

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
FORTYFOURTH ROUND: JULY 1988 – JUNE 1989

INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD STAFF : VOLUME I
DESIGN, CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES
SECTION ONE
GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

1.1.1. The field work of the forty third round of NSS will come to an end in June 1988. The forty-fourth round will start from July 1988. The survey period of this round will be : July '88 to June '89.

1.1.2 The present round will be devoted to mainly three enquiries. First and foremost, there will be an enquiry on the living condition of the tribal population. Of the other two, one is concerned with the housing condition of the general population and the other is a survey on current building construction activity.

1.1.3 For the purpose of this enquiry, “tribal population” means the members of the Scheduled Tribes declared under the Article 342 of the Constitution of India. They are known to be the descendants of the earliest inhabitants of our country (hence called Adivasis”). At present, in most parts of India, they form one of the economically weakest sections of the society. So far there has not been any systematic study of their living conditions covering the whole country. Whatever data are available are derived from the decennial censuses, apart from some micro studies carried out by social anthropologists. In the NSS the tribal population have always been covered as part of the general population. Separate tables have also been prepared for the scheduled tribe and schedules caste populations in some of these programmes of those rounds were drawn up with the general population in view and so far there had been no enquiry with its focus on the tribal population. In NSS 32nd and 33rd rounds special surveys had been carried out through an integrated schedule (schedule 16.4) in the North-Eastern region. The survey was conducted in the rural areas of the following States:- 32nd round : Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (N. Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts only), Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura; 33rd round : In addition to the above States, Mizoram also. Even though this covered many aspects specially related to the life of the people of this region (who are mostly tribals), no such survey has so far been undertaken about the life of the tribals living in the main tribal belt stretching from West Bengal through Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh to Gujarat and Rajasthan. It is the object of the enquiry on the living condition of the tribals living in the main tribal belt stretching from West Bengal through Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh to Gujarat and Rajasthan.) It is the object of the enquiry on the living condition of the tribal population going to be carried out in the present round to throw light on as many aspects as possible of the tribal population of this country. They will relate to aspects of their “level of the living” including demographic and activity particulars, family expenditure etc. as well as to their entrepreneurial activities.

1.1.4 The objective of the survey on housing condition to collect data on the living accommodation available to the households including aspects relating to their immediate environment. Prior to this a detailed enquiry on housing condition with a separate schedule was carried out in NSS 28th round. Some data on housing condition had been however collected in the consumer expenditure schedule canvassed in 32nd, 38th and 43rd rounds.

1.1.5 The objective of the survey on current construction activity is to collect data on expenditure on building construction (new buildings as well as additions, alterations and improvements) and the source of the finance for the same. The scope of the enquiry is confined mainly to building constructions in the household sector. Constructions undertaken by housing cooperative societies and other non-household institutions such as clubs will also be covered. However, constructions by government, public sector undertakings and the private corporate sector are outside the scope of the enquiry.

1.1.6 Apart from the above three enquiries, the annual consumer expenditure enquiry will also be carried out with only two households per sample village/block. The rural retail price enquiry with 419 old and 600 new villages will continue in this round also.

1.1.7 Because of the importance of the tribal enquiry in this round, it has been decided to extend the enquiry to the rural areas of Nagaland also which has so far been outside the coverage NSS.

SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY

1.2.1 Tribal survey : Four schedules have been designed to collect data relating to the tribal enquiry . Data on some general characteristics of the villages in tribal area will be collected in village Schedule 3.1 : General Information on Village Characteristics. Particulars relating to the demographic and activity particulars, consumer expenditure etc. will be the subject matter of Household Schedule 29.1 : Level of Living of Tribals. Economic Activity and Enterprise Accounts of the Tribals. Schedules 29.1 and 29.2 will be canvassed in different sets of sample households. In order to access the impact of non-tribal households migrating to tribal areas on the life of the tribal villages, a special schedule, viz. Household Schedule 29.3 : Particulars of Migration and Ownership of Land by Non-tribals in Tribal Areas, will be canvassed in a sample of non-tribal households living in villages in tribal areas.

1.2.2. Data on housing condition will be collected in Household Schedule 1.2 : Housing condition. The building construction survey will be carried out through Schedule 1.4 : Particulars of Construction which will be canvassed in a sample of construction works". The consumer expenditure schedule will be more or less the same as Schedule 1.0 canvassed in NSS 43rd round. Besides the schedules referred to above there will also be two listing schedules, schedule 0.1 for the rural sector and schedule 0.2 for the urban sector.

1.2.3 The following table lists the schedules of enquiry for the current round:-

Table 1.1 : Schedules to be canvassed in NSS 44th round

Sl. No.	Schedule No.	Title
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	0.1	List of Households (rural)
2.	0.2	List of Households (urban)
3.	3.1	General Information on Village Characteristics
4.	29.1	Level of Living of Tribals
5.	29.2	Economic Activity and Enterprise Accounts of the tribals
6.	29.3	Particulars of Migration and ownership of Land by Non-tribal Areas
7.	1.2	Housing condition
8.	1.4	Particulars of Construction
9.	1.0	Consumer Expenditure

1.2.4 General particulars relating to the 44th round survey including the details of survey design will be described in this section. Detailed instructions on the listing schedules 0.1 and 0.2 are given in Sections 2 and 3 respectively. Thereafter one section, Section Four, is devoted to a general introduction to the tribal enquiry which is followed by detailed instructions for schedules 3.1, 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 in Sections 5 to 8 in that order. Sections 9 and 10 respectively contains instructions for schedules 1.2 and 1.4. Instructions for schedule 1.0 will be given in section 11. Besides these, there are also three appendices, Appendix I gives a list of all the scheduled tribes by State/U.T.; Appendix II gives the usual list of NSS regions with their composition and Appendix III presents an illustrative note on determining the scheduled tribe status of a household.

SAMPLE DESIGN

1.3.1 Geographical coverage : The survey will cover the whole of Indian Union except Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir state. The rural areas of Nagaland, so far outside NSS coverage up to the 43rd round, has been brought in this round.

1.3.2 Generally speaking the sample design is, as usual, stratified two-stage with the census village as the first stage unit in the rural sector and UFS block as the first stage unit in the urban sector. The second stage units are households for all schedules except schedule 1.4 for which the sampling unit at the second stage is a “construction work” (a detailed definition is given in para 1.3.17 of this section).

1.3.3 The sample design in the rural sector has been decided with a view to providing good estimates for the tribal enquiry. Except in the north-eastern region, the tribal population is concentrated in some districts within the states having considerable tribal population and even in those districts they are found to be unevenly distributed geographically. Therefore special stratification and selection procedures have been

adopted not only to net sufficient number of tribal households in the sample but also to improve the design in general for the tribal enquiry.

1.3.4 While the rural design is oriented towards the tribal enquiry, the urban design is oriented towards the enquiry on construction. As building construction activity is found to be concentrated in some areas in the urban sector, attempts have been made in the urban sector, attempts have been made in urban design to demarcate such areas in larger towns as separate strata. Detailed description of the rural and urban sample designs are given in the following paragraphs.

SAMPLE DESIGN : RURAL

1.3.5 Sampling frame of villages: The list of 1981 census villages constitute the sampling frame for selection of villages in most districts. However in Assam (where '81 census was not done) and a few districts of some other states (where the available lists of villages were not satisfactory), 1971 census village lists have been used as frame.

1.3.6 Stratification: Table (1.2) gives the percentage of tribal population to total population for each State/U.T. as well as the percentage distribution of tribal population by State/U.t. In Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry where there are practically no tribal population, the strata used in NSS 43rd round were retained. In Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep also the strata of 43rd round were retained because of the high percentage of ST. population in these States/U.T.'s. (The strata of 43rd round have been retained in the case of Sikkim as the distribution of tribal population is more or less uniform over all the districts). In the remaining states fresh stratification was carried out as described below.

1.3.7 In these states all districts accounting for the bulk of the states's tribal population were selected for formation of strata with concentration of tribal population. Besides these districts, tribal concentration strata have been demarcated also in some other districts with relatively small tribal population in order to ensure coverage of as many different ethnic groups as possible.

1.3.8 Within each district so identified for formation of tribal concentration strata, , the tehsils with relatively high concentration of tribal population, together constituted one stratum. These tehsils were selectd in such a way that together they accounted for the bulk (70% or more) of the district tribal population and the proportion of tribal to total population and the proportion of tribal to total population in this stratum was significantly greater than that of the district as a whole. The strata so formed were not always geographically contiguous. These tribal concentration strata are called STRATUM TYPE -1. Further, all the strata of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshdweep and Sikkim are also considered as stratum type-1. All the remaining strata in the rural sector (in any State/U.T.) are called stratum type -2.

Table 1.2 : Percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population for each State/U.T. and the percentage distribution of scheduled tribe population by State/U.T.

State/U.T.	percentage of S.T. Population of total State population	percentage of state S.T. population to all India S.T. population
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.93	6.16
2. Assam ('71 census)	10.99	..
3. Bihar	8.31	11.26
4. Gujarat	14.22	9.40
5. Haryana	-	-
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.61	0.38
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
8. Karnataka	4.91	3.54
9. Kerala	1.03	0.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	22.97	23.22
11. Maharashtra	9.19	11.18
12. Manipur	27.30	0.75
13. Meghalaya	80.58	2.08
14. Nagaland	83.99	1.26
15. Orissa	22.43	11.46
16. Punjab	-	-
17. Rajasthan	12.21	8.10
18. Sikkim	23.27	0.14
19. Tamil Nadu	1.07	1.00
20. Tripura	28.44	1.13
21. Uttar Pradesh	0.21	0.45
22. West Bengal	5.63	5.96
23. Andaman & Nicobar Is.	11.85	0.04
24. Arunachal Pradesh	69.82	0.85
25. Chandigarh	-	-
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	78.82	0.16
27. Delhi	-	-
28. Goa	0.99	0.02
29. Daman & Diu		
30. Lakshadweep	93.82	0.07
31. Mizoram	93.55.	0.89
32. Pondicherry	-	-
33. All-India	7.76	100.00

1.3.9 Stratum of type 1 has been formed in the following districts :-

State/U.T.	districts in which type 1 strata have been formed
1. Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatanam, E. Godavari, Nellore, Mehboobnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar.
2. Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills
3. Bihar	Bhagalpur, Singbhum, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Dumka, Deoghar, Sahebganj, Godda, Paschim Champaran, Purnea, Katihar, Rohtas and Munger
4. Gujarat	Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Panch mahals, Vadodra, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad, The Dangs and Kachchh
5. Himachal Pradesh	Chamba Lhul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Mandhi Kullu Sirmaour.
6. Karnataka	Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannad, Dharwar Kolar, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Kodagu, Simoga, Belgaum Bidar and Gulbarga
7. Kerala	Cannanore, Kasargod, Wayanad, Palghat, Idukki, Kottayam and Trivandrum
8. Madhya Pradesh	Siddhi, Jhabua, Dhar, W. Nimar, Betul, Shahdol, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Raj Nandgaon, Sagar, Damoh, Sehore, Raisen, Ratlam, Dewas, Jabalpur, Balghat, East Nimar and Hoshangabad.
9. Maharashtra	Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Raigarh, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Wardha, Pune, Aurangabad and Parbhani
10. Manipur	Manipur North, Manipur East, Manipur West Manipur South and Tengnaupal
11. Orissa	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi,

		Koraput , Baleshwar, Cuttack, Ganjam, Phulbani, Dhenkanal and Bolangir
12.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Sirohi, Bundi, Kota, Jhalwar, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Alwar, Bharatpur and Bhilwara.
13.	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Periyar, Coimbatore and Nilgiri
14.	Tripura	North Tripura, South Tripura and West Tripura
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli, Dehradun, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda
16.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur, Malda, Medinipur, Bankura, Purulia, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Twenty Four Parganas (North) and Hugli.
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar.

In the case of some districts with high proportion of tribal population, the whole district has been taken as one stratum viz. stratum type 1.

1.3.10. General and special sample villages : There are two types of sample villages in this round. The first type is the general sample in which all enquiries will be carried out. The second type is designated as "special sample villages" in which only schedules 3.1, 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 will be canvassed. The special samples are intended for augmenting the general sample for the tribal enquiry. These special sample villages will be selected only from the tribal concentration strata (stratum type 1) of the 16 States and the U.T. OF Andaman & Nicobar Islands 1) of 16 States and the U.T. of Andaman & Nicobar Islands listed above in para 1.3.9. There are no special sample villages in the remaining States/U.T.'s. The special samples are called sample type-1 and the general samples, sample type-2.

1.3.11 Allocation of sample villages : The state allocations of general and special sample villages as well as urban blocks have been done considering the investigator strength, rural-urban distribution of population and size of the tribal population of each State/U.T. The total number of general sample villages, special sample villages and urban blocks in this round are respectively 7760, 1128 and 4836. This is as regards the central sample. The state participation is expected to be of the same level as in 43rd round. The distribution of sample villages (general and special) and blocks by State/U.T. for both the central and state sample is given in Table 1.3 at the end of this section.

1.3.12 The general sample of villages (of a State/U.T.) have been allocated to all strata in proportion to total rural population. The special sample villages have been allocated to the strata of type 1 only in proportion to the tribal population. The allocations have been adjusted such that in general the region-wise sample sizes are multiples of 8 in order to have equal number of villages in the 2 sub sample x 4 sub-round combinations, and stratum allocations are multiples of 2 at least.

