directed/managed) by one household member alone or with assistance of others, without regard to title, size or location. The land may be operated by members belonging to a single household or by members belonging to more than one household operating jointly. However, holdings operated as cooperative farms are not considered operational holdings. The holding may consist of one or more parcels of land, provided that they are located within the country.
- ii. A household found to grow vegetables in the kitchen garden only, or flowers in the courtyard, was considered to possess an operational holding. Likewise, a household engaged exclusively in livestock keeping or poultry raising or pisciculture was considered to operate a holding, even if no crop production was undertaken by it during the reference period. But in all cases an operational holding related to some amount of land possessed by the household.
- iii. The inclusion of the term 'wholly or partly' in the definition of household operational holding implies that once a household is identified to operate some land, all the plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period must be taken into account,

irrespective of whether all the plots included in the holding are put to agricultural production or not. Thus, for a household carrying out any agricultural production during the reference period, plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period and put to uses other than agricultural production, such as house-sites, paths, buildings, etc., were also included in the operated area of the household operational holding.

- iv. Only when a household does not undertake any agricultural production on any part of the land possessed by it during the reference period is it considered as not having any operational holding.

6.1.10 INDIVIDUAL AND JOINT OPERATIONAL HOLDING

An operational holding managed by one or more members of a single household will be taken as individual holding. It will be treated as a joint operational holding only when it is managed by members of more than one household.

6.1.11 PARCELS

A parcel of an operational holding is a piece of land surrounded entirely by other operational holdings or by land not forming part of any operational holding. It may consist of more than one plot.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59 and 48]

6.1.12 MAIN USE OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

According to the activity that generates the largest value of the produce during the reference period, operational holdings are classified by 'main use' as listed below:

- i. crop production other than vegetable
- ii. production of vegetables
- iii. horticulture crops / orchards
- iv. plantation crop other than forestry plantation
- v. forestry plantation

- vi. livestock keeping
- vii. poultry raising
- viii. pisciculture, and
- ix. others – holdings not coming under any of the above classes.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48]

The same definition of main use with a broader classification was used for the 37th round. In the 26th round, however, operational holdings were classified according the major activity and classification used was still broader.

In NSS 70th and 77th round, main use to which the operational holding is put was recorded in terms of the following classification:

- i. only crop production:
 - a. on jhum land
 - b. on land other than jhum land
- ii. only farming of animal/fishery
- iii. both crop production and farming of animal/fishery
- iv. other agricultural uses

6.1.13 MAJOR CROP SEASON

Major crop season of an operational holding is defined as the season (*Kharif* or *Rabi*) that accounts for the major part of the gross cropped area of the district to which the major part of the operated area of the household belongs.

[NSS Round 48]

In the 8th and 37th rounds, major crop season was determined for an operational holding as the season in which the largest area in that locality was under cultivation, while in the 26th round, the major crop season of an operational holding was taken as the season (early *Kharif*, late *Kharif*, *Rabi* and *Zaid Rabi*) in which the largest area of the holding was brought under cultivation.

6.1.14 TYPE OF LAND AND TYPE OF LAND USE

Two different classifications of land, namely, 'type of land' and 'type of land use', were adopted for the 48th round.

- A. The classification by 'type of land' is based on the usual status of the land and is meant for classifying land owned and land leased-in as on the date of survey.
- B. The classification by 'type of land use' is based on the use a piece of land is put to during the reference period (agricultural season - *Kharif* or *Rabi* - and agricultural year).

The standard nine-fold classification of land use was suitably modified for this purpose. The definitions of various classes of land relevant for the survey are given below.

6.1.14.1 FOREST

This includes all area actually under forest on land so classed under any legal enactment or administered as forest, whether state-owned or private. If any portion of such land is not actually wooded but put to raising of field crops, it is treated under net sown area and not under forest. All area under social and farm forestry is included in this class.

The definition of 'forest' was extended for the 48th round by including all area under social and farm forestry. In the earlier rounds of NSS, the definitions of different types of land use as framed by the Ministry of Agriculture were followed.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59 and 48]

6.1.14.2 NET SOWN AREA

This consists of area sown with field crops and area under orchards and plantations counting only once the area sown more than once in the same year/season. Net sown area is further classified into area under seasonal crops, orchards and plantations.

6.1.14.2.1 ORCHARDS

A piece of land put to production of horticulture crops, viz., fruits, nuts, dates, grapes, etc. (other than those treated as plantation crops) is regarded as an orchard if it is at least 0.10 hectare in size or has at least 12 trees planted on it. In the case of such fruit trees where distance between the trees is quite large, say, more than 6 metres as in the case of mangoes, the orchard will be defined according to the minimum number of 12 trees planted in it, while, in such cases where the distance is less than 6 metres as in the case of bananas, papayas, grape vines, etc., the orchard will be defined on the basis of the minimum area of one-tenth of a hectare.

6.1.14.2.2 PLANTATIONS

Area devoted to production of plantation crops, viz., tea, coffee, cashewnut, pepper, coconut, cardamom, rubber, cocoa, areca nut, oil palm, clove and nutmeg, is treated as area under plantations. The size restriction given for orchards is applicable for plantations as well.

6.1.14.2.3 AREA UNDER SEASONAL CROPS

All land under net sown area not coming under orchards or plantations is taken as area under seasonal crops. Sometimes, net sown area may consist of a piece of land put to a combination of the above three uses. In such cases, the use to which the major area of the piece of land is put is treated as the use of the piece of land.

6.1.14.3 CURRENT FALLOW

This comprises cultivable areas which are kept fallow during the current agricultural year. Any seedling area in the current agricultural year that is not cropped again in the same year is also treated as current fallow.

6.1.14.4 OTHER FALLOW

All pieces of land which were taken up for cultivation in the past, but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of more than one agricultural year but not more than five years, including the current agricultural year, are classified under other fallow.

6.1.14.5 LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

This includes all land occupied by buildings, paths, etc., or under water (tanks, wells, canals, etc.) and land put to uses other than agricultural uses. This class of land has been further divided into two classes:

WATER BODIES: All land which are perennially under water is defined as water bodies provided that no crop is raised on them.

OTHER NON-AGRICULTURAL USES: This includes all land put to other non-agricultural uses, viz., buildings, roads, railways, paths, etc.

6.1.14.6 OTHER USES

This includes all land coming under the remaining classes of the standard nine-fold classification, viz., 'culturable waste', 'miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net sown area', 'permanent pastures and other grazing land' and 'barren and unculturable waste'.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59 and 48]

In NSS 70th and 77th round, fallow land was categorized under 'other use'.

6.1.15 DRAINAGE FACILITY

A plot of land will be considered to have drainage facility if there exists some method of removal of excess water from the surface of land, from the upper layers of soil or sub-soil by artificial means, for the purpose of making non-producing wet land productive, and producing wet land more productive. Natural drainage, i.e., normal outflow of excess water from the plot of land by virtue of its position, will not be considered drainage facility.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48, 37 and 31]

6.1.16 IRRIGATION

Irrigation will be considered as a device of purposively providing land with water, other than rainwater, by artificial means for crop production.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 31]

6.1.17 PERMANENT ATTACHED FARM WORKERS

A person who is employed by the management of an operational holding is considered a permanent attached farm worker of the operational holding for an agricultural season if –

- i. the person is employed more or less continuously during the season in the holding, and
- ii. the employment is under some sort of a contract that is binding on the person to serve the holding during the period of various agricultural operations (from preparation of soil to the storing of grains)

[NSS Rounds 70, 59, 48 and 37]

6.1.18 PERMANENT CULTIVATION

Permanent cultivation means the usual method of cultivation followed by cultivators generally in plain areas. In this method of cultivation, the same area of land is cultivated year after year. It includes horticulture and plantation.

[NSS Round 44]

6.1.19 SHIFTING CULTIVATION

Shifting cultivation is also termed as jhum cultivation in the North-Eastern States. Shifting cultivation is defined as ‘an agricultural system in which impermanent clearings are cropped for shorter periods in years than they are followed’. Shifting cultivation involves clearing of forest, drying of felled timber, firing, and sowing of different seeds over a long time. Normally bigger seeds, like beans, vegetables, maize, etc., are sown in little holes dug in the ground, but

smaller seeds, like paddy or millet, are broadcast. No ploughing is used and no animal is employed.

[NSS Round 44]

6.1.19.1 JHUM LAND AND JHUM CULTIVATION

The preparation of jhum land is done by cutting and clearing of forest areas and burning of the dried biomass by setting fire to it. The jhum land is used for growing crops of agricultural importance such as upland rice, vegetables or fruits. After a few cycles, the land loses fertility and a new area is chosen. Jhum cultivation is mostly prevalent in the North-Eastern States of India like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Besides, jhum cultivation is practiced in the tribal belt of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70]

6.1.19.2 CULTIVATION

All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities are considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea, etc.) are not considered cultivation. In general, the activities covered under NIC-2008 classes 0111, 0112, 0113, 0114, 0116, 0119 and sub classes 01281, 01282, etc., among class 0128 are considered as cultivation.

[NSS Round 70]

6.2 LIVESTOCK HOLDING

6.2.1 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Livestock and poultry include cattle, buffalo, yak, horse, mithun, mule, donkey, camel, elephant, sheep, goat, pig and poultry birds (fowls, ducks and other poultry birds including pigeons).

[NSS Rounds 48, 37 and 30]

For the purpose of NSS 70th and 77th round, livestock was defined as those animals which are used for food, fibre, labour, etc. Animals kept

as pets, snakes, reptiles, frogs and fishes are excluded from the coverage of livestock.

6.2.2 ADULT (CATTLE, BUFFALO, YAK AND MITHUN)

Non-descript cattle and buffaloes over the age of three years are considered as adult. The crossbred cattle over the age of 28 months are considered as adult. Adult males are classified according to the use they are put to. Female adults, on the other hand, are classified according to their lactating potential.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48, 37 and 30]

6.2.3 CROSSBRED CATTLE

Crossbred cattle are those which are produced by crossing the indigenous breed with the exotic breed, i.e., imported foreign variety. Cattle of exotic breed were classified under crossbred in NSS 37th, 48th and 59th rounds.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48, 37 and 30]

6.2.4 DRY ANIMALS

Among cattle and buffaloes, those which have calved at least once and are not in milk on the date of survey but with the potential of coming in milk in the future are considered as dry.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48, 37 and 30]

In NSS 70th round, information on number of livestock owned by the household was not collected separately for crossbred/non-descript varieties. Nor was information on the purpose for which the cattle/buffaloes were used (viz., for breeding only, for work only, for breeding and work both, others) collected.

In NSS 77th round, following the Department of Animal Husbandry, the definitions given below were employed:

- a. *Exotic Animals*: Animals which are developed in other countries.
- b. *Cross-bred Animals*: Animals which are produced by

crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds or indigenous animals which have exotic inheritance.

- c. *Indigenous Animals*: Animals which belong to descript (identified)/non-descript (non-identified) breeds of indigenous origin are considered as indigenous animals.

6.3 COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

Common Property Resources (CPRs) are resources accessible to and collectively owned/ held/managed by an identifiable community and to which no individual has exclusive property rights. The terms 'accessible', 'collectively owned/held/managed', 'identifiable community' and 'exclusive property rights' are explained below. The study on common property resources was conducted in the 54th round of NSS in its first nationwide survey on the subject. In the 54th round two approaches were followed - *de jure* and *de facto*. The *de jure* approach was used for collection of data on the size of CPRs while the *de facto* approach was used for collection of information from CPRs.

6.3.1 ACCESSIBLE

Accessibility to a resource is determined either by legal status or by convention. If the community has a legal right of ownership or possession on the resource, it is clearly accessible to the community. Besides such legal rights, resources to which customarily accepted user rights exist would also be treated as 'accessible' to the community.

6.3.2 COLLECTIVELY OWNED/ HELD/ MANAGED

'Collectively owned/held/managed' covers both (a) collectively owned/held resources and (b) collectively managed though not collectively owned/held resources. 'Collectively owned or held' presumes a legal status. Thus, a resource collectively owned or formally held (by legal sanction or official assignment) by a community would decidedly be a common property resource. A resource nominally held by a community would be treated as 'collectively managed' only when the groups of people who have the

right to its use are governed by a commonly accepted set of rules – in most cases unwritten.

6.3.3 IDENTIFIABLE COMMUNITY

This term means that the co-users of the resource are a well-defined group of persons. For instance, all the inhabitants of a village form an identifiable community. A large census village usually comprises a number of distinct settlements. The residents of one or more such settlements, constituting only a part of the village's population, can also form a community. Apart from these, a community may be a caste-based, or religion-based, or occupation-based group of people, or a group constituted according to the traditional social order.

6.3.4 EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL

Resources owned or held by an individual or a family or an organisation like a company or corporation or co-operative are not considered CPRs. However, a resource held by a co-operative society constituted of persons who are co-users of the resource prior to its formation is treated as a CPR. For example, all resources of co-operative societies of co-users, such as co-operative irrigation societies, farmers' co-operatives, fishermen's co-operatives, etc., are considered CPRs for the survey. Also, private property resources (PPRs) can be pooled and used as a common resource. In such cases, the pooled resources are treated as CPR for the survey.

6.4 FARMER

A farmer is defined as a person who operates some land (owned or taken on lease or otherwise possessed) and was during the last 365 days engaged in agricultural activities in the broad sense of the term, which includes cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc., on that land. Those who were engaged in agricultural and allied activities but did not operate a piece of land are not classified as farmer. Thus, agricultural labourers, coastal fishermen, rural artisans and persons engaged in agricultural services do not qualify as farmer.

It is quite possible that during the reference period of last 365 days, a person could have left his entire land as 'current fallow' by discretion or due to natural conditions. In the Agricultural Census they are considered farmers. However, since the purpose of the Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) was to probe into the activities and conditions of the farmers and no meaningful information could be obtained in this respect from such farmers who have kept their entire land as 'current fallow' during the reference period, such farmers were excluded from the coverage of the SAS. Thus, a person, to be considered a farmer, must possess some land and be engaged in agricultural activities on that land during the reference period.

[NSS Round 59]

6.4.1 HOUSEHOLD WITH FARMING ACTIVITY

If any member of a household is a farmer, it is treated as a household with farming activity.

[NSS Round 59]

6.5 AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD

The Situation Assessment Survey of farmers of the 59th round (2003) was replaced by the survey on Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households in the 70th round (2013). An agricultural household was defined as a household having some production from agriculture activities and having at least one member self-employed in agriculture during last 365 days. In contrast to the definition of farmer used in the 59th Round, the definition of agricultural household in the 70th round did not have 'land possession' as a necessary condition.

Households with only agricultural labourers and households receiving income entirely from coastal fishing were not considered as agricultural households. Further, to eliminate households pursuing agricultural activities of insignificant nature, only households with at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in the PRINCIPAL STATUS or in the SUBSIDIARY STATUS and having total value of agricultural produce more than or equal to Rs.3000

during the last 365 days were considered eligible for survey as 'agricultural households'.

The definition of agricultural households followed in NSS 77th round was identical with that of the 70th round except that the income cut-off used for identifying the agricultural households was Rs.4000 in place of Rs.3000.

[NSS Rounds 77 and 70]

6.6 KITCHEN GARDEN

A kitchen garden is defined as fore-yard and/or back-yard garden which is close to front door and/or back door of the house; where the households grow vegetables (radish, beans, pumpkins, varieties of gourds, etc.), herbs (*kasoori methi*, mint, basil, oregano etc.), spices (green chilies, onion, garlic, broad leaf mustard etc.) and fruits (banana, papaya, coconut etc.) for own (household) use only. A kitchen garden is an area around the house within the boundary wall of homestead land but without any distinct demarcation.

[NSS Round 77]

SECTION 7

ASSETS, INDEBTEDNESS AND INVESTMENT

7.1 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

All things owned by the household that have monetary value are household assets. They include physical assets (non-financial assets) like land, buildings, livestock, agricultural machinery and implements, non-farm business equipment, all transport equipment, and financial assets like receivable on loans advanced in cash or in kind, shares in companies and cooperative societies, banks, etc., national saving certificates and the like, deposits in companies, banks, post offices and with individuals. Household assets include currency notes and coins in hand. Crops standing in the fields and stock of commodities held by the household are, however, not included in household assets.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.1.1 HOUSEHOLD DURABLE ASSETS

Articles which are used for domestic purposes and have a longer expected life, say, one year or more and cannot be purchased at nominal price, come under household durables. Radios, gramophones, TV, sewing machines, clocks and time pieces, electric fans, furniture & fixtures, ornaments, household utensils (other than earthen and the like) which are expected to give service for a long period and are used for household purpose are covered under this category. Transport equipment like motorcars, bicycles, scooters, carpets, decorative articles used for household purpose are also considered as durable household assets (transport equipment irrespective of the sector in which they are used are considered as a separate category in the debt and investment survey). Minor items like tins and pots, bottles, knives, lock, torchlight, etc. and other miscellaneous articles of nominal value usually found

in the household are not considered as durable assets. Information on durable assets was not collected from the NSS 70th round onwards.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Investment in stocks, securities, certificates, shares, debentures, annuities, insurance policies and all types of deposits including current savings and cumulative time deposits in banks, post offices, insurance companies, other companies, and with individuals are considered as financial assets. They include different types of certificates/securities issued by the government or banks, viz., National Savings Certificate (NSC), Indira Vikas Patra, Kisan Vikas Patra, RBI Bonds, etc. In case of certificates, annuity schemes, the amount paid at the time of purchase is to be entered.

7.2.1 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

For certificates and annuity schemes, the value represents the amount paid at the time of purchase. For deposits, the face value is taken into account. In case of insurance premium, the total of premium paid is considered. For provident fund, etc., the total contribution plus interest earned is considered. In case of Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIP), the value is the product of number of units and net asset value (NAV) of a unit. Shares and debentures acquired before the reference date are valued at the market price prevailing during survey.

In the 37th and 26th NSS rounds, the paid-up value and face value were respectively considered by the All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) for shares and debentures and certificates. However, from the 48th round onwards, the value of shares and debentures is determined on the basis of the prevailing market price. In cases where it is not possible to ascertain the prevailing market price of a share, the paid-up value of the shares (if acquired other than by purchase) or the value paid by the household (if they are purchased) is considered.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.3 FARM BUSINESS

Farm business comprises household economic activities like cultivation, including cultivation of plantation and orchard crops, and processing of produce on the farm, e.g. paddy hulling and *gur* (jaggery) making. Although *gur* (jaggery) making is a manufacturing activity, this is covered under farm business only when such activity is carried out in the farm by indigenous methods. When carried out in non-household enterprises, such activities are excluded from the purview of the farm business. Farm business also includes activities ancillary to agriculture, like livestock raising, poultry, fishing, dairy farm activities, bee keeping, and other allied activities coming under Section A (Division 01 to Division 03) of the National Industrial Classification 2008.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70]

In the 48th, 37th and 26th rounds of NSS, farm business included activities coming under Industry section 'O' of National Industrial Classification, 1987. In the 59th round, farm business included activities coming under Tabulation Categories A and B of the National Industrial Classification, 1998.

[NSS Rounds 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.4 NON-FARM BUSINESS

Non-farm business is defined as all household economic activity other than the activities covered in farm business. This covers manufacturing, mining & quarrying, trade, hotel & restaurant, transport, construction, repairing and other services. It excludes activities carried out in non-household enterprises. Non-farm business enterprises which were registered under section 2m(i) or 2m(ii) and Section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948, and the Bidi and Cigar manufacturing establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (condition of employment) Act, 1966, are not covered.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.5 INVESTMENT

7.5.1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Fixed capital formation takes place by way of new purchase, construction for own use and improvement of physical assets which helps in further production. Thus, expenditure on land development work, on fixed assets used in farm and non-farm business and on residential buildings is considered capital expenditure. Besides these items of expenditure, expenditure incurred by the household for purchase of land, land rights and livestock are also taken into account.

Capital expenditure in cash and or in kind that has been incurred for new purchase, constructions, additions, major repairs and alterations, improvement and value of physical assets due to sale, disposal/loss during the reference period is considered. Capital expenditure includes expenditure incurred on work that is incomplete or in progress, work on construction of items intended to be gifted away, and work on items subsequently lost or sold after being in use. However, it excludes expenditure on construction/purchase of items by the household for the purpose of trade.

Construction, improvement or repairing of an asset by a household with household materials and/or household labour is evaluated at the current market price prevailing in the locality or its neighbouring areas.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.5.2 MAJOR REPAIRS/ ADDITION AND ALTERATION/ IMPROVEMENT

These include outlays on major alterations in machinery, equipment, structure, or other fixed assets that significantly extend their expected lifetime of use, productivity or the character or the volume of the service they render. Replacement of parts or attachments that have an expected lifetime of use of more than a year and involve substantial outlays is covered under 'major repairs, etc.' Repairs that are not expected to be undertaken within a short span of time and involve substantial outlays are

classified as major repairs. Examples are: re-plastering of the walls or roof of a room, conversion of a *katcha* floor into a *pucca* floor, replacement of a mud wall by a stone wall, and replacement of a *katcha* roof by ‘tiles’ of a durable nature, all of which increase the life of the asset.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.5.3 NORMAL REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

These include outlay of recurring nature on fixed assets necessary to keep them in good working order. Replacement of parts and attachment of fixed assets which is short-lived (having an expected lifetime of up to one year) and/or of relatively small value is included here. Examples of normal repairs are: Outlays on whitewashing and minor annual repairs undertaken to keep the buildings in good working condition, expenditure on removal of dirt, silt and other such materials from a well, etc.

[NSS Rounds 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.6 INDEBTEDNESS

7.6.1 LIABILITIES

All claims against a household held by others are considered liabilities of the household. Thus, all loans payable by the household to others, whether in cash or kind, are deemed to be liabilities of the household. Unpaid bills of grocers, doctors, lawyers, etc. are also considered liabilities of the household.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.6.1.1 CASH LOANS

All loans taken in cash from individuals or agencies such as banks are considered cash loans, whether or not taken against a security. Cash loan, generally, covers borrowings at specific rates of interest for specific periods of time. Cash loans include (i) All loans taken in cash, irrespective of whether they are proposed to be repaid in cash or kind. (ii) The credit extended by the trader (trader’s credit) to cultivators in

anticipation that the borrowing cultivator will sell his crop to the creditor. (iii) Any loan taken in kind where the cash value of the commodity is noted as the contracted amount to be repaid. Thus, for articles purchased on 'hire purchase basis', the price excluding the initial cash payment is considered as cash loan. (iv) Borrowing of cash or purchase of fixed assets or consumer durables using credit card if amount due is not paid within due date (date of purchase in the 70th round). (v) Interest-free loans taken from friends and relatives.

For operational convenience, unsecured small cash loans of value lower than a threshold level are excluded if they have stood unpaid for a short period (less than 1 month/3 months in different rounds), the threshold level rising from Rs.100 in the 37th and 48th rounds to Rs.300 in the 59th round and then to Rs.500 in the 70th and 77th round).

