India

National Sample Survey Office, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI)

Common Property Resources & Village Facilities, NSS 54th Round : Jan 1998 - June 1998

June 14, 2012

Metadata Production

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India (1998)
Common Property Resources & Village Facilities, NSS 54th Round : Jan 1998 - June 1998 (NSS 54th Round)

Overview

Type	Socio-Economic/Monitoring Survey [hh/sems]
Identification	DDI-IND-MOSPI-NSSO-54Rnd-Sch3pt3-Jan1998-June1998
Version	Production Date: 2012-06-03 V1.0; Re-organised anonymised dataset for public distribution.
Series	The importance of common property resources (CPRs) and their management have been acknowledged by policy makers and researchers. In recent years, official policies and schemes have been initiated for promoting peoples' participation in management of these resources. A number of studies have been undertaken by scholars to assess the size, contribution and nature of these resources and the institutional arrangements for their management. But these are mostly of the nature of case studies and do not provide comprehensive estimates either at the national or state level. The study on common property resources conducted in the 54th round of NSSO is the first nationwide survey on the subject. The state and national level estimates on the size, utilization and contribution of CPRs that the survey is expected to generate will help for building up the much needed database. In this survey, the study on CPR has been conducted for obtaining information on availability of CPRs and their utilization. Broadly speaking, information on 'availability' has been collected in the Village Schedule 3.3 and that on 'utilization' in blocks 8 to 12 of Schedule 31. The information collected in the village schedule pertained to the entire area of the sample village. This practice has been followed even when hamlets groups are formed for the household survey. Common Property Resources (CPRs) are resources accessible to and collectively owned/held/managed by an identifiable community and to which no individual has exclusive property rights. Terms like "accessible", "collectively owned/held/managed", "identifiable community" and "exclusive property rights" are briefly explained below: Accessible: Accessibility to a resource is determined either by legal status or by convention. If the community has a legal right of ownership or possession on the resource, it is clearly accessible to the community. Besides such legal rights, customarily accepted user rights on the resource will also be treated as "accessible" to the community. Collectively owned/held/managed: "Collectively owned or held" presumes a legal status. Thus, a resource collectively owned or formally (by legal sanction or official assignment) held by a community would decidedly be a common property resource. A resource nominally held by a community would be treated as "collectively managed" only when a group of people who has the right to its use is governed by a commonly accepted set of rules -- in most cases unwritten.

Abstract

The study on common property resources conducted in the 54th round of NSSO is the first nationwide survey on the subject. The state and national level estimates on the size, utilization and contribution of CPRs that the survey is expected to generate will help for building up the much needed database. In this survey, the study on CPR has been conducted for obtaining information on availability of CPRs and their utilization. Broadly

speaking, information on 'availability' has been collected in the Village Schedule 3.3 and that on 'utilization' in blocks 8 to 12 of Schedule 31. The information collected in the village schedule pertained to the entire area of the sample village. This practice has been followed even when hamlets groups are formed for the household survey. Common Property Resources (CPRs) are resources accessible to and collectively owned/held/managed by an identifiable community and to which no individual has exclusive property rights.

Kind of Data	Sample survey data [ssd]
Unit of Analysis	Randomly selected households based on sampling procedure and members of the household

Scope & Coverage

Scope
Two approaches are to be followed for collection of data on CPR. For the size of CPR, information will be collected only for the CPRs within the boundary of the village which are formally (i.e. by legal sanction or official assignment) held by village panchayat or a community of the village. These will be henceforth referred to as CPRs in de jure sense. For data on collections from CPRs, the coverage of CPR is extended to include CPRs held, whether formally or nominally, by the panchayat or a community of the village. It will also include resources which are de facto used as common resources like revenue land not assigned to the panchayat or any other community, degraded forest land, or even private land in use of the community by convention. The common use of private property may be confined to particular seasons like cultivated land between crops, submerged fields used for fishing, etc.

Besides information on CPRs this schedule is also meant for collecting data on availability of various facilities in the village. The schedule consists of the following blocks.

Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample village.
Block 1: Identification of sample village.
Block 2: Particulars of field operations.
Block 3: Availability of various facilities.
Block 4: Particulars of common land in the village and nearby forest.
Block 5: Particulars of common water resources in the village.
Block 6: Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land (commons).

COVERAGE OF COMMON PROPERTY LAND RECOURCES (COMMONS) IN DE JURE AND DE FACTO APPROACHES

In the de jure approach, the common property land resources will be understood as all, which are used as common land and are under the formal (i.e. by legal sanction or official assignment) control of the village panchayat or a community of the village. Thus, de jure CPR land will include all permanent pasture & grazing land, village forest & woodlots, common threshing grounds, dumping grounds and village sites. In addition, it will also include all other land of a government department which are formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village.

Within a village there are also other types of common land. These are classified by land use as barren and uncultivable land, long fallow, cultivable waste and area under non-agricultural use. All these categories of land are owned by the government, except where the ownership is otherwise defined. These land are administered by the revenue departments. In de facto sense, these categories of land also belong to village communities, as the local people has usufructuary rights over them. Usually, these are nominally held by the village panchayat. Again, vasted lands, i.e. those declared surplus under the land ceiling and state acquisition (zamindari abolition) acts, are nominally held by the village panchayat, and often used like any other common land in the village. Thus, these categories of land will be treated as de facto CPR land.

All land owned by the households or held by them on long-term lease of 30 years or more will not be considered as CPR, unless such privately owned or held land are pooled and used as a common resource. Land under

institutions like schools, medical centres, hospitals, and all other land for non-agricultural uses (by standard classification) will, however, be excluded. But land under a water body, if for common use, will be included in de facto CPR land. Moreover, collection of leaves, fuelwood, etc. from the road-side trees will also be included.

Geographic Coverage
The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except
(i) Ladakh & Kargil districts of J & K,
(ii) 768 interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 kms. of the bus route &
(iii) 195 villages of A & N Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

Universe
The survey used the interview method of data collection from a sample of randomly selected households and members of the household.

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	National Sample Survey Office, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI)
Other Producer(s)	Survey Design Reearch Division (SDRD) , National Sample Survey Office , Questionnaire Desgn, Sampling methodology,Survey Reports Questionnaire Desgn, Sampling methodology,Survey Reports Questionnaire Design, Sampling methodology, Survey Reports Field Operations Division (FOD) , National Sample Survey Office , Field Work Data Processing Division (DPD) , National Sample Survey Office , Data Processing Computer Centre (CC, MOSPI) , M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI) , Tabulation and Dissemination
Funding Agency/ies	M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI (MOSPI)
Other Acknowledgment(s)	Governing council and Working Group , Finalisation of survey study , GOI

Sampling

Sampling Procedure
As usual, a stratified sampling design is adopted in this round. The first stage units are census villages (panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and the NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units are households in both the sectors.