1.3.13 Selection of sample villages : Sample villages of both types have been selected systematically with probability proportional to total population in the form of two independent sub-round and the need to have representation in the sample for maximum number of the different tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of cluster sampling usually followed in this state will be dispensed with in this round and the sample villages (80 in number) will be selected following the same procedure as in the rest of the country. In the case of rural areas of Nagaland, where an NSS survey is going to be attempted for the first time, the sample villages will be selected in a purposive manner. The sample will consist of 120 villages each for the central and state samples. All the 164 villages connected by bus will be equally divided between the central and state samples. The remaining 76 villages required will be chosen from amount the 186 villages that fall within 5 km. of a bus route.

1.3.14 Selection of hamlet-groups : As regards the general sample (sample type-2) large villages will be divided into a certain number (D) of hamlet-groups (D will depend on the current population of the village; see Section Two for details) with roughly equal population content and one of them will be selected for survey at random. In the case of the special sample villages (sample type-1), also, hamlet-group selection will be done if the current population of the village (total population) is large. However, the procedure to be followed will be slightly different in the case of special sample villages. In case hamlet-group selection is to be carried out the above procedure will be followed in the case of special sample villages also if the tribal population is more or less uniformly spread throughout the village. Otherwise, that is, if the tribal population is unevenly distributed (maybe concentrated in some hamlets only), the village will be divided into a number (D1) of hamlet-groups. The value of D1 will be determined such that the population of a hamlet-group thus formed will be about half of the normal population of a hamlet-group. Now out of the D1 hamlet-groups thus formed, that one having the largest number of tribals will be selected for survey with certainty. Besides, out of the remaining D1-1 hamlet-groups, one will be selected at random for survey. That is, survey will be carried out in two hamlet-group selected with certainty as mentioned above will be called area type – 1. All the other sample areas, i.e. the other hamlet-groups of the special sample villages & all the general sample villages will be designated as area type – 2. For the rules to be followed for determining the values of D & D1 and further details, reference may be made to para 2.0.5 of Section Two.

1.3.15 Selection of sample households : In the rural sector there are three kinds of sample villages: (a) general sample (sample type-w) selection from stratum type-1; (b) general sample selected from stratum type-2; and (c) special sample (sample type-1)

selected from stratum type-1. The number of sample households to be selected for each schedule in the above three cases are given below:-

schedule	<u>number of sample households</u>		
	<u>general sample (type 2)</u>		special sample (type 1)
	<u>stratum type</u>		
1	2		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.0	2	2	-
1.2	6	6	-
29.1	6	2	6
29.2	6	2	6
29.3	4	-	4

At the time of listing of households, each household will be classified as ST or non-ST. Further, the means of livelihood of each household will be classified as one of the following : (1) permanent cultivation, (2) shifting cultivations, (3) wage-paid manual labour and (4) others. The households will then be arranged in the order : ST with means of livelihood (1), (2), (3) and (4); non-ST with means of livelihood (1) & (2), (3) and (4). A combined circular systematic sample of 8 households will be selected with a random start for schedules 1.0 and 1.2. Sample household numbers 1 and 5 will be selected for schedule 1.0 and the rest for schedule 1.2. In the general sample of stratum type-1, a combined sample of 12 households will be selected for circular systematically with a random start for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 will be canvassed in odd and even order sample households will be selected in the combined sample for schedules 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 respectively as described already. In the case of a special sample village where area type-1 has been demarcated, out of the 6 households to be selected for each of the schedule 29.1 and 29.2, 4 will be selected from area type-1 and 2 from area type-2. For schedule 29.3, 2 households will be selected from each type of area.

1.3.16 The village schedule 3.1 will be canvassed only in the general and special sample villages of stratum type-1.

1.3.17 Selection of sample constructions for schedule 1.4 : Schedule 1.4 will be canvassed in the general sample. The sampling as well as survey unit for this schedule will be a “construction work”. This can be a “new building” or “addition, alteration or improvements” to an old building. A construction work will mean in general a whole building on which some expenditure on construction has been made during the 365 days preceding the date of listing. However, if different parts of a building was owned by different owners at the time of construction, then each part will be considered as a separate unit and only that part on which some construction expenditure has been incurred during the reference period will be considered for survey. On the other hand, if more than one building have been constructed in the same plot of land by, for example, a housing cooperative society or a promoter, and I case separate accounts are not being

maintained for each building, then all the buildings on the same site together will constitute one unit.

1.3.18 While listing households in the sample village, enquiries will be made as to any building construction carried out in buildings already completed and occupied as well as in incomplete buildings and sites situated within the village boundaries. All “constructions” will be listed in a separate block of the listing schedule. While listing, the following particulars will be collected for each construction listed:- (a) owner type (household/private non-household organization other than housing cooperatives/housing cooperative society/private corporate sector/public sector), (b) approximate expenditure last year; (c) structure type (pucca/semi-pucca/katcha) and (d) construction type (new building completed/new building under construction/additions, alterations and improvements). Constructions by private corporate sector and public sector will not be considered for selection. So also those with expenditure less than Rs. 250/-. The remaining construction will be divided into three sub-strata as follows:-

sub-stratum 1: new buildings (pucca and semi-pucca)

sub-stratum 2: additions, alterations and improvements

sub-stratum 3: all katcha buildings

The units of sub-stratum 1 will be further arranged by completed during last year and still under construction. Now from sub-stratum 1,4 sample constructions will be selected circular systematically with a random start with probability proportional to size, where size will be approximate expenditure expressed in thousand rupees after rounding to the nearest thousand rupees. One construction will be selected at random from sub-stratum 2 and 2 constructions will be selected from sub-stratum 3 circular systematically with a random start.

SAMPLE DESIGN : URBAN SECTOR

1.3.19 The design for the urban sector is oriented towards the construction survey as it is known that construction activity in the urban sector is rather unevenly distributed geographically.

1.3.20 Demarcation of strata : Strata in the urban sector are formed within NSS regions. All towns within a region are classified into four population size classes as follows:- I. Less than 50,000 II. 50,000 to less than 2 lakhs III. 2 lakhs to less than 10 lakhs and IV. 10 lakhs and above. Towns of classes I and II above have been divided into two groups: (A) towns with significant ST population and (B) others. The UFS blocks of the towns of classes III and IV above have been divided into two types: (i) those falling in areas having relatively high level of building construction activity and (ii) others. Now the urban strata are formed as follows:-

stratum no.	population size class	ST population group	construction level type
1.	I	A	–
2.	I	B	–
3.	II	A	–
4.	II	B	–
5.	III	-	(i)
6.	III	-	(ii)
7.	IV	-	(i)
8.	IV	-	(ii)

Even if in some of the regions some strata are empty, the numbers of the other strata have been unchanged.

1.3.21 Allocation of sample blocks: The sample blocks allotted to a given state have been allocated to the strata in proportion to the urban population, with double weight age to stratum number 1, 3, 5 and 7. The allocations have been marginally adjusted to make them multiples of 8 as in the rural sector.

1.3.22 Selection of sample blocks: The sample blocks have been selected circular systematically with equal probability in the form of 2 independent sub-samples.

1.3.23 Sub-block selection : Large block will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-blocks, D depending on the current population of the block, and one of them will be selected at random for survey.

1.3.24 Selection of sample households : The number of sample households to be selected for schedules 1.0, 1.2, 29.1 and 29.2 will be the same as those of the general sample villages of stratum type 2. That is, the sample sizes of schedules 1.0, 1.2, 29.1 and 29.2 will be 2, 6, 2 and 2 households respectively. Schedules 3.1 and 29.3 will not be canvassed in the urban sector.

1.3.25 At the time of listing it will be ascertained whether each household belongs to ST or not. Further the approximate household monthly consumer expenditure will also be collected from each household. The households will then be arranged in the following order:-

ST households with m.p.c.e. less than	Rs. A
ST households with m.p.c.e. from Rs. A to	Rs. B
ST households with m.p.c.e. more than	Rs. B
non- ST households with m.p.c.e. . more than	Rs. B
non- ST households with m.p.c.e from Rs. A to	Rs. B
non- ST households with m.p.c.e less than	Rs. A

(m.p.c.e. : monthly per capita expenditure)

(value of A and B are computed for each State/U.T. such that the three m.p.c.e. classes, below A, A to B and greater than B will include respectively 30%, 60% and 10% of the urban population approximately. The values of A and B are given for each State and U.T in Table 3.1 of Section Three).

From this arranged frame a combined sample of 8 households will be selected for canvassing schedules 1.0 and 1.2. Out of which sample households 1 and 5 will be assigned to schedule 1.0 and the rest to schedule 1.2. Similarly a combined sample of 4 households will be selected from among the ST households only for canvassing schedules 29.1 and 29.2, out of which schedule 29.1 will be canvassed in odd order households and schedule 29.2 in the rest.

1.3.26 Selection of sample constructions for schedule 1.4: The procedure for selection of sample construction works for the canvassing schedule 1.4 will be the same as in the rural section. However, the number of sample constructions to be selected from sub-strata 1, 2 and 3 will be 4, 2 and 1 respectively in the urban sector.

WORK PROGRAMME

1.4.1 The survey period of the round will be divided into for sub-rounds of 3 months each as follows:-

<u>sub-round number</u>	<u>period</u>
1	July - September 1988
2	October- December 1988
3	January- March 1989
4	April - June 1989

Equal number of sample villages and block have been allocated for survey in each of these sub-rounds. Each village and block will be surveyed during the sub-round to which it has been allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction need not be strictly enforced in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep.

Table 1.3 : The distribution of sample villages and blocks for NSS 44th Round S.E. Survey

		number of sample units							
		Central				State			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	spe- cial	general		spe- cial	general		spe- cial	spe- cial
			str. 1	str. 2		str. 1	str. 2		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Anthra Pradesh	72	168	368	344	72	168	368	344
2.	Assam	48	96	200	120	48	96	200	120
3.	Bihar	128	128	544	216	128	128	544	216
4.	Gujarat	96	56	160	216	96	56	160	216
5.	Haryana	X	-	160	80	X	-	160	80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	32	48	136	48	32	48	136	48
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	X	-	416	200	X	-	416	200
8.	Karnataka	48	120	160	232	48	120	160	232
9.	Kerala	24	64	280	144	24	64	280	144
10.	Madhya Pradesh	216	168	208	280	216	168	208	280
11.	Maharashtra	104	168	312	552	104	168	312	828
12.	Manipur	24	24	48	72	48	48	96	144
13.	Meghalaya	X	88	-	48	X	88	-	48
14.	Nagaland	X	120	-	32	X	120	-	96
15.	Orissa	104	104	112	120	104	104	112	120
16.	Punjab	X	-	360	256	X	-	360	256
17.	Rajasthan	80	104	160	176	80	104	160	176
18.	Sikkim	X	80	-	24	X	80	-	32
19.	Tamil Nadu	24	112	376	424	24	112	376	424
20.	Tripura	24	48	72	48	24	48	72	48
21.	Uttar Pradesh	32	32	1136	496	32	32	1136	496
22.	West Bengal	64	128	328	368	64	128	328	368
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	8	16	56	32	X	X	X	X
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	X	80	-	20	X	80	-	20
25.	Chandigarh	X	-	8	16	X	X	X	X
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	X	24	-	4	X	X	X	X
27.	Delhi	X	-	16	160	X	-	48	480
28.	Goa	X	-	24	16	X	-	48	32
29.	Lakshadweep	X	16	-	12	X	X	X	X
30.	Mizoram	X	88	-	48	X	88	-	48
31.	Pondicherry	X	-	32	24	X	-	32	24
32.	Daman & Diu	X	-	8	8	X	-	8	8
33.	All India	1128	2080	5680	4836	1240	2104	6456	6024

SECTION TWO

SCHEDULE 0.1 : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS (RURAL)

INTRODUCTION

2.0.1 Schedule 0.1 is meant for listing all the households and current constructions in the sample village (or selected area of the village) for preparing sampling frames and selecting and recording the details of selection of sample households for schedules 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 1.0, 1.2 and of constructions for schedule 2.4. Whenever hamlet-group selection is required, particulars relating to hamlet-group formation and selection along with the details of area type-1 (tribal concentrated area), if demarcated, will also be recorded in this schedule.

UNIT OF SURVEY

2.0.2 The first stage sampling unit and also the unit of survey is the census village in rural sector. In most cases it is 1981 census village. But in some cases where 1981 census was not done or the '81 census lists of villages were not received or they were incomplete, the sampling unit is 1971 census village. This is indicated in the sample list by 'frame code'. The frame code is '1' for '81 census villages and '2' for '71 census villages. On arrival at a sample villages, the investigator is to ascertain first the boundaries of the sampled census village mentioned in the rural sample list. This may be made from the officials about the corresponding revenue village(s) for which boundary particulars, map etc. will be available with them. In such cases the corresponding revenue village or villages will be surveyed.

2.0.3 Selection of revenue village : There may be two types of situation, namely (a) the sampled census village contains wholly or partly several revenue villages. In such cases, all the revenue villages, contained wholly or partly in the sampled census village, together will be surveyed and (b) the sampled census village is wholly contained in a revenue village which consists of several census villages (partly or wholly) and in such cases, the whole of the revenue village will be surveyed.

2.0.4 Sample type : There will be two types of samples namely a 'general' sample (covering the total universe) in which schedule 1.0, 1.2 and 1.4 will be canvassed along with the schedules of tribal enquiry (schedules 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, and 3.1 in strata of type – 1 and 29.1 and 29.2 only in strata of type – 2) and a "special" sample (confined to the tribal belt) in which household schedules 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 together with the village schedule 3.1 only will be canvassed.