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.6.1.2 KIND LOANS

All loans taken in kind (except the cases of hire-purchase) irrespective of whether repaid or intended to be repaid in cash or in kind are regarded as kind loans. As distinguished from cash loans described above, kind loans include liabilities arising out of goods taken from traders, services received from doctors, lawyers, etc., kind loans and dues on account of taxes, rent payable to government, landlord, public bodies, etc., etc. Borrowings in kind are valued at retail prices current in the local market. Dues for unpaid electricity bills, telephone bills, etc., and grocery bills falling due on a particular date are treated as kind loans after the due date.

Such kind loans (liabilities arising from unpaid bills) were included in the 48th and 59th rounds of NSS in 'other liabilities' and not in 'kind loans'. So was trade debt arising out of the commercial transactions of a household. In the 26th and 37th rounds, they were considered under 'cash loans'.

7.6.2 HOUSEHOLD INDEBTEDNESS

A household is considered indebted if it has some debt outstanding against any loan incurred by it as on the date of reference. Loans

include borrowings in cash and/or kind as well as credit purchase evaluated at retail prices current in the local market.

However, only cash loans were taken to measure indebtedness of households from NSS 48th round.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 44, 43, 37, 32, 29, 26 and 8]

7.6.3 TYPE/ TENURE OF LOAN

Up to the 70th round of the Debt and Investment Surveys, the term ‘type of loan’ was used to indicate the stipulated period of repayment under the heads ‘short term’, ‘medium term’ and ‘long term’, with stipulated period of recovery as less than 12 months, 1 year to 3 years and exceeding 3 years respectively. In the 77th round, it was termed ‘tenure of loan’.

7.6.4 SOURCE OF LOAN/ CREDIT AGENCY

The agency from which the loan has been contracted is called source of loan or credit agency. Institutional credit agencies are: scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks, co-operative societies, co-operative banks, insurance companies, provident fund, employer, financial corporation/ institution, non-banking financial companies including micro-financing institutions (MFIs), bank-linked SHG/JLG, non-bank-linked SHG/JLG, etc. Non-institutional credit agencies are: landlord, agricultural moneylenders, professional moneylenders, input suppliers, relatives and friends, chit funds, market commission agents/traders, etc.

7.6.5 SCHEME OF LENDING

Sometimes, institutional credit agencies advance loans under various programmes or schemes for development of particular communities, areas, industries, etc. Thus, the schemes considered in the 77th round AIDIS are Mudra, Stand-Up India scheme, NRLM/NULM (National Rural/Urban Livelihood Mission), other central govt. schemes, exclusive State scheme, exclusive bank scheme, Kisan Credit Card, and schemes for crop loans and other agricultural loans. The loans advanced by non-institutional credit agencies are considered as ‘not

covered under any scheme'. In older rounds, the schemes were different, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) during the 48th round of NSS.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.6.6 PURPOSE OF LOAN

Purpose of taking a loan by a household is defined as the occasion in connection with which it becomes necessary for a household to contract a loan. Even if the loan amount is utilized for a purpose other than that for which it has been taken, the original purpose of borrowing is considered. If a particular loan is taken to meet more than one purpose, the purpose for which the largest part of the loan is originally intended to be spent is considered. The categories of purpose of loan have been different for different enquiries and also for different rounds.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.6.7 TYPE OF SECURITY

Loans outstanding may have been secured in some way. These could be: (i) personal security, (ii) surety security or guarantee by third party, (iii) crop, (iv) first charge on immovable property (defined as the charge on immovable property created by the first mortgage when there are two or more mortgages on the same property), (v) mortgage of immovable property, (vi) bullion, ornaments, (vii) share of companies, govt. securities and insurance policies, (viii) agricultural commodities, (ix) movable property other than bullion, share, securities and agricultural commodities, (x) other type of security.

In the AIDIS of the 37th and 26th rounds of NSS, another category, viz. 'no security' was made mainly to cover hard loans taken from relatives and friends, as distinct from loans against 'personal security'. In the 77th round, information on type of security was not collected.

[NSS Rounds 77, 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]

7.6.8 TYPE OF MORTGAGE

Some loans are secured by mortgage of immovable property. The various types of mortgages could be (i) simple mortgage, (ii) usufructuary mortgage, (iii) mortgage by conditional sale and (iv) other type of mortgages. The first three types are explained below:

- i. Simple mortgage: Where the mortgager (i.e., the person who mortgaged the property) retains ownership and possession of the property mortgaged.
- ii. Usufructuary mortgage: Where ownership of the property remains with the mortgagor but the possession vests on the mortgagee. In such cases, income from the property accrues to the mortgagee and the mortgage is terminated as soon as the full amount is realized.
- iii. Mortgage by conditional sale: Where the mortgagee has the ownership and possession of the property and a sale deed is executed and the property is returnable to the mortgagor only on termination of the mortgage.

No information on mortgage was collected in the 77th round of NSS.

[NSS Rounds 70, 59, 48, 37 and 26]



SECTION 8

HEALTH, MORBIDITY, DISABILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

8.1 MORBIDITY

8.1.1 AILMENT

Ailment (illness or injury) means any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being. Ailments include (a) All types of injuries, such as cuts, wounds, hemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body (b) Cases of abortion – natural or accidental. An ailment or injury may not necessitate hospitalisation, confinement to bed or restricted activity.

Ailments exclude (i) Cases of sterilization, insertion of IUD, medical termination of pregnancy, etc. (ii) A state of normal pregnancy without complications and childbirths (iii) Minor skin ailments, minor headaches and body aches, and minor gastric discomfort after meals (iv) Cases of pre-existing disabilities, unless a course of treatment of the disability on medical advice for a period of one month or more was continuing as on the date of survey.

Exclusions (iii) and (iv) were first spelt out in the 71st round. In the earlier rounds, illness was understood as any deviation of the ‘state of physical and mental well-being’, however minor it might be.

To identify cases of ailments, the following two questions are frequently put in NSS morbidity surveys: 1. During the reference period, did the person feel anything wrong relating to skin, head, eyes, ears, nose, throat, teeth, arms, hands, chest, heart, stomach, liver, kidney, legs, feet or any other organ or part of the body? 2. During the



reference period, did the member take any medicine or medical advice for his/her own ailment or injury?

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 35, 28 and 17]

8.1.2 CHRONIC AILMENT

An ailment reported by a person was called a chronic ailment if either (or both) of the following two was true: (i) its symptoms had been persisting for more than one month on the date of survey (ii) the person was taking a course of treatment on medical advice aimed at alleviation of the symptoms for a period of one month or more and continuing as on the date of survey.

Chronic ailments excluded (i) minor skin ailments (ii) cases of headache, body ache, and minor gastric discomfort after meals, even if of a long-standing nature, unless these caused restriction of activity (iii) disabilities such as congenital blindness.

Chronic ailments were not mentioned in the 17th round and not defined or listed in the 42nd and 60th round morbidity surveys. They began to be distinguished from other ailments (enabling separate tabulation) with the above definition from the 71st round.

Data on 'chronic ailments' was, however, collected in the 28th round too, where they were defined as the following set of ailments: diabetes, rheumatic fever, high blood pressure, thyroid trouble or goitre, asthma, tuberculosis, bronchitis, epilepsy, mental illness, ulcer, syphilis, arthritis, rheumatism, stroke, cancer, leprosy, piles and kidney stone or kidney trouble. In the 52nd round, data on 'chronic ailments' was collected using the following list of chronic ailments: cough, piles, problem of joints, high/low blood pressure, heart disease, urinary problems, diabetes and cancer.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 28]

8.1.3 SPELL OF ILLNESS/ SICKNESS

For a specific ailment, a spell of illness/sickness is the period during which a person continues to be sick on each day or on a series of consecutive days, for example, a spell of fever and common cold, a

spell of dysentery, a spell of gout, etc. A person can have more than one spell of sickness during the reference period. The spells will be overlapping if one spell starts before recovery from another spell.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 35, 28 and 17]

8.1.4 DURATION OF AILMENT

This is the length of the period between the commencement of the ailment and its termination. It is the length of the period between the date of onset and the date of recovery provided both dates are within the reference period. For ailments that had started earlier than the reference period, the first day of the reference period is considered the commencement date. For an ailment continuing on the day of enquiry, the last day of the reference period is taken as the termination date.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 28 and 17]

8.1.5 HOSPITAL

This term refers to any medical institution with facilities for in-patient treatment, and may include HSC, primary health centres (PHC), community health centres (CHC), and public dispensaries (incl. CGHS/ESI). It includes any public hospital (district hospital, state general hospital, medical college hospital, etc.), private hospital of any kind (private nursing home, day care centre, private medical college and hospital, super speciality hospital, etc.) and any charitable or trust/NGO-run institution having provision for admission of sick persons as indoor patients (inpatients) for treatment.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42]

8.1.6 HOSPITALISATION

Hospitalisation means admission of a person as an in-patient in a medical institution, in view of physical incapacity caused by illness/injury. A person is considered to have been hospitalized if the person had received medical services as an indoor patient in any public/private hospital, nursing home, etc.

Prior to the 71st round, hospitalisation was studied only in the context of ailments. Since normal childbirth is not an ailment, no information on hospitalisation for childbirth was collected. From the 71st round onwards, the study of hospitalisation for childbirth (admission of a woman as in-patient to a medical institution for childbirth) was included in the survey of 'social consumption: health'. Note that the birth of a baby in a hospital is not considered a case of hospitalisation *of the baby*, except that a baby who, before leaving the hospital where it was born, contracts an illness for which it has to stay in hospital, is regarded as a case of hospitalisation.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 28 and 17]

8.1.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

A person was considered to have received medical treatment if he/she had consulted a doctor anywhere (in OPD of a hospital, community health centre, primary health centre/sub-centre, dispensary, doctor's chamber, private residence, etc.) and obtained medical advice on his/her ailment. The doctor consulted might follow any system of medicine, viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic, *unani*, *hakimi* or some other recognised system. Treatment taken on the basis of medical advice/prescription of a doctor obtained earlier for similar ailment(s) was also considered as medical treatment.

Self-doctoring or acting on the advice of non-medical persons such as friends, relatives, chemists, etc., was not included in medical treatment (42nd, 52nd, 60th round) until the 71st round. From the 71st round, such treatment was included in medical treatment, but for each ailment treated, it was ascertained whether the treatment was taken on medical advice or not. In other words, what was earlier termed 'medical treatment' was since the 71st round termed 'treatment taken on medical advice', and the coverage of 'medical treatment' widened to include treatment not taken on medical advice.

In the 17th and 28th rounds 'medical treatment' was not defined. 'Medical attendance' included attendance by quacks as well as practitioners (of all systems of medicine).

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 28 and 17]

8.1.8 INFORMAL HEALTHCARE PROVIDER

This term covers a variety of health service providers who are untrained and work outside regulatory frameworks.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71]

8.1.9 CONFINEMENT TO BED

It means confinement to bed at home. This does not include the period of hospitalisation.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 35, 28 and 17]

8.1.10 ON RESTRICTED ACTIVITY

The usual activities consist of things that a person ordinarily does on a day. Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity but a minimum of usual activity. For a gainfully employed person, restricted activity implied abstention from gainful activity. For students, the term denoted abstention from attending classes. For others not employed, restricted activity amounted to cutting down of the day's chores. This information was not collected for children below school-going age and very old persons.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52, 42, 35, 28 and 17]

8.1.11 ATTENDANCE TYPE

This means the type of medical practitioner consulted for treatment, including visits to the out-door department of a hospital/ charitable dispensary, nursing home, etc.

[NSS Rounds 28, 17]

8.1.12 INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINES (ISM)

This includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa-Rig-Pa medicines. These medicines are also called *desi dawaiyan* in India. Herbal medicines are also included in this category of medicines. The practitioners of these systems may be called *jadi-booti wale Vaidji*, *Vaidya*, *Siddha Vaidya*, *Hakim*, etc. This category also includes home-made medicines, herbal medicines, and the medicines given by local *Vaidya/Hakim*. e.g. *neem* leaves for skin diseases, *tulsi* leaves for

common cold, turmeric for injuries and fracture, ginger for cough, cold, throat problem etc., garlic for joint pain, pepper and honey for dry and productive cough, Indian ginseng (*ashwagandha*), *chyawanprash* as tonic, *rasayana* for energy, rose water for eye diseases and face wash, fennel (*saunf*) for indigestion, carom seeds (*ajwain*) and asafoetida (*hing*) for stomach pain, fenugreek (*methi*) seeds, mint, cumin, dry ginger, clove oil for toothache, *triphala* powder for problems like indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, *bael* powder for diarrhoea, etc.

[NSS Rounds 79, 75, 71 and 68]

8.1.13 AYUSH

Each letter of the word AYUSH represents a specific system of medicine: A for Ayurveda, Y for Yoga and Naturopathy, U for Unani, S for Siddha, and H for Homeopathy. Thus, AYUSH encompasses the Indian System of Medicines, Yoga and Naturopathy, and Homeopathy. Treatment by any of these systems therefore qualify as AYUSH treatment, and medicines used by any of these systems are called AYUSH medicines.

[NSS Rounds 79, 75, 71 and 68]

8.1.14 MEDICAL EXPENDITURE

Medical expenditure incurred for treatment of ailments includes doctor's/surgeon's fees, fees for services of medical/paramedical workers, operation theatre charges, amount paid for medicines, appliances, blood, oxygen, etc., and bed charges incurred during hospital stay.

In case of hospital stay, food and lodging charges of escort, cost of transportation, etc. are recorded as non-medical expenditure incurred for hospitalized treatment.

Medical expenditure includes expenditure made by households for medical treatment and reimbursed later by insurance companies. Prior to the 75th round, expenditure made directly by insurance companies to hospitals (cashless reimbursement) was excluded from the

definition of household medical expenditure. But in the 75th round such expenditure too was included, although there remains the practical difficulty that the household may not know the amount of reimbursement of the ‘cashless’ kind.

[NSS Rounds 75, 71, 60, 52]

8.2 DISABILITY

‘Person with disability’ means a person with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors, hinders the person’s full and effective participation in society equally with others.

In the 58th round, a person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being was treated as having a disability. Disability excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting in temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.

In the 17th round, the morbidity survey collected data on “impairment” of household members on the day of survey since birth or as a result of ailment or injury or old age. The impairments specified were: shortness of hearing; blindness of one eye; total blindness; trouble with seeing; missing fingers or toes; missing hand or leg; stammering; dumbness; mental disorder; other impairments.

[NSS Rounds 76, 58 and 17]

8.2.1 PHYSICALLY DISABLED

Physical disability means any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. This is characterized by deficiencies of customarily expected activity, performance and behaviour. Disability excludes cases of morbidity, which covers illness/ injury of recent origin not resulting in loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move with or without the help of aids. Persons having any of the physical disabilities,

namely, visual, communication (hearing, speech or both) and locomotor, are considered as physically disabled persons.

[NSS Rounds 47, 42 and 36]

In the 28th and 17th rounds of NSS, disability was defined as physical incapacity caused by illness or injury during the period of sickness.

8.2.1.1 VISUAL DISABILITY

By visual disability we mean loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual activity. Visually disabled includes (a) those who do not have any light perception, both eyes taken together, and (b) those who have light perception but cannot correctly count fingers of a hand (with spectacles/ contact lenses, if they use spectacles/ contact lenses) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good daylight with both eyes open. The visually disabled persons without having any light perception were considered to have a 'severe' degree of visual disability. The remaining visually disabled persons were considered to have a 'moderate' degree of visual disability.

[NSS Rounds 58, 47, 42 and 36]

In the 28th and 24th rounds, the term used was 'blind' and a blind person was defined as a person who could not, for all practical purposes, see with both eyes. Persons with failing eyesight due to old age or those who used spectacles and could not see without them were, however, not treated as visually disabled.

In NSS 76th round, persons with any of the following conditions were considered to have visual disability:

- i. Cannot see at all;
- ii. Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- iii. Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses, etc. but can move independently with the help of their remaining sight;
- iv. Can see light but cannot see properly enough to move about independently;

- v. Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures.

In case of (iii), (iv) and (v) above, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it was confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight.

It may be noted that a one-eyed person not having any of the conditions (i) to (v) was not considered a person with visual disability.

Those with visual disability are categorised as having:

- *Blindness*: These are the persons (i) with no light perception or (ii) having light perception but unable to count fingers even with spectacles up to a distance of 3 feet (whether or not normally using spectacles).
- *Low vision*: These are the persons who have light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles up to a distance of 3 to 10 feet (whether or not normally using spectacles).

8.2.1.2 HEARING DISABILITY

Hearing disability refers to the person's inability to hear properly. This is investigated only for persons of age 5 years and above. Hearing disability is judged taking into consideration the disability of the better ear. In other words, if one ear of a person is normal and the other ear has total hearing loss, then the person is judged as normal in hearing. Hearing disability is, further, judged without taking into consideration the use of hearing aids, that is, the position is to be ascertained for the person without the aids used. Persons with hearing disability include all those who have profound or severe or moderate degree of hearing disability. A person is treated as having profound hearing disability if he/she cannot hear at all or can hear only loud sounds such as thunder, or understands only gestures. A person is treated as having severe hearing disability if he/she can hear only shouted words or can hear only if the speaker is sitting in the front. A person is treated as having moderate hearing disability if he/her disability is neither profound nor severe. Such a person usually asks

the speaker to repeat the words or to see the face of the speaker while he/ she speaks or would feel difficulty in conducting conversations.

[NSS Rounds 58, 47, 42 and 36]

However, in the NSS 28th and NSS 24th rounds, a person who could not hear for all practical purposes, being deaf in both the ears, was treated as having hearing disability and defined as 'deaf'. Persons using hearing aids were considered as deaf.

In NSS 76th Round, a person with any one of the following conditions was considered a person with hearing disability

- i. Cannot hear at all;
- ii. Unable to hear properly;
- iii. Having difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing).

If the person is using a hearing aid, the person was considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not considered as hearing disability.

8.2.1.3 SPEECH DISABILITY

In NSS 76th Round, speech disability refers to persons' inability to speak properly. A person with any one of the following conditions was considered as a person with speech and language disability:

- i. Cannot speak at all or is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;
- ii. Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- iii. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- iv. Permanent disability arising out of conditions such as

laryngectomy or aphasia was also considered as speech and language disability; where **aphasia** is an inability to comprehend and formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions, and laryngectomy is the removal of the larynx and separation of the airway from the mouth, nose and esophagus. A person who has had laryngectomy or a person with a report of aphasia based on diagnosis by a medical practitioner was considered as having speech and language disability.

Prior to the 76th round, that is, in NSS disability surveys up to the 58th round, speech disability was defined as follows: Speech disability refers to a person's inability to speak properly. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener, draws attention to the manner in which he speaks than to the meaning, and is aesthetically unpleasant. Persons with speech disability include those who cannot speak or speak only with limited words, and those with loss of voice. It also includes those having speech but with defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse and discordant voice, articulation defects, etc. The survey collects information on speech disability for persons of age 5 years and above.

[NSS Rounds 58, 47, 42 and 36]

A person who could not talk was considered to have speech disability in the 28th and 24th rounds of NSS and was referred to as 'dumb'.

8.2.1.4 LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY

In NSS 76th Round locomotor disability implies a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects. For the purpose of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities, the categories of locomotor disabilities were as follows:

- i. Leprosy cured person: A person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from (a) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eyelid but with no manifest deformity, (b) with

- manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in the hands and feet to engage in normal activity, and (c) extreme physical deformity which prevents him/her from engaging in normal activity. A medical practitioner's diagnosis was required for the survey to consider someone as a leprosy cured person.
- ii. Cerebral palsy: Cerebral palsy means a group of non-progressive neurological conditions affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth. A medical practitioner's diagnosis was required for the survey to consider a person to have cerebral palsy.
 - iii. Polio: An infectious viral disease that mainly affects children under 5 years of age. It affects the nervous system and can cause paralysis. The affected person may develop deformities of the limbs and spine. A medical practitioner's diagnosis was required for the survey to consider a person as having polio.
 - iv. Dwarfism: Dwarfism means a medical or genetic condition resulting in very short statured physique. Besides those who are understood or known to be dwarfs, a person of short stature with normal sized head but with disproportionate bone formation like having short limbs and long trunk (or the reverse) was considered a dwarf.
 - v. Muscular dystrophy: Muscular dystrophy means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue. A medical practitioner's diagnosis was required for the survey to consider a person as having muscular dystrophy.
 - vi. Acid attack victim: Acid attack victim means a person

disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance. An informant reporting that he/she was an acid attack victim, was considered an acid attack victim, irrespective of extent of disfigurement.

- vii. Other locomotor disability: Those who are not classified in any of the categories (i) to (vi) but having problems in movements of self or objects was considered as persons with other locomotor disability. Those having locomotor disability due to hunchback, leprosy not cured, etc., were also included here. Persons with hunch back are those whose back is humped in a convex position because of abnormal spinal curvature.

Prior to the 76th round, that is, in disability surveys up to the 58th round, persons with

- i. loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of self and objects from place to place (including any caused by amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints)
- ii. physical deformities in the body, other than limbs, such as hunch back, deformed spine, etc., regardless of whether they caused loss or lack of normal movement of body

were considered to have locomotor disability.

[NSS Rounds 58, 47, 42 and 36]

In the 28th and 24th rounds of NSS, a person who was deformed in either or both of the legs and thereby disabled was considered as having locomotor disability and the term used was 'lame'. A person who required or was using crutches was considered to have locomotor disability. However, a person who limped but did not require any external aid was not considered as having locomotor disability. A person who had any locomotor disability other than those mentioned above and could not perform normal functions in a normal manner was considered 'crippled'.

[NSS Rounds 28, 24]

8.2.1.5 DEGREE OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY

Self-care such as ability to go to the latrine, take food, get dressed, etc., are taken into account in determining the degree of disability of a disabled member irrespective of whether the disabled member has single or multiple disabilities. Degree of physical disability is categorised into three levels: (i) Cannot function even with aid/appliance, (ii) Can function only with aid/appliance, (iii) Can function without aid/appliance.

[NSS Rounds 47 and 36]

8.2.2 MENTAL DISABILITY

In the 76th round survey of NSS, mental disability included (i) mental retardation/ intellectual disability and (ii) mental illness.

According to the 58th round of NSS, mentally disabled persons are those who have difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who do not carry out their activities like others of similar age or exhibit behaviour such as talking to self, laughing or crying, staring, violence, or fear and suspicion without reason. Activities here include activities of communication (speech), self-care (cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal hygiene, etc.), home living (doing some household chores) and social skills.

[NSS Rounds 76, 58]

8.2.2.1 MENTAL RETARDATION/ INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

This is a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of everyday, social and practical skills. Persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability typically have difficulty in understanding instructions, in communicating their needs relating to the activities in their daily life, and in reasoning, making decisions, remembering, learning, and problem solving. Also included are persons medically diagnosed with:

- i. Specific learning disabilities, which is a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations.
- ii. Autism spectrum disorder, which is a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours.