Sampling frame for first stage units
(a) Rural : The lists of census villages of 1991 population census (1981 census list for J & K) constitute the sampling frame for the rural sector. For Kerala, however, the list of panchayat wards has been used as the sampling frame for selection of panchayat wards in the rural sector. For Nagaland, the villages located within 5 kms. of a bus route constitute the sampling frame, whereas, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the list of accessible villages constitutes the sampling frame.
(b) Urban : The lists of latest UFS blocks have been considered as the sampling frame for all cities and towns.

Stratification
(a) Rural : At first, the following three strata (namely strata types 1, 2 & 3) are formed at the level of each state/ u.t.:-
Stratum 1 : list of uninhabited villages(as per '91 census).
stratum 2 : villages with population 1 to 50 (including both the boundaries)
stratum 3 : villages with population more than 15,000

Strata types 1, 2 & 3 above are formed provided there are at least 10 villages in each of the strata types in the state/u.t. as per 1991 population census. Otherwise, these villages are included in the general strata as described below :

After formation of the strata types 1, 2 & 3 (wherever applicable), the remaining villages of the state/u.t. are considered for formation of general strata. Each district with population less than 2 million as per 1991 census forms a separate stratum (however, district having a population of 2 million or more is divided into a number of strata as per usual procedure followed in NSS). For Gujarat, some districts cut across NSS regions. In such cases, the part of a district falling in an NSS region forms a separate stratum.

(b) Urban : Strata are formed within NSS region by grouping towns.

Deviations from Sample Design
There was no deviation from the original sampling design.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates	Sub Round 1: start 1998-01-01 Sub Round 1: end 1998-03-31 Sub Round 2: start 1998-04-01 Sub Round 2: end 1998-06-30
Data Collection Mode	Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires
Besides information on CPRs this schedule is also meant for collecting data on availability of various facilities in the village. The schedule consists of the following blocks.

Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample village.
Block 1: Identification of sample village.
Block 2: Particulars of field operations.
Block 3: Availability of various facilities.
Block 4: Particulars of common land in the village and nearby forest.
Block 5: Particulars of common water resources in the village.
Block 6: Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land (commons).

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All land owned by the households or held by them on long-term lease of 30 years or more will not be considered as CPR, unless such privately owned or held land are pooled and used as a common resource. Land under institutions like schools, medical centres, hospitals, and all other land for non-agricultural uses (by standard classification) will, however, be excluded. But land under a water body, if for common use, will be included in de facto CPR land. Moreover, collection of leaves, fuelwood, etc. from the road-side trees will also be included.

Accessibility

Access Authority	Computer Centre (M/O Statistics and Programme Implementation) , http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx , nssodata@gmail.com
Contact(s)	ADG, SDRD , NSSO (M/O Statistics & PI, G/O India) , http://mospi.gov.in/ DDG, Computer Centre (M/O Statistics & PI, G/O India) , http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx

Access Conditions

Validated unit level data relating to various survey rounds are available on CD-ROMS which can be obtained from the Deputy Director General, Computer Centre, M/O Statistics and PI, East Block No. 10 R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066 by remitting the price along with packaging and postal charges as well as giving an undertaking duly signed in a specified format.The amount is to be remitted by way of demand draft drawn in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, payable at New Delhi.

Rights & Disclaimer

Disclaimer

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Files Description

Dataset contains 6 file(s)

Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

# Cases	5047
# Variable(s)	34
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): FSU_srl_no (Primary key - unique identifier for a village)

File Content

This data set contains information for identification of sample village & availability of various facilities in these villages.

Block 2_Particulars of field operations

# Cases	5045
# Variable(s)	16
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): FSU_srl_no (Primary key - unique identifier for a village)

File Content

This data set contains information on particulars of field operations.

Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

# Cases	4958
# Variable(s)	36
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): FSU_srl_no (Primary key - unique identifier for a village)

File Content

This data set contains information on particulars of common land in the village and nearby forest and conventional right of use.

Block 4_Forest within the village and right of use

# Cases	4940
# Variable(s)	24
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): FSU_srl_no (Primary key - unique identifier for a village)

File Content

This data set contains information on particulars of forest within the village and right of use.

Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

# Cases	5004
# Variable(s)	26

File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): FSU_srl_no (Primary key - unique identifier for a village)
File Content	
This data set contains information on particulars of common water resources in the village.	

Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land	
# Cases	4610
# Variable(s)	55
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): FSU_srl_no (Primary key - unique identifier for a village)
File Content	
This data set contains information on particulars of collection from forest and other common village land.	

Variables List

Dataset contains 191 variable(s)

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	FSU_srl_no	Primary key - unique identifier for a village	discrete	character-5	5047	0	-
2	Record_No	Record Number	discrete	character-1	0	0	-
3	Round_Schedule	Round Schedule	discrete	character-3	5047	0	-
4	State_Region	State-Region	discrete	character-3	5047	0	-
5	State	State	discrete	character-2	5047	0	-
6	Sub_sample	Sub sample	discrete	character-1	5047	0	-
7	Sub_round	Sub round	discrete	character-1	5047	0	-
8	sector	sector	discrete	character-1	5047	0	-
9	district_code	district code	discrete	character-2	5047	0	-
10	stratum	stratum	discrete	character-2	5047	0	-
11	sub_stratum	sub-stratum	discrete	character-1	5047	0	-
12	Flot_Number	Flot Number	discrete	character-5	5047	0	-
13	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	5047	0	-
14	B3_q1	distance for metalled road	discrete	character-1	5034	0	How much is the distance for the metalled road from the centre of the village?
15	B3_q2	distance for all weather road	discrete	character-1	5038	0	How much is the distance for all weather road from the centre of the village?
16	B3_q3	distance for other fair-weather road	discrete	character-1	4999	0	How much is the distance for other fair-weather road from the centre of the village?
17	B3_q4	distance for railway station	discrete	character-1	5031	0	How much is the distance for railway station from the centre of the village?
18	B3_q5	distance for bus stop	discrete	character-1	5038	0	How much is the distance for bus stop from the centre of the village?
19	B3_q6	distance for post office	discrete	character-1	5041	0	How much is the distance for post office from the centre of the village?
20	B3_q7	distance for telegraph office	discrete	character-1	5037	0	How much is the distance for telegraph office from the centre of the village?
21	B3_q8	distance for telephone P.C.O	discrete	character-1	5037	0	How much is the distance for telephone P.C.O from the centre of the village?
22	B3_q9	distance for other telephone facilities	discrete	character-1	5030	0	How much is the distance for other telephone facilities from the centre of the village?
23	B3_q10	distance for library	discrete	character-1	5026	0	How much is the distance for library from the centre of the village?
24	B3_q11	distance for cinema	discrete	character-1	5034	0	How much is the distance for cinema from the centre of the village?