2.0.5 Number of hamlet-groups and area type : As usual in large villages having present population 1200 or more, hamlet-groups will be formed. However, the procedure for forming hamlet groups, will be different for the 'general sample' and 'special sample' village as stated below:

(a) for large ‘general sample’ villages (having population 1200 or more) the number (D) of hamlet-groups to be formed will be decided as follows:

Approximate present population of the village	number of hamlet- group to be formed
(1)	(2)
Less than 1200	1
1200 to 1999	2
2000 to 2799	3
2800 to 3599	4
3600 to 4399	5
And so on	

However, for Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir the criterion for forming hamlet-groups will be as follows: for population less than 600, D=1; for population 600 to 1199, D = 2; for population 1200 to 1799, D=3; and so on.

(b) for large ‘special sample’ villages (having population 1200 or more), If the tribal population is uniformly distributed over the entire village, the procedure to be adopted for forming of hamlet-groups will be the same as mentioned in (a) above.

(c) for large “special” sample villages (having population 1200 or more), if the tribal population is unevenly distributed, the number of hamlet-groups to be formed will be as stated below:

approximate present population of the village	number of hamlet-groups to be formed*
(1)	(2)
Less than 1200	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
and so on	

* In this case there is no provision for forming 2 hamlet-groups,

(d) for determining the number of hamlet-groups to be formed in both the cases, the approximate present population of the whole sample village has to be ascertained mainly from the village official and other knowledgeable persons by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be the ’81 census population. It may be asked whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the village after 1981 census and if so what is the approximate increase or decrease of population to such

events, whether any new settlements have come up in the village after 1981 census and if so what is the approximate population of the same and so on. If it is not possible to know the present population of the sample village at the time of the survey, 1981 census population may be used for this purpose.

(e) one of the hamlet-groups formed either for the 'general' or the 'special' sample as per the guidelines indicated in paras 2.05(a) and (b) will be selected at random for the survey. All the hamlet-groups including the selected hamlet-group will be termed as area type 2. But if the hamlet-groups for 'special' sample villages are formed as per the instruction laid down in para 2.0.5(c), the hamlet-group which contains maximum tribal population out of all the hamlet-group formed in the 'special' sample village, will be designated as area type 1 and it will always be taken up for survey. The remaining hamlet-groups of such 'special' sample villages will be considered as area type 2 and one of the hamlet-groups in area type 2 will be selected at random for survey. That is, survey will be carried out in area type 1 along with the selected hamlet-group from area type 2.

2.0.6 Formation of hamlet-groups: In a large village there exist usually a few locations or pockets where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. These are called "hamlets". For a sample village requiring hamlet-group selection all such hamlets will be listed.

The procedure for formation of hamlet-group is best described, perhaps, by listing sequentially the steps involved. These are as follows:

(i) Identify the natural hamlets i.e. pockets or localities where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. In case there are no recognized hamlets in the village, the census sub-divisions of the village (e.g. enumeration blocks), or groups of census house numbers, or geographically distinct blocks of houses may be treated as hamlets.

(ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each of the hamlets.

(iii) Draw a notional map in block 4 showing the approximate locations of the hamlets. Give numbers to the hamlets in a serpentine order starting from north-west corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map each uninhabited area (non-abadi area) of the village will be included as part of the nearby hamlet so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of hamlets may be defined with the help of some land marks like canals, footpaths, railway line, roads, C.S. plot numbers, etc. so that it may be possible to identify and locate geographical boundaries of hamlet-groups including the hamlet-group designated as area type 1 in that village.

(iv) List the hamlets in block 3 of schedule 0.1 in order of their numbering and indicate the present approximate population content in terms of percentages of the population of the sample village.

(v) Grouping of the hamlets into hamlet-groups is now required to be done. The criteria to be adopted for hamlet-group formation are equality of population content

and geographical contiguity (as such, the numbering of the hamlet is now to be adopted as a guideline for grouping). In case there is a conflict between the two aspects, geographical contiguity is to be given priority over equality of population content. However, large hamlets may be divided artificially to achieve equality of population. Indicate the groupings in the map.

(vi) Numbering of the hamlet-groups has to be done next. Procedure to be adopted would be similar to the one used for numbering the hamlets. Show the number in the notional map in block 4 and subsequently indicate the hamlet-group numbers against the constituent hamlets listed in block 3. It is quite possible that constituent hamlets of a hamlet-group may not be listed one after another.

(vii) If the hamlet-groups are formed in a 'special sample' village with uneven distribution of tribal population over the hamlets, identify that hamlet-group which contains maximum tribal population and put tick marks in column (4) of block 3 against the hamlets constituting that hamlet-group which is designated as area type 1. Then write "area type 1" in those cells where the tick marks have been put. Thus after identifying area type 1, one of the remaining hamlet-groups (i.e. hamlet-groups in area type 2) will be selected at random and the constituent hamlets forming the selected hamlet-group will be ringed.

(viii) In all other cases, the entire area of the village is area-type 2 and one of the hamlet-groups will be selected at random. The serial number of the selected hamlet-group from area type 2 will be encircled in blocks 3 and 4.

2.0.7 Concepts and definitions: After having thus determined the areal unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the households living therein. Now, while listing the households, some essential minimum information about the household will have to be collected. These are required mainly to prepare the sampling frame for household selection. The definitions of the important terms used in this connection are given below :

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

2.0.9 Household : A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood to one another. The following cases are to be noted:

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

(ii) Under trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc. are to be excluded but residential staff therein will be listed, while listing is

done in such institutions. The former persons will be considered as normal members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.

(iii) Floating population, i.e. persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc. more or less regularly in the same place will be listed.

(iv) Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition, they belong to the foreign national household. In some cases, however, a foreign national might have become an Indian citizen for all practical purposes. Such persons will be covered.

(v) Barracks of military and para-military forces (like police, BSF etc.) are outside the survey coverage. However, civilian population residing in their neighborhood including the family quarters of service personnel are to be covered, for which, of course, permission may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities. Orphanages and vagrant houses also will be outside the survey coverage.

2.0.10 Household size : The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay-aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests. 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 procedures will be followed as guidelines:

(i) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on “normally living together” than on “ordinary taking food from a common kitchen”. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding he or she will be treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

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

(iii) When a person sleeps in one place (say, a shop or a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.

(iv) One member of a household (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the household) stays elsewhere in hostel for studies or for any other reason. He or she will not be considered as a member of his or her parent’s household.

2.0.11 Gainful activity : Gainful activity (or work) is the activity pursued by persons for pay, profit or family gain or in other words, the activity which adds value to the ‘national product’. Normally, it is an activity which results in production of ‘goods and services’

for exchange. However, the activities in 'agriculture' (i.e. all activities relating to industry div. 0) in which the part or the whole of the agricultural production is used for own consumption and does not go for sale, are also considered 'gainful'. Execution of household chores or social commitments, etc., however, are not considered 'gainful'. The activities, such as, prostitution, begging, etc which may result in earning, are also by convention not considered 'gainful'.

2.0.12 Permanent cultivation : Permanent cultivation means the usual method of cultivation followed by the 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.

2.0.13 Shifting cultivation : Shifting cultivation is also termed as jhum cultivation in 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 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 plough is used and no animal is employed. Any other type of cultivation is considered, for the purpose of this survey, as permanent cultivation.

2.0.14 Wage paid manual labour : Manual labour are those who are working in agricultural and/or non-agricultural occupations in return for wages paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour) or in both cash and kind. Self-employment in manual work is not treated as wage paid manual labour.

2.0.15 Manual work: Manual work is work which essentially involves physical operations. 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, job not involving much of manual labour but at the same time not requiring much educational background either, are to be treated as manual work. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives etc. are not considered as manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But peons, chowkidars, watchmen etc. are considered as manual workers even though their work may not involve much physical labour. Manual work will cover one or more of the following occupations (Revised 1968) :-

Division 5 : Service workers :-

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Group 52 | : | cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers. |
| Group 53 | : | maids and other house keeping service workers. |
| 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 and 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).

2.0.16 Means of livelihood : The means of livelihood of a household, will be decided on the basis of the source of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For the purpose of schedule 0.1, it will be classified as one of the following categories :

- (a) Permanent cultivation,
 - (b) Shifting cultivation,
 - (c) wage paid manual labour
- and (d) others

For this purpose the household's income from gainful employment only will be considered. If a household's income is derived from sources other than (a), (b) & (c) above, its means of livelihood will be "others". In case a household has no gainful income, its means of livelihood will be taken as "others". For deciding the means of livelihood of a household the income of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account.

2.0.17 If a household's income is mostly from one source, there will not be any difficulty in classifying its means of livelihood. But if it derives its income from more than one of the sources (a), (b) (c) & (d) the source which fetched the maximum income during last 365 days will be the livelihood class for the household and m.l. code will be '1' for 'permanent cultivation'; '2' for 'shifting cultivation'; '3' for 'wage paid manual labour' and '9' for 'others'.

2.0.18 Scheduled tribe : The tribe of the head of household will be considered as the tribe of the household provided the tribe finds a place in the list of notified schedule tribes of the State/U.T. The notified list of scheduled tribes applicable to each State and Union Territory is to be strictly followed and the synonyms or generic names should not be recorded as scheduled tribes. The state wise list of scheduled tribes with codes is given in Appendix I. An illustrative note on determination of the scheduled tribe category of a household is given in Appendix III.

2.0.19 Building : A building is an independent free standing structure comprising of one or more rooms and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjacent buildings such as dividing walls of row houses. If more than one physically separated structure constitute one living unit, all of them together will be treated as a building. Temporary structures (such as those put up during meals, exhibitions etc.) whose life is expected to be less than one year will not be considered as buildings for the purpose of the construction survey.

2.0.20 New construction is defined as erection of an entirely new structure.

2.0.20.1 Addition, alteration and improvement of building is defined as extension of betterment of existing buildings. Such work should result in increasing the usefulness of the structures by making provision for additional floor space and/or amenities or in extending their life. Any type of remodeling, renovation or major repair work is to be treated as “addition, alteration and improvement”. Routine maintenance and minor repairs will not be considered in this category.

2.0.21 Type of structure : The structure : The structures have been classified into three categories namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction.

2.0.22 Pucca structure : A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs at least are made of pucca materials. Materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack-board (cement plastered reeds), tiles, timber, galvanized or corrugated iron sheets, asbestos cement sheets are considered pucca materials.

2.0.23 Katcha structure : A katcha structure is one which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials. Materials such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds and/or thatch etc. are considered as non-pucca or katcha materials.

2.0.24 Semi-pucca structure : A semi-pucca structure is one which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof, but both, made of pucca materials, walls/roof made partially or pucca materials will be regarded as katcha walls/roof.

2.0.25 If a building consists of different types or structures, the determination of its type will be based on the type of structure which covers the major floor area of the building.

2.0.26 Building construction work: The second stage sampling unit for the building construction survey is a building construction work. This can be a “new building “ or “addition, alteration or improvement”. A construction work, in general will refer to an entire building irrespective of the nature of occupancy. If more than one physically separate structure constitute one living unit (e.g. kitchen or bathroom may be separated from the main building) all of them together will be treated as one building. However, if parts of a building are owned by different owners at the time the construction work is undertaken, then, the portion owners at the time the construction work is undertaken, then, the portion owned by each owner will be considered as a separate sampling unit. This applies (for example) in the case of ownership flats if some addition etc. are carried out by some of the owners in their respective flats. Boundary walls, wells etc. attached to a building will be considered as part of the building. (If a boundary wall is constructed sometime after the construction of the building, it will be considered under “ addition, alteration and improvement”. An exception to the above general definition is as follows:- Suppose at a single building site two or more buildings are constructed by a single owner. In this case if the expenditure accounts of the individual buildings are maintained separately, then as before each building will constitute a separate construction work and hence a separate sampling unit for the sake of expediency. Otherwise all the buildings on the site taken together will constitute one construction work.

2.0.27 Owner of construction work is an individual, a collective body or an institution on whose account the construction is carried out. Such an individual/agency will be considered the owner of the construction while the construction is on-going. For instance, in the case of a housing cooperative society constructing a block of flats which will be subsequently handed over to its members, the society will be considered as the owner at the time of construction even though after handover the individual members will be actual owners. Owners are of the following types.

2.0.28 Household (for construction): Any private individual, joint family or proprietary or partnership enterprise will be treated as a household (rather, belonging to the household sector) for the purpose of the building construction survey.

2.0.29 Cooperative housing society : A cooperative society formed by its individual members and registered as such in accordance with statutory provisions for the sole or major purpose of constructing houses/flats for members is a cooperative housing society. A society which simply arranges finance is not a cooperative housing.

2.0.30 Private non-household organization (other than cooperative housing society) : All organizations falling in the private sector other than households, housing cooperatives and joint stock companies come under this category. For example, educational and religious institutions run by committees, clubs, political parties, cooperative societies (other than housing cooperatives) etc.

2.0.31(a) Private corporate sector : The joint stock companies in private sector i.e. public and private limited companies.

2.0.31(b) Public sector: Central and state governments, local bodies, and all undertakings owned by them. Joint sector companies will be considered as part of public sector if public sector owns 50% of the shares.

2.0.32 Completed building : A new building construction will be considered as “completed” if it is considered by its owner as completed and ready for first occupation. In the case of addition, alteration and improvement, a construction will be considered as “completed” if, again in the opinion of the owner, it has been completed.