[NSS Round 76]

8.2.2.2 MENTAL ILLNESS

Mental illness means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation, which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by sub normality of intelligence. Symptoms associated with mental illness include unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety, repetitive behaviour/ thoughts, changes of mood or mood swings, talking or laughing to oneself, or staring into space. Unusual experiences of hearing voices, seeing visions, strange smell or sensation or strange taste not experienced by ordinary people are also associated with mental illness.

[NSS Round 76]

8.2.3 OTHER TYPES OF DISABILITY

Persons medically diagnosed as having chronic neurological conditions, such as multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease, and blood disorders such as haemophilia, thalassemia, and sickle cell disease are included in other types of disability.

[NSS Round 76]

8.2.4 MULTIPLE DISABILITIES

Persons with more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf-blindness, a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual disability causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems, are considered to have multiple disabilities.

[NSS Round 76]

8.2.5.1 EXTENT OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISABILITY

For a person with speech and language disability, extent of speech and language disability was classified as follows: (i) cannot speak, (ii) can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly and (iii) have speech and language difficulty other than those in (i) and (ii).

[NSS Round 76]

8.2.5.2 EXTENT OF HEARING DISABILITY

For a person with hearing disability, extent of disability was classified as follows: (i) cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds, (ii) can hear only shouted words, (iii) have hearing difficulty other than those covered in (i) and (ii) above.

[NSS Round 76]

8.3 FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

8.3.1 MARRIAGE

Legal union of persons of opposite sex established by civil, religious or other means of recognized law or social custom.

8.3.1.1 CONSUMMATION OF MARRIAGE

The act of sexual union between the partners of married couples after they have been married. In the case of child marriage, consummation of marriage is often deferred for a considerable period after the formal ceremony of marriage.

[NSS Rounds 39, 28]

8.3.1.2 FORMAL MARRIAGE

Marriage when not followed by consummation.

[NSS Rounds 28 and 17-19]

8.3.1.3 EFFECTIVE MARRIAGE

Marriage which is consummated is effective marriage. In case of child marriage, formally married girls start co-habitation after they attain puberty, usually followed by a special function.

[NSS Rounds 39, 28 and 17-19]

8.3.2 COUPLE AND MARRIAGE COHORT

A couple is formed through marriage. A male and a female would constitute a separate couple for each of his/ his marriage. In the case of polygamy, number of couples formed is the number of wives living in the household. On the other hand, in the case of polyandry, the number of couples formed is only one. A widower, who married a never-married woman in his second marriage, would form two marriage cohorts. Similarly, two marriage cohorts would be formed in the case of a widow marrying a never-married man in her second marriage. Three marriage cohorts would be formed in the case of a divorced/ widowed man marrying a widow (widowed once only) in his second marriage.

[NSS Rounds 17-19, 2 and 4]

8.3.3 ELIGIBLE COUPLE

An eligible couple is one of which the wife is a member of the household, aged 15 to 49 years, and currently and effectively married.

[NSS Rounds 42 and 35]

In the 28th round family planning enquiry, a couple was considered to be eligible for the enquiry if both the spouses were members of the sample household and wife was in the age-group 15 to 49 years.

8.3.4 FERTILITY HISTORY

The account, for each individual woman, of the important events in her reproductive life, such as marriage, pregnancies, births, infant

deaths and other information considered relevant is called fertility history. There are two approaches for collecting data on fertility history.

These are 'birth cohort approach' and the 'marriage cohort approach.' In the birth cohort approach, events in the reproductive life of a woman are accounted for without taking into account the different marriages when the woman is married more than once. In the marriage cohort approach, fertility history refers to that of a couple constituted through marriage. In case of a woman married more than once, the fertility history of her whole reproductive life is accounted for by taking into account the total fertility histories of all the number of couples constituted through different marriages of the woman.

[NSS Rounds 39, 28, 17-19, 4 and 2]

8.3.5 ORDER OF PREGNANCY

The numerical order (i.e. first, second, third, etc.) of a pregnancy, (conception), in relation to all the previous known pregnancies, whatever be their outcome.

[NSS Round 28]

8.3.6 DURATION OF PREGNANCY

The length of time between the fertilization of ovum and the termination of pregnancy by birth or abortion. In practice, this is measured from the beginning of the last menstrual period in view of the difficulty encountered in pinpointing the exact time of fertilisation.

8.3.7 ABORTION

The case of foetus born before completion of 28 weeks since conception and showing no sign of life at birth is treated as abortion.

[NSS Rounds 19, 18 and 15]

8.3.8 BORN ALIVE (LIVEBIRTH)

A child showing any evidence of life at birth, irrespective of the interval since conception and even if the child expires within a very short time after birth.

[NSS Rounds 39, 21 and 14-19]

8.3.9 BORN DEAD (STILLBIRTH)

A baby born after completion of 28 weeks with no sign of life and with distinguishable sex. The birth of a foetus caused by abortion is not considered a case of 'born dead'.

[NSS Rounds 39, 28 and 14-23]

8.3.10 INTERVAL SINCE PREVIOUS BIRTH

The period in completed months elapsed between the time of reported birth and that of the immediately preceding birth. In case of multiple births, the interval for the first of the multiple births is the period elapsed between it and the preceding birth. For the remaining multiple births, the interval is '0' (zero).

[NSS Rounds 39 & 15-19]

8.3.11 INTER-BIRTH INTERVAL/ CLOSED BIRTH INTERVAL

The length of time that has elapsed between one birth and the next one.

[NSS Rounds 17-19]

8.3.12 OPEN BIRTH INTERVAL

The length of time that has elapsed between date of last birth and date of survey.

[NSS Rounds 39 and 28]

8.3.13 ORDER OF BIRTH

The numerical order of the birth child among all issues (born dead and born alive) to the mother. Each of the multiple births is counted

as a separate birth. Abortions are not counted in determining the order of birth.

[NSS Rounds 39, 28, 23, 22, 20 and 15-17]

8.3.14 LIVE BIRTH ORDER

The numerical order of a live birth in relation to all the previous live births to the mother.

[NSS Round 28]

8.3.15 MARRIAGE DURATION

For women who are widowed/divorced/separated, this is the duration of the period between effective marriage and widowhood/divorce/separation. For currently married women, it is the difference between the current age and the age at effective marriage.

[NSS Round 39]



SECTION 9

EDUCATION

9.1 RECOGNISED SCHOOL/INSTITUTION

A recognised school/institution is one in which the course(s) of study followed is/are prescribed or recognised by the Government or a University or a Board constituted by law or by any other agency authorised in this behalf by the Central or State government. With regard to its standard of efficiency, it also satisfies criteria laid down by one or more of the authorities, e.g., Directorate of Education, Municipal Board, Secondary Board, etc. It runs regular classes and sends candidates for public examination, if any.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71 and 75]

9.2 EDUCATION: COVERAGE IN NSS

The term 'education' for the purpose of collection of information in NSS surveys usually covers the following:

- i. School education:
 - a. Pre-primary level (i.e., at nursery/Kindergartens/preparatory levels), irrespective of the recognition status of the school. Education at pre-primary level is an early childhood education for young children before commencing primary education.
 - b. Primary level refers to Classes I-V, irrespective of the recognition status of the school. The primary level has been defined as Class I-V for all the States/UTs uniformly.
 - c. Upper primary/middle refers to Classes VI-VIII, irrespective of the recognition status of the school.
 - d. Secondary refers to Classes IX-X and follows the syllabus and pattern of the education as in

RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

- e. Higher secondary/pre-university education refers to Classes XI-XII and follows the syllabus and pattern of education in RECOGNISED SCHOOLS. Sometimes such education is also offered in colleges/open schools.
- ii. General education at colleges and Universities (including Open University) that are recognised by University Grant Commission leading to degree/diploma/certificates, etc.
- iii. Distance education conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities or Institutions authorised by competent authorities for awarding regular degrees or diplomas or certificates,
- iv. Technical or Professional courses, leading to degree/diploma/certificates, conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities, open universities and other institutes authorised by competent authorities like All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), etc.,
- v. All types of vocational/technical training courses of duration 4 weeks or more, conducted by institutions recognised by Central/State/UTs/local bodies.

Excluded from the coverage of education are courses on art, music, etc. conducted by individuals in their houses or unrecognised/unaffiliated institutions. Classes taken by private tutors are also excluded.

The non-formal system of education (like NFEC/TLC/AEC, etc.) being implemented through various programs by government or other agencies are considered within the coverage of 'education' only for collecting information on (i) status of enrolment, (ii) level of current

enrolment if currently attending and (iii) details if currently not attending education.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71, 75, 78, 79]

9.3 STUDENT

A household member is considered a student if he/she is of age 3 to 35 years (5-29 years prior to the 75th round) and is currently pursuing education as described in EDUCATION: COVERAGE.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71, 75]

9.4 STUDENTS' HOSTEL

A hostel is meant for providing accommodation to students, irrespective of whether run by any educational institution or not. A hostel, as distinct from a mess, is not managed by the students on a cooperative basis. In the 71st round of NSS, students residing in students' hostels were not considered as forming separate single-member households as they traditionally are in NSS surveys.

[NSS Rounds 71, 75]

9.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

This is the highest level of education considering all general/ technical/ vocational educational level successfully completed by a person.

The following levels of general education were distinguished in the 79th round Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey:

- i. not literate
- ii. literate without any schooling
- iii. literate without formal schooling through NFEC
- iv. literate without formal schooling through TLC/AEC
- v. literate without formal schooling: others
- vi. literate with formal schooling: below primary
- vii. literate with formal schooling: primary

- viii. literate with formal schooling: upper primary/middle
- ix. literate with formal schooling: secondary
- x. literate with formal schooling: higher secondary
- xi. literate with formal schooling: diploma /certificate course (upto secondary)
- xii. literate with formal schooling: diploma /certificate course (higher secondary)
- xiii. literate with formal schooling: diploma /certificate course (graduation and above)
- xiv. literate with formal schooling: graduate
- xv. literate with formal schooling: post graduate and above

In the 78th round Multiple Indicator Survey, ‘literate with non-formal education’ was a single category without any sub-divisions as formed in the 79th round.

9.5.1 LITERATE

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

[NSS Rounds 64, 71, 75, 78, 79 and PLFS]

9.6 YEARS IN FORMAL EDUCATION

Formal education covers general, technical, professional, vocational courses offered by schools, colleges, universities, open schools, open and distance education universities, CA/ CFA/ ICWA/ CS or similar professional bodies or other institutions. In the 79th round of NSS, information on number of years completed/attended excluding repeated years was recorded in whole number.

[NSS Rounds 75, 79]

9.7 TECHNICAL EDUCATION LEVEL

As per the All-India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, technical education means programmes of education, research and

training in fields of Engineering and Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Management, Pharmacy and Applied Arts & Crafts. The 75th round survey of education distinguished the following 16 levels of technical education:

no technical education

technical degree in:

- i. agriculture
- ii. engineering/technology
- iii. medicine
- iv. crafts
- v. other subjects

diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in:

- vi. agriculture
- vii. engineering/technology
- viii. medicine
- ix. crafts
- x. other subjects

diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in:

- xi. agriculture
- xii. engineering/technology
- xiii. medicine
- xiv. crafts
- xv. other subjects

[NSS Round 75]

9.8 VOCATIONAL/ TECHNICAL TRAINING

Vocational/ technical training may broadly be defined as training through which knowledge and skills for the world of work is acquired. The main objective of vocational/ technical education and training is to make individuals employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and other economic sectors. It aims at imparting trainings to persons in very specific fields through providing significant 'hands-on' experience. There are three methods of

acquiring Vocational/ Technical training, namely, (i) Formal Training (ii) Non-formal Training and (iii) Informal Training.

[NSS Rounds 71, 75, PLFS]

9.9 FORMAL TRAINING

This is training acquired through institutions/ organisations and recognised by national certifying bodies, leading to diplomas/ certificates and qualifications. Formal training is structured according to educational arrangements such as curricula, qualifications, teaching/ learning requirements and assessment. Formal training is intentional from the learner's perspective. Training provided by various ministries, short-term skill development programmes conducted through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Apprenticeship Training, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and industry-run training programmes are included in formal vocational education/training.

[NSS Rounds 71, 75, PLFS]

9.10 NON-FORMAL TRAINING

This is training in addition or as alternative to formal learning and is also structured but is more flexible. It is provided through community-based settings, the workplace, or through the activities of civil society organizations or any organisation imparting training. This training mode does not have the level of curriculum, syllabus or accreditation and certification associated with formal learning, but it is more structured than informal learning.

[NSS Rounds 71, 75, PLFS]

9.11 INFORMAL TRAINING

This is training that occurs in daily life, in the family, in the workplace, in communities, and through the interests and activities of individuals. It is not structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support) and typically does not lead to certification.

[NSS Rounds 71, 75, PLFS]

9.12 VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL TRAINING OTHER THAN FORMAL VOCATIONAL/ TECHNICAL TRAINING

(a) Hereditary: The expertise in a vocation or trade is sometimes acquired by the succeeding generations from the other members of the households, generally the ancestors. The expertise gained through significant ‘hands-on’ experience enables individuals to take up activities in self-employment capacity or makes them employable. Acquisition of such marketable expertise, which enables a person to carry out the trade or occupation of their ancestors over generations, may be called training through ‘hereditary’ sources.

(b) Self-learning: The expertise in a vocation or trade when acquired by a person through his/her own effort, without any training under any person or organisation, may be considered ‘self-learning’.

(c) Learning on the job: The expertise acquired by a person while in employment (current or past), either through informal training by the employer or organisation or through exposure to the type of job performed may be called ‘learning on the job’. If a person is provided with formal training in a vocation or trade even by the employer or organisation, while in employment, he is considered to have received ‘formal’ vocational/technical training.

(d) Other: The ‘other’ sources include the cases where the expertise for a vocation or trade has been developed from the household members or ancestors, provided that the said vocation or trade is different from the one relating to their ancestors. Similarly, a person may learn tailoring work from a master tailor or book-binding work from a printing press. All such expertise acquired is considered as vocational/technical training through ‘other’ sources.

[NSS Rounds 71, 75, PLFS]

9.13 COURSE

A course is a structured educational programme having a specified syllabus, duration and level, and one that necessarily involves appearing in some kind of examination or performance appraisal for

getting a degree/diploma/certificate or advancing to the next class/level. Courses are broadly categorised as (i) general and (ii) technical/professional.

In NSS 79th round, a 3-digit course code provided by the Ministry of Education was used, with the first digit standing for educational level and the last two digits for broad discipline/ category/ grade/ class.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71 75, and 79]

9.14 ACADEMIC YEAR

If the duration of the course is less than one year, the academic year is defined as the full duration of the course. If the duration of the course is equal to or more than one year, then the academic year has to cover a period of 12 months. For educational institutions pursuing a semester system (e.g., with three to six-month semesters), the academic year is taken as 12 months if the duration of the course is equal to or more than one year.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71, and 75]

9.15 TYPE OF INSTITUTION

This refers to the type of management by which the institution is run. It may be run by Government (Central/State/Local) or a private body, whether or not receiving government aid. Thus, the types are: (a) Government, (b) Private aided, and (c) Private unaided.

Government institution: All schools/ institutions run by Central and State governments, public sector undertakings, autonomous organisations, municipal corporations, municipal committees, notified area committees, zilla parishads, panchayat samitis, cantonment boards, etc., completely financed by the government are treated as government institutions. A government institution may be run by either the government directly or through a governing body/managing committee, etc., set up by the government.

A **private aided institution** is one which is run by an individual or a private organisation and receives maintenance grant from Government.

A **private unaided institution** is one, which is managed by an individual or a private organisation and is not receiving maintenance grant from Government.

The 79th round formed a separate category called an unrecognised institution as follows.

An **unrecognized institution** is one that is run by an individual or a trust or a society or other private organization and is not approved by any competent authority (i.e., Central or State Governments or public sector undertakings or autonomous organisations or municipal corporations or municipal committees or notified area committees or zilla parishads or panchayat samitis or cantonment boards, etc.) but runs classes on the pattern of recognized institutions. This does not include coaching centres.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71, 75, 78 and 79]

9.16 MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Medium of instruction is the language through which subjects other than languages are taught in the school. In case more than one language is used for teaching different subjects, the language used for teaching the greatest number of subjects is to be treated as the medium of instruction.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71, 75 and 79]

9.17 FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME COURSE

Each course has a prescribed time duration for completion. If an institution offers a course which is to be completed within the prescribed time duration, then it is a full-time course, whereas the same course, if offered by an institution with a longer duration, will be treated as a part-time course. For example, prescribed time period for a regular MBA course is of 2 years. A working person can enrol

in a part-time MBA course for three years, in place of a regular MBA course of 2 years. Here 'part-time' relates to the course, and not in reference to the person.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71 and 75]

9.18 DISTANCE LEARNING

It is the education from the distance and not face-to-face but indirect/remote or inanimate and involving a wide variety of channels and media. Distance Education has the four types *viz.* Correspondence Courses, Home Study, Open Education, E-Learning.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71 and 75]

9.19 DROP-OUT/ DISCONTINUANCE

A person who was enrolled once in an educational institution but is currently not enrolled in any educational institution may either: (i) have discontinued after completing the last level of education for which he/she had been enrolled or (ii) have discontinued education before attaining a specific level. The first category is considered a case of discontinuance (e.g. a person who has completed middle level but does not enrol for the next higher level), he/ she is not considered as a dropout. However, the second category of person (e.g. someone who enrolls for the secondary level but does not complete it) is considered a drop-out.

The concepts of discontinuance and drop-out were used in the education surveys of the 64th and 71st rounds.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71]

9.20 COMPUTER

A computer will include devices like, desktop computer, laptop computer, notebook, netbook, palmtop, tablet (or similar handheld devices). The descriptions of these are given below:

- i. **Desktop:** A desktop computer (or desktop PC) is a computer that is designed to be put in a single location without portability. Generally, the monitor, keyboard and mouse in

- a desktop computer are separate units.
- ii. **Laptop:** A laptop is small, portable personal computer. A laptop computer can be powered by battery or plugged into the unit. Laptop is suitable for use while travelling.
 - iii. **Notebook:** A notebook is an extremely lightweight portable personal computer, smaller than a laptop model.
 - iv. **Netbook:** A netbook is a portable computer that is about half the size of a traditional laptop. These are for the use of those who want a basic computer for Internet and for basic applications such as a word processing. The main difference between netbook and notebook is its functionality. Netbook is used for content consumption such as listening to music or watching movies while Notebook is used for content making.
 - v. **Palmtop:** A small computer that literally fits in the palm of one's hand is called a palmtop. Other names for palmtops are 'hand-held computers' or 'Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)'.

[NSS Rounds 71, 75, 78 and 79]

9.21 ATTENDANCE AND ENROLMENT

Enrolment does not necessarily imply attendance.

In NSS 79th round, enrolment data was collected for formal pre-school, school, college, university, institutions, ITIs, vocational/technical training institutes, special schools for children with special needs, etc. Enrolment in kindergarten (upper and lower), nursery, pre-primary school, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) of Anganwadi, etc., was also ascertained. Information on 'current enrolment/ attendance' status at pre-primary level (nursery/kindergarten/ preparatory levels) was first collected in the 75th round.

Enrolment does not cover the following:

- i. Education acquired through play schools or any

- Government-run literacy programmes, such as Non-Formal Education Centres/Total Literacy Campaign/Adult Education Centres and similar programmes run by NGOs
- ii. Gaining knowledge from master craftsmen, motor repairing shops, parents/ relatives who work in agriculture, tailoring, pottery, cobbler, carpenter, etc; work-based training given at offices.

[NSS Rounds 64, 71, 75, 78 and 79]



SECTION 10

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING CONDITION

10.1 CONSTRUCTION

10.1.1 BUILDING

A building is defined as a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjoining buildings, which are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constitutes one living unit, all of them together also form a building. Usually, buildings have four external walls. But in some areas, the nature of building construction is such that it has no walls. Instead, it has a roof which almost touches the ground and it is provided with an entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars are treated as buildings for the purpose of the survey.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69, 65 and 58]

Temporary structures (such as those put up during *melas*, exhibitions, etc.) whose life is expected to be less than one year are not considered as buildings.

[NSS Rounds 44, 35 and 27]

In the 28th and 34th rounds, physically separated structures were considered as separate buildings.

10.1.2 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This refers to the erection of an entirely new structure irrespective of whether the site on which it is built is already occupied or not. It includes cattle shed, godown, etc. if they satisfy the definition of a building.

[NSS Rounds 44, 35, 28 and 27]



10.1.3 OTHER CONSTRUCTION

Construction other than building (structure) construction. It covers the construction of wells, tube wells, roads, irrigation projects, station platforms, laying of railway lines and rail bids, laying of cables for telephones, telegraph and electricity transmission, sewers, pipelines, drainage and sanitation projects, water supply, bridges, culverts, etc. and cattle sheds and godowns which do not satisfy the definition of a building are considered as other construction.

[NSS Rounds 35 and 34]

10.1.4 ADDITION, ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDING

The extension and/or the betterment of the existing structures. Any work purported to increase the usefulness of the structure by making provision for additional floor space and/or amenities or to extend the life of the structures. Any type of remodelling or renovation or major repair work is also treated as addition, alteration, and improvement. Routine maintenance and minor repairs are not considered in this category.

[NSS Rounds 44, 35, 34 and 22]

For the Capital Formation Survey (17th round), Integrated Household Survey (19th to 24th rounds), the NBO-sponsored survey on Investment in and Financing of Building Construction (1972-73) and the listing schedule (28th round), the terms 'addition, alteration and improvements' were separately defined as follows:

Addition means enlargement of a building by which floor area is added. Alteration and improvement mean structural changes and improvements carried out within a building as remodeling, renovation, etc. which extend the life of the building. For the survey of Capital Formation (15th round) and the Employment and Unemployment Survey (9th round), the definition was the same as in the 28th round except that only the construction work which extended the life of the building by more than one year was considered under improvement.

10.1.5 OWNER OF A CONSTRUCTION WORK

An individual, a collective body or an institution on whose account the construction is carried out. Such an individual/agency is considered as the owner when the construction is ongoing. For instance, in the case of a housing co-operative society constructing a block of flats, which will be subsequently handed over to its members, the society is to be considered as the owner at the time of construction.

[NSS Rounds 44 and 35]

10.1.6 CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY

A co-operative society registered for the sole or major purpose of constructing houses/flats for its members. A society which simply arranges finance is not a co-operative housing society.

[NSS Rounds 44 and 35]

10.1.7 CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE

Costs incurred – amount paid and payable – includes (i) materials used, (ii) wages payable to labour, and (iii) charges payable for various services utilised. For the constructions that are completed during the last 365 days, the total cost for each such construction is considered. For the in-progress constructions, the total cost of the constructions up to the date of survey is recorded. The cost of materials is inclusive of transportation charges. Household labour is evaluated at the wage rate prevailing at the time of construction. Materials supplied from home are evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price prevailing at the time of its use. For materials obtained as free collection and used in the construction, only transport charges and the related hired and household labour is evaluated and recorded. Materials received as gifts or in the form of subsidies are evaluated at the local retail price. The value of land on which the construction is made is not included in the cost.