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
25	B3_q12	distance for video parlour	discrete	character-1	5019	0	How much is the distance for video parlour from the centre of the village?
26	B3_q13	distance for commercial bank	discrete	character-1	5038	0	How much is the distance for commercial bank from the centre of the village?
27	B3_q14	distance for co-operative bank	discrete	character-1	5035	0	How much is the distance for co-operative bank from the centre of the village?
28	B3_q15	distance for rural bank	discrete	character-1	5032	0	How much is the distance for rural bank from the centre of the village?
29	B3_q16	distance for self-help group	discrete	character-1	4953	0	How much is the distance for self-help group from the centre of the village?
30	B3_q17	distance for primary school	discrete	character-1	5039	0	How much is the distance for primary school from the centre of the village?
31	B3_q18	distance for secondary school	discrete	character-1	5038	0	How much is the distance for secondary school from the centre of the village?
32	B3_q19	distance for higher secondary school	discrete	character-1	5033	0	How much is the distance for higher secondary school from the centre of the village?
33	B3_q20	any bio-gas plant	discrete	character-1	5047	0	Whether there is any bio-gas plant in the village?
34	B3_q21	no. of plants	continuous	numeric-2.0	1359	3688	How many bio-gas plants are there in the village?

File Block 2_Particulars of field operations

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	FSU_srl_no	Primary key - unique identifier for a village	discrete	character-5	5045	0	-
2	Record_No	Record Number	discrete	character-1	0	0	-
3	Round_Schedule	Round Schedule	discrete	character-3	5045	0	-
4	State_Region	State-Region	discrete	character-3	5045	0	-
5	State	State	discrete	character-2	5045	0	-
6	Sub_sample	Sub sample	discrete	character-1	5045	0	-
7	Sub_round	Sub round	discrete	character-1	5045	0	-
8	sector	sector	discrete	character-1	5045	0	-
9	district_code	district code	discrete	character-2	5045	0	-
10	stratum	stratum	discrete	character-2	5045	0	-
11	sub_stratum	sub-stratum	discrete	character-1	5045	0	-
12	Flot_Number	Flot Number	discrete	character-5	5045	0	-
13	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	5045	0	-
14	survey_date	date of survey	discrete	character-6	5021	0	-
15	despatch_date	date of despatch	discrete	character-6	4908	0	-
16	canvassing_time	time taken to canvass	discrete	character-3	4641	0	-

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	FSU_srl_no	Primary key - unique identifier for a village	discrete	character-5	4958	0	-
2	Record_No	Record Number	discrete	character-1	0	0	-
3	Round_Schedule	Round Schedule	discrete	character-3	4958	0	-
4	State_Region	State-Region	discrete	character-3	4958	0	-
5	State	State	discrete	character-2	4958	0	-
6	Sub_sample	Sub sample	discrete	character-1	4958	0	-
7	Sub_round	Sub round	discrete	character-1	4958	0	-
8	Flot_Number	Flot Number	discrete	character-5	4958	0	-
9	sector	sector	discrete	character-1	4958	0	-
10	district_code	district code	discrete	character-2	4958	0	-
11	stratum	stratum	discrete	character-2	4958	0	-
12	sub_stratum	sub-stratum	discrete	character-1	4958	0	-
13	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	4958	0	-
14	B4_q1_1a	village grazing /pasture land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	2955	2003	How much is the area of village grazing /pasture land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
15	B4_q1_1b	de jure (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	3657	1301	How much is the area of village grazing /pasture land (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
16	B4_q1_1c	right of use	discrete	character-1	2181	0	Who all have the right of use of village grazing /pasture land ?
17	B4_q1_2a	village forest (de facto) (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	2691	2267	How much is the area of village forest (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
18	B4_q1_2b	de jure (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	3241	1717	How much is the area of village forest (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
19	B4_q1_2c	right of use	discrete	character-1	978	0	Who all have the right of use of village forest ?
20	B4_q1_3a	village site (de facto) (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	2887	2071	How much is the area of village site (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
21	B4_q1_3b	de jure (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	3572	1386	How much is the area of village site (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
22	B4_q1_3c	right of use	discrete	character-1	2109	0	Who all have the right of use of village site?
23	B4_q1_4a	other barren land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	3196	1762	How much is the area of other barren land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
24	B4_q1_4b	de jure (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	3986	972	How much is the area of other barren land (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
25	B4_q1_4c	right of use	discrete	character-1	2939	0	Who all have the right of use of other barren land?
26	B4_q1_9a	total (de facto) (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-8.2	3404	1554	How much is the area of total common village land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
27	B4_q1_9b	de jure (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-8.2	4343	615	How much is the area of total common village land (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
28	B4_q2_1	reserved for ST	discrete	character-1	49	0	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for S.T ?
29	B4_q2_2	reserved for SC	discrete	character-1	115	0	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for S.C ?
30	B4_q2_3	reserved for OBC	discrete	character-1	112	0	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for OBC?
31	B4_q2_4	reserved for other	discrete	character-1	120	0	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for others?
32	B4_q3	land on lease on date of survey	discrete	character-1	4958	0	Is any part of common village land on lease on the date of survey?
33	B4_q4	area land on lease (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-6.2	887	4071	How much area of common village land is on lease (0.00 ha.)?
34	B4_q5	land any larger 5 years ago	discrete	character-1	4898	0	Was the common village land any larger 5 years ago?
35	B4_q6	area land diminished (0.00 ha.)	continuous	numeric-7.2	723	4235	Has the area under common land diminished during last 5 years?
36	B4_q7	cattle put to graze	discrete	character-1	4895	0	Are cattle put to graze on land outside the village?