2.0.33 Schedule 0.1 contains the blocks numbered 1 to 10. The blocks are as follows:

- Block 1 : identification of sample village
- Block 2 : particulars of field operations
- Block 3 : list of hamlet-groups
- Block 4 : sketch map of hamlet groups showing area type 1 and 2
- Block 5 : summary information from block 9
- Block 6 : summary information from block 10
- Block 7 : remarks by investigator
- Block 8 : comments by supervisory officer
- Block 9 : list of households and record of selection
- Block 10 : list of constructions and record of selection.

When one booklet for schedule 0.1 is not sufficient enough to list all the households and current constructions of the sample village, supplementary sheets containing blocks 9 and 10 are to be used. The identification particulars of the sample villages will be recorded in the space provided on all such sheets and they will be firmly attached to the main schedule 0.1. Instructions for filling the schedule are given in the following paragraphs.

Block 1 : identification of sample village –

2.1.1 The particulars of all the items except item 21 are to be recorded with appropriate code or digit in the corresponding box space. Multiple cells have been provided against some of the items viz., items 1,7 etc., each cell is meant for recording one digit of the entry, the right most cell for the unit place digit, the next left cell for the tenth place digit

and so on. Items 1,6 to 13, and 18 to 22 are to be copied from the sample list. The codes are printed for items 2,3 and 5. The entry against item 4 will be '1' for central sample and '2' for state sample. Item 14 will be '1' for central sample and '2' for state sample. Item 14 is for recording information on unit is survey as described in para 2.0.3. If either the sample census village is identical with the corresponding revenue village or it contains a number of unit, '1' will be entered against item 14 and 01 against 15. Otherwise, i.e. if the surveyed unit is a large revenue village which contains more than one census village, including the sample village as described in case (b) of para 2.0.3, '2' will be entered against item 14 and number of census villages included wholly/partly in the surveyed revenue village will be noted in the box space of item 15. In 'special sample' villages where area-type 1 has carved out (vide para 2.0.5), code 1 will be recorded against item 16. Otherwise, the entry in item 16 will be 2. When the whole village is surveyed, the entry in item 17 will be 1, on the other hand, when hamlet group selection has been done in the sample village the number of hamlet-groups formed will be recorded in item 17. It may be noted that for entry 1 in item 17, the entry in item 16 will always be 2 whereas for entry 2 or more in item 17, the entry in item 16 may be 1 or 2. The approximate present population (vide para 2.0.5) of the whole sample village will be recorded in item 23.

2.1.2 Particulars relating to casualty, substitution etc. will be entered in items 24 and 25. (Instruction on casualty and substitution of villages are given in para 2.11.1 to 2.11.3) If the original sample village is surveyed, code '1' will be entered in item 24, If the original sample village is a casualty and substitute village has been surveyed in its place then code 2 will be entered. If even a substitute village could not be surveyed, code '4' will be entered here. If the village is depopulated or a 'zero' case, code '3' will be entered in item 24.

2.1.3 In all cases where the originally selected village is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted or not, the reason for its becoming a casualty will be given in codes in item 25. The codes are:

sample village	
not traceable or not identifiable.....	1
not accessible	2
survey not allowed	3
others (specify)	4

Block 2 : particulars of field operations.

2.2.1 This block is self-explanatory.

Block 3 : list of hamlet-groups.

2.3.1 This block is meant for recording the details of hamlet-group formation and selection. All the hamlets of the village will be listed here in the specified order (see para 2.0.6). A running serial number will be given in column (1) and the name of the hamlets will be recorded in column (2). In column (3), population of the hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population will be entered. The hamlets will be grouped into as many (say D) hamlet-groups as are to be formed as per the criterion laid down in para 2.0.5 and the hamlet groups so formed will be given another serial number (from 1 to D). The serial number of the groups will be recorded in column (4). If the hamlet-groups are formed for a 'special sample village with uneven distribution of tribal population over the hamlets, identify that hamlet-group which contains maximum tribal population and put tick marks in column(4) of block 3 against the hamlets constituting that hamlet-group designated as area type 1. Then write 'area type 1 ' in those cells where tick marks have been put. Thus after identifying area type 1, One of the remaining hamlet groups (i.e. hamlet-groups in area type 2) will be selected at random. A random number between 1 and D will be selected and that hamlet-group whose serial number agrees with the random number will be selected for survey. In case the random number agrees with the serial number of the hamlet group designated as area type 1, the random number will be rejected and the next random number will be selected for survey. In case the random number agrees with the serial number of the hamlet group designated as area type 1, the random number will be rejected and the next random number will be selected for survey. In case the random number agrees with the serial number of the hamlet group designated as area type 1, the random number will be rejected and the next random number will be considered so as to select one of the remaining hamlet-groups in the sample village will constitute area type 2. One of the hamlet-groups will be selected at random. The serial number of the hamlet-group selected from area type 2 will be encircled in column(4) of block 3.

Block 4: sketch map of hamlet-groups showing area types 1 & 2.

2.4.1 A free hand sketch map of the hamlet-groups in the sample village has to be drawn in this space. It need not be drawn to scale. Whenever area type 1 has been formed in a special sample village, the word "area type 1" will be written in the map across its area; otherwise the map will represent the hamlet groups in area type 2.

Block 5: summary information from block 9.

2.5.1 Summary information from block 9 will be recorded in block 5. All entries will be made separately for area type 1 and area type 2. In the absence of area type 1, of course, entries will relate to area type 2 and will be recorded in the portion marked B. The total number of households listed by m.l. class will be entered in columns (3) through (6) for each schedule type indicated in column (2). It may be noted that for schedules 29.3, 1.0 and 1.2 the total number of households will m.l. codes 1 and 2 taken together will be entered against the respective lines under column (4) and cross marks (X) will be put against the responding lines under column (3). Col. (7) = cols. (3) + (4) + (5)

+ (6). Total number of persons i.e. total household size of all the listed household given in column 940 of block 9 will be entered in items no. (4) and (10) respectively for area type 1 and area type 2. The interval (I) and random start (R) will be recorded for each schedule type in cols. (8) and (9) respectively. The value of 'R' will be same for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 because of the selection of combined sample similarly the value of 'R' will also be same for the schedule 1.0 and 1.2. Of course random start will be selected independently for area-types 1 & 2.

2.5.2 If the entry in item of block 1 is '2', all the particulars are to be recorded under area type 2 only and area type 1 will be left blank. In this case the number of sample households to be selected for schedules 1.0, 1.2, 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 are given below for stratum type (item 9 of block 1) and sample type (item 6 of block 1).

Schedule type	Number of households to be selected in a village Not having area type 1		
	sample type 2 (i.e. general sample) stratum type 1 (i.e. for code '1' in item 9 of block 1)	stratum type 2 (i.e. for code '2' in item 9 of block 1)	sample type 1 (i.e. special sample)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.0	2	2	-
1.2	6	6	-
29.1	6	2	6
29.2	6	2	6
29.3	4	-	4

But if the entry in item 16 of block 1 is '1', particulars are to be recorded under both the area type 1 and area type 2 and the number of households to be selected for schedules 1.0, 1.2, 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 will be as follows:

Schedule type	number of households to be selected	
	area type 1	area type 2
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.0	-	-
1.2	-	-
29.1	4	2
29.2	4	2
29.3	2	2

In case, any household selected for detailed enquiry has become a casualty, the number of casualty households which have been substituted will be written in column (11) and the number of casualty households which could not be substituted will be given in column (12). It may be noted that the entry in column (13) may be derived as col. (13) = col.(10) – col. (12).

Block 6 : summary information from block 10

2.6.1 This block is for recording some summary information from block 10 relating to sampling of construction works. Total number of constructions listed will be given for each sub-stratum (for sub-stratum 1, by construction type) in column (4). The entries in lines 1 and 2 will be respectively, the number of entries in columns (8) and (10) of block 10. Entries in lines 1+2 entry in line 3. the total size i.e. in last entry in col. 11, block 10, if there are entries in col.(11) otherwise last entry in col. (9) of block 10 should be recorded against item 3 in col. (4) by the side of figure with in brackets. The entries in lines 4 and 5 will be respectively the last serial numbers in columns (12) and (13) of block 10. the last line will be the total of entries in lines 3, 4 and 5. The sampling interval and random start used for each sub-stratum will be given in cols. (5) and (6). The number of sample constructions selected etc. will be given in columns (7) to (10).

Block 8 : comments by supervisory officer(s).

2.8.1 The Assistant superintendent, the Superintendent or any other officer who has inspected the work relating to this schedule, may give his comments here.

Block 9 : list of households and record of selection

2.9.1 This is an important block for all the schedules except for schedule 1.4 for which block 10 has been provided. Listing of houses and households classified as ST households and others, preparation of sampling frames and selection of sample households for schedules 1.0, 1.2, 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 will be carried out in this block.

2.9.2 In sample villages where area of tribal concentration have been carved out, list of houses and households will be recorded in separate pages of block 9 for area types 1 and 2. At first; listing will be done in area type 1 and after completion of listing in area type 1, listing in area type 2 will be started or continued in that page but started from next page of block 9. However, when there is no area type 1 in a sample village, listing for area type 2 will be started from the next page of block 9. However, when there is no area type 1 in a sample village, listing for area type 2 will be started from the first page of block 9. In both the cases, the relevant area type 1 or 2 will be recorded in the space provided for it in the right side of the heading of block 9. Area type 2 will be recorded even when there is no area type 1 in the sample village.

2.9.3 Column (1): house number : All houses including vacant ones will be listed in block 9 and in column (1) a house number will be given to each listed house. The 1981 census house number or the number given by the local panchayat or other body may be used if available. In case no such number exists, a running serial number may be given by the investigator himself. But if the serial numbers inscribed by census or panchayat are there for most of the houses excepting a few (e.g. houses which have come up after 1981 census will not have no number), a running serial number will be assigned to such houses (but only to them) and the numbers will then be enclosed within brackets to distinguish them from the original number given by census/panchayat.

2.9.4 Column (2) : household serial number : The households normally residing in the houses listed in column (1) will be listed in column (2), and a running serial number will be given independently for area types 1 and 2, starting from 1 in both the cases. Now in case of certain categories of persons who habitually migrate frequently in connection with their occupation, like labourers hired by contractors, who proceed from one work-site to another, etc. their current place of residence will be treated as their place of normal residence (even though they may have a permanent home elsewhere). They will be listed in the place where they are found provided they are likely to stay there till the end of the detailed enquiry. The following situations may be noted:-

(i) If no household lives in a house i.e. if the house is used for only non-residential purpose, or is vacant the purpose to which it is put will be written across the page in the line e.g. “dispensary” “vacant” etc.

(ii) If two or more households live in a house, all of them will be listed one by one. The household may be listed in the same line as the house. The next house will be listed only after listing all the households living in that house.

(iii) In case of households living within an establishment such as hostel, hotel etc., the name of the establishment will be written in the first line across the page and the normal resident households thereof will be listed from the next line onwards.

2.9.5 Column (3): name of the head of household (name of tribe) : The name of the head of household will be recorded in column (3). If the head of household belongs to a scheduled tribe, the name of tribe has to be written in brackets just under the name of the head. The list of scheduled tribes for different States/UTs has been given in Appendix I. Before recording the name of tribe, the investigator should be sure that the tribe belongs to the list of notified scheduled tribes of that State/UTs has been given in Appendix I. Before recording the name of tribe, the investigator should be sure that the tribe belongs to the list of notified scheduled tribes of the State/UT. (See para 2.0.18)

2.9.6 Column (4) : household size: The total number of normal resident members of the household which includes temporary stayaways and excludes temporary visitors will be taken as the size of the household and will be recorded in column (4). The detailed guidelines are given in para 2.0.10 for determining the household size.

2.9.7 Columns (5) & (6) : household group code and tribe code : Code ‘1’ will be recorded for tribal households and code ‘9’ for other household if the head of the household is a scheduled is a scheduled tribe. Corresponding to the tribe name in column (3), the appropriate tribe code has to be entered in column (6). The tribe of the head of household will be taken as tribe of the household, though in some cases different members of the household may belong to different tribes or some of the members may not be tribals even. The list of scheduled tribes with codes is given in Appendix-I of this volume.

2.9.8 Column (7) : means of livelihood code : The means of livelihood of the household will be determined according to the definitions given in paras 2.0.11 to 2.0.18 and it will be redefinitions given in paras 2.0.11 to 2.0.18 and it will be recorded in terms of codes in column (7). The codes are as follows:-

Permanent cultivation	1
Shifting cultivation.....	2
Wage paid manual labour.....	3
Others.....	

2.9.9 Columns (8) to (14): sampling serial numbers: The frame for sampling of households will be prepared in columns (8) to (14) after completing the listing of all the households of the village. The households of the sample village will be divided in two groups, namely, (i) scheduled tribe (ST) households and (ii) other (non-ST) households. The ST households will be arranged by other (non-ST) households. The ST households will be arranged by their means of livelihood through columns (8) to (11) and other households will also be arranged by their means of livelihood through cols. (12) to (14). The households with code ‘1’ in col. (5) are “ST households”. If a ST-household’s m.l. code is 1, col. (5) are “ST households”. If a ST-household’s m.l. code is 1, a tick mark will be put against that household in column (8). Similarly if a ST-household’s m.l. code is 2 or 3 or 9 a tick mark will be put accordingly in column (9) or (10) or (11). Again the households with code ‘9’ in column (5) are “other households”. Thus if a household belonging to the group “other households” has m.l. code 1 or 2, it will get a tick mark will be put accordingly in col. (13) or (14) against that household.