[NSS Rounds 65, 44 and 35]

10.1.8 COMPLETED BUILDING

A building for which construction is considered by its owner as completed and which is ready for its first occupation. In the case of addition, alteration and improvement, a construction is considered as completed if the owner feels so.

[NSS Rounds 44, 35 and 28]

10.2 DWELLING HOUSE (UNIT)

The accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consist of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats, or sharing a single housing unit, in which case there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (e.g., detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing, etc.) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living rooms, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed *verandahs*, etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for other than residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and *katcha* structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which are liable to be removed any moment), etc. are considered to have no dwelling.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69, 65, 58, 44 and 28]

In the 31st round survey on economic condition of the slum dwellers, dwelling unit referred to a slum household. In a slum, there may be a

single structure where a number of households may be staying. The residential accommodation for a particular household within such a structure is defined as dwelling unit of the household.

[NSS Round 31]

10.3 FAMILY NUCLEUS

A family nucleus consists of either (i) a married couple with or without one or more never-married children or (ii) one parent (i.e., father or mother) living with one or more never-married children. A single parent in (ii) above may be currently married, separated, divorced or widowed. In case of polygamy, (i.e., one husband having more than one wife living in the household), each wife forms a couple and hence contributes one family nucleus. In case of polyandry (i.e., one wife with more than one husband living in the household), the wife with all her husbands together forms one couple. In case of re-marriage, the stepchildren (i.e., children of the marriage partner from an earlier marriage) are regarded as children of the couple. In case of widower/widow living alone or living together (e.g., only widowed brother and sister living together), the number of family nuclei is zero. Any one partner of a couple living separately without a child does not form a family nucleus. A household consisting of unmarried brother(s) and/or sister(s) or a single-member household is not a family nucleus. However, a widow/widower living with a widowed, separated, or divorced child who does not have a child constitutes, as an exception to the rule, a family nucleus.

[NSS Rounds 49 and 44]

10.4 SLUM/ BUSTEE

A slum is any compact urban settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of a temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, provided at least 20 households live there. Such settlements are considered notified slums if they are notified so by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities; otherwise, they are

considered non notified slums. (In the 69th round survey, the restriction of 20 or more households was not applied to notified slums. Prior to the 58th round, notified slums were called ‘declared slums’.) Slum dwellings are commonly known as *jhopad patti* in Mumbai and *jhuggi jhopri* in Delhi.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69 and 58]

In the 44th and 28th rounds, an area with the characteristics of a non-notified slum as defined above was considered a slum without any restriction on number of households. In the 31st round survey, an undeclared slum was defined as an areal unit having 25 or more *katcha* structures mostly of temporary nature, or 50 or more households residing mostly in *katcha* structures, huddled together, or inhabited by persons with practically no private latrine or inadequate public latrine and water facilities.

[NSS Rounds 44, 31 and 28]

10.5 TYPE OF STRUCTURE

Structures have been classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. If the building consists of more than one structure, ‘type of structure’ relates to the main structure (having greatest floor area).

10.5.1 PUCCA

A structure whose walls and roof at least are made of pucca materials like cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, stones, stone blocks, jackboard (cement-plastered reeds), tiles, timber, galvanised or corrugated iron sheets, asbestos sheets, etc.

[NSS Rounds 49, 44 and 28]

A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are made of “pucca materials”. Pucca materials refer to cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement-plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood,

artificial wood of synthetic material and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material.

[NSS Rounds 78,76, 69, 65 and 58]

10.5.2 KATCHA

A structure whose walls and roof are made of non-pucca materials. Materials such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds and / or thatch, etc. are considered as non-pucca materials. Again, katcha structures have been further classified into two categories, viz. (1) unserviceable katcha, and (2) serviceable katcha. Unserviceable katcha includes all structures with thatch walls and roof, i.e., walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of similar material. Serviceable katcha includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable structures. (The serviceable-unserviceable katcha distinction was not made prior to the 49th round.)

[NSS Rounds 78,76, 69, 65, 58 and 49, 44 and 28]

10.5.3 SEMI-PUCCA

A structure which cannot be classified as pucca, or katcha, as per the definitions given above. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof, but not both, made of pucca materials. Walls/roof made partially of pucca materials are also to be regarded as katcha walls/roof. When the household dwelling unit consists of more than one structure of different types, its type is determined on the basis of major floor area of living rooms under the different types.

[NSS Rounds 78,76, 69, 65, 58, 49, 44 and 28]

For the survey on economic condition of slum dwellers (31st round) and the Integrated Household Survey (23rd round), the three types of structures were defined taking into consideration the plinth, walls and roof instead of only walls and roof. If all the three were made of pucca materials, the structure type was considered pucca; if all the three were made of katcha materials, the structure type was katcha; and if one or two of these are made of pucca materials, the structure was considered semi-pucca.

[NSS Rounds 31, 23]

10.6 PLINTH

The construction extending from the top of the foundation to the ground level of the building, i.e., foundation base of a building.

[NSS Rounds 76, 69, 65, 58, 49, 44 and 28]

10.6.1 PLINTH LEVEL

The constructed ground floor level from the land (at the main entrance of the building) on which the building is constructed. If the building consists of more than one structure, plinth level of the building relates to the main (in the sense of having greatest floor area) structure used for residential purpose. Note that plinth level is recorded even if the household is residing in a floor higher or lower than the ground floor.

[NSS Rounds 44, 34, 31 and 28]

Plinth level means the constructed ground floor level from the land (at the main entrance of the building) on which the building is constructed. Information regarding plinth level of the house is collected for the whole 'building/structure' in which the dwelling unit is located. If the ground floor is at the same level as the land on which the house stands, it is considered as having no plinth. Plinth level of the building is recorded, even if the household is residing in a floor higher or lower than the ground floor. If the building consists of more than one structure, plinth level of the building relates to the main structure (in the sense of having maximum floor area) used for residential purpose.

[NSS Rounds 76, 69, 65 and 58]

10.6.2 PLINTH AREA

The total constructed area of the surface on the ground over which the structure is erected.

[NSS Rounds 49, 44 and 28]

In 65th and 58th round of NSS, in case more than one structure is used by the household, total plinth area of all the structures taken together

is recorded. In case of a multistoreyed building, plinth area refers to the surface on the ground over which the structure is created.

[NSS Rounds 65 and 58]

The NBO-sponsored survey on “Investment in and Financing of Building Construction” (1972-73) uses the concept of total plinth area, which is defined as the sum of the plinth areas at every floor including the basement.

10.7 FLOOR AREA

The covered area under roof. It thus includes the area of all types of rooms like living rooms, kitchen, water closet, etc. and covered verandah and excludes uncovered area both inside and outside the structure, e.g., terrace, stairs, stairways, landing, etc.

[NSS Rounds 34, 27 and 19 - 21]

For the survey on Housing and Vital Statistics (12th round), floor area is defined as the area of rooms and covered verandah, if not occupied by enterprises, and includes other spaces such as corridors etc. over which there is roof or ceiling excepting kitchen, bathroom, latrine, staircase, etc. Floor area, floor space and carpet area are used synonymously in the different rounds.

The inside area of the floor excluding the area covered by the walls is considered floor area. If a room is used both for business and residential purposes and the residential use is not very nominal, the total area of the room is considered as floor area. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room is used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion is considered as floor area. The same procedure is adopted in case of room being shared with another household.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69, 65 and 58]

10.8 TYPE OF DWELLING

Dwellings have been classified into four categories: chawl, independent house, flat, and others.

10.8.1 CHAWL

A building with a number of tenements, generally single-roomed, having common corridor and common bathing and toilet facilities. Chawls are generally of three or four storeys. The common facilities of bath and toilet may be available on each floor for the tenements of that floor. The dwelling unit type of a household in such a tenement is chawl. In the 28th round, chawl type and bustee type dwellings were grouped together and defined as a collection of poorly built katcha, or semi-pucca huts, or tenements.

[NSS Rounds 49, 44]

10.8.2 INDEPENDENT HOUSE

A dwelling unit is considered as an independent house if it has a separate structure and the structure is not shared with any other household. In other words, if the dwelling unit of the household and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, the dwelling unit type is 'independent house'. When two or more structures together constitute a single housing unit, with one of the structures used as the main residence and the other structures for sleeping, sitting, store, bath, etc., all the structures together are considered as forming an independent house. The 65th and 58th round stipulated that an independent house must have an entrance with self-contained arrangements.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76 and 69]

In 49th, 44th and 28th round, an independent house was considered as a separate structure comprising one or more rooms, with accessories, if any, built, re-built, or converted, to form a single housing unit. It must have a separate entrance from a road, or a common ground, or a courtyard.

10.8.3 FLAT

The dwelling unit of a household is considered a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the household or shared with

households residing in that structure, or with households residing in other structures. (In the 49th and 44th rounds, a flat was required to have facilities like water supply, bath and toilet for the exclusive use of a single household. In these rounds, a household occupying a portion of a building with some housing facilities like water supply, bath and/or toilet for its exclusive use available in one or more detached structures was also regarded as occupying a flat.) Flat-like dwelling units lacking any one of the housing facilities like water supply, bathroom and latrine units are not considered flats.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69, 65, 58, 49 and 44]

10.9 ROOM

A constructed area with walls or partitions on all sides with at least one doorway and a roof overhead. Wall/partition means a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes, etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition is not treated as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself is built to the floor level, the roof is also regarded as wall.

[NSS Rounds 78,76, 69, 65, 58, 49, 44 and 28]

In the 31st round survey on economic condition of slum dwellers, rooms satisfying the NBO specification were referred to as "room within specification", and the rest as "rooms below specification". In the 28th round survey, however, all rooms of 4 sq. mts. of floor area and 2 mts. of height, irrespective of use, were categorised as NBO rooms (rooms with specification recommended by the NBO) and the rest as "other rooms". For the survey on current building activity in the rural areas (27th round), only the NBO rooms are treated as rooms. For the integrated household survey (23rd round) and for the survey on housing and vital statistics (12th round), the definition of room is the same as in the 44th round except that only the spaces used or intended to be used for living purposes are treated as rooms. The 23rd round definition is used for the consumer expenditure survey (15th

round) with the modification that the covered space should be large enough to hold a bed for an adult.

10.9.1 LIVING ROOM

A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square meters (i.e., approximately 43 square feet), a height of at least 2 meters (i.e., approximately 6.6 feet) from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes is considered as a living room. Thus, rooms used as bedroom, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servant's room – all are considered as living rooms provided, they satisfy the size criterion. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store, garage etc. are not considered as living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store is also considered as living room.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69, 65, 58, 49, 44, 28, 27 and 17]

10.9.2 OTHER ROOM

A room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square metres of floor area and 2 metres of height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which, though satisfying the specification, is nevertheless not used for living purposes. A room satisfying the size criterion when shared by more than one household, or when used for both residential and business purposes, is treated as 'other room'.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69, 65, 58, 49 and 44]

10.10 VERANDAH

A roofed space adjacent to living/other room along the outside of the house and not walled from all sides is considered a verandah. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net, etc. A verandah is defined as a 'covered verandah' if it is protected from all sides, and as an 'uncovered verandah' if it is not protected from at least one of the sides. A covered verandah can have a door. Sometimes a verandah is used as an access to the room(s). A corridor or passage within the dwelling unit is considered a portion of a room or a verandah

depending on its layout. A common corridor or passage used mainly as an access to the dwelling is not considered a verandah.

[NSS Rounds 78, 76, 69, 65, 58, 49, 44 and 28]

10.11 COURTYARD

A constructed area without roof adjoining the dwelling unit (i.e., in front of, behind, beside or inside the dwelling structure) for exclusive use of the household for drying clothes, grains, etc.

10.12 CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

Physical condition of the structure is categorised as good, satisfactory and bad. A structure in good structure is one that does not require any immediate repair, major or minor. A structure in a satisfactory condition is one which requires immediate minor repairs and no major repairs. A structure is said to be in bad condition if it requires immediate major repairs without which it may be unsafe for habitation, or requires to be demolished and rebuilt.

[NSS Rounds 69, 65, 58, 49, 44 and 28]


10.13 SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

If the household gets drinking water from more than one source in the same season or in different seasons, the source which is in major use is recorded.

- i. **Bottled drinking water:** Drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches and similar containers is classified as bottled drinking water. Generally, this packaged drinking water meets certain safety standards and are considered safe for drinking. Bottled drinking water does not include tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles for convenience.
- ii. **Piped water into dwelling and piped water to yard/plot:** 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 and if the sample household is availing such facility for drinking, then the household's source

of drinking water is piped water. (Prior to the 76th round, this source of drinking water was classified as ‘tap’.) The source may be ‘piped water into dwelling’, which is defined as a piped water connection to one or more taps in the dwelling unit (e.g., in the kitchen), or ‘piped water to yard/plot’, defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed outside the dwelling unit of the household but in the yard or plot within the household premises.

- iii. **Piped water from neighbour:** If a household has an arrangement to obtain drinking water from the piped water of one or more neighbour households supplied by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency, then its source of drinking water is considered as ‘piped water from neighbour’.
- iv. **public tap/standpipe:** Public tap or standpipe is a water point for community use in which water is supplied through pipe by corporation/municipality/panchayat or other local authorities or any private agency. Public tap/standpipe can have one or more taps and is typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.
- v. **Tube well and hand pump:** Here a bore well is used for extracting ground water for drinking purposes. To construct a bore well, a deep vertical hole is bored or drilled and a long casing or pipe is sunk deep into the underground with the purpose of reaching ground water supplies. Ground water is lifted through a pump, which may be powered by human or animal power, wind, electric, diesel or solar means. The casing or pipes prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protect the water source from infiltration by run-off water. A bore well is usually protected by a platform around it, which leads spilled water away from the tube well. If the pump of the bore well is operated by animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means, etc., it is known as tube well, and if the pump is operated manually by hand, using human power and mechanical advantage to lift ground water, it is known as hand pump.

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- vi. **Protected well/ unprotected well:** A well is considered protected if it has the following protective measures to lower the risk of contamination: (a) A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover; (b) A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel; (c) A hand pump or bucket with windlass. If instead of hand pump or bucket with windlass, an electric pump is used to pump water from such wells, where the conditions (a) and (b) exist, it is considered a protected well. A well which is not protected by the above measures, e.g., a well not protected from runoff water or not protected from bird droppings and animals, is classified as an unprotected well.
- vii. **Tanker-truck: public/private:** Here drinking water is trucked to a locality and supplied by tanker to the households of the locality. If the 'tanker-truck' reported by a household to be its principal source of drinking water is operated by government agencies (Central/State/local bodies, etc.) the household's source of drinking water is 'public tanker-truck', and if it is operated by private agencies (NGOs, trusts, etc.) then the source is 'private tanker-truck', irrespective of whether the household has to pay a price for the water or not. In the 69th round, tanker-truck was not a separate source but clubbed with 'other sources'.
- viii. **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 exposure to outside pollution. A spring which is not protected is called an unprotected spring.
- ix. **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 to get drinking water for households and water for other

uses. When such water is used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water is rainwater collection.

- x. **Surface water:** Surface water is water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels. Further, surface water is captured by two different means for ‘tank/pond’ and another for ‘other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.)’.

[NSS Rounds 79, 78 and 76]

10.13.1 TAP

If drinking water for the household is distributed through pipes laid out by corporations, municipalities, panchayats, other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency, the source, prior to the 76th round, was classified as ‘tap’. If drinking water was carried through pipes from sources like well, tank, river, etc. only for the convenience of a household by its owner/occupant, the source was not considered to be ‘tap’.

[NSS Rounds 65, 58, 49, 44 and 28]

10.13.2 FILTERED WATER

Water which is passed through some device for cleaning it from impurities, and thus rendering it safe for drinking.

[NSS Round 22]

10.13.3 PROTECTED TUBE WELL

A tube-well from which potable water is drawn for drinking purposes through tubes dug to the level of underground water. It should be situated at least ten feet away from a latrine and the space surrounding it should be of cement construction.

[NSS Round 17]

10.14 TYPE OF LATRINE

Flush/pour-flush: Both flush and pour-flush latrine types use a water seal (a U-shaped pipe below the seat), but the former type has a cistern

or holding tank for flushing water while the latter uses water poured by hand for flushing.

For disposal of the waste, a flush/pour-flush latrine may be connected to a **piped sewer system**, to a **septic tank**, through pipes or covered drains to sub-surface **twin leach pits or single leach pit** (where the liquid infiltrates into the soil through the holes in the pit lining), or to open drains, open pits, or even open fields.

In a **service latrine**, the excreta accumulate at the excretion spot and have to be physically removed from time to time.

A latrine connected to a pit dug in the earth is called a **pit latrine**.

Ventilated improved pit latrine: A dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof.

Pit latrine with and without slab: A dry pit latrine that uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta and is/ is not provided with a squatting platform or slab.

Composting latrine: A dry latrine into which carbon-rich materials (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) are added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost.

[NSS Rounds 79, 78]

The NSS 17th round used the following definitions:

Bored hole latrine: A hole 14” to 16” in diameter dug to a depth of 20’ having a concrete squatting plate installed over the hole. In a very loose soil, the part of the hole has to be lined with some stiff materials such as bamboo matting, or a short length of pipe, or oil drum, to prevent caving in.

Dug-well latrine: A circular pit of about 30” diameter, dug into the earth to a depth of 10’ to 12’. In case of sandy soil, the depth may be 6’ to 8’. The wall may be lined with pottery rings. The top of the pit is provided with an earthen or brick or concrete ring.

Pit latrine: A pit 3' to 5' long, 2' to 2.5' wide and 5' to 6' deep and roofed over at the top.

10.15 DRAINAGE

A system for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the area will be considered as the drainage system. The type of drainage system are underground, covered pucca, open pucca, open katcha, no drainage.

[NSS rounds 76, 69, 65 and 58]

A system managed and maintained by local bodies like Municipality, Corporation, etc., for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the area. There are three types of drainage system

10.15.1 SURFACE KATCHA

Ordinary channels cut through the ground to allow water to pass.

10.15.2 SURFACE PUCCA

Open drains made of pucca materials like bricks, stones and cement concrete, etc.

10.15.3 UNDERGROUND

Covered pucca drains or pipes laid below the road surface.

[NSS Round 22]



SECTION 11

DOMESTIC TOURISM

11.1 USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The usual place of residence (UPR) of a person is the place (village/town) where the person has been staying continuously for at least six months immediately prior to the date of survey, or is presently staying there with intention to stay there continuously for six months then that place should be taken as his/her UPR.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.2 USUAL ENVIRONMENT

The usual environment (UE) of an individual refers to the notional geographical space, including his/her UPR, within which he/she moves more or less regularly and frequently (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week repeatedly/ likely to be repeated for more than six months for the same purpose) irrespective of the distance (In the 65th round, such movement was termed *movement of a person within his/her regular routine of life*. It included regular and frequent movements made nearly every fortnight in addition to those made nearly every day and nearly every week). The usual environment of an individual includes the place of usual residence of his/her household, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits more or less regularly and frequently, even when this place is located far away from his/her place of usual residence or in another locality.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.3 TRIP

In domestic tourism, trip refers to the movement – for a duration of not more than six months – by one or more household members (who are resident Indians) traveling to a place outside their usual place of



residence (UPR) as well as return to their UPR (therefore, a round trip) for purposes other than those of migration or getting employed or setting up of residence in that place and which is outside their regular routine of life. A trip may be made up of visits to different places. A trip may be single-member or multi-member; in other words, a trip may be undertaken by one or more members of the sample household with or without members of other households participating.

[NSS Round 65]

11.4 DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRIP

A domestic overnight trip refers to a movement – for a period including 12 midnight to 5 a.m. and a duration of not less than twelve hours and not more than 6 months, spread over two or more consecutive calendar days – by one or more household members outside their usual environment (and therefore outside their UPR) but with main destination within the country of residence and return to the same UPR (therefore, a round trip), irrespective of place of stay during the period. The movement should be for any of the following purposes: (i) Business (ii) Holidaying, leisure & recreation (iii) Social (iv) Pilgrimage & Religious (v) Education and Training (vi) Health and Medical (vii) Shopping (viii) Other purposes.

The following are excluded from the purview of domestic trip:

- i. Any movement for the purposes of migration or getting employed or setting up of residence in that place.
- ii. Movements between UPR and the place of work or study.
- iii. All movements, made more or less regularly and frequently from the UPR and back (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week) for shopping, visiting family, for religious purpose, health and medical care, education and training, etc. repeatedly/likely to be repeated for a period of more than six months for the same purpose.

Only trips completed within the reference period of the survey are recorded. Trips of persons who were no longer members of the sample household are excluded.

[NSS Round 72]

In the 65th round, the restrictions “of not less than twelve hours” on duration of trips and “for a period including 12 midnight to 5 a.m.” were absent from the definition of domestic overnight trip. It was mentioned that an overnight trip should be spread over two or more calendar days and include midnight.

[NSS Round 65]

11.5 DOMESTIC SAME-DAY TRIP

A domestic same-day trip differs from a domestic overnight trip only in that it does not involve an overnight stay. Thus, in the 65th round, a same-day domestic trip was one that started and ended on the same day (0000 to 2359 hrs), while in the 72nd round, trips spread over two calendar days but of duration less than 12 hours or not covering the period midnight to 5 a.m. (e.g., a trip starting at 7 p.m. and ending at 1 a.m. on the following calendar day) were included in same-day trips. As far as destination and purpose are concerned, a same-day domestic trip has to fulfil the same conditions as an overnight domestic trip.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.6 DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TOURISM

This covers overnight trips by household members within the territory of India, either as a domestic trip or as the domestic part of an international trip.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.7 VISIT

A trip may consist of visits to one or more places. The term visit refers to the stay (overnight or same-day) in a place visited during a trip. The stay need not be overnight to qualify as a visit. Nevertheless, the

notion of stay supposes that there is a stop for a purpose. Entering a geographical boundary without stopping there for a purpose is considered as being in transit and does not qualify as a visit to that area. The number of places visited by a person during the trip is taken as “number of visits”.

[NSS Round 65]

11.8 DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT/ SAME-DAY VISITOR

A domestic overnight/same-day visitor is a person residing in the country who performs an overnight/same-day trip.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.9 PURPOSE OF TRIP FOR A PERSON

The purpose of a trip for a person undertaking the trip is that purpose but for which he/she would not have undertaken the trip.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.10 LEADING PURPOSE OF A TRIP

The leading purpose of a trip is that purpose without which none of the persons making that trip would have undertaken the trip. Leading purpose of a trip is a trip feature and is the same for all the members participating in that trip.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.11 MAIN DESTINATION

The main destination of a trip is defined as the place, visiting of which is central to the decision to undertake the trip. However, if no such place can be identified by the informant, the main destination is defined as the place where the visitors spent most of their time during the trip. If the visitors spent the same amount of time in two or more places during the trip, then the main destination is defined as the one among these places that is farthest from the usual place of residence of the visitors.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.12 PACKAGE TRIP

In a package trip, travellers receive from a tour operator or a travel agency a combination of products associated with a trip, which are made of more than one of the following tourism services – transportation, accommodation, food serving, sightseeing and entertainment – and other goods and services.