File Block 4_Forest within the village and right of use

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	FSU_srl_no	Primary key - unique identifier for a village	discrete	character-5	4940	0	-
2	Record_No	Record Number	discrete	character-1	0	0	-
3	Round_Schedule	Round Schedule	discrete	character-3	4940	0	-
4	State_Region	State-Region	discrete	character-3	4940	0	-
5	State	State	discrete	character-2	4940	0	-
6	Sub_sample	Sub sample	discrete	character-1	4940	0	-
7	Sub_round	Sub round	discrete	character-1	4940	0	-
8	sector	sector	discrete	character-1	4940	0	-
9	district_code	district code	discrete	character-2	4940	0	-
10	stratum	stratum	discrete	character-2	4940	0	-
11	sub_stratum	sub-stratum	discrete	character-1	4940	0	-
12	Flot_Number	Flot Number	discrete	character-5	4940	0	-
13	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	4940	0	-
14	B4_q8_1a	reserved forest	continuous	numeric-7.2	2531	2409	How much is the area of reserved forest (0.00 ha.)?
15	B4_q8_1b	right of use	discrete	character-1	524	0	Who all have the right of use of reserved forest ?
16	B4_q8_2a	protected forest	continuous	numeric-7.2	2438	2502	How much is the area of protected forest (0.00 ha.)?

File Block 4_Forest within the village and right of use

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
17	B4_q8_2b	right of use	discrete	character-1	454	0	Who all have the right of use of protected forest ?
18	B4_q8_3a	unclassed forest	continuous	numeric-7.2	2537	2403	How much is the area of unclassed forest (0.00 ha.)?
19	B4_q8_3b	right of use	discrete	character-1	617	0	Who all have the right of use of unclassed forest ?
20	B4_q8_9a	total forest land	continuous	numeric-8.2	2868	2072	How much is the area of total forest land (0.00 ha.)?
21	B4_q9	local forest management body	discrete	character-1	4918	0	Is there any local forest management body like JFM, Van Panchayat etc.?
22	B4_q10	forest outside village	discrete	character-1	4923	0	Is there any local forest outside the village and within the reach of the villagers?
23	B4_q11	distance of the forest (km.)	continuous	numeric-2.0	1546	3394	How much is the distance of the nearest boundary of the forest (outside the village) from the village in kms.?
24	B4_q12	legal status	discrete	character-1	1596	0	What is the legal status of the forest in the vicinity of the village?

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	FSU_srl_no	Primary key - unique identifier for a village	discrete	character-5	5004	0	-
2	Record_No	Record Number	discrete	character-1	0	0	-
3	Round_Schedule	Round Schedule	discrete	character-3	5004	0	-
4	State_Region	State-Region	discrete	character-3	5004	0	-
5	State	State	discrete	character-2	5004	0	-
6	Sub_sample	Sub sample	discrete	character-1	5004	0	-
7	Sub_round	Sub round	discrete	character-1	5004	0	-
8	sector	sector	discrete	character-1	5004	0	-
9	district_code	district code	discrete	character-2	5004	0	-
10	stratum	stratum	discrete	character-2	5004	0	-
11	sub_stratum	sub-stratum	discrete	character-1	5004	0	-
12	Flot_Number	Flot Number	discrete	character-5	5004	0	-
13	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	5004	0	-
14	B5_q1_1	community tubewell (no.)	continuous	numeric-2.0	3617	1387	How many community tubewell are there in the village?
15	B5_q1_2	wells for potable water (no.)	continuous	numeric-2.0	3324	1680	How many wells for potable water are there in the village?
16	B5_q1_3	other source of potable water (no.)	continuous	numeric-2.0	1896	3108	How many other source of potable water are there in the village?
17	B5_q1_4	other tanks, ponds by vill. panchayat (no.)	continuous	numeric-2.0	2122	2882	How many other tanks, ponds by vill. panchayat are there in the village?

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
18	B5_q1_5	other tanks, ponds by irrigation deptt. (no.)	continuous	numeric-2.0	1206	3798	How many other tanks, ponds by irrigation deptt. are there in the village?
19	B5_q1_6	other tanks, ponds by other govt. org. (no.)	continuous	numeric-2.0	1159	3845	How many other tanks, ponds by other govt. organisation are there in the village?
20	B5_q2_1	exclusive for specified caste	discrete	character-1	4953	0	Is there any source of potable water for exclusive use of specific caste?
21	B5_q2_2	exclusive for religious group	discrete	character-1	4957	0	Is there any source of potable water for exclusive use of religious groups?
22	B5_q3_1	water drawn from river	discrete	character-1	4947	0	Is there river in or around the village from which water is drawn by the villagers?
23	B5_q3_2	water drawn from spring	discrete	character-1	4934	0	Is there spring in or around the village from which water is drawn by the villagers?
24	B5_q3_3	water drawn from canal	discrete	character-1	4962	0	Is there Govt. canal in or around the village from which water is drawn by the villagers?
25	B5_q4_1	managing water for irrigation	discrete	character-1	4909	0	Is there any local body managing common water sources for irrigation?
26	B5_q4_2	managing water for other uses	discrete	character-1	4965	0	Is there any local body managing common water sources for other uses?

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	FSU_srl_no	Primary key - unique identifier for a village	discrete	character-5	4610	0	-
2	Record_No	Record Number	discrete	character-1	0	0	-
3	Round_Schedule	Round Schedule	discrete	character-3	4610	0	-
4	State_Region	State-Region	discrete	character-3	4610	0	-
5	State	State	discrete	character-2	4610	0	-
6	Sub_sample	Sub sample	discrete	character-1	4610	0	-
7	Sub_round	Sub round	discrete	character-1	4610	0	-
8	sector	sector	discrete	character-1	4610	0	-
9	district_code	district code	discrete	character-2	4610	0	-
10	stratum	stratum	discrete	character-2	4610	0	-
11	sub_stratum	sub-stratum	discrete	character-1	4610	0	-
12	Flot_Number	Flot Number	discrete	character-5	4610	0	-
13	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	4610	0	-
14	B6_q1_1	timber from common	discrete	character-1	4411	0	Does the household collect timber from common village land?
15	B6_q1_2	timber from forest	discrete	character-1	1771	0	Does the household collect timber from forest?