After having put the tick marks in this manner for all the households, a running serial number called sampling serial no. starting from 1 will be given to all the tick marks of column (8) to (14) starting with first tick mark of col. (8) and ending with the last one of col. (14). It should be made sure that all the tick marks in a given exhausted before proceeding to the first tick mark of the next column.

The sample households for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 will be selected from ST-households i.e the sampling frame for schedule 29.1 and 29.2 is constituted of households appearing in cols. (8) to (11). The sampling frame for schedule 29.3 is constituted of the households appearing in cols. (12) to (14) i.e. the sample households for schedule 29.3

will be selected from, the sample households for schedule 29.3 will be selected from, the group “other households”. Lastly the sampling frame for the schedules 1.0 and 1.2 will consist of all the households in cols. (8) to (14).

If entry in item 6 of block 1 is ‘1’ (i.e. if the sample village is special), then schedules 29.1, 29.2, and 29.3 only will be canvassed. For special sample villages with area of tribal concentration (area type 1) carved out, sampling will be done independently from the households belonging to area types 1 and 2. That is why sampling serial numbers will be assigned independently for area types 1 & 2.

2.9.10 Columns (15) to (19): order of selection: The number of sample households to be selected for different schedules under different conditions has been shown in para 2.5.2. It is desirable that different sets of households are surveyed for schedules 29.1 and 29.2. To avoid the chance of getting the same household selected for both the schedules, at first the total number of sample households allotted for these schedules taken together will be selected circular systematically from the frame prepared in cols. (8) to (11). The order of selection of the combined sample will be written first in brackets in the left hand margin in column (15). The households with odd orders of selection of the combined sample will be the sample households for schedule 29.1 and the households selected in this order will be given continuous numbers 1,2,3 etc. in col. (15). That is the household with odd orders such as, 1,3,5,7 etc. will be given respectively the order of selection as 1,2,3,4 etc. in col. (15). Similarly the households with even order of selection will be given respectively the continuous numbers as 1,2,3 etc. in col. (16). Regarding schedules 1.0 and 1.2, a combined sample of 8 households will be selection 1 and 5 will be selected fro sch. 1.0 and they will be given the orders of selection as 1 and 2 respectively, in col. (18). The rest of the households will be the sample households for sch. 1.2 and they will be given the orders of selection 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in col. (19) corresponding to the orders 2,3,4,6,7 & 8 of the combined sample. Further, the required number of sample households will be selected circular systematically from the frame of households in cols. (12) to (14) for sch. 29.3 and the order of selection 1,2,3 etc. will be written in col. (17).

The procedure of selection is as follows :

Let N be total number of households in the frame. Let n be the number of households to be selected. Calculate N/n . The sampling interval, denoted by I , will be given by the integer part of N/n . No rounding off need be done. Next select a random number between 1 to N from the table of random numbers as per the procedure given in para 2.10.1. Let it be R . Obtain the numbers $R, R+1, R+2, \dots, R + (n-1)I$. The sample households are those households whose sampling serial numbers agree with these numbers. When any of these numbers $R, R+1, \dots$ exceeds N , the sampling serial number is to be obtained by subtracting N from it. The orders of selection will be given exactly in the order $R, R+I, R+2I, \dots$. That is to say it will be 1 for sampling serial number R , 2 for sampling serial no. $R+I$, and so on.

As the households in cols. (8) to (14) are given continuous serial number, the procedure of selection of households for sch. 29.3 requires some clarifications. The sampling frame for sch. 29.3 consisting of the households with tick marks in cols. 912)

to (14). Suppose the last household in col. (11) get a sampling serial no. 50, then the first household in col. (12) will be assigned the next sampling serial no. i.e. 51 and suppose the serial no. of the last household in col. (14) 105. Thus the total number of households in the frame of sch. 29.3 is $105 - 50 = 55(N)$. Suppose 4 (n) households are to be selected circular systematically from this frame of 55 households. The sampling interval (I) is the integar part of $55/4$ (i.e. N/n). Thus $I=13$. Next select a random number (R) between 51 and 105 from the table of random numbers. The sample households are those household whose serial number agree with numbers R, $R+I$ $R + (n -1) I$. When any of these nos. exceeds 105, the sampling serial number is to be obtained by subtracting 55 (i.e. N) from it.

Block 10: list of constructions and record of selection.

2.10.0(a) Concurrent with the work of listing of houses and households the investigator will list all the construction works that he comes across in the sample village/hamlet-group. Now, in each house he visits he will find out by enquiry (helped by observation) whether it is a new building constructed during the last 365 days or not. In case it is not, he will further enquire whether any work of addition, alteration or improvement has been carried out in that building during the last 365 days. In case it is a new building constructed during the last 365 days or not. In the case of buildings with more then one dwelling unit (which will be rare in rural areas), this question will have to be asked in respect of each of them. In the case of buildings used for non-residential purposes also this enquiry will have to be made. Besides the constructed buildings, there may be sites within the boundaries of village where new constructions are coming up. In such cases the investigator will approach suitable informants to find out some essential particulars about such constructions (if they are building constructions). All such buildings on which some construction expenditure has been incurred during the last 365 days will be listed in block 10. Listing of houses and households in block 9 and listing of constructions in block 10 may be done simultaneously in the same round of visits in order to avoid unnecessary journey within the village. Extreme care may be taken not to omit any construction work. The procedures to be followed for listing of constructions and selection of sample constructions in block 10 are given below. All construction works that the investigator detects in the village will be listed in block 10 irrespective of whether any of them falls within or outside the coverage of this survey. This will be decided later, on the basis of further information collected.

2.10.0(b) A common running serial number will be given to all constructions listed in column (1). The panchayat or other number, if any, of the site of the construction will be recorded in column (2). If the construction is relating to a house, (say, in the case of a completed new building of additions etc. to an exiting building) then the house number if any will be recorded here. In column (3) the name and address of the owner will be entered. It will be an individual or an organization.

2.10.1 Column (4) : owner type: The category of the owner of the construction (at the time of construction) will be recorded here in codes as follows:-

Household.....1

Private non-household organization	
Other than housing co-operatives.....	2
Housing co-operative society.....	3
Private Corporate sector.....	4
Public sector.....	5

2.10.2 Column (5) : approximate expenditure during last 365 days : The approximate expenditure incurred on the construction during the last 365 days will be entered here. “For owner type code 4 and 5 in col. (4) information in respect of cols. (5) to (7) need to be collected”.

2.10.3 Column (6) : structure type : The type of the structure will be given in codes as follows:-

Pucca.....	1
Semi-pucca.....	2
Katcha.....	3

2.10.4 Column (7) : type of construction: The type of the construction listed will be given here in codes as follows:

New building completed.....	1
New building under construction.....	2
Addition, alteration and improvement.....	3

2.10.5 Now all the constructions with owner belonging to the private corporate sector or the public sector will be outside the coverage of the survey. They will have codes 4 or 5 in column (4). Similarly all constructions, the approximate expenditure on which has been less than Rs. 250/- during the last 365 days (as recorded in col. (5)) will also be outside the coverage of the present survey. Sampling will be done from the remaining constructions listed in the manner described below.

2.10.6 For each construction falling within the coverage of the survey, a tick mark will be given in one of the columns (8), (10), (12) or (13). If it is pucca or semi-pucca (i.e. entry in col. (6) is 1 or 2), the tick mark will be in column (8), (10) or (12) according as the entry in column (7) is 1, 2 or 3 respectively. All katcha construction will get tick marks in column (13).

2.10.7 Now, for constructions getting tick marks in columns (8) or (10), the “size” will be entered by the side of the tick mark. The size is given by the approximate expenditure last year (entry in col. (5)) rounded to nearest Rs. 1000/-. Any figure between Rs. 250

and Rs. 500/- will also be given size 1. Units getting tick marks in columns (8) and (10) belong to sub-stratum 1 and those getting tick marks in columns (12) or (13) will be in sub-stratum 2 or 3 respectively.

2.10.8 Sample selection : sub-stratum 1 : Four sample constructions will be selected from sub-stratum-1 circular systematically with probability proportional to size. The actual procedure is as follows. The cumulative totals of size will be built up in columns (9) and (11) for units of sub-stratum 1 starting from the top of column (8) and proceeding downwards, and on finishing column (8), continuing from top of column (10) and again proceeding downwards till the end of column. This is done in the following manner. The entry in col. (9) against the first entry in column (8) will be entry in col. (8) itself. The next entry in col. (9) will be the previous entry in col. (9) plus the entry in col. (8) in the same line. This is the rule to fill in col. (9) for all subsequent lines where there is entry in col. (8). This procedure will be continued in respect of columns (10) and (11) also after finishing the last filled-in line of columns (8). The first entry in column (11) will be the sum of the last entry in column (9) plus the first entry in column (10). In the end, the last entry in column(11) will give the total of the sizes of all the units of sub-stratum-1, A numerical example is given below:

Column of block 10

	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(3)				
A	-	-	1	11
B	2	2	-	-
C	-	-	4	15
D	5	7	-	-
E	3	10	-	-
F	-	-	3	18

Now in order to select 4 units circular systematically with pps, calculate I, the interval of selection as total size/sample size, which is $18/4=4.5$. This is to be rounded to the next higher integer. Next a random start (R) will be taken between 1 and total size which is 18 in this case. Find the four numbers R, R+I, R+2I and R+3I. If any of these exceed 18, subtract 18 from it as usual in circular systematic sampling. Now the units corresponding

to the numbers R , $R+I$, $R+2I$ and $R+3I$ are to be identified. Take any of them, say, R . If R is between 1 and 2, b will be selected; if it is between 3 and 7, D will be selected; if it is between 8 and 10, E will be selected; if it is 11, A will be selected; if it is between 12 and 15, C will be selected; if it is between 16 and 18, F will be selected. That is to say if R lies between $C_{i-1} = 1$ and C_i where C_i is the cumulative total against the i th unit, then the i th unit will be selected. In case any particular size is greater than the interval, two consecutive selections may result in the same unit. Say, for example, $R+I$ and $R+2I$ indicate the same unit. Then $R+2I$ will be rejected and the $R+2I$ indicate the same unit. Then $R+2I$ will be rejected and the next selection will be corresponding to $R+3I$. When the total size is the multiple of 4 and 4 district units are not falling in the sample using $I = x/4$, then samples may be selected a fresh with $I = I+1$. This will field four district units. In any case all the four samples will be distinct. The orders of selection of the selected units will be entered in column (14).

2.10.9 Sample selection: sub-strata 2 and 3 : One unit will be selected at random for survey from sub-stratum 2. '1' will be recorded in column 915) against the unit selected from sub-stratum 2. Two units will be selected circular systematically with a random start from sub-stratum 3. This procedure, which is usually used in all NSS enquiries for selection of second stage units, is described in para 2.9.10. The orders of selection of the units selected from sub-stratum 3 will be recorded in column (16).

2.10.10 In case the number of constructions listed is less than or equal to the number of samples to be selected in any sub-stratum, all the units listed will be surveyed. In that case, in the case of sub-stratum 1, the order of selection will be given in the order of listing and will be entered in column (14). In the case of sub-strata 2 and 3, the sampling serial number will be the same as the order of selection.

2.11.1 Random numbers: A table of random numbers is supplied to each investigator. The n th column of the table will be consulted in case of central sample and $(n+1)$ th column in case of the state sample, where n is the last two digits of the serial number of the sample village. When $n = 00$, it will be taken as 100. The number of digits to be used will be the same as that of the highest number of the range within which the random number to be selected. The order in which the random numbers are to be consulted for sections of helmet-groups and households for different schedules is as follows:

- (i) Helmet groups/sub-blocks selection
- (ii) Schedules 29.1 & 29.2 combined
- (iii) Schedules 29.3
- (iv) Schedule 1.0 & 1.2 combined
- (v) Schedule 1.4.

2.11.2 Substitution of villages: If a sample village cannot surveyed due to say, it being not uniquely identifiable of traceable, not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted. All such cases will be referred to:

The Deputy Director,
NSSO, DPD Co-ordination,
25A, Shakespeare Sarani,
Calcutta-700017.

In case no substitute village could be surveyed even with best efforts, a blank schedule 0.1 will be submitted with only blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8 filled-in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at top of the front page of schedule in such cases.

2.11.3 If a sample village is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population have been shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a "zero-case", and a blank schedule 0.1 with only blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8 filled-in. will be submitted in such cases. The words 'ZERO CASE' will be written at the top of the front page of the schedule. However, in the hill tracts of North Eastern states and possible elsewhere also where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole villages may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as a zero case if found absent in its original location.

2.11.4 If a sample village is found to have been declared urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification prior to 1981 census or by census authorities in 1981 census, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case.

2.11.5 However, if the Government Notification declaring it as urban has been issued after '81 census it is to be surveyed as per the rural programme. In such cases however, if the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted. However, if the UFS frame of the town of which it is now a part includes it, it will be treated as a "zero case". If only a part of the village has been merged in the town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per rural programme even in this situation.

2.12.1 Repetition of villages : If sample village is repeated in the sample list, it will be surveyed as many times as it has been selected. The following procedures will be followed in the respective cases cited below:-

Case (a) : Without hamlet group selection: If repetition is in the same sub-round, listing of households is to be done only once. The listing schedule will be copied with the identification particulars changed to those of the serial number at which it is found repeated. (The items that may change are only these: serial number, sub-sample and sample village number). The sample households will be selected afresh. In case a household already selected is selected again, it is to be substituted. In case, due to the new random start, the whole set of original sample households is re-selected, a new random start will be taken. If, however, repetition of village takes place in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh listing and sample selection.