The components of a package trip might be pre-established or tailor-made. In the latter case, the visitor chooses a combination of services he/she wishes to acquire from a pre-established list of such services. If such a package is availed of for the major part of time in a trip, such a trip should be considered as a package trip.

If the expenditure on one or more chargeable travel services availed of for some time during the trip does not cover the whole trip but covers only a minor time of the duration of the trip, then such a trip should not be considered a package trip although the trip has a package component. A package trip may have a non-package component in addition to the package component, e.g., a visitor may avail himself of accommodation and other services in the package through some tour operator but make some special sight-seeing arrangements in some places of visit in the trip on his own. Similarly, a trip which is non-package may also have a package component in addition to a non-package component.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.13 MODE OF TRAVEL

Mode of travel refers to means of transport used by visitor(s) to travel in a trip. The travel relevant here is the travelling done to cover the distances to the destinations and not joyrides or movement for adventure, as in skiing or boating for pleasure, or walking inside a museum, fort or maze. Visitor(s) may use one or more means of transport in a trip, including ‘on foot’.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.13.1 MAJOR AND MINOR MODE OF TRAVEL

Where more than one means of transport has been used in a trip, the one by which the maximum distance was travelled is defined as the ‘major’ mode of travel for that trip. In case there are two or more modes that satisfy the ‘maximum distance travelled’ condition, then the more expensive mode is treated as the major mode. Among the means of transport other than the major mode, the one by which the maximum distance was travelled is defined as the ‘minor’ mode of travel for that trip.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.14 TYPE OF STAY

Type of stay relates to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) on an overnight trip. Accommodation refers to the space, whether paid or unpaid, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending the night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, freshening up, etc. during the trip. It could be hotel, guest house, *dharamshala*, rented house, homestay, friends & relatives place, others (carriages/coaches, railway station, ship/boat, waiting rooms, airport lounge, etc.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.14.1 MAJOR AND MINOR TYPE OF STAY

The type of accommodation used in the place where the highest number of nights was spent on an overnight trip is regarded as the ‘major’ type of stay. In case more than one such place fulfils this condition (e.g. hotel, *dharamshala*), the entry more expensive one is considered. The place where the second highest number of nights was spent is defined as the ‘minor’ type of stay.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

11.14.2 HOTEL

A hotel, including resorts, is an establishment that provides paid lodging, usually on a short-term basis. At times, hotels provide a

number of additional guest services such as a restaurant, a swimming pool, childcare, etc.

11.14.3 GUEST HOUSE

These are accommodation units owned and managed by Central or State Governments/ local bodies or PSUs or any other private entrepreneurs/ bodies. Examples are circuit houses, Panchayat Bhavans, Andhra Bhavan, Maharashtra Bhavan, etc. in Delhi, Nizam Palace in Kolkata, youth hostels, holiday homes of banks and insurance companies, etc.

11.14.4 DHARAMSHALA

A *dharamshala* is a rest house usually meant for accommodation of visitors during their pilgrimage. It is generally a dormitory for pilgrims located near religious places. Accommodation may be free or at some charges.

11.15 TOURISM EXPENDITURE

Tourism expenditure includes not only expenditure made during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip paid or payable by the household even if made before or after the trip. It includes expenditure related to the trip reimbursed by some institutions like Government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household. Expenditure used/ intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises is excluded. Expenditure is taken irrespective of mode of payment, such as through cash, cheque, credit card and debit card, and whether or not paid in instalments.

[NSS Rounds 72, 65]

SECTION 12

TIME USE SURVEY

12.1 NORMAL DAY AND OTHER DAY

For the purposes of the Time Use Survey, normal days, for a particular member of the surveyed household, are the days on which the member mostly pursues his/her routine activities. Other days are days on which the routine activities of the person are altered due to any reason, foreseen or unforeseen, say, due to social obligations, illness, ceremonies, hospitalization of a household member, etc., besides weekly off-days, holidays, and days of leave.

The decision on whether a day is a normal day or other day is to be taken in consultation with the informant considering the routine activities of the household member.

12.2 PAID AND UNPAID ACTIVITIES

Paid activities are those that are performed for pay or profit. All other activities are considered unpaid activities. Some examples of unpaid activities are:

- basic human activities such as studying, eating, drinking, sleeping, doing exercise, taking rest, talking, etc., where it is impossible for one person to employ another person to perform such activities.
- services produced by the household for the household's own use.
- processing of goods for own consumption such as making pickle, preparation of *ghee*, etc.
- voluntary participation in the production of goods and services without remuneration.
- unpaid trainee work.

- all the activities relating to the primary sector which result in production of primary goods for own consumption, including threshing and storing of grains, free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, etc.

Some examples of activities performed for pay or profit are:

- self-employment activities to produce goods/services intended mainly for sale.
- work performed for payment as regular wage/salaried employee or casual labour, including work done by apprentices, interns or trainees for payment.

12.3 TIME USE CLASSIFICATION USED IN THE TUS

3-digit codes (i.e., the codes relating to activity Groups) of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016) are used in this survey to record activity codes.

12.4 REFERENCE PERIOD FOR RECORDING ACTIVITIES

For each household member of age 6 years and above, information on activity particulars is collected with a reference period of 24 hours starting from 04:00 a.m. on the day before the date of interview to 04:00 a.m. on the day of the interview.

12.5 TIME SLOT

The reference period of 24 hours is split into 48 time slots, each of duration of 30 minutes. Fractions of 30 minutes are not used for recording time slots.

12.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES FOR RECORDING OF TIME USE

Activities are identified considering the following characteristics:

- i. 3-digit code of ICATUS 2016
- ii. where the activity was performed

- iii. unpaid/paid status of the activity
- iv. enterprise type

12.7 MULTIPLE ACTIVITIES

Among all the activities performed in a time slot, two activities differing in any one of the above four characteristics (see 12.6) are considered different activities. When two or more different activities are performed in a time slot, they are treated as multiple activities in that time slot.

12.8 NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES TO BE RECORDED IN EACH TIME SLOT

To record activities, the reference period of 24 hours is split into 30-minute time slots. In each of these time slots, at most three activities are recorded. Only activities which are performed for 10 minutes or more in a time slot are eligible for recording and at most three of such activities are recorded, following a major time criterion.

12.9 MAJOR ACTIVITY AND MINOR ACTIVITY

If only one activity is performed in a time slot, it is considered a major activity. If more than one activity is performed in a time slot, the one which the informant considers to be the most important activity performed during the time slot is called the major activity, and all the others are termed minor activities.

12.10 SIMULTANEOUS ACTIVITY

Two activities (each having a duration of 10 minutes or more) recorded in the same time slot of 30-minute duration and having an overlap of some duration of time in that time slot, irrespective of their starting or ending time, are called simultaneous activities.

12.11 SOME HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS RECORDED IN TUS

12.11.1 PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

The classification of primary sources of energy used by the household for cooking during the 30 days preceding the date of survey is: firewood and chips, LPG (including piped natural gas), other natural gas, dung cake, kerosene, coke or coal, gobar gas, other biogas, charcoal, electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators), other cooking arrangement, and no cooking arrangement. If more than one type of energy is used, the primary source is decided on the basis of its extent of use.

12.11.2 PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

The classification of primary source of energy used by the household for lighting during the 30 days preceding the date of survey is: electricity (including electricity generated by solar or wind power generators), kerosene, other oil, gas, candle, no lighting arrangement, and other sources. If more than one type of energy is used, the primary source is decided on the basis of its extent of use.

12.11.3 TYPE OF WASHING OF CLOTHES

The major source of washing of clothes during the last 30 days is classified into three types: mechanical by household members, manual by household members, and outsourcing. The definition of household used in NSS does not disallow a domestic servant from being a household member. When a domestic servant staying in the employer's household and taking food from the common kitchen is, by definition, a member of the household and he/she washes the clothes of the household, it will also be considered as outsourced. When more than one source has been used during the last 30 days, the source using which most of the clothing is washed is applicable.

12.11.4 TYPE OF SWEEPING OF FLOOR

The major source of sweeping of floor during the last 30 days is classified into the following categories: mechanical by household members, manual by household members, and outsourcing.

Sweeping by non-members of the household, or by enterprises, is classified as outsourcing. When a domestic servant staying in the employer's household and taking food from the common kitchen is, by definition, a member of the employer's household and he/she sweeps the floors of household, it is considered as outsourced. Mechanical source includes vacuum cleaner. If more than one source was used during the last 30 days, the source used for sweeping most of the floor is applicable.



Annexure - I

SUBJECTS COVERED IN DIFFERENT ROUNDS OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

Since its inception in 1950, the NSS has been conducting multi-subject integrated sample surveys in the form of successive rounds on countrywide basis relating to social, economic, demographic, industrial and agricultural statistics. Surveys conducted by NSS are generally of one-year duration. The subjects covered from the 1st round to the 79th round of NSS are as under [Details of both household surveys and enterprise surveys are given in the table]:

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
1	Oct. 1950 - Mar. 1951	Wages, land utilization, household enterprises, household assets and liabilities and monthly working account for Pune schedules, consumer expenditure, prices.
2	Apr. 1951 - June 1951	Village statistics, agriculture, consumer expenditure.
3	Aug. 1951 - Nov. 1951	Village statistics, agriculture and animal husbandry, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, trade, profession, services and financial operations, consumer expenditure, prices.
4	Apr. 1952 - Sep. 1952	Village statistics, land utilization, agriculture and animal husbandry, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, transport, trade, profession service and financial operations, consumer expenditure, prices.
5	Dec. 1952 - Mar. 1953	Land utilization, agriculture and animal husbandry, non- household manufacturing establishments, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, transport, trade, profession service and financial operations, consumer expenditure, prices.

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
6	May 1953 - Sep. 1953	Village statistics, land utilization, agriculture and animal husbandry, non-household manufacturing establishments, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, transport, trade, profession service and financial operations, consumer expenditure, prices, opinion of newspaper readers about newspaper reading.
7	Nov. 1953 - Mar. 1954	Village statistics, land utilisation, agriculture and animal husbandry, non-household manufacturing establishments, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, transport, trade, profession service and financial operations, consumer expenditure, prices, opinion on out-turn of rice in village.
8	Jul. 1954 - Mar. 1955	Housing condition, land holdings, trend of self-management of agricultural holdings, land utilization, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, transport, trade, profession service and financial operations, household indebtedness, consumer expenditure, prices, farming prices.
9	May. 1955 - Sep. 1955	Village statistics, employment and unemployment, land utilization, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, transport, trade, consumer expenditure, income and expenditure, prices.
10	Dec. 1955 - May 1956	Village statistics, housing condition, employment and unemployment, land utilization and yield survey, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, transport, trade, profession service and financial operations, income and expenditure, prices.
11	Aug. 1956 - Jan. 1957	Village statistics, housing condition, employment and unemployment and indebtedness of agricultural labour households, employment and unemployment of households other than agricultural labour households, land utilization and yield survey, agriculture and animal husbandry, income and expenditure, prices, weights and measures in urban areas.

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
12	Mar. 1957 - Aug. 1957	Village statistics, vital statistics, housing condition, employment and unemployment and indebtedness of agricultural labour households, employment and unemployment of households other than agricultural labour households, land utilization and yield survey, production of milk and production and utilization of cattle dung, housing, income and expenditure, prices, weights and measures in urban areas.
13	Sept. 1957 - May 1958	Village statistics, vital statistics, housing condition, employment and unemployment, land utilization and yield surveys, income and expenditure, prices and readers' preference.
14	Jul. 1958 - June 1959	Village statistics, population, births and deaths, employment, land utilization and yield surveys, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, income and expenditure, prices.
15	Jul. 1959 - June 1960	Population, births and deaths, housing condition, employment and unemployment, land utilization and yield surveys, non-mechanized transport and utilization of working animals, livestock products, non-registered expenditure, prices, disposal of cereals by producer households.
16	Jul. 1960 - Aug. 1961	Population, births and deaths, family planning, housing condition, employment and unemployment, urban labour force, number of physically handicapped persons, ownership of land and operational holdings (in rural only), land utilization and yield surveys, household indebtedness, consumer expenditure, prices.
17	Sept. 1961 - Aug. 1962	Population, births and deaths, family planning, morbidity, employment, urban labour force, ownership of land and operational holdings, land utilization, yield surveys, capital formation, consumer expenditure, prices.

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
18	Feb. 1963 - Jan. 1964	Village statistics, population, births and deaths, migration, housing condition, urban labour force, land utilization, yield survey, earnings from professions and liberal arts, construction, indebtedness of scheduled tribe households in Manipur and Tripura, income of rural labour households, consumer expenditure, prices.
19	Jul. 1964 - June 1965	Village statistics, population, births and deaths, housing condition, urban labour force, employment, unemployment and indebtedness of rural labour households, land utilization, yield survey, integrated households schedule-detailed and abridged, prices.
20	Jul. 1965 - June 1966	Village and block statistics, population, births and deaths, housing condition, urban labour force, employment and unemployment and indebtedness of rural labour households, land utilization, yield survey, integrated households schedule with emphasis on trade and land utilization, prices.
21	Jul. 1966 - June 1967	Village and block statistics, population, births and deaths, housing condition, urban labour force, integrated households, schedule detailed and abridged with emphasis on land utilization, prices, opinion on production of cereal crops.
22	Jul. 1967 - June 1968	Village and block statistics, population, births and deaths, housing condition, number of pucca houses, urban labour force, land utilization, integrated household surveys, prices, farming practices, opinion on production of cereal crops.
23	Jul. 1968 - June 1969	Population, births and deaths, housing condition, number of pucca houses, land utilization, yield survey, small scale manufacturing (household and non-household), integrated household schedule, prices, opinion on production of cereal crops.
24	Jul. 1969 - June 1970	Number of pucca houses, number of physically handicapped persons, land utilization, yield survey, non-registered distributive trade,

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
		integrated household schedules, prices, opinion on production of cereal-crops.
25	Jul. 1970 - June 1971	Statistical check on land utilization, indebtedness of non-manual employee households in urban areas, economic conditions of weaker section of rural population, integrated household schedule (revised), prices.
26	Jul. 1971 - Sept. 1972	Village statistics, number of pucca houses, land holdings, statistical check on land utilization, debt and investments, consumer expenditure, prices.
27	Oct. 1972 - June 1973	Seasonal migration, number of pucca, semi-pucca and kutcha houses, employment and unemployment, current building activity in rural areas, consumer expenditure, prices.
28	Oct. 1973 - June 1974	Population, births and deaths, morbidity, fertility, maternal and child care, family planning, housing condition, normal health facilities in rural areas, disability, number of physically and mentally affected persons, number of new buildings, consumer expenditure, prices.
29	Jul. 1974 - June 1975	Employment, unemployment and indebtedness of rural labour households, small scale manufacture and handicrafts, mining and quarrying, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, service, construction, consumer expenditure, income, availability and extent of utilization of electricity in rural areas, prices.
30	Jul. 1975 - June 1976	Village statistics, livestock number and products, consumption of livestock products, livestock products, livestock enterprises, prices, survey on railway travel.
31	Jul. 1976 - June 1977	Education in both rural and urban areas, survey on the practice of Jhum cultivation in rural areas, household indebtedness survey in Himachal Pradesh, Socio-economic condition of Households in Slums of Urban areas.

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
32	Jul. 1977 - June 1978	Employment and unemployment, consumer expenditure, integrated household survey in North Eastern region, rural retail prices.
33	Jul. 1978 - June 1979	Manufacture of cane and bamboo products for own consumption and household weaving in North-East region, unorganized manufacture, rural retail prices.
34	Jul. 1979 - June 1980	Education, medical and health, unorganized sectors of trade, transport, hotels and restaurants, storage, warehousing and services, prices.
35	Jul. 1980 - June 1981	Maternal and childcare, family planning, education, medical and health, construction activity and social consumption, prices.
36	Jul. 1981 - Dec. 1981	Survey on disabled persons.
37	Jan. 1982 - Dec. 1982	Land holdings and livestock holdings, debt and investment.
38	Jan. 1983 - Dec. 1983	Employment and unemployment, consumer expenditure.
39	Jan. 1984 - June 1984	Population, births and deaths.
40	Jul. 1984 - June 1985	Unorganized manufacture: non-directory establishments and own account enterprises.
41	Jul. 1985 - June 1986	List of households and trading enterprises, trade: non-directory establishment and own account enterprises.
42	Jul. 1986 - June 1987	Social consumption, problems of aged and ex-servicemen, household consumer expenditure (short schedule).
43	Jul. 1987 - June 1988	Employment and unemployment, consumer expenditure, travel habits of households.
44	Jul. 1988 - June 1989	Survey on living condition of tribals, housing condition and current construction activities, household consumer expenditure (short schedule).
45	Jul. 1989 - June 1990	Non-directory manufacturing establishments & own account manufacturing enterprises

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
		(OAEs), household consumer expenditure (short schedule).
46	Jul. 1990 - June 1991	Non-directory trading establishments & own account trading enterprises (OAEs), consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
47	Jul. 1991 - Dec. 1991	Culture & literacy, disabled persons, village facilities, developmental milestone of children, consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
48	Jan. 1992 - Dec. 1992	Land and livestock holdings and debt and investment, household consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
49	Jan. 1993 - June 1993	Particulars of slum, housing condition and migration, household consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
50	Jul. 1993 - June 1994	Employment and unemployment and consumer expenditure.
51	Jul. 1994 - June 1995	Unorganized manufacture, consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
52	Jul. 1995 - June 1996	Survey on health care, education, consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
53	Jan. 1997 - Dec. 1997	Survey on non-directory trading establishments and own account trading enterprises, consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
54	Jan. 1998 - June 1998	Information on common property resources and village facilities, sanitation, hygiene and services, consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment (short schedule).
55	Jul. 1999 - Jun. 2000	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment, migration, non-agricultural enterprises in informal sector.
56	Jul. 2000 - June 2001	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment (short schedule), unorganized manufacturing.

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
57	Jul. 2001 - June 2002	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment (short schedule), unorganized service sector.
58	Jul. 2002 - Dec. 2002	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment (short schedule), disability, urban slums, village facilities, housing condition.
59	Jan. 2003 - Dec. 2003	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment (short schedule), situation assessment survey of farmers, land & livestock holdings, debt & investment.
60	Jan. 2004 - June 2004	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment (short schedule), survey on health.
61	Jul. 2004 - June 2005	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment.
62	Jul. 2005 - June 2006	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment (short schedule), unorganized manufacturing enterprises.
63	Jul. 2006 - June 2007	Consumer expenditure (short schedule), service sector enterprise.
64	Jul. 2007 - June 2008	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment (short schedule) and migration, education.
65	Jul. 2008 - June 2009	Particulars of slums, housing condition, domestic tourism.
66	Jul. 2009 - June 2010	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment.
67	Jul. 2010 - June 2011	Unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises (excluding construction).
68	Jul. 2011 - June 2012	Consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment.
69	Jul. 2012 - Dec. 2012	Drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition, particulars of slum.
70	Jan. 2013 - Dec. 2013	Land & livestock holdings, debt & investment, situation assessment of agricultural households.
71	Jan. 2014 - June. 2014	Social consumption: health and education.

Round no.	Period of survey	Subjects of enquiry
72	Jul. 2014 - June. 2015	Domestic tourism, household expenditure on services and durable Goods, consumer expenditure.
73	Jul. 2015 - June 2016	Unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises (excluding construction).
74	Jul. 2016 - June 2017	Service sector enterprises.
75	Jul. 2017 - June 2018	Consumer expenditure*, social consumption: health and education.
76	Jul. 2018 - Dec. 2018	Drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition, disability.
77	Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2019	Debt & investment, situation assessment of agricultural households and land & livestock holdings of households in rural India.
78	Jan. 2020 - Aug. 2021	Multiple indicator survey.
79	Jul. 2022 - June 2023	Survey on AYUSH, comprehensive annual modular survey (includes modules on health, education, telecom and ICT).

*Due to quality issues neither the report nor the unit level data was disseminated.

Apart from the surveys conducted during NSS rounds, the NSO has started conducting some household surveys separately. The subjects covered by these surveys along with survey period are as follows:

Period of survey	Subject of enquiry
Aug. 2022 - Jul. 2023	Household Consumption Expenditure Survey: 2022-23
Aug. 2023 - Jul. 2024	Household Consumption Expenditure Survey: 2023-24
Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2019	Time Use Survey: 2019
Jan. 2024 - Dec. 2024	Time Use Survey: 2024

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was launched in 2017 by NSO and is a continuing survey. Based on PLFS conducted during the survey period July 2017 - June 2018 to July 2023 - June 2024, seven Annual Reports of PLFS have been released. In addition, 24 quarterly bulletins of PLFS for the quarter October-December 2018 to July-September 2024 have also been released.