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
16	B6_q2_1	fuelwood from common	discrete	character-1	4458	0	Does the household collect fuelwood from common village land?
17	B6_q2_2	fuelwood from forest	discrete	character-1	1826	0	Does the household collect fuelwood from forest?
18	B6_q3_1	bamboo/cane/reeds from common	discrete	character-1	4419	0	Does the household collect bamboo/cane/reeds from common village land?
19	B6_q3_2	bamboo/cane/reeds from forest	discrete	character-1	1787	0	Does the household collect bamboo/cane/reeds from forest?
20	B6_q4_1	medicinal plant from common	discrete	character-1	4405	0	Does the household collect medicinal plant from common village land?
21	B6_q4_2	medicinal plant from forest	discrete	character-1	1769	0	Does the household collect medicinal plant from forest?
22	B6_q5_1	kendu leaves from common	discrete	character-1	4408	0	Does the household collect kendu leaves from common village land?
23	B6_q5_2	kendu leaves from forest	discrete	character-1	1771	0	Does the household collect kendu leaves from forest?
24	B6_q6_1	other leaves from common	discrete	character-1	4427	0	Does the household collect other leaves from common village land?
25	B6_q6_2	other leaves from forest	discrete	character-1	1792	0	Does the household collect other leaves from forest?
26	B6_q7_1	thatching material from common	discrete	character-1	4427	0	Does the household collect thatching material from common village land?
27	B6_q7_2	thatching material from forest	discrete	character-1	1786	0	Does the household collect thatching material from forest?
28	B6_q8_1	fodder from common	discrete	character-1	4413	0	Does the household collect fodder from common village land?
29	B6_q8_2	fodder from forest	discrete	character-1	1772	0	Does the household collect fodder from forest?
30	B6_q9_1	edible oilseeds from common	discrete	character-1	4381	0	Does the household collect edible oilseeds from common village land?
31	B6_q9_2	edible oilseeds from forest	discrete	character-1	1752	0	Does the household collect edible oilseeds from forest?
32	B6_q10_1	fruits from common	discrete	character-1	4402	0	Does the household collect fruits from common village land?
33	B6_q10_2	fruits from forest	discrete	character-1	1777	0	Does the household collect fruits from forest?
34	B6_q11_1	other edible products from common	discrete	character-1	4379	0	Does the household collect other edible products from common village land?
35	B6_q11_2	other edible products from forest	discrete	character-1	1751	0	Does the household collect other edible products from forest?
36	B6_q12_1	lac from common	discrete	character-1	4379	0	Does the household collect lac from common village land?
37	B6_q12_2	lac from forest	discrete	character-1	1753	0	Does the household collect lac from forest?
38	B6_q13_1	gums & resins from common	discrete	character-1	4380	0	Does the household collect gums & resins from common village land?

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
39	B6_q13_2	gums & resins from forest	discrete	character-1	1755	0	Does the household collect gums & resins from forest?
40	B6_q14_1	non-edible oilseeds from common	discrete	character-1	4379	0	Does the household collect non-edible oilseeds from common village land?
41	B6_q14_2	non-edible oilseeds from forest	discrete	character-1	1749	0	Does the household collect non-edible oilseeds from forest?
42	B6_q15_1	fibres & flosses from common	discrete	character-1	4382	0	Does the household collect fibres & flosses from common village land?
43	B6_q15_2	fibres & flosses from forest	discrete	character-1	1758	0	Does the household collect fibres & flosses from forest?
44	B6_q16_1	tans & dyes from common	discrete	character-1	4382	0	Does the household collect tans & dyes from common village land?
45	B6_q16_2	tans & dyes from forest	discrete	character-1	1753	0	Does the household collect tans & dyes from forest?
46	B6_q17_1	honey from common	discrete	character-1	4396	0	Does the household collect honey from common village land?
47	B6_q17_2	honey from forest	discrete	character-1	1773	0	Does the household collect honey from forest?
48	B6_q18_1	bee-wax from common	discrete	character-1	4388	0	Does the household collect bee-wax from common village land?
49	B6_q18_2	bee-wax from forest	discrete	character-1	1762	0	Does the household collect bee-wax from forest?
50	B6_q19_1	animals & birds from common	discrete	character-1	4397	0	Does the household collect animals & birds from common village land?
51	B6_q19_2	animals & birds from forest	discrete	character-1	1775	0	Does the household collect animals & birds from forest?
52	B6_q20_1	fish from common	discrete	character-1	4427	0	Does the household collect fish from common village land?
53	B6_q20_2	fish from forest	discrete	character-1	1764	0	Does the household collect fish from forest?
54	B6_q21_1	kattha from common	discrete	character-1	4379	0	Does the household collect kattha from common village land?
55	B6_q21_2	kattha from forest	discrete	character-1	1749	0	Does the household collect kattha from forest?

Variables Description

Dataset contains191 variable(s)

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities	
#1 FSU_srl_no: Primary key - unique identifier for a village	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
#2 Record_No: Record Number	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
#3 Round_Schedule: Round Schedule	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
#4 State_Region: State-Region	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
#5 State: State	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State Region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.
Frequency table not shown (32 Modalities)	
#6 Sub_sample: Sub sample	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Central sample	2527		50.1%
2	State sample	2520		49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sub_round: Sub round	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Definition	The survey period of six months of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Sub round 1	2528		50.1%
2	Sub round 2	2519		49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 sector: sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Rural	5047		100.0%
2	Urban	0	0.0%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#9 district_code: district code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#10 stratum: stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#11 sub_stratum: sub-stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#12 Flot_Number: Flot Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This round contains some variables which are not in the questionnaire. These variables have been calculated for the purpose of specific tabulation for which documentation is not available. The user may ignore them.

#13 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
01		5047		100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 B3_q1: distance for metalled road

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5034 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for the metalled road from the centre of the village?

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#14 B3_q1: distance for metalled road

Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	3032	60.2%
2	outside village upto 2 km	670	13.3%
3	2-5 km	651	12.9%
4	5-10 km	364	7.2%
5	over 10 km	317	6.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 B3_q2: distance for all weather road

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5038 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for all weather road from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	1	0.0%
1	within village	3628	72.0%
2	outside village upto 2 km	525	10.4%
3	2-5 km	457	9.1%
4	5-10 km	239	4.7%
5	over 10 km	188	3.7%

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#15 B3_q2: distance for all weather road

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#16 B3_q3: distance for other fair-weather road

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4999 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for other fair-weather road from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	1	0.0%
1	within village	3757	75.2%
2	outside village upto 2 km	481	9.6%
3	2-5 km	345	6.9%
4	5-10 km	170	3.4%
5	over 10 km	245	4.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#17 B3_q4: distance for railway station

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5031 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for railway station from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

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#17 B3_q4: distance for railway station

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	119	2.4%
2	outside village upto 2 km	183	3.6%
3	2-5 km	477	9.5%
4	5-10 km	764	15.2%
5	over 10 km	3488	69.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#18 B3_q5: distance for bus stop