Case (b) : With hamlet-group selection : The hamlet-groups carved out during the first visit will be used for all subsequent repetitions. However, on the second and subsequent occasions, the survey will be conducted in a hamlet-group selected at random from the remaining ones.

2.13.1 Substitution of households : If any sample household cannot be surveyed due to its temporary absence from the village, refusal to give information or for other reasons, it will be substituted by the household with the next sampling serial number of the same column. The substitute for the last household of a column will be, however, the first household of the same column. If a household has been already selected for survey (either in the original sample or a substitute), it will not be taken as a substitute. If there is no proper substitute household in the same column, the first household of the next column is to be taken. If there is no proper substitute for a casualty household in the last column., the substitute may be taken from the nearest previous column. In case a household chosen as a substitute becomes a casualty, another household is to be selected following the same procedure. If this household also turns out to be a casualty, further substitute need not be taken. In all such cases the substitute household for the schedule must belong to its frame.

2.14.1 Exceptional cases: (a) For a sample village in stratum type 1 (i.e. for code '1' in item 9 of block 1), at least 1 different ST-households should be available for selection of samples in the frame of schedules 29.1 and 29.2. If the total number of ST-households in the frame is less than 12, the households with odd sampling serial numbers will constitute the sample for sch. 29.1 and the households with even sampling serial numbers for Sch. 29.2. The process will result in the sample size for sch. 29.1 being either equal to the sample size for Sch. 29.2 or greater by 1. The same principle may be followed for sample villages of stratum type 2 if the requisite number of St-household is not available in the frame of sch. 29.1 and 29,2.

(b) If the required number of other households (i.e. non-ST-households) to be selected as samples for sch. 29.3 is not available in the frame, no adjustment need be done to make up the shortfall.

(c) If the requisite number of ST-households to be selected as samples for sch. 29.1 and 29.2 is not available in area type 2, shortfall may be compensated (if possible) from area type 1.

2.15.1 Substitution of constructions: If a sample construction becomes a casualty, it will be substituted by the construction listed next to it in the corresponding frame. The substitution must be from the same sub-stratum. In the case of sub-stratum 1, it must be from the same column (i.e. column 8 or 10 as the case may be) as far as possible. But if there is no substitute in the same column the first unit listed in the other column may be taken as the substitute.

SECTION THREE

SCHEDULE 0.2 : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS (URBAN)

3.0.1 Schedule 0.2 is meant for listing of households and constructions and selection of sample households and constructions in the urban sector. Listing and selection of sub-blocks in case sub-block selection is required will also be done in this schedule.

3.0.2 Most of the procedures to be followed in the case of schedule 0.2 are the same of very similar to those prescribed for schedule 0.1. The main difference between the two schedules lies in the way the households are to be arranged before sample households are selected for the household schedules. As far as the construction survey is concerned, the procedures are exactly the same except for the cut off limit of approximate expenditure on construction during last year for exclusion from coverage and the number of sample constructions to be selected from sub-strata 2. and 3. Similarly, all the terms required for schedule 0.2 have been already defined in the instructions for schedule 0.1. Therefore in this section mention will be made only of the points of departure in the case of schedule 0.2 from the procedures described in Section Two.

3.0.3 Sample size for household schedules: The number of sample households to be selected for 29.1 and 29.2 will be 2 each. (Schedules 29.3 and 3.1 will not be canvassed in the urban blocks.) This is as in the sample villages of stratum type 2 in the rural sector. The sample size for schedule 1.0 and 1.2 will be likewise, 2 and 6 as in all general sample villages.

3.0.4 Sample size and coverage for construction survey : The number of sample constructions to be selected from sub-strata 1, 2 and 3 will be, respectively, 4, 2 and 1. The 2 sample constructions from sub-stratum 2 will be selected circularly systematically with a random start, while the one sample to be selected from sub-stratum 3 will be selected at random. All constructions on which the approximate expenditure during last year is less than Rs. 500/- will be outside the coverage of the survey in the urban sector. Therefore such constructions will not be given tick marks in columns (8) to (13) of block 10. Now, in all other respects the instructions for blocks 10 and 6 will be the same as those for these blocks of schedule 0.1. Hence no further reference to those blocks of schedule 0.1. Hence no further reference to those blocks will be made in this section.

3.0.5 Sub-block selection : If the present population of a sample block is 1200 or more it will be divided into a number (D) of sub-blocks, one of which will be selected at random for survey. The value of D is to be determined exactly in the same exceptions given in the case of Sikkim etc. will not be applicable to the urban sector.

3.0.6 Arrangement of households before sample selection: The households will be first divided into two major groups viz. Scheduled Tribe and others, within each of these two groups, they will be further divided into three monthly per capita expenditure (pce)

classes: (1) below Rs. A, (2) between Rs. A and Rs. B and (3) above Rs. B. The values of A and B are determined for each State/U.T. such that these classes will include roughly 30%, 60% and 10% of the state urban population. The values of A and B are given in Table 3.1, by State/U.T. The households will now be arranged in the following order:-

- ST households of p.c.e. class (1)
- ST households of p.c.e. class (2)
- ST households of p.c.e. class (3)

- Non-ST households of p.c.e. class (3)
- Non-ST households of p.c.e. class (2)
- Non-ST households of p.c.e. class (1)

The sample households for schedule 29.1 and 29.2 will be selected from among the ST households only while those for schedules 1.0 and 1.2 will be selected from all households, as in the rural general sample.

Table 3.1: The values of the cut-off points of per capita expenditure in rupees, A and B, by state/U.T.

State/U.T.	A	B	State/U.T.	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	150	420	17. Rajasthan	160	420
2. Assam	170	370	18. Sikkim	190	500
3. Bihar	140	370	19. Tamil Nadu	150	430
4. Gujarat	170	480	20. Tripura	180	310
5. Haryana	170	480	21. Uttar Pradesh	130	370
6. Himachal Pradesh	240	610	22. West Bengal	160	460
7. Jammu & Kashmir	170	380	23. Andaman & Nico-		
8. Karnataka	150	470	bar Islands	240	560
9. Kerala	150	490	24. Arunachal Pradesh	140	340
10. Madhya Pradesh	150	380	25. Chandigarh	260	590
11. Maharashtra	170	510	26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	170	410
12. Manipur	180	310	27. Delhi	190	540
13. Meghalaya	140	340	28. Goa	210	490
14. Nagaland	230	470	29. Lakshadweep	150	470
15. Orissa	150	410	30. Mizoram	230	450
16. Punjab	170	500	31. Pondicherry	130	490
			32. Daman & Diu	170	410

BLOCK 9 : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RECORD OF SELECTION :

3.1.1. A proforma of the block is given below:-

(9) list of households and record of selection							
House No.	h.h. srl. No.	name Of head of h.h. (name of tribe)	house- hold size	household group code (a)	tribe code (b)	h.h. monthly consumer expenditure	per capita consumer expenditure (Rs.) = col. (7)/ Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Sampling	serial number	order of selection for schedule							
ST households	other households	29.1	29.2	1.0	1.2				
Per capita expenditure class									
Below A to B	A above B	above B to A	A below B						
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)

Codes: (a) Household group code : schedule tribe – 1 ;
Others – 9

(b) tribe code : each tribe will be assigned a code.

3.1.2 Columns (1) to (6) will be filled-in as in schedule 0.1.

3.1.3 Columns (7) : household monthly consumer expenditure: The average monthly consumer expenditure of the household will be ascertained and recorded in rupees (whole numbers) in this column.

3.1.4 Column (8) : The per capita expenditure will be calculated by dividing the household expenditure in col. (8) by the household size in col. (4) and entered here.

3.1.5 Columns (9) to (14) : sampling serial numbers : Each household will be given a tick mark in one of these columns depending on its group and pce as indicated by the column heading. The tick marks will then be given a continuous serial number starting

with the first one in column (9) and ending with the last one in column (14). The serial number in columns (9) to (11) will constitute the frame for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 and these in columns (9) to (14), that for schedules 1.0 and 1.2.

3.1.6 Columns (15) to (18) : order of selection : The procedure of sample selection for schedules 29.1, 29.2, 1.0 and 1.2 will be exactly the same as in the rural sector. A combined sample of 4 households will be selected for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 from the S.T. households out of which the households of odd orders of selection (1,3) will be surveyed for schedule 29.1 and the rest, for schedule 29.2. Similarly a combined sample of 8 households will be selected for schedules 1.0 and 1.2 and then households will be selected for schedules 1.0 will be canvassed in the households with order of selection 1 and 5 and schedule 1.2, in the remaining ones. The individual orders of selection will be entered against the respective sample households in the column of the schedule for which each has been selected.

3.1.7 The rest of the procedures concerning casualty, substitution etc. will be the same as in the rural sector.

SECTION FOUR

SURVEY ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRIBALS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

4.0.1 In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Governing Council (G.C.) of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in its 44th meeting held on 16 January 1987 to undertake a comprehensive survey on the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people in the 44th round (July 1988 – June 1989) of NSS, various schedules of enquiries on the subject were drawn up and tested in the field through a try-out survey. The schedules were discussed in details in the meetings of the Working Groups (W.G) set up by the G.C., NSSO for the NSS 44th round. In the light of the experiences gained through the try-out survey, the schedules of enquiry were finalized by the W.G. and subsequently approved by the G.C. of the NSSO in its 45th meeting held on 29 December 1987.

4.1.1 Schedules of investigation : In order to study the living conditions of tribals, it is, probably, imperative to know the environment in which the tribals live. Hence a village schedule (schedule type 3.1) will be canvassed to collect information at village/hamlet level on the extent of availability of various facilities which have direct or indirect bearing on tribal life.

4.1.2 However, the major thrust in collecting information on living conditions of tribals will, obviously, be at the household level. There are various aspects of tribal life which need to be studied. From the point of view of analysis it would have, probably, been ideal to collect all the necessary information from the same set of sample households in an integrated manner. But as the factors are numerous, any attempt to accommodate all the items of information in a single schedule of enquiry will make the schedule unwieldy. It is, thus, decided to frame two schedules of enquiries for collecting information from the tribal households – one mainly on socio-economic aspects relating to the level of living of tribals (schedule type – 29.1) and the other on economic and enterprise aspects of the tribal households (schedule type 29.2).

4.1.3 Further, with a view to studying the problems of land alienation faced by the tribal population due to in-migration of non-tribals in the tribal areas and also to assess the differences in the socio-economic standard of living between the tribals and the non-tribals, a schedule of enquiry (schedule type 29.3) has been designed for collecting information from the non-tribal households residing in the tribal areas.

4.1.4 In short, the following four schedules of enquiries have been framed for the tribal survey:

- (i) Village schedule 3.1 : General information on village characteristics
- (ii) Household schedule 29.1 : Level of living of tribals
- (iii) Household schedule 29.2 :Economic activity of the tribals
- (iv) Household schedule 29.3 : Particulars of migration and ownership of land by non-tribals.

4.2.1 Scheme of the survey : As stated earlier, the stratification in the rural sector is oriented towards the survey on tribal population. Generally each district forms a single stratum. But in some districts having tribal concentration, tehsils or parts of tehsils with considerable tribal population are grouped to form stratum type 1 (i.e. tribal stratum) and the remaining area of such districts constitute stratum type 2. Besides the general sample to be drawn from both the strata types 1 and 2, a special sample will be taken only from stratum type 1 to augment the number of sample villages in the tribal concentrated area. Village schedule 3.1 will be canvassed in each of the sample villages (both general and special) drawn from the tribal strata.

4.2.2 Schedules 29.1 and 29.2 will be canvassed both in rural and urban sectors. For both the schedules 29.1 and 29.2 six households each from the frame of schedules tribe households in the villages of special as well as general samples falling in the tribal strata will be canvassed. On the other hand only two households will be selected from the sample villages of stratus type 2 as well as from each sample block in urban areas for each of the schedules 29.1 and 29.2. In the special sample villages requiring hamlet group formation, the hamlet group having maximum number of tribal population will be designated as area type 1 and the other hamlet group selected at random from the remaining hamlet groups will be called area type 2. From the area type 1, 4 tribal households will be selected, while only 2 tribal households will be sampled from area type 2 for each of the schedule – 29.1 and 29.2.

4.2.3 As in the case of village schedule 3.1, schedule type 29.3 will be canvassed in the general and special sample villages to tribal strata only. Four households are to be selected from the frame of non-scheduled tribe households in each of the villages of stratum type 1. In large special sample villages, the distribution of sample households will be 2 each from area type 1 and area type 2, Schedule 29.3 will not be canvassed in the urban sector.

4.3.1 Reference period : Different reference periods will be used for different items of investigation. The reference period ‘last day’ will mean the day prior to the date of survey: ‘last week’ will mean the 30 days preceding the date of survey and ‘last year’ will indicate 365 days preceding the date of survey.

SECTION FIVE

VILLAGE SCHEDULE 3.1 : GENERAL INFORMATION ON VILLAGE CHARACTERISTICS

5.0.1 The tribal areas present considerable degree of environmental diversity.

The majority of the tribal areas have remained isolated and backward. How far the facilities like communication, education, medical care, drinking water etc. are within the reach of the tribals will be judged from the information to be collected in this schedule on distances of such facilities from the hamlet/village in which they live. This schedule will also provide information on developmental infrastructure as existed in the village. Some particulars of community land and forest resources and attitudes and practices of the tribals in respect of settled and shifting cultivation are also to be collected in schedule 3.1. As have been stated in para 4.2.1, schedule 3.1 will be canvassed in the villages of special and general samples of stratum type 1.