Annexure – II

LIST OF NSS REGIONS AND THEIR COMPOSITION

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (35)	351	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.	Nicobar	(01)
				2.	North & Middle Andaman	(02)
				3.	South Andaman	(03)
2.	Andhra Pradesh (28)	281	Coastal Northern	4.	Srikakulam	(01)
				5.	Vizianagaram	(02)
				6.	Visakhapatnam	(03)
				7.	East Godavari	(04)
				8.	West Godavari	(05)
				9.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	(20)
				10.	Anakapalli	(21)
				11.	Dr B R Ambedkar Konaseema	(22)
				12.	Eluru	(23)
				13.	Kakinada	(24)



Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3.		282	Coastal Southern	14.	Parvathipuram Manyam	(25)
				15.	Krishna	(06)
				16.	Guntur	(07)
				17.	Prakasam	(08)
				18.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	(09)
				19.	Palnadu	(14)
				20.	Bapatla	(15)
				21.	Ntr	(26)
				22.	Tirupathi	(16)
				12.	Eluru	(23)
4.		283	Inland Southern	23.	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	(10)
				24.	Kurnool	(11)
				25.	Ananthapuramu	(12)
				26.	Chittoor	(13)
				27.	Annamayya	(17)
				28.	Nandyal	(18)
				29.	Sri Satya Sai	(19)
				22.	Tirupathi	(16)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5.	Arunachal Pradesh (12)	121	Arunachal Pradesh	30.	Tawang	(01)
				31.	West Kameng	(02)
				32.	East Kameng	(03)
				33.	Papum Pare	(04)
				34.	Upper Subansiri	(05)
				35.	West Siang	(06)
				36.	East Siang	(07)
				37.	Upper Siang	(08)
				38.	Changlang	(09)
				39.	Tirap	(10)
				40.	Lower Subansiri	(11)
				41.	Kurung Kumey	(12)
				42.	Dibang Valley	(13)
				43.	Lower Valley Diband	(14)
				44.	Lohit	(15)
				45.	Anjaw	(16)
				46.	Lepa Rada	(17)
				47.	Namsai	(18)
				48.	Longding	(19)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				49.	Siang	(20)
				50.	Lower Siang	(21)
				51.	Shi Yomi	(22)
6.	Assam (18)	181	Plains Eastern	52.	Lakhimpur	(08)
				53.	Dhemaji	(09)
				54.	Tinsukia	(10)
				55.	Dibrugarh	(11)
				56.	Sivasagar	(12)
				57.	Jorhat	(13)
				58.	Golaghat	(14)
				59.	Charaideo	(30)
				60.	Majuli	(33)
7.		182	Plains Western	61.	Kokrajhar	(01)
				62.	Dhubri	(02)
				63.	Goalpara	(03)
				64.	Barpeta	(04)
				65.	Bongaigaon	(20)
				66.	Chirang	(21)
				67.	Kamrup	(22)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				68.	Kamrup Metropolitan	(23)
				69.	Nalbari	(24)
				70.	Baksa	(25)
				71.	South Salmara Mankachar	(31)
8.		183	Cachar Plain	72.	Karbi Anglong	(15)
				73.	Dima Hasao	(16)
				74.	Cachar	(17)
				75.	Karimganj	(18)
				76.	Hailakandi	(19)
				77.	West Karbi Anglong	(29)
9.		184	Central Brahmaputra Plains	78.	Morigaon	(05)
				79.	Nagaon	(06)
				80.	Sonitpur	(07)
				81.	Darrang	(26)
				82.	Udalguri	(27)
				83.	Hojai	(28)
				84.	Biswanath	(32)
10.	Bihar	101	Northern	85.	Pashchim Champaran	(01)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(10)			86.	Purba Champaran	(02)
				87.	Sheohar	(03)
				88.	Sitamarhi	(04)
				89.	Madhubani	(05)
				90.	Supaul	(06)
				91.	Araria	(07)
				92.	Kishanganj	(08)
				93.	Purnia	(09)
				94.	Katihar	(10)
				95.	Madhepura	(11)
				96.	Saharsa	(12)
				97.	Darbhanga	(13)
				98.	Muzaffarpur	(14)
				99.	Gopalganj	(15)
				100.	Siwan	(16)
				101.	Saran	(17)
				102.	Vaishali	(18)
				103.	Samastipur	(19)
				104.	Begusarai	(20)
				105.	Khagaria	(21)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11.		102	Central	106.	Bhagalpur	(22)
				107.	Banka	(23)
				108.	Munger	(24)
				109.	Lakhisarai	(25)
				110.	Sheikhpura	(26)
				111.	Nalanda	(27)
				112.	Patna	(28)
				113.	Bhojpur	(29)
				114.	Buxar	(30)
				115.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	(31)
				116.	Rohtas	(32)
				117.	Aurangabad	(33)
				118.	Gaya	(34)
				119.	Nawada	(35)
				120.	Jamui	(36)
				121.	Jehanabad	(37)
				122.	Arwal	(38)
12.	Chandigarh (04)	041	Chandigarh	123.	Chandigarh	(01)
13.	Chhattisgarh	221	Northern Chhattisgarh	124.	Korea	(01)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(22)			125.	Surguja	(02)
				126.	Surajpur	(26)
				127.	Balrampur- Ramanujganj	(27)
14.		222	Mahanadi Basin	128.	Jashpur	(03)
				129.	Raigarh	(04)
				130.	Korba	(05)
				131.	Janjgir-Champa	(06)
				132.	Bilaspur	(07)
				133.	Kabeerdham	(08)
				134.	Rajnandgaon	(09)
				135.	Durg	(10)
				136.	Raipur	(11)
				137.	Mahasamund	(12)
				138.	Dhamtari	(13)
				139.	Balodabazar- Bhatapara	(19)
				140.	Gariyaband	(20)
				141.	Bemetara	(23)
				142.	Balod	(24)
				143.	Mungeli	(25)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15.		223	Southern Chhattisgarh	144.	Uttar Bastar Kanker	(14)
				145.	Bastar	(15)
				146.	Narayanpur	(16)
				147.	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	(17)
				148.	Bijapur	(18)
				149.	Kondagaon	(21)
				150.	Sukma	(22)
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	251	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	151.	Diu	(01)
	(25)			152.	Daman	(02)
				153.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(03)
17.	Delhi	071	Delhi	154.	North West	(01)
	(07)			155.	North	(02)
				156.	North East	(03)
				157.	East	(04)
				158.	New Delhi	(05)
				159.	Central	(06)
				160.	West	(07)
				161.	South West	(08)
				162.	South	(09)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				163.	Shahdara	(10)
				164.	South East	(11)
18.	Goa (30) (24)	301	Goa	165.	North Goa	(01)
				166.	South Goa	(02)
				167.	Dohad	(18)
				168.	Vadodara	(19)
				169.	Narmada	(20)
				170.	Bharuch	(21)
				171.	Dang	(22)
				172.	Navsari	(23)
				173.	Valsad	(24)
				174.	Surat	(25)
				175.	Tapi	(26)
				176.	Chhota Udepur	(29)
				177.	Mahisagar	(32)
20.		242	Plains Northern	178.	Mahesana	(04)
				179.	Sabar Kantha	(05)
				180.	Gandhinagar	(06)
				181.	Ahmadabad	(07)
				182.	Anand	(15)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				183.	Kheda	(16)
				184.	Arvalli	(27)
21.		243	Dry areas	185.	Banas Kantha	(02)
				186.	Patan	(03)
22.		244	Kachchh	187.	Kachchh	(01)
23.		245	Saurashtra	188.	Surendranagar	(08)
				189.	Rajkot	(09)
				190.	Jamnagar	(10)
				191.	Porbandar	(11)
				192.	Junagadh	(12)
				193.	Amreli	(13)
				194.	Bhavnagar	(14)
				195.	Botad	(28)
				196.	Devbhumi Dwarka	(30)
				197.	Gir Somnath	(31)
				198.	Morbi	(33)
24.	Haryana (06)	061	Eastern	199.	Panchkula	(01)
				200.	Ambala	(02)
				201.	Yamunanagar	(03)
				202.	Kurukshetra	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				203.	Kaithal	(05)
				204.	Karnal	(06)
				205.	Panipat	(07)
				206.	Sonipat	(08)
				207.	Rohtak	(14)
				208.	Jhajjar	(15)
				209.	Gurugram	(18)
				210.	Nuh (Mewat)	(19)
				211.	Faridabad	(20)
				212.	Palwal	(21)
25.		062	Western	213.	Jind	(09)
				214.	Fatehabad	(10)
				215.	Sirsa	(11)
				216.	Hisar	(12)
				217.	Bhiwani	(13)
				218.	Mahendragarh	(16)
				219.	Rewari	(17)
				220.	Charkhi Dadri	(22)
26.	Himachal Pradesh	021	Central	221.	Kangra	(02)
				222.	Kullu	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(02)			223.	Mandi	(05)
				224.	Hamirpur	(06)
				225.	Una	(07)
27.		022	Trans Himalayan & Southern	226.	Chamba	(01)
				227.	Lahul & Spiti	(03)
				228.	Bilaspur	(08)
				229.	Solan	(09)
				230.	Sirmaur	(10)
				231.	Shimla	(11)
				232.	Kinnaur	(12)
28.	Jammu & Kashmir (01)	011	Mountainous	233.	Kathua	(07)
				234.	Jammu	(21)
				235.	Samba	(22)
29.		012	Outer Hills	236.	Poonch	(05)
				237.	Rajouri	(06)
				238.	Doda	(16)
				239.	Ramban	(17)
				240.	Kishtwar	(18)
				241.	Udhampur	(19)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				242.	Reasi	(20)
30.		013	Jhelam Valley	243.	Kupwara	(01)
				244.	Budgam	(02)
				245.	Baramulla	(08)
				246.	Bandipore	(09)
				247.	Srinagar	(10)
				248.	Ganderbal	(11)
				249.	Pulwama	(12)
				250.	Shopian	(13)
				251.	Anantnag	(14)
				252.	Kulgam	(15)
31.	Jharkhand	201	Ranchi Plateau	253.	Garhwa	(01)
	(20)			254.	Lohardaga	(11)
				255.	Purbi Singhbhum	(12)
				256.	Palamu	(13)
				257.	Latehar	(14)
				258.	Ranchi	(19)
				259.	Khunti	(20)
				260.	Gumla	(21)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				261.	Simdega	(22)
				262.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	(23)
				263.	Saraikela- Kharsawan	(24)
32.		202	Hazaribagh Plateau	264.	Chatra	(02)
				265.	Koderma	(03)
				266.	Giridih	(04)
				267.	Deoghar	(05)
				268.	Godda	(06)
				269.	Sahibganj	(07)
				270.	Pakur	(08)
				271.	Dhanbad	(09)
				272.	Bokaro	(10)
				273.	Hazaribagh	(15)
				274.	Ramgarh	(16)
				275.	Dumka	(17)
				276.	Jamtara	(18)
33.	Karnataka (29)	291	Coastal Ghats &	277.	Uttara Kannada	(09)
				278.	Udupi	(15)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				279.	Dakshina Kannada	(21)
34.		292	Inland Eastern	280.	Shivamogga	(14)
				281.	Chikkamagaluru	(16)
				282.	Hassan	(20)
				283.	Kodagu	(22)
35.		293	Inland Southern	284.	Tumakuru	(17)
				285.	Bengaluru (Urban)	(18)
				286.	Mandya	(19)
				287.	Mysuru	(23)
				288.	Chamarajanagar	(24)
				289.	Kolar	(27)
				290.	Chikkaballapura	(28)
				291.	Bengaluru (Rural)	(29)
				292.	Ramanagara	(30)
36.		294	Inland Northern	293.	Belagavi	(01)
				294.	Bagalkote	(02)
				295.	Bijapur	(03)
				296.	Bidar	(04)
				297.	Raichur	(05)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				298.	Koppal	(06)
				299.	Gadag	(07)
				300.	Dharwad	(08)
				301.	Haveri	(10)
				302.	Ballari	(11)
				303.	Chitradurga	(12)
				304.	Davanagere	(13)
				305.	Kalaburagi	(25)
				306.	Yadgir	(26)
				307.	Vijayanagara	(31)
37.	Kerala (32)	321	Northern	308.	Kasaragod	(01)
				309.	Kannur	(02)
				310.	Wayanad	(03)
				311.	Kozhikode	(04)
				312.	Malappuram	(05)
				313.	Palakkad	(06)
38.		322	Southern	314.	Thrissur	(07)
				315.	Ernakulam	(08)
				316.	Idukki	(09)
				317.	Kottayam	(10)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				318.	Alappuzha	(11)
				319.	Pathanamthitta	(12)
				320.	Kollam	(13)
				321.	Thiruvananthapuram	(14)
39.	Ladakh (37)	371	Ladakh	322.	Leh	(01)
				323.	Kargil	(02)
40.	Lakshadweep (31)	311	Lakshadweep	324.	Lakshadweep	(01)
41.	Madhya Pradesh (23)	231	Vindhya	325.	Tikamgarh	(07)
				326.	Chhatarpur	(08)
				327.	Panna	(09)
				328.	Satna	(12)
				329.	Rewa	(13)
				330.	Umaria	(14)
				331.	Shahdol	(43)
				332.	Anuppur	(44)
				333.	Sidhi	(45)
				334.	Singrauli	(46)
				335.	Niwari	(51)
42.		232	Central	336.	Sagar	(10)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				337.	Damoh	(11)
				338.	Vidisha	(26)
				339.	Bhopal	(27)
				340.	Sehore	(28)
				341.	Raisen	(29)
43.		233	Malwa	342.	Neemuch	(15)
				343.	Mandsaur	(16)
				344.	Ratlam	(17)
				345.	Ujjain	(18)
				346.	Shajapur	(19)
				347.	Dewas	(20)
				348.	Dhar	(21)
				349.	Indore	(22)
				350.	Rajgarh	(25)
				351.	Jhabua	(47)
				352.	Alirajpur	(48)
				353.	Agar Malwa	(52)
44.		234	South	354.	Katni	(33)
				355.	Jabalpur	(34)
				356.	Narsimhapur	(35)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				357.	Dindori	(36)
				358.	Mandla	(37)
				359.	Chhindwara	(38)
				360.	Seoni	(39)
				361.	Balaghat	(40)
45.		235	South Western	362.	Khargone (West Nimar)	(23)
				363.	Barwani	(24)
				364.	Betul	(30)
				365.	Harda	(31)
				366.	Narmadapuram	(32)
				367.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	(49)
				368.	Burhanpur	(50)
46.		236	Northern	369.	Sheopur	(01)
				370.	Morena	(02)
				371.	Bhind	(03)
				372.	Gwalior	(04)
				373.	Datia	(05)
				374.	Shivpuri	(06)
				375.	Guna	(41)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				376.	Ashoknagar	(42)
47.	Maharashtra (27)	271	Coastal	377.	Thane	(21)
				378.	Mumbai Suburban	(22)
				379.	Mumbai	(23)
				380.	Raigad	(24)
				381.	Ratnagiri	(32)
				382.	Sindhudurg	(33)
				383.	Palghar	(36)
48.		272	Inland Western	384.	Pune	(25)
				385.	Ahmednagar	(26)
				386.	Solapur	(30)
				387.	Satara	(31)
				388.	Kolhapur	(34)
				389.	Sangli	(35)
49.		273	Inland Northern	390.	Nandurbar	(01)
				391.	Dhule	(02)
				392.	Jalgaon	(03)
				393.	Nashik	(20)
50.		274	Inland Central	394.	Nanded	(15)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
51.		275	Inland Eastern	395.	Hingoli	(16)
				396.	Parbhani	(17)
				397.	Jalna	(18)
				398.	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	(19)
				399.	Beed	(27)
				400.	Latur	(28)
				401.	Dharashiv	(29)
				402.	Buldhana	(04)
				403.	Akola	(05)
				404.	Washim	(06)
				405.	Amravati	(07)
				406.	Wardha	(08)
				407.	Nagpur	(09)
				408.	Yavatmal	(14)
52.		276	Eastern	409.	Bhandara	(10)
				410.	Gondia	(11)
				411.	Gadchiroli	(12)
				412.	Chandrapur	(13)
53.	Manipur	141	Plains	413.	Bishnupur	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(14)			414.	Thoubal	(05)
				415.	Imphal West	(06)
				416.	Imphal East	(07)
				417.	Jiribam	(10)
				418.	Kakching	(13)
54.		142	Hills	419.	Senapati	(01)
				420.	Tamenglong	(02)
				421.	Churachandpur	(03)
				422.	Ukhrul	(08)
				423.	Chandel	(09)
				424.	Kangpokpi	(11)
				425.	Tengnoupal	(12)
55.	Meghalaya	171	Meghalaya	426.	West Garo Hills	(01)
	(17)			427.	East Garo Hills	(02)
				428.	South Garo Hills	(03)
				429.	West Khasi Hills	(04)
				430.	Ribhoi	(05)
				431.	East Khasi Hills	(06)
				432.	North Garo Hills	(08)
				433.	South West Garo Hills	(09)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				434.	South West Khasi Hills	(10)
				435.	West Jaintia Hills	(11)
				436.	East Jaintia Hills	(12)
				437.	Eastern West Khasi Hills	(13)
56.	Mizoram (15)	151	Mizoram	438.	Mamit	(01)
				439.	Kolasib	(02)
				440.	Aizwal	(03)
				441.	Champhai	(04)
				442.	Serchhip	(05)
				443.	Lunglei	(06)
				444.	Lawngtlai	(07)
				445.	Saiha	(08)
57.	Nagaland (13)	131	Nagaland	446.	Mon	(01)
				447.	Mokokchung	(02)
				448.	Zunheboto	(03)
				449.	Wokha	(04)
				450.	Dimapur	(05)
				451.	Phek	(06)
				452.	Tuensang	(07)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				453.	Longleng	(08)
				454.	Kiphire	(09)
				455.	Kohima	(10)
				456.	Peren	(11)
				457.	Niuland	(12)
				458.	Chumukedima	(13)
58.	Odisha (21)	211	Coastal	459.	Baleshwar	(08)
				460.	Bhadrak	(09)
				461.	Kendrapara	(10)
				462.	Jagatsinghapur	(11)
				463.	Cuttack	(12)
				464.	Jajapur	(13)
				465.	Nayagarh	(16)
				466.	Khordha	(17)
				467.	Puri	(18)
59.		212	Southern	468.	Ganjam	(19)
				469.	Gajapati	(20)
				470.	Kandhamal	(21)
				471.	Boudh	(22)
				472.	Subarnapur	(23)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				473.	Balangir	(24)
				474.	Nuapada	(25)
				475.	Kalahandi	(26)
				476.	Rayagada	(27)
				477.	Nabarangpur	(28)
				478.	Koraput	(29)
				479.	Malkangiri	(30)
60.		213	Northern	480.	Bargarh	(01)
				481.	Jharsuguda	(02)
				482.	Sambalpur	(03)
				483.	Deogarh	(04)
				484.	Sundargarh	(05)
				485.	Kendujhar	(06)
				486.	Mayurbhanj	(07)
				487.	Dhenkanal	(14)
				488.	Anugul	(15)
61.	Puducherry (34)	341	Puducherry	489.	Yanam	(01)
				490.	Puducherry	(02)
				491.	Mahe	(03)
				492.	Karaikal	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
62.	Punjab (03)	031	Northern	493.	Gurdaspur	(01)
				494.	Kapurthala	(02)
				495.	Jalandhar	(03)
				496.	Hoshiarpur	(04)
				497.	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	(05)
				498.	Amritsar	(15)
				499.	Tarn Taran	(16)
				500.	Rupnagar	(17)
				501.	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	(18)
				502.	Pathankot	(21)
63.		032	Southern	503.	Fatehgarh Sahib	(06)
				504.	Ludhiana	(07)
				505.	Moga	(08)
				506.	Ferozepur	(09)
				507.	Sri Muktsar Sahib	(10)
				508.	Faridkot	(11)
				509.	Bathinda	(12)
				510.	Mansa	(13)
				511.	Patiala	(14)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				512.	Sangrur	(19)
				513.	Barnala	(20)
				514.	Fazilka	(22)
64.	Rajasthan (08)	081	Western	515.	Bikaner	(03)
				516.	Jodhpur	(15)
				517.	Jaisalmer	(16)
				518.	Barmer	(17)
				519.	Jalore	(18)
				520.	Sirohi	(19)
				521.	Pali	(20)
65.		082	North- Eastern	522.	Alwar	(06)
				523.	Bharatpur	(07)
				524.	Dholpur	(08)
				525.	Karauli	(09)
				526.	Sawai Madhopur	(10)
				527.	Dausa	(11)
				528.	Jaipur	(12)
				529.	Ajmer	(21)
				530.	Tonk	(22)
				531.	Bhilwara	(24)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
66.		083	Southern	532.	Rajsamand	(25)
				533.	Dungarpur	(26)
				534.	Banswara	(27)
				535.	Udaipur	(32)
				536.	Bundi	(23)
67.		084	South Eastern	537.	Chittorgarh	(28)
				538.	Kota	(29)
				539.	Baran	(30)
				540.	Jhalawar	(31)
				541.	Pratapgarh	(33)
				542.	Sri Ganganagar	(01)
68.		085	Northern	543.	Hanumangarh	(02)
				544.	Churu	(04)
				545.	Jhunjhunu	(05)
				546.	Sikar	(13)
				547.	Nagaur	(14)
				548.	Mangan	(01)
69.	Sikkim (11)	111	Sikkim	549.	Soreng	(02)
				550.	Namchi	(03)
				551.	Gangtok	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				552.	Pakyong	(05)
				553.	Gyalshing	(06)
70.	Tamil Nadu (33)	331	Coastal Northern	554.	Thiruvallur	(01)
				555.	Chennai	(02)
				556.	Kancheepuram	(03)
				557.	Vellore	(04)
				558.	Tiruvannamalai	(05)
				559.	Viluppuram	(06)
				560.	Cuddalore	(16)
				561.	Chengalpattu	(33)
				562.	Kallakurichi	(34)
				563.	Ranipet	(35)
				564.	Tirupathur	(36)
71.		332	Coastal	565.	Karur	(12)
				566.	Tiruchirappalli	(13)
				567.	Perambalur	(14)
				568.	Ariyalur	(15)
				569.	Nagapattinam	(17)
				570.	Thiruvarur	(18)
				571.	Thanjavur	(19)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
72.		333	Southern	572.	Pudukkottai	(20)
				573.	Mayiladuthurai	(38)
				574.	Dindigul	(11)
				575.	Sivaganga	(21)
				576.	Madurai	(22)
				577.	Theni	(23)
				578.	Virudhunagar	(24)
				579.	Ramanathapuram	(25)
				580.	Thoothukudi	(26)
				581.	Tirunelveli	(27)
				582.	Kanniyakumari	(28)
73.		334	Inland	583.	Tenkasi	(37)
				584.	Salem	(07)
				585.	Namakkal	(08)
				586.	Erode	(09)
				587.	The Nilgiris	(10)
				588.	Dharmapuri	(29)
				589.	Krishnagiri	(30)
				590.	Coimbatore	(31)
				591.	Tiruppur	(32)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
74.	Telangana	361	Inland	592.	Adilabad	(01)
	(36)		North Western	593.	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	(02)
				594.	Mancherial	(03)
				595.	Nirmal	(04)
				596.	Nizamabad	(05)
				597.	Kamareddy	(15)
				598.	Sangareddy	(16)
				599.	Medak	(17)
				600.	Siddipet	(18)
				601.	Medchal-Malkajgiri	(21)
				602.	Hyderabad	(22)
				603.	Rangareddy	(23)
				604.	Vikarabad	(24)
				605.	Mahbubnagar	(25)
				606.	Jogulamba Gadwal	(26)
				607.	Wanaparthi	(27)
				608.	Nagarkurnool	(28)
				609.	Narayanpet	(33)
75.		362	Inland North Eastern	610.	Jagtial	(06)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				611.	Peddapalli	(07)
				612.	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	(08)
				613.	Bhadradi Kothagudem	(09)
				614.	Mahabubabad	(10)
				615.	Warangal	(11)
				616.	Hanamkonda	(12)
				617.	Karimnagar	(13)
				618.	Rajanna Sircilla	(14)
				619.	Jangaon	(19)
				620.	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	(20)
				621.	Nalgonda	(29)
				622.	Suryapet	(30)
				623.	Khammam	(31)
				624.	Mulugu	(32)
76.	Tripura (16)	161	Tripura	625.	West Tripura	(01)
				626.	South Tripura	(02)
				627.	Dhalai	(03)
				628.	North Tripura	(04)
				629.	Unakoti	(05)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				630.	Khowai	(06)
				631.	Sepahijala	(07)
				632.	Gomati	(08)
77.	Uttarakhand (05)	051	Uttarakhand	633.	Uttarkashi	(01)
				634.	Chamoli	(02)
				635.	Rudraprayag	(03)
				636.	Tehri Garhwal	(04)
				637.	Dehradun	(05)
				638.	Pauri Garhwal	(06)
				639.	Pithoragarh	(07)
				640.	Bageshwar	(08)
				641.	Almora	(09)
				642.	Champawat	(10)
				643.	Nainital	(11)
				644.	Udham Singh Nagar	(12)
				645.	Haridwar	(13)
78.	Uttar Pradesh (09)	091	Northern Upper Ganga Plains	646.	Saharanpur	(01)
				647.	Muzaffarnagar	(02)
				648.	Bijnor	(03)
				649.	Moradabad	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				650.	Rampur	(05)
				651.	Shamli	(72)
				652.	Sambhal	(74)
79.		092	Central	653.	Amroha	(06)
				654.	Meerut	(07)
				655.	Baghpat	(08)
				656.	Ghaziabad	(09)
				657.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	(10)
				658.	Sitapur	(23)
				659.	Hardoi	(24)
				660.	Unnao	(25)
				661.	Lucknow	(26)
				662.	Rae Bareli	(27)
				663.	Kanpur Dehat	(32)
				664.	Kanpur Nagar	(33)
				665.	Fatehpur	(41)
				666.	Bara Banki	(45)
				667.	Hapur	(73)
				668.	Amethi	(75)
80.		093	Eastern	669.	Pratapgarh	(42)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				670.	Kaushambi	(43)
				671.	Prayagraj	(44)
				672.	Ayodhya	(46)
				673.	Ambedkar Nagar	(47)
				674.	Sultanpur	(48)
				675.	Bahraich	(49)
				676.	Shrawasti	(50)
				677.	Balrampur	(51)
				678.	Gonda	(52)
				679.	Siddharthnagar	(53)
				680.	Basti	(54)
				681.	Sant Kabir Nagar	(55)
				682.	Maharajganj	(56)
				683.	Gorakhpur	(57)
				684.	Kushinagar	(58)
				685.	Deoria	(59)
				686.	Azamgarh	(60)
				687.	Mau	(61)
				688.	Ballia	(62)
				689.	Jaunpur	(63)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
81.	094	Southern	690.	Ghazipur	(64)	
			691.	Chandauli	(65)	
			692.	Varanasi	(66)	
			693.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	(67)	
			694.	Mirzapur	(68)	
			695.	Sonbhadra	(69)	
			668.	Amethi	(75)	
			696.	Jalaun	(34)	
			697.	Jhansi	(35)	
			698.	Lalitpur	(36)	
			699.	Hamirpur	(37)	
			700.	Mahoba	(38)	
			701.	Banda	(39)	
			702.	Chitrakoot	(40)	
82.	095	Southern Upper	703.	Bulandshahr	(11)	
		Ganga Plains	704.	Aligarh	(12)	
		705.	Hathras	(13)		
		706.	Mathura	(14)		
		707.	Agra	(15)		