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5038 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for bus stop from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows:
	Within village 1
	Outside village:
	Up to 2 km. 2
	2 - 5 km 3
	5 - 10 km. 4
	Above 10 km 5
	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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	2	0.0%
1	within village	2607	51.7%
2	outside village upto 2 km	702	13.9%
3	2-5 km	843	16.7%
4	5-10 km	547	10.9%
5	over 10 km	337	6.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#19 B3_q6: distance for post office

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5041 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for post office from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows:
	Within village 1
	Outside village:
	Up to 2 km. 2
	2 - 5 km 3
	5 - 10 km. 4
	Above 10 km 5

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#19 B3_q6: distance for post office

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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	1	0.0%
1	within village	2450	48.6%
2	outside village upto 2 km	997	19.8%
3	2-5 km	1100	21.8%
4	5-10 km	322	6.4%
5	over 10 km	171	3.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B3_q7: distance for telegraph office

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5037 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for telegraph office from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	515	10.2%
2	outside village upto 2 km	352	7.0%
3	2-5 km	922	18.3%
4	5-10 km	1182	23.5%
5	over 10 km	2066	41.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B3_q8: distance for telephone P.C.O

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5037 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for telephone P.C.O from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows:

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#21 B3_q8: distance for telephone P.C.O

	Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	1533	30.4%
2	outside village upto 2 km	466	9.3%
3	2-5 km	877	17.4%
4	5-10 km	882	17.5%
5	over 10 km	1279	25.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#22 B3_q9: distance for other telephone facilities

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5030 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for other telephone facilities from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	1917	38.1%
2	outside village upto 2 km	370	7.4%
3	2-5 km	760	15.1%
4	5-10 km	742	14.8%
5	over 10 km	1241	24.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#23 B3_q10: distance for library

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5026 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for library from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	819	16.3%
2	outside village upto 2 km	292	5.8%
3	2-5 km	577	11.5%
4	5-10 km	810	16.1%
5	over 10 km	2528	50.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 B3_q11: distance for cinema

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5034 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for cinema from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	251	5.0%
2	outside village upto 2 km	217	4.3%
3	2-5 km	634	12.6%

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#24 B3_q11: distance for cinema

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	5-10 km	1011	20.1%
5	over 10 km	2921	58.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#25 B3_q12: distance for video parlour

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5019 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for video parlour from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	276	5.5%
2	outside village upto 2 km	234	4.7%
3	2-5 km	599	11.9%
4	5-10 km	906	18.1%
5	over 10 km	3004	59.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#26 B3_q13: distance for commercial bank

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5038 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for commercial bank from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#26 B3_q13: distance for commercial bank

	classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	701	13.9%
2	outside village upto 2 km	495	9.8%
3	2-5 km	1237	24.6%
4	5-10 km	1211	24.0%
5	over 10 km	1394	27.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#27 B3_q14: distance for co-operative bank

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5035 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for co-operative bank from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	809	16.1%
2	outside village upto 2 km	422	8.4%
3	2-5 km	1067	21.2%
4	5-10 km	1096	21.8%
5	over 10 km	1641	32.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#28 B3_q15: distance for rural bank

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5032 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for rural bank from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. 4

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#28 B3_q15: distance for rural bank

| | Above 10 km 5

 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school. |

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	487	9.7%
2	outside village upto 2 km	395	7.8%
3	2-5 km	1144	22.7%
4	5-10 km	1251	24.9%
5	over 10 km	1755	34.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#29 B3_q16: distance for self-help group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4953 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for self-help group from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	889	17.9%
2	outside village upto 2 km	148	3.0%
3	2-5 km	422	8.5%
4	5-10 km	552	11.1%
5	over 10 km	2942	59.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#30 B3_q17: distance for primary school

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5039 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for primary school from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows:

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#30 B3_q17: distance for primary school

	Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	2	0.0%
1	within village	4468	88.7%
2	outside village upto 2 km	370	7.3%
3	2-5 km	144	2.9%
4	5-10 km	27	0.5%
5	over 10 km	28	0.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#31 B3_q18: distance for secondary school

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5038 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for secondary school from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	1	0.0%
1	within village	1776	35.3%
2	outside village upto 2 km	827	16.4%
3	2-5 km	1362	27.0%
4	5-10 km	681	13.5%
5	over 10 km	391	7.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Blocks 1,3_Identification of sample village & availability of various facilities

#32 B3_q19: distance for higher secondary school

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5033 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance for higher secondary school from the centre of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	For each of the items 1 to 19, distance of the facility from the centre of the village will be recorded in terms of code. The distance codes are as follows: Within village ... ... 1 Outside village: Up to 2 km. ... ... 2 2 - 5 km . ... 3 5 - 10 km. ... ... 4 Above 10 km . ... 5 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 secondary school also has primary classes and the nearest primary school is farther away, the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded against both primary school and middle school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	634	12.6%
2	outside village upto 2 km	473	9.4%
3	2-5 km	1215	24.1%
4	5-10 km	1206	24.0%
5	over 10 km	1505	29.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#33 B3_q20: any bio-gas plant

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5047 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Whether there is any bio-gas plant in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	Item 20 & 21 are meant for collecting information on bio-gas plants in the village whether there is any bio-gas plant in the village will be first ascertained and recorded in terms of codes in Item 20. If the response for Item 20 is 'yes' (code '1'), the number of plants in the village will be recorded in Item 21. All bio-gas plants, whether privately owned or not, will be considered for this item.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	1359	26.9%
2	no	3688	73.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#34 B3_q21: no. of plants

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1359 /-] [Invalid=3688 /-] [Mean=9.434 /-] [StdDev=15.299 /-]
Literal question	How many bio-gas plants are there in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	Item 20 & 21 are meant for collecting information on bio-gas plants in the village whether there is any bio-gas plant in the village will be first ascertained and recorded in terms of codes in Item 20. If the response for Item 20 is 'yes' (code '1'), the number of plants in the village will be recorded in Item 21. All bio-gas plants, whether privately owned or not, will be considered for this item.

File Block 2_Particulars of field operations

#1 FSU_srl_no: Primary key - unique identifier for a village

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#2 Record_No: Record Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#3 Round_Schedule: Round Schedule

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#4 State_Region: State-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.

#5 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State Region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (32 Modalities)

#6 Sub_sample: Sub sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Central sample	2526		50.1%
2	State sample	2519		49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of six months of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Sub round 1	2527		50.1%

File Block 2_Particulars of field operations

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
2	Sub round 2	2518		49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 sector: sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Rural	5045		100.0%
2	Urban	0		0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#9 district_code: district code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#10 stratum: stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#11 sub_stratum: sub-stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#12 Flot_Number: Flot Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This round contains some variables which are not in the questionnaire. These variables have been calculated for the purpose of specific tabulation for which documentation is not available. The user may ignore them.