5.0.2 The schedule consists of the following blocks.

- Block 1 : identification of sample village.
- Block 2 : particulars of field operations.
- Block 3 : availability of facilities.
- Block 4 : particulars of facilities available in different hamlets.
- Block 5 : particulars of forest in the vicinity of the tribal village.
- Block 6 : particulars of materials available in the forest and usually collected by the tribals.
- Block 7 : particulars of community land located in tribal village.
- Block 8 : participation in and attitude towards shifting and selected cultivation and particulars of seasonal migration in the tribal village.
- Block 9 : particular of shifting cultivation in the tribal village.
- Block 10 : particulars of infrastructural development benefiting the village.

- Block 11 : availability of the co-operative services to the villagers.
- Block 12 : particulars of the schools in the village
- Block 13 : particulars of in the village organization.
- Block 14 : remarks by investigator.
- Block 15 : remarks by supervisory staff.

5.1.1 Block 1 : identification of sample village:

In this block the detailed information on identification of the sample village will be recorded. Item 2, 3, 5 and 9 are not to be filled in by the investigator as the required information has already been printed against the respective items. Item 1, 4, 6 to 8 and 10 to 12 are identical to the corresponding item numbers of schedule 0.1 respectively. The entries made against those items in block 1 of schedule 0.1 will be copied against the relevant items of block 1 of schedule 3.1.

5.1.2 Item 13 : village type : It is to be ascertained from the knowledgeable sources whether the village is a “tribal majority” village or not and accordingly code 1 or 2 is to be recorded against this item. If scheduled tribe population consists of more than 50 per cent of total population of the village. It may be noted that the percentage of tribal population in the village can be derived from the population content of each hamlet which will be recorded in block 4 of this schedule.

5.2.1 Block 2 : particulars of field operations : The name of the Investigator, Assistant Superintendents and Superintendent undertaking inspection/scrutiny/duplication of schedules/dispatch etc. will be recorded in this block against appropriate items in the relevant columns.

5.3.1 Block 3 : availability of facilities : This block is meant for recording information relating to availability of important facilities in respect of the sample village as a whole. Even when a hamlet groups (s) is selected for household survey, the data to be collected in this block will relate to the village as a whole. If the revenue village(s) corresponding to the sample census village is chosen as the survey unit, the data will relate to the whole unit of survey. The existence of a facility will be ascertained objectively irrespective of whether the villagers are aware of the existence of such facilities or not.

5.3.2 Information to be collected in this block will, generally, be obtained from the knowledgeable person(s) residing in the village. However, in cases where the knowledgeable persons in the village are not aware of a particular facility listed in this

block, the investigator may have to consult the Block Development Officer of other agencies likely to provide the information.

5.3.3 Column (2) : items of facilities : Most of the items noted under this column are self-explanatory. However, it is to be noted that a “liquor shop” (item 15) may be a licensed or an unlicensed one and may serve country or foreign liquor. Again “village level workers” against item 36 will include “agricultural assistants” also. Information to be collected for some of the items are discussed below.

5.3.4 Item 16 : pre-primary school : There are arrangements under “Integrated Child Development Scheme” (ICDS) to provide non-formal pre-school education along with the programme of supplementary nutrition and health care to the children of below 6 years. Such centres having the provision of non-formal pre-school education will be considered for making entry against this item. Besides, if government or any private institution provides formal or non-formal primary (below class 1 standard) education, those also will be considered.

5.3.5 Item 17: primary school : Generally, up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under ‘primary’. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education.

5.3.6 Item 20 : non-formal education centre: For various reasons, some children in the age group of 6-14 years do not attend formal educational institutions. To provide elementary education to this group of children, non-formal education centres are opened. They are run in a manner which best suits the targeted children and, generally, do not follow the usual schooling hours. The curriculum is, however, fixed keeping in mind the education given in the formal institution, so that switch over from non-formal to formal institution is possible after some years.

5.3.7 Item 21 : adult education centre : with a view to increasing the literacy rate, the adult education centres have been opened at various places to provide education to those who are in the age-group 15-35 and are not currently enrolled in any formal educational institutions. In such institutions there could be students who are above 35 years also. Like non-formal education centres, the adult education centres also do not adhere to strict schooling hours.

5.3.8 Item 22 : veterinary dispensary/stockman centre : At the veterinary hospital or dispensary, facilities of treatment against diseases of animals will mainly be available. Stockman centre is the place where breeding facilities by artificial insemination are available. The stockman centres besides providing artificial insemination extend facilities, such as, arranging supply of concentrate feeds and providing health protection to the animals through vaccinations.

5.3.9 Item 27 : child feeding centre/nutrition centre :Under the “Integrated Child Development Scheme’ (ICDS) supplementary nutrition is given to the children of up to 6 years and to the expectant and nursing mothers through ‘Anganwadi’ ‘Special Nutrition Centres’ etc. There may be some special nutrition programmes which are outside ICDS. They should also be considered for making entries here.

5.3.10 Item 28 : private medical practitioner : ‘ Private medical practitioner will include doctors practicing in allopathy, homeopathy, unani or ayurveda or any combination of the above systems of medicine. Government appointed doctors attached to a hospital, dispensary or primary health centre/sub-centre will not be considered for making entry against this item.

5.3.11 Item 29 : practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine : Ayurvedic and Unani doctors are also the practitioners of indigenous system of medicine. There could be other such systems. The majority of the practitioners of these systems of medicines probably live in the rural areas. The specific idea to include this item is to find out the availability of a system of medicine accepted by the tribals, other than those mentioned above. In the tribal areas, there are traditional practitioners in such systems of medicine which command respect and universal acceptance of the local people. However, treatments which involve faith healing of witchcraft should not be taken into account. In case the existence of any such system is not known to the knowledgeable persons of the village, entry in column 3 against item 29 may be recorded as code 5.

5.3.12 Column (3) : distance (code) : Against each of the items given in col. (2), distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of codes in col. (3). The distance codes which are given in the schedule at the foot of the block, are as follow:

within village1

outside village

upto 2 km.2

2 – 5 km.

5 -10 km.4

above 10 km.5

5.3.13 If a particular facility is available within the village, the distance code will always be 1 irrespective of its distance from the centre of the village. One of the codes 2 to 5 will be applicable only when the facility is available at a place outside the village. If a facility is available at two different places, the distance of the nearest place will be considered. In this connection it should be noted that if (say) the nearest middle school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is further away from the middle school, the distance code of the middle school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

5.3.14 Again, when against an item two or more facilities are separated by slashes, the particulars to be entered in col. (3) will relate to the nearest facility among them. For example, if there is a 'sub-centre' inside the village and the primary health centre 4 kilometers away, the entry against this item will relate to the 'sub-centre'.

5.4.1 Block 4 : particulars of facilities available in different hamlets : A village is generally divided into a number of hamlets/mohallas tollas/tallys etc. each having natural boundaries and are being inhabited by a group of household. Particulars of electrification, drinking water and existence of primary and middle schools are to be collected for each of the hamlets by resorting to group interview of knowledgeable persons of the village, like, village headman, panchayat pradhan, etc. It is to be noted that information in this block is to be collected for the natural hamlets of the village and not for the hamlet groups formed by the investigators in case of large villages for preparing the frame for the selection of sample households. Hamletwise information will be collected even for those villages where hamlet group selection is not done. Only in case the village is small and compact (having no natural hamlet), the particulars will be collected against one line indicating thereby that the entries relate to the entire village.

5.4.2 Column (1) : serial number : A serial number in ascending order starting from 1 will be put in this column for each of the hamlets recorded in column (2).

5.4.3 Column (2) : name of hamlet : Names by which the hamlets in the sample village are known are to be recorded in this column. In case the hamlets are not identifiable by any name, the serial numbers of hamlets (starting from north west corner and following a serpentine order as is done in case of hamlet group selection) is to be put. The name of the tribe of which the majority of the tribal households residing in a hamlet belong, is to be recorded in column (2) in bracket below the name of the hamlet, for each of the hamlets.

5.4.4 Columns (3) & (4) : total population and tribal population : For each of the hamlets, the approximate total population and scheduled tribe population are to be ascertained and recorded in columns (3) and (4) respectively. The list of tribes scheduled in different states is given in Appendix I.

5.4.5 Column (5) : whether the hamlet is electrified : If electricity is used in any part of a hamlet for any purpose (agriculture, industry, street light, domestic etc.) , the hamlet will be considered as electrified and code 1 is to be entered in this column, otherwise the entry will be 2.

5.4.6 Column (6) : major source of drinking water : The major source of drinking water for the households of a hamlet is to be recorded in this column. The type of source from which the maximum number of households of the hamlet collect drinking water for major part of the year is to be treated as the major source. It should be noted that it is the type of source which is important and not the individual sources. For example, different households in a hamlet may collect drinking water from different wells. Here, the

sources of drinking water are many but the type of sources (i.e. well) is one and for ascertaining the major sources of drinking water all those households will be considered as having the same source. In some cases the households may use two different sources in two different periods of time. In such cases, the source which serves the household for a longer period of time will be considered as the major source for the household.

5.4.7 Having decided the major source, the appropriate source code is to be entered in this column by consulting the code list given in the schedule. The source codes are :

tap.....	1
well.....	2
tubewell, hand pump.....	3
ponds, tanks reserved for drinking.....	4
canal, river, lake.....	5
spring.....	6
others.....	9

5.4.8 Column (7) : adequacy of water : Whether sufficient amount of water is received from the major source as identified will be recorded in code, under this column. The codes as given in the schedule are as follows :

sufficient throughout the year.....	1
insufficient at certain seasons.....	2
insufficient throughout the year.....	3

5.4.9 Column (8) : distance of the major source of drinking water : The distance of the major source of drinking water from the centre of the hamlet is to be ascertained and recorded in kilometers under this column.

5.4.10 Columns (9) & (10) : distance of the primary and middle school: The distances of the nearest primary and middle school from the centre of the hamlet are to be ascertained and recorded in kilometers in columns (9) and (10) respectively. In case the nearest middle school having primary classes is nearer than the nearest primary school, the distance of the middle school is to be recorded in col. (9) as well as in col. (10).

5.5.1 Block 5 : particulars of forest in the vicinity of the tribal village : This block will be filled in only for the tribal villages. For the purpose of this survey, a village will be considered as a 'tribal village' if the scheduled tribe population constitute more than 50 per cent of the total population in the village. Such villages will get code 1 against item 13 in block 1. The information to be collected in block 5 will relate to the village as a whole.

5.5.2 Item 1 : is there any forest within the reach of the village ? : Forest plays an important role in the tribal economy. It is to be ascertained as to whether the tribals, in general, consider the existence of a forest within the reach of the village. If the villagers can commute the distance daily or as and when necessary, the forest will be considered as

within the reach of the village and code 1 will be entered against this item; otherwise the entry will be code 2.

5.5.3 Items 2 to 4 will be filled in if the entry against item 1 is 1; otherwise these items will be crossed.

5.5.4 Item 2 : the distance of the forest from the village : The distance of the forest from the village is to be recorded in kilometers. If there are more than one forest in the vicinity of village, the distance of the forest which is used by majority of the scheduled tribe population is to be recorded. In case the tribals do not use forest at all, the distance of the nearest forest is to be entered.

5.5.5 Item 3 : nature of the forest : Whether the forest is declared by the forest department as a community/village forest or as a reserve/protected forest is to be ascertained and recorded against the item in terms of codes :

community/village forest.....	1
reserve/protected forest.....	2
others.....	9

5.5.6 Item 4 : whether the tribals have access to the forest: The tribals, generally, collect various materials from the forest either for domestic consumption or for sale. Collection from the forest may be free of cost or on payment of some royalty. Whatever may be the case, if the tribals are allowed to collect some materials from the forest, the forest will be considered as assessable to the tribals and code 1 will be entered against item 4. If not, the entry against this item will be code 2.

5.5.7 Item 5 : whether any fee is paid : if the entry against item 4 is 1, it is to be further ascertained as to whether the tribals have to pay any royalty for collection of materials from the forest. The code against item 5 will be 1, if the answer is in affirmative ; otherwise code will be 2.

5.5.8 Items 6 & 7 : whether tribals had access in the past and if yes, period since stopped : Traditionally, the tribals maintain a link with the adjoining forest. Thus, if tribals are found to have no access to the forest at the present i.e. if the entry against item 4 is 2, the question to be asked in item 6 is whether they had such access any time in the past. If the answer is “yes”, code 1 will be recorded; otherwise code 2 will find place against this item. If the entry against item 6 is 1, the number of years elapsed since such access as stopped would be recorded against item 7.

5.6.1 Block 6 : particulars of materials available in the forests and usually collected by the tribals : This block will be filled in if the entry against item 1 of block 5 is 1 i.e. if there is a forest within the reach of the tribal village (village having code 1 against item 13 of block 1). This block is meant for collecting information on the availability of different materials in the forest and the level of participation by the tribals in collecting different materials. If two or more forests are within the reach of the village, the

availability of different materials in the forest and the level of participation of tribals in collecting the materials will be decided taking into account the produce of all the forests within the reach of the village.

5.6.2 Column (3) : materials available in the forest : Not all the forest products lists under col. (2) are generally available in a particular forest. The materials available in the forest (s) situation within the reach of the village are to be ascertained and recorded in terms of codes (yes-1; no-2) for each of the items noted in col. (2). It is to be noted that code 1 has already been printed in this column against firewood, leaves and animals and birds as these materials will be available in any forest.