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				708.	Firozabad	(16)
				709.	Mainpuri	(17)
				710.	Budaun	(18)
				711.	Bareilly	(19)
				712.	Pilibhit	(20)
				713.	Shahjahanpur	(21)
				714.	Kheri	(22)
				715.	Farrukhabad	(28)
				716.	Kannauj	(29)
				717.	Etawah	(30)
				718.	Auraiya	(31)
				719.	Etah	(70)
				720.	Kasganj	(71)
				652.	Sambhal	(74)
83.	West Bengal (19)	191	Himalayan	721.	Darjeeling	(01)
				722.	Jalpaiguri	(02)
				723.	Cooch Behar	(03)
				724.	Alipurduar	(20)
				725.	Kalimpong	(21)
84.		192	Eastern Plains	726.	Uttar Dinajpur	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				727.	Dakshin Dinajpur	(05)
				728.	Malda	(06)
				729.	Murshidabad	(07)
				730.	Birbhum	(08)
				731.	Nadia	(10)
85.		193	Southern Plains	732.	North 24 Parganas	(11)
				733.	Kolkata	(16)
				734.	South 24 Parganas	(17)
86.		194	Central Plains	735.	Purba Bardhaman	(09)
				736.	Hooghly	(12)
				737.	Howrah	(15)
				738.	Paschim Bardhaman	(23)
87.		195	Western Plains	739.	Bankura	(13)
				740.	Purulia	(14)
				741.	Paschim Medinipur	(18)
				742.	Purba Medinipur	(19)
				743.	Jhargram	(22)

Annexure-III

Sample sizes in different Rounds of National Sample Survey (for the Central Sample)

[The table contains the details of both Household Surveys and Enterprise Surveys conducted in different NSS rounds]

NSS Round	Survey Period		No. of FSUs (Central)		
	Start	End	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Oct 1950	Mar 1951	1800	0	1800
2	Apr 1951	Jun 1951	1200	0	1200
3	Nov 1951	Aug 1952	920	495	1415
4	Apr 1952	Sep 1952	960	406	1366
5	Dec 1952	Mar 1953	960	406	1366
6	May 1953	Sep 1953	955	432	1387
7	Oct 1953	Mar 1954	960	444	1404
8	Jul 1954	Apr 1955	1424	0	1424
9	May 1955	Aug 1955	1624	2108	3732
10	Dec 1955	May 1956	4884	1328	6212
11	Aug 1956	Jan 1957	1848	584	2432
12	Mar 1957	Aug 1957	8136	584	8720
13	Sep 1957	May 1958	1848	1168	3016
14	Jul 1958	Jun 1959	2616	2216	4832



NSS Round	Survey Period		No. of FSUs (Central)		
	Start	End	Rural	Urban	Total
15	Jul, 1959	Jun 1960	2616	2216	4832
16	Jul 1960	Jun 1961	3798	2272	6070
17	Sep 1961	Jul 1962	3888	2237	6125
18	Jul 1962	Jun 1963	4320	0	4320
19	Jul, 1964	Jun 1965	8472	4572	13044
20	Jul 1965	Jun 1966	8520	4596	13116
21	Jul 1966	Jun 1967	8520	4596	13116
22	Jul 1967	Jun 1968	8544	4608	13152
23	Jul 1968	Jun 1969	8400	4632	13032
24	Jul 1969	Jun 1970	8400	4632	13032
25	Jul 1970	Jun 1971	8784	4760	13544
26	Jul 1971	Sep 1972	4200	4640	8840
27	Oct 1972	Sep 1973	9088	4800	13888
28	Oct 1973	Jun 1974	9294	4968	14262
29	Jul 1974	Jun 1975	8512	4872	13384
30	Jul 1975	Jun 1976	8512	9744	18256
31	Jul 1976	Jun 1977	10692	2004	12696
32	Jul 1977	Jun 1978	8352	4740	13092
33	Jul 1978	Jun 1979	10457	7684	18141

NSS Round	Survey Period		No. of FSUs (Central)		
	Start	End	Rural	Urban	Total
34	Jul 1979	Jun 1980	7423	11750	19173
35	Jul 1980	Jun 1981	8008	4500	12508
36	Jul 1981	Dec 1981	6022	3964	9986
37	Jan 1982	Dec 1982	4114	2544	6658
38	Jan 1983	Dec 1983	8696	4576	13272
39	Jan 1984	Jun 1984	3684	1870	5554
40	Jul 1984	Jun 1985	9128	6028	15156
41	Jul 1985	Jun 1986	4328	10099	14427
42	Jul 1986	Jun 1987	8546	4656	13202
43	Jul 1987	Jun 1988	8518	4648	13166
44	Jul 1988	Jun 1989	8732	4836	13568
45	Jul 1989	Jun 1990	7680	7304	14984
46	Jul 1990	Jun 1991	7240	7744	14984
47	Jan 1991	Jun 1991	4468	2564	7032
48	Jan 1992	Dec 1992	4328	2484	6812
49	Jan 1993	Jun 1993	5072	2928	8000
50	Jul 1993	Jun 1994	8064	5264	13328
51	Jul 1994	Jun 1995	8536	5536	14072
52	Jul 1995	Jun 1996	7888	5112	13000

NSS Round	Survey Period		No. of FSUs (Central)		
	Start	End	Rural	Urban	Total
53	Jan 1997	Dec 1997	6055	7169	13224
54	Jan 1998	Jun 1998	5240	1788	7028
55	Jul 1999	Jun 2000	6208	4176	10384
56	Jul 2000	Jun 2001	5696	9092	14788
57	Jul 2001	Jun 2002	6513	9356	15869
58	Jul 2002	Dec 2002	4786	3552	8338
59	Jan 2003	Dec 2003	6784	3824	10608
60	Jan 2004	Jun 2004	4908	2704	7612
61	Jul 2004	Jun 2005	8124	4660	12784
62	Jul 2005	Jun 2006	4847	5150	9997
63	Jul 2006	Jun 2007	5608	8389	13997
64	Jul 2007	Jun 2008	7984	4704	12688
65	Jul 2008	Jun 2009	8188	4764	12952
66	Jul 2009	Jun 2010	7524	5284	12808
67	Jul 2010	Jun 2011	8404	7628	16032
68	Jul 2011	Jun 2012	7508	5276	12784
69	Jul 2012	Dec 2012	4500	3835	8335
70	Jan 2013	Dec 2013	4534	3508	8042
71	Jan 2014	Jun 2014	4580	3720	8300

NSS Round	Survey Period		No. of FSUs (Central)		
	Start	End	Rural	Urban	Total
72	Jul 2014	Jun 2015	8016	6072	14088
73	Jul 2015	Jun 2016	8488	7860	16348
75	Jul 2017	Jun 2018	8108	6192	14300
76	Jul 2018	Dec 2018	5384	3616	9000
TUS 2019	Jan 2019	Dec 2019	5992	4012	10004
77	Jan 2019	Dec 2019	5946	4004	9950
78	Jan 2020	Dec 2020	8588	5912	14500
79	Jul 2022	Jun 2023	8836	6580	15416
HCES 2022-23	Aug 2022	Jul 2023	8836	6180	15016
HCES 2023-24	Sep 2023	Aug 2024	8836	6180	15016
PLFS (Annual survey)	July	June	7016	5784	12800
TUS 2024	Jan 2024	Dec 2024	5996	4028	10024

Annexure-IV

LIST OF SCHEDULES CANVASSED IN DIFFERENT ROUNDS OF NSS HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Periodic Labour Force Survey and Time Use Survey were also conducted, using Schedule 10.4 and Schedule 10.6 respectively.

Sch. no.	Description	Rounds
(1)	(2)	(3)
A	Special schedule (list of households and houses in the village)	2
B	Household assets and liabilities	1
C	Monthly working account	1
0.01	Summary into updated-list of households	39
0.1(S)	List of land sale transaction rural	37
0.1	Listing schedule (rural)	55
0.2	Listing schedule (urban)	55
0.2 (c)	List of sanctions	35
0.21	Particulars of slum	49, 58, 65, 69
1	General household particulars	1
1	Consumer expenditure	1-28, 32, 38, 42-64, 66, 68
1.03	Income and expenditure of rural labour households	29
1.1	Income and expenditure	24
1.2	Housing and vital statistics	12
1.2	Housing condition	44, 58, 65
1.2	Drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition	69, 76

Sch. no.	Description	Rounds
1.3	Disposal of cereals by producer households	15 (R)
1.4	Building construction	17 (R)
1.4	Capital formation	27
1.4 & 1.4S	Current building activity in rural areas	27
1.4	Particulars of constructions	44
1.5	Household expenditure on services and durable goods	72
1.6	Household consumer expenditure	72
1.61	Household consumer expenditure with details of food consumption	72
1.62	Household consumer expenditure with details of non-food consumption	72
2.1	Agriculture and animal husbandry	11
2.11	Production of milk and production and utilization of cattle dung	12
3	Village statistics	18
3.01	Weekly wholesale prices of selected commodities	13
3.01	Monthly retail price	41
3.02	Opinion of outturn of rice	7
3.03	Weekly retail prices	18
3.05	Weights and measures in urban blocks	12
3.0.1	Rural retail prices	51
3.1	Village schedule: general information	39
3.1	Village facilities	58
3.2	Village schedule: general information on electrification	31
3.3	Common property resources & village facilities, rural	54
4	Investigator's time record	36

Sch. no.	Description	Rounds
5	Land utilization	25
5.01	List of plots (rural)	25
5.1	Crop cutting experiments	25
5.1	Multiple indicator survey	78
5.2	Driage experiments (rural)	24
5.3	Opinion on production of cereal crops (rural)	24
6	Fortnightly prices and wages report	1
7	Trend of self-management	8
9	Farming practices	22
10	Employment and unemployment	27, 32, 38, 43, 50, 55, 60, 61, 62, 66, 68
10.1*	Employment and unemployment and indebtedness of rural labour households	29
10.1	Household (revisit) employment and unemployment	55
10.2	Employment & unemployment (short schedule) and migration particulars	64
12.1	Employment and unemployment rural & urban	39
14	Fertility, maternal & child care and family planning	28
16.1	Economic condition: small cultivator households (rural)	25
16.2	Economic condition: non-cultivator household (rural)	25
16.3	Households schedules: economic condition of slum dwellers (urban)	31
16.4	Integrated households schedules	33

Sch. no.	Description	Rounds
16.5	Weaving and manufacturing of cane and bamboo products for own consumption	33
16S	Indebtedness of non-manual employee households in urban areas	25
18.1	Land and livestock holdings	59, 70
18.2	Debt and investment	48, 59, 70, 77
18.2	Production and sale of crops and receipts from non-farm business and transactions of assets and liabilities	26
18.3	Production and sale of crops and receipts from non-farm business and transaction of assets and liabilities	26
19.1	Livestock survey on cattle, buffalo, yak, mithun and poultry	30
19.2	Livestock survey on horse, donkey, mule, camel and elephant	30
19.3	Livestock survey on sheep, goat and pig	30
19.4	Consumption of livestock products	30
20	Livestock enterprises	30
20.1	Livestock enterprises (non-household)	30
21.1	Domestic tourism	65, 72, 78
22.1	Particulars of irrigation in the household holding	31
22.2	Particulars of un-irrigated household holding	31
23.1	Use of electricity for domestic and agricultural purposes	31
23.2	Use of power for industrial/commercial purposes	31
24.1	General information on major/medium and government owned minor flow irrigation project	31

Sch. no.	Description	Rounds
24.2	General information on state tube-well project	31
24.3	General information on government owned or administrated minor irrigation schemes commissioned after 1947	31
25	Availability and utilization of public health and public distribution services	35
25	Survey on health care	52
25	Household social consumption: health	60, 71, 75
25.1	Maternity, child care, family planning & utilisation of public distribution system	42
25.2	Participation in primary education and drop-outs for children of 5-14 years	52
25.2	Household social consumption: education	64, 71, 75
25.3	Education and activity particulars of youths of 15-24 years	35
25.4	Participation in secondary and higher education	35
25.5	Particulars of non-resident students	35
25.6	Activity particular of educated persons	35
25.7	Utilisation of medical services for illness and injury	35
25.7	Utilisation of health services	42
25.8	Utilisation of family planning facilities	35
26	Survey of persons with disabilities	47, 58, 76
26.1	Survey on developmental milestone of children	47
27	Survey on persons aged 60 & above	42
28	Survey on ex-army personnel	42
29.1	Level of living of tribals	44
29.2	Economic activity and enterprise of tribal	44

Sch. no.	Description	Rounds
29.3	Particulars of migration and ownership of land by non-tribals in tribal areas	44
30	Survey on literacy and culture	47
31	Common property resources, sanitation, hygiene and services	54
32.1	Population, births and deaths and re-enumeration	39
33	Situation assessment survey of farmers	59
33	Situation assessment survey of agricultural households	70
33.1	Land and livestock holding of households and situation assessment of agricultural households	77
(2022-23)	Survey on AYUSH	79
(2022-23)	Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey 2022-23	79

Annexure-V

OUTLINE OF ROUND-WISE SAMPLING DESIGN (55TH ROUND ONWARDS)

[The following table contains the details of Household Surveys as well as the Enterprise Surveys conducted in different NSS rounds]

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
55 th Round	July'1999 - June'2000	1. Household Consumer Expenditure Survey 2. Employment - unemployment Survey 3. Informal non-agricultural enterprises Survey.	1. A stratified sampling design was adopted for Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and Survey on Informal non-agricultural enterprises. 2. Rotation sampling scheme was adopted for the purpose of collection of employment-unemployment data. NSS Region was the basic stratum for urban sector and district was basic stratum for rural sector. Sub-stratification was	The FSUs are villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per Census'1991 for rural areas and latest Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for urban areas. For larger FSUs, they are again sub-divided into Hamlet groups / sub-blocks (hgs/sbs) by more or less equalizing population of each hg/sb. Two hgs/sbs were selected from each rural/urban FSUs.	1. Households for Household Consumer Expenditure Survey & Employment-unemployment Survey 2. Informal non-agricultural enterprises for Informal non-agricultural enterprises Survey.	List of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per 1991 Census and latest lists of UFS blocks are respectively used for selection of rural and urban sample FSUs.	For each sub-round, sample FSUs from each stratum are selected in the form of two independent sub-samples by following circular systematic sampling with (a) probability proportional to population for all rural strata other than stratum 1 and (b) equal probability for rural stratum 1 as	Households /Enterprises were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			done within each strata. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.				well as all urban strata.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
56 th Round	July'2000 - June'2001	1. Survey on Unorganized Manufacturing Enterprises 2. Annual round of survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment was undertaken on a thin sample of households.	A stratified two-stage sample design was adopted. District was considered as basic strata for rural sector and NSS region was considered as basic strata for urban sector. Sub-stratification was done within each strata. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.	Villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) for rural as per Census'1991 and UFS blocks were used as the first stage units (FSUs). For larger FSUs, they are again subdivided into Hamlet groups / sub-blocks (hgs/sbs) by more or less equalizing population of each hg/sb. Two hgs/sbs were selected from each rural/urban FSUs.	1. Manufacturing enterprises in the unorganised sector (OAME/NDME / DMEs) 2. Households for consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment survey	EC '98 with enterprise/establishment level data was taken as the frame for the survey for the whole of India except Orissa (EC '98 work not completed) & 66 towns of Karnataka (EC-98 work not done using UFS blocks). For Orissa, Population Census 1991 was taken as frame. Sampling frame for 66	For sub-stratum 1 (FSUs with no unorganized manufacturing enterprises) in rural/urban sector of each State/UT FSUs were selected with equal probability and without replacement. For all other sub-strata in both rural and urban sectors, FSUs were selected circular	SRSWOR

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						towns of Karnataka and all towns of Orissa was the UFS blocks.	systematically with PPS, size being the number of manufacturing workers in the unorganized sector as per EC '98. Samples were selected in the form of independent sub-sample.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
57 th Round	July 2001 - June 2002	Survey of service sector enterprises (excluding trade and finance) in the unorganized sector	A stratified multi-stage design was followed for this survey. NSS region was considered as the basic stratum for both rural & urban sector. Sub-stratification was done in FSUs. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.	Economic Census 1998 (EC '98) villages for rural and UFS blocks for urban were taken as FSUs. For larger FSUs, they are again sub-divided into Hamlet groups / sub-blocks (hgs/sbs) by more or less equalizing population of each hg/sb. Two hgs/sbs were selected from each rural/urban FSUs.	All Own account enterprises (OAEs) and establishments of unorganized service sector (excluding trade and finance)	Economic Census 1998 (EC '98) villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) for rural and UFS blocks (wards for 66 towns of Karnataka) was taken as the sampling frame for FSUs.	FSUs were selected from sub-strata 1 - 10 by circular systematic sampling (CSS) with probability proportional to size (PPS), size being the number of workers in the FSU. For sub-stratum 11, FSUs was selected by CSS with equal probability. FSUs were selected in the form of independent sub-samples	SRSWOR