#13 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5045 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
06		5045		100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 survey_date: date of survey

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5021 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#15 despatch_date: date of despatch

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4908 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#16 canvassing_time: time taken to canvass

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

File Block 2_Particulars of field operations

#16 canvassing_time: time taken to canvass

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#1 FSU_srl_no: Primary key - unique identifier for a village

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#2 Record_No: Record Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#3 Round_Schedule: Round Schedule

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#4 State_Region: State-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.

#5 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State Region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (32 Modalities)

#6 Sub_sample: Sub sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Central sample	2479		50.0%
2	State sample	2479		50.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Definition			The survey period of six months of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub round 1	2484	50.1%
2	Sub round 2	2474	49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 Flot_Number: Flot Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This round contains some variables which are not in the questionnaire. These variables have been calculated for the purpose of specific tabulation for which documentation is not available. The user may ignore them.

#9 sector: sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	4958	100.0%
2	Urban	0	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#10 district_code: district code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#11 stratum: stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#12 sub_stratum: sub-stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#13 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
02		4958	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 B4_q1_1a: village grazing /pasture land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1416.71] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2955 /-] [Invalid=2003 /-] [Mean=23.087 /-] [StdDev=81.85 /-]
Definition	Common property land resources include community pastures, village forests & woodlots, village sites, common dumping and threshing grounds. The control and management of village pastures and grazing grounds is vested with the village panchayats. There may be some other land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village. For this block, 'commons' will include only such land resources which are formally under the control

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#14 B4_q1_1a: village grazing /pasture land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

	and management of Panchayat or a community of the village. However, land put to non-agricultural uses, except water bodies will be excluded. Panchayat land, even when given on lease to others, will be considered as common property in all cases for the present survey. Thus, panchayat land given on tree patta to individuals will also be included in CPR. Village Panchayat grazing land / pasture land: This a well defined category of land in the classification used in official land-use records. Traditionally, grazing and pastureland has been the most important constituent of CPR land. Many villages have land earmarked as permanent pastures / grazing land. These are variously known as gauchar, gochar, gairan, gomal etc. Villagers have user right on permanent pastures by legal sanction. Care should, however, taken to exclude the area of village woodlots brought up on the grazing / pasture land.
Literal question	How much is the area of village grazing /pasture land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items. Area (0.00 ha.) of common village land: For each category of common village land (commons), area of land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village and falling within the boundary of the sample village will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal. Area of all water bodies located in the category of the commons should also be taken into account while collecting the information. Care should be taken to ensure that entries made are actually given in two places of decimal. For example, if the area reported is 15 hectares, the entry should be "15.00" and not just "15". If there is no CPR of a particular category, record "0.00" in the corresponding cell. No cell of this column may be left blank. The total of area in Items 1.1 to 1.4 will be recorded in Item 1.9.

#15 B4_q1_1b: de jure (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-8047.12] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3657 /-] [Invalid=1301 /-] [Mean=29.693 /-] [StdDev=186.696 /-]
Definition	Common property land resources include community pastures, village forests & woodlots, village sites, common dumping and threshing grounds. The control and management of village pastures and grazing grounds is vested with the village panchayats. There may be some other land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village. For this block, 'commons' will include only such land resources which are formally under the control and management of Panchayat or a community of the village. However, land put to non-agricultural uses, except water bodies will be excluded. Panchayat land, even when given on lease to others, will be considered as common property in all cases for the present survey. Thus, panchayat land given on tree patta to individuals will also be included in CPR. Village Panchayat grazing land / pasture land: This a well defined category of land in the classification used in official land-use records. Traditionally, grazing and pastureland has been the most important constituent of CPR land. Many villages have land earmarked as permanent pastures / grazing land. These are variously known as gauchar, gochar, gairan, gomal etc. Villagers have user right on permanent pastures by legal sanction. Care should, however, taken to exclude the area of village woodlots brought up on the grazing / pasture land.
Literal question	How much is the area of village grazing /pasture land (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items. Area (0.00 ha.) of common village land: For each category of common village land (commons), area of land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village and falling within the boundary of the sample village will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal. Area of all water bodies located in the category of the commons should also be taken into account while collecting the information. Care should be taken to ensure that entries made are actually given in two places of decimal. For example, if the area reported is 15 hectares, the entry should be "15.00" and not just "15". If there is no CPR of a particular category, record "0.00" in the corresponding cell. No cell of this column may be left blank. The total of area in Items 1.1 to 1.4 will be recorded in Item 1.9.

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#16 **B4_q1_1c: right of use**

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2181 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Common property land resources include community pastures, village forests & woodlots, village sites, common dumping and threshing grounds. The control and management of village pastures and grazing grounds is vested with the village panchayats. There may be some other land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village. For this block, 'commons' will include only such land resources which are formally under the control and management of Panchayat or a community of the village. However, land put to non-agricultural uses, except water bodies will be excluded. Panchayat land, even when given on lease to others, will be considered as common property in all cases for the present survey. Thus, panchayat land given on tree patta to individuals will also be included in CPR. Village Panchayat grazing land / pasture land: This a well defined category of land in the classification used in official land-use records. Traditionally, grazing and pastureland has been the most important constituent of CPR land. Many villages have land earmarked as permanent pastures / grazing land. These are variously known as gauchar, gochar, gairan, gomal etc. Villagers have user right on permanent pastures by legal sanction. Care should, however, taken to exclude the area of village woodlots brought up on the grazing / pasture land.
Literal question	Who all have the right of use of village grazing /pasture land ?
Interviewer's instructions	The right of use of village commons will be recorded in codes for each of the categories found in the village (that is with a positive entry for in the column for area) in the column provided. If a category of commons is not found within the village the corresponding cell for recording right of use will be crossed. A number of activities are carried out on common village land by the villagers which add directly to their consumption or generate income. The villagers use the commons for grazing livestock, collection of food, fuel, fodder and a variety of materials used for construction of house, other household use and household enterprise. The right of use of a particular category of CPR is often restricted, either legally or conventionally, to a section of the villagers. Different categories of the commons may be subject to restrictions of different kinds. The code-structure for this item, provides for just the following five codes: No right of community use on any part ... ... 1 There is some area for community use and the area is: Entirely owned and managed by a tribal community ... ... 2 Entirely reserved for a non-tribal community or more than one communities ... ... 3 Partly reserved for certain communities and partly for all villagers ... ... 4 Entirely for all villagers ... ... 5 For each category of commons in the village, the right of use will be ascertained and an appropriate code will be recorded in the column.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	not reported	44		2.0%
1	No right of community use on any part	93		4.3%
2	There is some area for community use and it is entirely owned and managed by a tribal community	88		4.0%
3	There is some area for community use and it is entirely reserved for a non-tribal community or more than one communities	18		0.8%
4	There is some area for community use and it is partly reserved for certain communities and partly for all villagers	26		1.2%
5	There is some area for community use and it is entirely for all villagers	1912		87.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#17 **B4_q1_2a: village forest (de facto) (0.00 ha.)**