5.6.3 Column (4) : material collected by the tribals : For each item listed in col. (2) and available in the forest (code-1 in col. 3) it is to be ascertained as to whether the tribals collect the produce from the forest (s). If majority of the tribe households residing in the village collect a particular its code will be 1 ; if minority of the tribal households do, code 2 will be entered and if none of the tribal households do, code will be 3. If a particular item is not available in the forest (s) within the reach of the village (code 2 in col. 3), the entry in col. (4) against that item will be 4 i.e. “not relevant”.

5.7.1 Block 7 : particulars of community land located in the tribal village : The ‘community land’, for the purpose of this survey, will mean land put to common use for the entire village community such as grazing land, playground, panchayatghar etc. In some of the North-Eastern states like Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, land belongs to the community and is managed by a council of village elders or Burhas or by the tribal chief or the clan chief. Part of such community land is earmarked to individual households for cultivation from time to time. This category of land put to individuals use will not be considered for the purpose of this block. Only such community land which is put put to common use will be taken into consideration for this purpose. The idea is to access as to what extent common land has been diverted to uses other than the traditional use; whether such land is made available to an individual – tribal or non-tribal or to a party for industrial or commercial use or acquired by government for public purposes. This block also will be filled in for the tribal villages only.

5.7.2 Item 1 : is there any community land on the date of survey ? : It is to be ascertained from the knowledgeable persons of the village whether on the date of survey there is any community land as per the definition given in para 5.7.1. The answer is to be recorded in terms of codes (yes – 1; no – 2).

5.7.3 Item 2 : approximate area : If there is any community land in the village i.e. if the entry against item 1 is 1, the total area of the community land is to be recorded in 0.00 acres against item 2. If the actual area is not available, an estimate of the area will be derived and recorded under item 2. Item 2 will be crossed, if the entry against item 1 is 2.

5.7.4 Items 3 and 4 : was the area of the community land larger 5 years before ? was there any community land 5 years before ? : If there is any community land on the date

of survey, it is to be ascertained from the villagers whether the area of the community land 5 years before was more than the corresponding area on the date of survey. If yes, the entry against item 3 will be 1; otherwise code 2 will be entered. On the other hand, if there is no community land on the date of survey (code 2 against item 1), it is to be asked as to whether such area was there in the village 5 years before and the answer is to be recorded against item 4 in terms of codes (yes -1; no - 2). Item 3 will be crossed if the entry against item 1 is 2. Similarly, item 4 will be crossed when the code against item 1 is 1.

5.7.5 Item 5 : how much larger/what was the approximate area? : This item will provide the information on the extent of community land that was alienated during the five year period preceding the date of survey. If the entry is 1 against item 3 or item 4, item 5 will be filled in by asking appropriate question; otherwise this item will be crossed. If the entry against item 3 is 1, how much larger was the area 5 years before compared to the area on the date of survey would be ascertained. On the other hand, if the code against item 4 is 1, the investigator will have to determine the area of the community land as existed 5 years before. The approximate area so ascertained will be recorded in 0.00 acres against item 5.

5.7.6 Items 6 & 7 : Items 6 and 7 will be filled in only when the entry is 1 either against item 3 or item 4. The whole or part of community land which had changed hands during the five year period preceding the date of survey might obviously be in the possession of some individual or a private organization or government and public bodies. The investigator will determine who possesses the bulk of the community land diverted from community use during last 5 years and will enter against item 6 in terms of appropriate code given in the schedule at the foot of the block. Against item 7 will be recorded in codes the major use of the bulk of the community land diverted from community use during last 5 years.

5.8.1 Block 8 : participation in the attitude towards shifting and settled cultivation and particulars of seasonal migration in the tribal village : This block will be filled in only in the tribal villages i.e. villages having code 1 against item 13 of block 1.

5.8.2 Shifting and settled cultivation : ‘Shifting cultivation’ is defined as “an agricultural system in which impermanent clearings are cropped for shorter periods in years than they are fallowed”. Shifting cultivation involves clearing of the forest, during the felled timber, firing, sowing of different seeds over a long item. 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 plough is used and no animal is employed. Any other type of cultivation is considered as ‘settled cultivation’. Settled cultivation will include sericulture, horticulture and plantation also.

5.8.3 Item 1 : whether villagers participate in settled cultivation : In come of the villages in the tribal areas particularly in North-Eastern region, villagers are engaged in shifting cultivation and do not generally undertake any settled cultivation. It is to be asked as to whether villagers did any settled cultivation as self-employed during the last

agricultural year. In case the last agricultural year is affected by drought or any other abnormality, the question should relate to the most recent normal agricultural year, as the basic interest to know the level of participation of the villagers in settled cultivation. If majority of the households are found to have carried out some settled cultivation, entry against this item would be 1. If some households but the majority under took settled cultivation, the code would be 2 while code 3 would be entered when none of the households did any settled cultivation.

5.8.4 Item 2 ; type of land: If some households did some settled cultivation i.e. if the entry against item 1 is 1 or 2, item 2 will be filled in; otherwise this item will be crossed. Type of land where such cultivation was carried out will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes ; flat land – 1; moderate slope – 2; terrace – 3; steep slope – 4. The type of land may be different for different households. In that case the type of land in which majority of the households did settled cultivation will be recorded.

5.8.5 Items 3 & 4 : whether villagers participate in shifting cultivation and type of land : Information to be collected against items 3 and 4 is similar to that of items 1 and 2 except that items 1 and 2 relate to settled cultivation whereas items 3 and 4 are in respect of shifting cultivation.

5.8.6 Items 5 to 10: Information on attitudes of the villagers towards settled cultivation will be collected against items 5 to 10. These items will be crossed when majority of the households participate in settled cultivation. In other words, items 5 to 10 will be filled in, when the entry against item 1 is either 2 or 3. The questions are self-explanatory.

5.8.7 Items 11 & 12 : seasonal migration : It is to be ascertained from knowledgeable persons whether a group of households or persons leave the village temporarily in search of work or for other reasons and come back again at the end of the assignment. If this word of movement happens to be more or less a regular feature (not necessarily same person moving every year), the entry against item 11 will be 1; otherwise code 2 may be entered. Similarly, if a group of persons move to be village and stay temporarily with some assignment and leave the village and stay temporarily with some assignment and leave the village again, entry will be 1 against item 12; otherwise code 2 will be recorded against item 12. However, nomads visiting the village will not be considered as migrants.

5.9.1 Block 9: particulars of shifting cultivation: information in this block will be collected only from those tribal villages where at least some villagers participate in shifting cultivation. In other words, this block will be filled in when the entry in block 8 against item 3 is either 1 or 2. This block consists of 11 items to elicit information on length of cycle, agency allocating land for cultivation, criteria of allocating land, rights on land etc. Most of the items are self-explanatory and the relevant codes are given in the schedule. However some of the items requiring some explanation are discussed below.

5.9.2 Items 1 & 2 : usual period of continuous cultivation and how long a land under shifting cultivation is left fallow: Usually shifting cultivation is done on a plot for a few years consecutively and then the plot is left uncultivated for a number of years before the plot is taken up for cultivation again. The length of a cycle in shifting cultivation is decided taking into account the number of years usually a plot is cultivated consecutively together with the number of years a plot is kept uncultivated before it is taken up for cultivation again. Of the consecutively will be recorded against item 1 and number of years the plot is kept fallowed before taking up for cultivation again uniform in all the plots, the periods which are common in the locality will be recorded against items 1 and 2.

5.9.3 Item 3 : agency allocating land for shifting cultivation : Generally, at the beginning of a cycle village council or cultivation to different households. After ascertaining the agency which allocates land to the villagers, appropriate code will be recorded against this item.

5.9.4 Item 5 : right on land for shifting cultivation: In some tribal areas particularly in North-Eastern states, the households do not have permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer title on the land they cultivate. In fact, in some cases the households may not get the same plot at the beginning of a new cycle which they cultivated in the previous cycle. In some other cases, the households come back to the same plot(s) at the end of a cycle which was cultivated by them on the earlier occasion. Also there are cases where the plot remained under the possession of the cultivator even during the period the plot was kept fallowed. Thus the situations may differ from place to place. The actual position which is common in the village is to be ascertained and recorded in terms of codes against item 5.

5.10.1 Block 10 : particulars of infrastructural development benefiting the village: Information in this block is to be collected from all the sample villages of stratum type -1. Government's assistance for developmental activities may be beneficial to the village as a whole. Construction of link road, school building, source of drinking water etc. are such activities which are essential for better living. Information on the infrastructural facilities existing on the date of survey will be available from the particulars collected in block 3. The purpose of this block is to collect information on the additions made during the last 5 years in respect of each of the facilities listed in column (2) of this block. If a facility has been provided within the boundary of the village during last 5 years, the entry in col. (3) against that item will be 1; otherwise code 2 will be entered. Most of the facilities mentioned under col. (2) are self-explanatory. However, the descriptions of some of the facilities are given below:-

(i) item 8: TRYSEM Centre. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek employment. Training under TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for self – employment) is provided in selected trades or areas of activities which can lead of self-employment in agricultural and allied sectors, small industries and service sector. The training is imparted by the existing training institutions, suitable voluntary organizations, etc. It is the responsibility of the

state Government to identify the existing training institutions. The Government of India have, under the present scheme, sanctioned a stipend per trainee per month for the period of training.

(ii) item 9 & 10 : anganbadies and balwadies: Children 3-5 years have the benefit of non-formal education through the institution of anganbadi set up in villages. In some cases balwadies or anganbadies run by voluntary organizations or by government, are already functioning. Those will be utilized for implementing various schemes. The anganbadi workers are responsible for

- a) non-formal pre-school education
- b) organizing supplementary nutrition feeding, for children (6 months to 5 + years) and expectant and nursing mothers.
- c) giving health and nutrition education to mothers, etc.

5.11.1 Block 11: availability of the co-operative service to the villagers : This block is meant for all the sample villages of stratum type 1. In this block information about the cooperative society will be considered to be serving the village if it is within the reach of villagers and membership is open to the villagers. Thus if there is a co-operative Society within the reach of the village but the membership is not open to the villagers then the co-operative society.

5.11.2 Column (1) to (3) serial number, names and type : A running serial number starting from 1 for each of the cooperative societies, names of which will be recorded in col. (2) is to be put in col. (1). The type of the co-operative society will be noted in col. (3). in code numbers. The codes are LAMPS (Large size multipurpose society) -1; forest labour co-operative-2; milk producers co-operative -3; small scale manufacture – 4; credit society -5; animal husbandry and other co-operative societies 9.

5.11.3 Column (4): distance : The distance in kilometers of the village from the working place of society will be noted in this column. If the society is located within the village, the distance to be recorded is zero.

5.12.1 Block 12: particulars of the schools in the village : Information in this block is to be collected from all the sample villages of stratum type 1.

5.12.2 Columns (1) & (2) : serial number and name of the school : Name of each of the schools situated in the sample village will be recorded in col. (2) A running serial number starting from 1 will be given in col. (1) for the schools listed in col. (2).

5.12.3 Column (3) : level of education : Whether the school provides education of primary level, middle level, or high/higher secondary level is to be ascertained and one of the codes 1 to 6 will be noted in this column. As has been stated in para 5.3.5, up to the level of class IV is generally considered as primary. However, in some states class V is also included under primary. The code ofr this column will be decided on the basis of the local practice. In case of a middle school provides the primary level education also. If

'no', code 2 will be recorded in this column. Similarly, if the school is of high/higher secondary level one of the code 4 to 6 will be given in this column depending upon whether the school provides education of high/higher secondary level only or also of middle level or of middle and primary both.

5.12.4 Column (4): type of institution : It is to be asked as to whether the school is residential or non-residential one and accordingly code 1 or code 2 will be provided in this column. If the school provides residential arrangement for the students, it will be considered as residential even if majority of the student currently studying do not utilize the facility.

5.12.5 Column (5): structure type : For the purpose of this block two types of structure of school buildings have been considered, namely, pucca structure and non-pucca as per the definition given below will be taken as non-pucca structure and code 2 will be provided in this column. Code 2 will also be given in case there is a school without a building. Schools having pucca structure will get code 1. A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof at least are made of burnt brick, stone, cement concrete, jack board (cement plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles, galvanized tin, asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roof will be regarded as pucca materials.

5.12.6 Column (6): management type: For each of the school listed in col. (2) it is to be ascertained as to whether the school is run by local body like municipality, union board, panchayat etc. (code 1) or by government other than the local body (code 2) or by any voluntary organization including religious institutions like Christian missionary, Ramkrishna Mission etc. (code 3) or by any trust etc. (code -9) and the relevant information is to be recorded in this column in terms of appropriate codes.

5.12.7 Columns (7) & (8) : classification of schools by number of teachers and number of rooms : in case the school listed in col. (2) has only one teacher, the entry in col. (7) will be 1 and if it has more than one teacher, the entry will be 2. Similarly, if the school has in its possession only one room, the entry in col. (8) will be 1 and if there are more than one room, 2 will be entered in this column.

5.13.1 Block 13: particulars of village organization : In this block particulars of different village organizations as itemized will be collected from all the sample villages of stratum type 1. The information to be elicited is in questionnaire form and the items are all self-explanatory. The entries are to be made in codes which are specified in the schedule.

5.13.2 Item 4 ; whether females participate in the traditional tribal panchayat : Item 4 will be filled in if the entry against item 3 is 1 i.e. when the village has a traditional tribal panchayat. To decide the participation of the females in the traditional tribal panchayat, it is to be investigated as to whether the females take active part in panchayat meeting or whether there are female members in the panchayat.