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
							in both the sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
58 th Round	1st July 2002 - 31st December 2002	Surveys on disability, housing condition, village facilities and slum particulars	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the NSS 58 th round. For rural, state/UT was considered as the basic stratum and for urban NSS region was considered as the basic stratum. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.	1. Rural: Census 1991 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) were used as FSUs and Census 1981 villages for Jammu & Kashmir were considered as FSUs. 2. Urban Sector: Latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were considered as FSUs. For larger FSUs, they are again sub-divided into Hamlet groups / sub-blocks (hgs/sbs) by more	Households	For the rural sector, the list of Census 1991 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) but for Jammu & Kashmir, Census 1981 villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were considered as the sampling frame.	For rural sector, FSUs were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) where size was the 1991 census population. For Jammu & Kashmir, size was the 1981 Census population For urban sector, FSUs were selected by simple random sampling without	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
				or less equalizing population of each hg/sb. Two hgs/sbs were selected from each rural/urban FSUs.			replacement (SRSWOR). FSUs were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
59 th Round	1st January 2003 - 31st December 2003	Surveys on Land and Livestock Holdings, Debt and Investment and Situation Assessment for Indian farmers	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 59 th round survey. For rural sector, state/UT was considered as the basic stratum and for urban sector NSS region was considered as the basic stratum. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 1991 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was considered as FSUs 2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as FSUs. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	For rural areas, the list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per Population Census 1991 and for urban areas the latest UFS frame, were used as sampling frame.	For rural, FSUs was selected with Probability Proportional to Size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per population census 1991. For urban sector, FSUs were selected by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). FSUs were selected in the form of	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
							two independent sub-samples in both the sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
60 th Round	1st January 2004 - 30 th June 2004.	1. Household Consumer Expenditure Survey 2. Employment and Unemployment Survey and 3. Survey on Morbidity and Health care	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 60 th round survey. For rural, state/UT was considered as the basic stratum and for urban NSS region was considered as the basic stratum. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 1991 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was considered as FSUs 2 Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as FSUs. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks	Households	For rural sector, the list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per Population Census 1991 and for urban sector the latest UFS frame, were used as sampling frame.	For rural, FSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per population census 1991. For urban sector, FSUs were selected by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). Within each stratum,	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
				(sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.			samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
61 st Round	1st July 2004 - 30 th June 2005.	1. Household Consumer Expenditure Survey 2. Employment and Unemployment Survey	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 61 st round survey. District was considered as the basic strata for both rural & urban. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 2001 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was considered as FSUs 2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as FSUs. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks	Households	For rural areas, the list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per Population Census 2001 and for urban areas the latest UFS frame, were used as sampling frame.	For rural, FSUs was selected with Probability Proportional to Size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per population census 2001. For urban sector, FSUs were selected by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). Within each stratum,	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
				(sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.			samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
62 nd Round	July 2005 - June 2006	Survey on unorganised manufacturing sector enterprises	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 62 nd round survey. District was considered as the basic stratum for both rural & urban sector. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 2001 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was used as FSUs 2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was used as FSUs. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	The ultimate stage units (USU) were households/ unorganised-manufacturing enterprises	Two frames were used for the 62 nd round survey viz. List frame and Area frame. List Frame: This was used only for urban sector and that too for selection of manufacturing enterprises only. For unorganised manufacturing enterprises, a list of about 8000 big non-ASI manufacturing units in the	Rural: (a) sub-stratum 1: All 462 FSUs were surveyed. (b) sub-stratum 2: FSUs selected with PPSWR where size was number of non-ASI registered SSI DME units in the village. (c) sub-stratum 3, 4, 5,: FSUs selected by PPSWR with size as population	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						<p>urban sector prepared on the basis of the data of the census of manufacturing enterprises conducted by Development Commission of Small-Scale Industries (DCSSI) in 2003 was used as list frame.</p> <p>Area frame: This was adopted for both rural and urban sectors. The list of villages as</p>	<p>as per census 2001.</p> <p>Urban: (a) For 27 million plus cities: FSUs selected by PPSWR with the number of manufacturing workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98 as size</p> <p>(b) For other cities/ towns: FSUs selected by SRSWOR.</p> <p>Within each stratum,</p>	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						<p>per census 2001 (for Manipur, 1991 census, if 2001 census list is not available) was used as frame for the rural sector and in the urban sector latest UFS blocks were used as frame. However, EC-98 was used as frame for the 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more (as per</p>	<p>samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.</p>	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						Census 2001).		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
63 rd Round	1st July 2006 - 30 th June 2007.	Survey on service sector enterprises (excluding Trade)	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 63 rd round survey. District was considered as the basic strata for both rural & urban sector. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 2001 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was used as FSUs 2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was used as FSUs. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e. selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	Two frames were used for the 63 rd round survey viz. List frame and Area frame. List frame: A list of about 1000 service sector companies distributed all over India used as list frame. Area frame: The list of villages as per census 2001 was used as frame for the rural	Rural sector: (a) FSUs selected by PPSWR with size as 'other workers' (i.e. total workers – household industry workers – agricultural labourers – cultivators) as per census 2001. Urban sector: (b) For 27 million plus cities: FSUs were selected by PPSWR with the number of	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						sector and in the urban sector latest UFS blocks was used as frame.	workers as size. (c) For other cities/towns: FSUs were selected by SRSWOR.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
64 th round	July 2007- June 2008	Survey on 'Employment-Unemployment and Migration', 'Participation and expenditure in Education' and 'Household Consumer Expenditure'.	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 64 th round survey. District was considered as the basic strata for both rural & urban sector. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 2001 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was used as FSUs 2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was used as FSUs. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e, selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	For rural areas, the list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per Population Census 2001 and for urban areas the latest UFS frame, were used as sampling frame.	For rural, FSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per population census 2001. For urban sector, FSUs were selected by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). Within each stratum,	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
							samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
65 th Round	July 2008 – June 2009	Survey on 'Domestic Tourism', 'Housing Condition' and 'Urban Slums'	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 65 th round survey. District was considered as the basic strata for rural sector & for urban sector basic stratum was NSS region. Sub-stratification was done in both rural and urban. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.	<p>1. Rural Sector: List of Census 2001 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was used as FSUs</p> <p>2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was used as FSUs.</p> <p>In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e, selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.</p>	Households	For rural areas, the list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per Population Census 2001 and for urban areas the latest UFS frame, were used as sampling frame.	As per census arrangement the villages were arranged and sample villages were selected by circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to population for all rural strata . For each of urban strata (and sub-strata wherever applicable), the towns within the	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
							<p>stratum arranged in ascending order of population; then FSUs were selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability for UFS towns and with probability proportional to population for non-UFS towns.</p> <p>Within each stratum, samples were drawn in the form of two</p>	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
							independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
66 th Round	July 2009- June 2010	Survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment and Unemployment'	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 66 th round survey. District was considered as the basic strata for both rural & urban sector. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU. Sub-sampling technique was also used in this round.	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 2001 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was used as FSUs 2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was used as FSUs. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e, selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	For rural areas, the list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per Population Census 2001 and for urban areas the latest UFS frame, were used as sampling frame.	For the rural sector , from each stratum/ sub-stratum, required number of sample villages selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2001. For urban sector , from each stratum FSUs selected by using Simple	The sample households were selected by SRSWOR from each SSS.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
							Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
67 th Round	1st July 2010 -30 th June 2011.	Survey on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade and other service sector (excluding construction) .	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 67 th round survey. District was considered as the basic strata for both rural & urban sector. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU	1. Rural Sector: List of Census 2001 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) was used as FSUs 2. Urban Sector: List of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was used as FSUs.	Enterprises in both the sectors	Rural: Census 2001 list of villages was used as the sampling frame. Urban: EC-2005 frame was used for 26 cities with population more than a million as per census 2001. For other cities/towns (UFS frame (2002-07 phase or latest available phase prior to 2002-07 if it is not	(a) Rural & million plus cities: From each substratum, required number of sample villages/blocks were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of total non-agricultural workers under coverage in the village/block	Sample enterprises from each SSS were selected by SRSWOR.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						available) was used.	<p>as per EC-2005.</p> <p>(b) Urban (other than million plus cities): From each sub-stratum FSUs were selected by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).</p> <p>Within each stratum, samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the</p>	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
							rural and urban sectors.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
68 th Round	July 2011- June 2012	1.Consumer Expenditure Survey 2. Employment Unemployment Survey	Stratified multistage design was adopted in 68 th round. Districts were considered as basic stratum in both rural and urban sector. In urban area in a particular district if there is a million plus towns as per census 2001 then each of them was considered as basic stratum and remaining area of the districts were considered as another stratum. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.	The first stage units (FSU) were 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS 2007-12) blocks in the urban sector. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e, selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU	Households	In rural area 2001 census villages were considered as rural frame (in Kerala panchayat wards were considered as rural frame). In urban area UFS 2007-12 blocks were considered as urban frame.	In rural area FSUs (villages) were selected by probability population to size with replacement (PPSWR), census 2001 population of villages were considered as size and in urban area FSUs were selected by SRSWOR. Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.	Households were selected from each SSS (second stage stratification) by Simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR)

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
69 th Round	July 2012-December 2012	1. Survey on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition 2. Survey on slum	Stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 69 th round survey. Districts were considered as basic stratum in both rural and urban sector. In urban area in a particular district if there were million plus towns as per census 2001 then each of them was considered as basic stratum and remaining area of the district was considered as another stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands,	The first stage units (FSU) were 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS 2007-12) blocks in the urban sector. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	In rural area 2001 census villages were considered as rural frame (in Kerala panchayat wards were considered as rural frame). In urban area UFS 2007-12 blocks were considered as urban frame.	In rural area FSUs (Villages) were selected by probability population to size with replacement (PPSWR), census 2001 population of villages were considered as size and in urban area FSUs were selected by SRSWOR. Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.	Households were selected from each SSS (second stage stratification) by Simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR)

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>one separate special stratum was formed within the State/UT consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.</p>					

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
70 th Round	January 2013-December 2013	1. Survey on Land and livestock holding (Rural) 2. Survey on Debt and Investment Survey 3. Survey on situation assessment survey of agriculture households	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 70 th round survey. Districts were considered as basic stratum in both rural and urban sector. In urban area in a particular district if there were million plus towns as per census 2011 then each of them was considered as basic stratum and remaining area of the districts were considered as another stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands,	The first stage units (FSU) were 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS 2007-12) blocks in the urban sector. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	In rural area 2001 census villages were considered as rural frame (in Kerala panchayat wards were considered as rural frame). In urban area UFS 2007-12 blocks were considered as urban frame.	In rural area villages were selected by SRSWOR method and urban area UFS blocks are selected by SRSWOR. Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.	Households were selected from each SSS (second stage stratification) by Simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR)

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			one separate special stratum was formed within the State/UT consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.					

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
71 st Round	January 2014-June 2014	1. Survey on Social Consumption of Health 2. Survey on social consumption of Education	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 71 st round survey. Districts were considered as basic stratum in both rural and urban sector. In urban area in a particular district if there were towns having population 1 lakh or more as per census 2011 then each of them was considered as basic stratum and remaining area of the districts were considered as another stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland and Andaman &	The first stage units (FSU) were 2011 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS 2007-12) blocks in the urban sector. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e, selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	In rural area 2011 census villages were considered as rural frame (in Kerala panchayat wards were considered as rural frame). In urban area UFS 2007-12 blocks were considered as urban frame.	For the rural and urban sector sample villages and UFS blocks were selected by Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR). Size being the population of the village as per Census 2011 in rural sector and the number of households of the UFS Blocks. Both rural and	Households were selected from each SSS (second stage stratification) by Simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR)

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			Nicobar Islands, one separate special stratum was formed within the State/UT consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.				urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
72 nd Round	July 2014- June 2015	1. Survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey 2. Survey on household expenditure on services and durable goods 3. Household Consumer Expenditure survey	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted in 72 nd round survey. Districts were considered as basic stratum in both rural and urban sector. In urban area in a particular district if there were towns with population 4 lakhs or more as per census 2011 then each of them was considered as basic stratum and remaining area of the districts were considered as another stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland one separate special	The first stage units (FSU) were 2011 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS 2007-12) blocks in the urban sector. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	In rural area 2011 census villages were considered as rural frame (in Kerala panchayat wards were considered as rural frame). In urban area UFS 2007-12 blocks were considered as urban frame.	For the rural and urban sector sample villages and UFS blocks were selected by Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR). Size being the population of the village as per Census 2011 in rural sector and the number of households of the UFS Blocks. Both rural and	Households were selected from each SSS (second stage stratification) by Simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR)

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>stratum was formed within the State/UT consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. A special stratum in the rural sector only was formed at State/UT level before district-strata were formed in each of the States/UTs. This stratum comprised all the villages of the State/UT with population less than 150 as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were</p>				<p>urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.</p>	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			available in a State/UT. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.					

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
73 rd Round	July 2015- June 2016	Unincorporated Non-agricultural enterprise survey	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 73 rd round survey. Districts were considered as basic stratum in both rural and urban sector. In urban area in a particular district if there were towns with population 15 lakhs or more as per census 2011 then each of them was considered as basic stratum and remaining area of the districts were considered as another stratum. In case of rural area of Nagaland one separate special stratum was	The first stage units (FSU) were the 2011 Population Census villages in the rural sector. For rural part of Kerala, 2011 Population Census Enumeration Blocks (EBs) were taken as FSUs. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2011 Population Census EBs in the urban sector. For those urban areas where Sixth EC data were not used latest updated UFS (Urban Frame Survey) blocks	Establishment	Census 2011 list of villages were used as the sampling frame for rural areas. Auxiliary information such as number of enterprises, number of workers, type of enterprises, activities of enterprises, etc. available from Sixth EC frame was used for stratification, sub-stratification and selection	FSUs were selected by PPSWR in rural area. Total numbers of non-agricultural workers under coverage in the village were considered as size. In urban area FSUs were selected by SRSWOR scheme. Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.	Sample establishment from each SSS were selected by SRSWOR.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			formed within the State/UT consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.	were the FSUs. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of three hamlet-groups (hg's)/sub-blocks (sb's) from each large FSU.		of FSUs. For other rural areas where EC data were not used, the auxiliary information on non-agricultural workers based on Primary Census Abstract (PCA) 2011 were utilized for stratification, sub-stratification and selection of FSUs. In rural areas of Kerala, list of EBs as per Census 2011		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						was used as sampling frame. In urban area UFS blocks were used as frame.		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
74 th Round	July 2016- June 2017	Survey on service sector	<p>The survey was conceptualised to be conducted in two phases:</p> <p>Phase I: Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and rules framed there-under in 2011 were used for data collection in this round. Accordingly, notices were to be issued under Collection of Statistics Act to all the eligible establishments selected from EC and BR list frames for the purposes of the survey. Thus, correct and complete postal</p>	List frame was used and establishments were selected directly	Establishments	Three types of frames were used for data collection in 74 th round. They were as follows: (i) EC frame, (ii) BR frames for 11 States and (iii) MCA frame. The list frame for the survey was prepared from the list of establishments available from sixth Economic Census (EC), Business Register	Not applicable	j) EC & BR frame: In each stratum units were arranged by number of workers and required number of units were selected by Circular Systematic Sampling technique both from updated frame of eligible enterprises of Group 1 and from unverified establishments

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			addresses of the establishments were required for this purpose. Phase-I of the survey was meant for verifying and updating details of the selected establishments of EC and BR list through field visits. Information relating to duplication of the establishments (within EC or BR list or between these two lists) and availability of audited/auditable accounts were also collected. A list of eligible enterprises (i.e., existing			(BR) of 11 States and the list of active private non-financial companies of 2013-14 as obtained from NAD, CSO, which NAD had sourced from the MCA database available with them. Some additional companies based on a list of active non-financial companies in 2014-15 MCA database		nts of Group 2 for central sample. The residual enterprises of Group 1 and establishments of Group 2 were arranged afresh and state samples were selected by Circular Systematic Sampling technique. ii) MCA frame: Within each

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			enterprises working as single entities or headquarters maintaining audited/auditable accounts) to be covered in the survey was prepared during this phase from the list frame of establishments of only EC and BR. Sample enterprises from EC and BR frame for canvassing detailed schedule in Phase II were selected from the list of eligible enterprises of phase I (prepared by Field			were also added to the list. EC and BR frames: The list of establishments as available from the Sixth Economic Census (EC) and Business Registers (BR) maintained by State Governments contained name, address and other valuable information.		stratum/sub-stratum companies were arranged in order of their revenues and samples were drawn following Circular Systematic Scheme first for central sample and then from the residual frame for state samples with fresh arrangements of

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>Operations Division of NSO).</p> <p>Phase II: The detailed schedule (Schedule 2.35) was canvassed in Phase II in the sample enterprises of services sector selected from EC, BR and MCA frame. The detailed schedule was also canvassed in some big construction enterprises found eligible for survey from EC and BR frames as also from MCA frame for use of NAD, CSO.</p>			<p>Business registers were available for 11 States viz., Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.</p> <p>MCA frame: List of active private non-</p>		companies by revenues.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>For list frame (EC, BR & MCA) USUs were selected through circular systematic sampling scheme.</p> <p>Stratification of the establishments were done using broad activity category</p>			<p>financial companies of 2013-14, as available from National Accounts Division (NAD), CSO, along with data for some additional companies based on such a list for 2014-15 was used as an additional frame to augment EC/BR frame. For these companies, worker information</p>		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						<p>was not available, but auxiliary information such as industry group, revenue, GVA, etc. were available in addition to name. Postal addresses of the companies of the MCA database as available from the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs were used through matching of</p>		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
						Company Identification Number. Companies for which addresses were not available were removed from the frame.		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
75 th Round	July 2017- June 2018	1. Household social consumption on Health 2. Household Social consumption on Education 3. Household Consumer Expenditure Survey	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted in 75 th round survey. Districts were considered as basic stratum in both rural and urban sector. In urban area in a particular district if there were towns with 10 lakhs or more population as per census 2011 then each of them was considered as basic stratum and remaining area of the districts were considered as another stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland one separate special	The first stage units (FSU) were 2011 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and latest Urban Frame Survey (UFS 2007-12 & 2012-17) blocks in the urban sector. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was adopted i.e., selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.	Households	For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages were used as a sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards was constituting the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest available list of UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12 &	For the rural and urban sector sample villages and UFS blocks were selected by Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR). size being the population of the village as per Census 2011 in rural sector and the number of households of the UFS Blocks. Both rural and urban	From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.			2012-17) were considered as the sampling frame.	samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.	

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
76 th Round	July 2018- June 2018	1. Survey of person with Disabilities 2. Survey on Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and housing condition	A stratified multi stage design was adopted for the 76 th round survey. Each district was considered as a basic stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more	The first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per projected population of the villages and number of households as per UFS block. There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 entire village was considered as one FSU. In the remaining villages, notional	Households.	For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages were used as a sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards was constituting the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest available list of UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12 &	FSUS were selected by SRSWR scheme in both rural and urban area. Sub sampling method was not used at the time of sample selection. In rural area in group 1 villages (census 2011 population less than 1000) FSUs were selected by PPSWR.	From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them was formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at State/UT level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised of all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011.	sub-units were formed based on projected population of the villages. In urban area UFS blocks with less than 200 households were considered as FSU. In urban area if number of households in a UFS block 200 or more then sub unit was formed and sub unit was considered as FSU.		2012-17) were considered as the sampling frame.		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages are available in a State/UT.					

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
77 th Round	January 2019-December 2019	1. Survey on Land and Livestock holdings of households and situation assessment of agricultural households (SAS) 2. Survey on Debt and Investment Survey	A stratified multi stage design was adopted for the 77 th round survey. Each district was considered as basic stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as	The first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per projected population of the villages and number of households as per UFS block. There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 entire village was considered as one FSU. In the remaining villages, notional	Households.	For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages were used as a sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest available list of UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12 &	FSUs were selected by SRSWOR scheme in both rural and urban area. Sub sampling method was not used at the time of sample selection.	From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>per Census 2011, each of them will form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at all India level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011.</p>	<p>sub-units were formed based on projected population of the villages. In urban area UFS blocks with less than 250 households were considered as FSU. In urban area if number of households in a UFS block 250 or more then sub unit was formed and sub unit was considered as FSU.</p>		<p>2012-17) were considered as the sampling frame.</p>		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
78 th Round	Initially 78 th round survey period was January to December 2020. Due to covid survey was extended up to 15 th august 2021.	Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS)	A stratified multi stage design was adopted for the 78 th round survey. Each district was considered as a basic stratum. Within each district of a State/UT two basic strata were Formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one	The first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per projected population of the villages and number of households as per UFS block. There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 entire village was considered as one FSU. In the remaining villages, notional	Households.	For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages were used as a sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards was constituting the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest available list of UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12 &	FSUS were selected by SRSWOR scheme in both rural and urban area. Sub sampling method was not used at the time of sample selection.	From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			million or more as per Census 2011, each of them was form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at all India level before district level strata are formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011.	sub-units were formed based on projected population of the villages. In urban area UFS blocks with less than 250 households were considered as FSU. In urban area if number of households in a UFS block 250 or more then sub unit was formed and sub unit was considered as FSU. If approximate present population of selected sub unit is 1800 or more than sub division was formed and		2012-17) were considered as the sampling frame.		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
				in that case FSU was sub division.				

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
79 th Round	July 2022- June 2023	1. Survey on Comprehensive annual modular survey (CAMS). 2. Survey on AYUSH.	A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 79 th round survey. District was considered as basic stratum. Within district two basic stratum were formed. Stratum 1: The villages within a distance of 5 Kms from the district headquarter or within a distance of 5 Kms from a city/town with more than 5 lakh population, were form a stratum (stratum 1). The information was obtained from the	The first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per projected population of the villages and number of households as per UFS block. There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 entire village was considered as one FSU. In the remaining villages, notional	Households.	For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages were used as a sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards was constituting the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest available list of UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12 &	FSUs were selected by SRSWOR. Sub sampling method was not used at the time of sample selection.	From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>village directory of census 2011.</p> <p>Stratum 2: Rest of the villages in the district.</p> <p>In rural area a special stratum was formed at all India level which comprises of all the uninhabited villages as per census 2011.</p> <p>However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them was form a separate</p>	<p>sub-units were formed based on projected population of the villages. In urban area UFS blocks with less than 250 households were considered as FSU. In urban area if number of households in a UFS block 250 or more then sub unit was formed and sub unit was considered as FSU. If approximate present population of selected sub unit is 1500 or more than sub division was formed and in</p>		2012-17) were considered as the sampling frame.		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.</p> <p>Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.</p>	<p>that case FSU was sub division.</p>				

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
PLFS	Annual survey since 2017-18	Periodic labour force survey.	<p>A stratified multi-stage design is adopted in PLFS. NSS region is considered as basic stratum in rural area. In the urban area within each NSS region stratum is formed as per size class of towns.</p> <p>Rotational panel scheme is implemented in urban area for generation of quarterly estimates in urban area. Annual estimates are generated based on first visit sample only.</p>	<p>In rural area first stage units are census 2011 villages and in urban area it is latest available UFS blocks.</p> <p>If approximate present population of the village and UFS block is 1200 or more than hamlet group/sub block is formed as per approximate present population criteria. Hamlet group/sub block with highest percentage of population is selected purposively and</p>	Households	<p>List of 2011 Population Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the rural sampling frame. The list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks is considered as the urban sampling frame. Currently 2017-22 UFS frame is used for some towns and for</p>	<p>FSUs are selected by probability proportion to size with replacement (PPSWR) method. In rural area population of the village as per census 2011 is considered as size and in urban area number of households in UFS block is considered as size.</p>	<p>From each SSS, sample households are selected by SRSWOR.</p>

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			Second stage stratification was done within each FSU.	from remaining hamlet groups one is to be selected by simple random sampling.		remaining towns where UFS 2017-22 phase is not completed yet there UFS 2012-17 frame is used.		

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
TUS	January 2024 – December 2024	Time USE Survey	<p>A stratified multistage design was adopted in TUS 2024.</p> <p>NSS region is considered as basic stratum in rural area. In the urban area within each NSS region stratum was formed as per size class of towns.</p> <p>In rural area a special stratum was formed which comprises of all uninhabited villages as per census 2011.</p> <p>No second stage stratification criteria were</p>	<p>The first stage units (FSU) are villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per projected population of the villages and number of households as per UFS block. There is no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 entire village was considered as one FSU. In the remaining villages, notional</p>	Households.	census 2011 villages were considered as rural frame and in urban area latest available UFS blocks (UFS 2017-22 and UFS 2012-17) were considered as frame.	FSUs were selected by SRSWOR method.	Within each FSUs household were selected by SRSWOR method.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>adopted within FSUs.</p> <p>Information on time disposition was recorded for all the members aged 6 years and above in the selected households.</p>	<p>sub-units are formed based on projected population of the villages. In urban area UFS blocks with less than 250 households are considered as FSU. In urban area if number of households in a UFS block 250 or more then sub unit was formed and sub unit is considered as FSU. If approximate present population of selected sub unit is 1500 or more than sub division is formed and, in</p>				

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
				that case, FSU is sub division.				

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
HCES	August 2022- July 2023	Household consumer expenditure survey.	A stratified multistage design was adopted in HCES 2022-23. Information on household consumption and expenditure was collected from selected households in three different monthly visits. Consumptions on food and expenditure on consumables and durables were collected by canvassing three different questionnaire FDQ, CSQ and DGQ. Apart from this another	The first stage units (FSU) are villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per projected population of the villages and number of households as per UFS block. There is no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 entire village was considered as one FSU. In the remaining villages, notional	Households.	Census 2011 villages (Panchayat wards in Kerala) are considered as rural frame and latest available UFS blocks (UFS 2012-17) are considered as urban frame.	FSUs are selected by simple random sampling without replacement method (SRSWOR).	From each SSS, sample households are selected by SRSWOR.

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>questionnaire on household characteristics was canvassed in selected households. State is basic geographical unit for stratum formation.</p> <p>Within rural sector of each state two basic stratum are formed.</p> <p>Stratum 1: Comprising of the villages within a distance of 5 Kms from the district headquarter or from a city/town with more than 5 lakh population. This stratum is not</p>	<p>sub-units are formed based on projected population of the villages. In urban area UFS blocks with less than 250 households are considered as FSU. In urban area if number of households in a UFS block 250 or more then sub unit was formed and sub unit was considered as FSU. If approximate present population of selected sub unit is 1500 or more than sub division is formed and, in</p>				

NSS Rounds	Year	Survey Undertaken	Sampling Methodology	First Stage Unit	Ultimate Stage Unit	Frame Used	FSU selection method	USU selection method
			<p>formed if there are less than 50 such villages in the State/UT.</p> <p>Stratum 2: remaining villages.</p> <p>A Special Stratum comprising of all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 was formed at All-India level.</p> <p>In urban area stratum are formed on the basis of size class of town as per census 2011 and affluence criteria of UFS blocks.</p>	<p>that case, FSU is sub division.</p>				

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