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-9999.99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2691 /-] [Invalid=2267 /-] [Mean=17.85 /-] [StdDev=218.157 /-]

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#17 B4_q1_2a: village forest (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

Definition	This item will include all such land which are under village forests and woodlots. This will also include the area notified as forest within the village which may belong to forest department, or any other government department (like Revenue Deptt. or PWD) but is formally under the management of village panchayat or a community of the village.
Literal question	How much is the area of village forest (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

#18 B4_q1_2b: de jure (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-8200] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3241 /-] [Invalid=1717 /-] [Mean=28.039 /-] [StdDev=196.741 /-]
Definition	This item will include all such land which are under village forests and woodlots. This will also include the area notified as forest within the village which may belong to forest department, or any other government department (like Revenue Deptt. or PWD) but is formally under the management of village panchayat or a community of the village.
Literal question	How much is the area of village forest (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

#19 B4_q1_2c: right of use

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=978 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This item will include all such land which are under village forests and woodlots. This will also include the area notified as forest within the village which may belong to forest department, or any other government department (like Revenue Deptt. or PWD) but is formally under the management of village panchayat or a community of the village.
Literal question	Who all have the right of use of village forest ?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	not reported	77		7.9%
1	No right of community use on any part	173		17.7%
2	There is some area for community use and it is entirely owned and managed by a tribal community	112		11.5%
3	There is some area for community use and it is entirely reserved for a non-tribal community or more than one communities	9		0.9%
4	There is some area for community use and it is partly reserved for certain communities and partly for all villagers	15		1.5%
5	There is some area for community use and it is entirely for all villagers	592		60.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B4_q1_3a: village site (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1840.19] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2887 /-] [Invalid=2071 /-] [Mean=10.771 /-] [StdDev=66.76 /-]

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#20 B4_q1_3a: village site (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

Definition	This will include village site and all area of land which are earmarked for common use of the villagers for economic activities, such as (a) processing of agricultural produce, (b) storing of grains, other agricultural produce, firewood, etc. (c) use for other household enterprise.
Literal question	How much is the area of village site (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

#21 B4_q1_3b: de jure (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-9250] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3572 /-] [Invalid=1386 /-] [Mean=16.445 /-] [StdDev=174.069 /-]
Definition	This will include village site and all area of land which are earmarked for common use of the villagers for economic activities, such as (a) processing of agricultural produce, (b) storing of grains, other agricultural produce, firewood, etc. (c) use for other household enterprise.
Literal question	How much is the area of village site (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

#22 B4_q1_3c: right of use

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2109 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This will include village site and all area of land which are earmarked for common use of the villagers for economic activities, such as (a) processing of agricultural produce, (b) storing of grains, other agricultural produce, firewood, etc. (c) use for other household enterprise.
Literal question	Who all have the right of use of village site?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	18	0.9%
1	No right of community use on any part	86	4.1%
2	There is some area for community use and it is entirely owned and managed by a tribal community	107	5.1%
3	There is some area for community use and it is entirely reserved for a non-tribal community or more than one communities	24	1.1%
4	There is some area for community use and it is partly reserved for certain communities and partly for all villagers	47	2.2%
5	There is some area for community use and it is entirely for all villagers	1827	86.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 B4_q1_4a: other barren land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-9999.99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3196 /-] [Invalid=1762 /-] [Mean=53.261 /-] [StdDev=390.275 /-]
Definition	This category of CPR land will include all barren and unculturable land and culturable wastes formally held by panchayat or a community of the village.

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#23 B4_q1_4a: other barren land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

Literal question	How much is the area of other barren land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

#24 B4_q1_4b: de jure (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-9999.99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3986 /-] [Invalid=972 /-] [Mean=53.295 /-] [StdDev=363.836 /-]
Definition	This category of CPR land will include all barren and unculturable land and culturable wastes formally held by panchayat or a community of the village.
Literal question	How much is the area of other barren land (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

#25 B4_q1_4c: right of use

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2939 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This category of CPR land will include all barren and unculturable land and culturable wastes formally held by panchayat or a community of the village.
Literal question	Who all have the right of use of other barren land?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	17	0.6%
1	No right of community use on any part	251	8.5%
2	There is some area for community use and it is entirely owned and managed by a tribal community	93	3.2%
3	There is some area for community use and it is entirely reserved for a non-tribal community or more than one communities	30	1.0%
4	There is some area for community use and it is partly reserved for certain communities and partly for all villagers	62	2.1%
5	There is some area for community use and it is entirely for all villagers	2486	84.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#26 B4_q1_9a: total (de facto) (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-10134.71] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3404 /-] [Invalid=1554 /-] [Mean=93.589 /-] [StdDev=453.816 /-]
Literal question	How much is the area of total common village land (de facto) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#27 B4_q1_9b: de jure (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-24700] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4343 /-] [Invalid=615 /-] [Mean=109.163 /-] [StdDev=566.001 /-]
Literal question	How much is the area of total common village land (de jure) (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 1.1 to 1.4 & 1.9: Common village land as on the date of survey and conventional right of use: Common village land or Commons refers to common property land resources within the boundary of the sample village. The area of common property land resources in this restricted sense, and the right of use of the villagers will be recorded in these items.

#28 B4_q2_1: reserved for ST

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=49 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for S.T ?
Interviewer's instructions	These items will be filled only if 'right of use' code in Item 1.1 is either '3' or '4', i.e. there is some area earmarked as village pasture / grazing land which is entirely or partly reserved for one or more than one communities. In that case, appropriate entries will be made in the boxes provided below each of the social groups -- S.T, S.C, OBC and 'others'. S.T, S.C and OBC stand for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes respectively. If there is no such land in the village, all the boxes for these items will be struck out.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	10	20.4%
2	no	39	79.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#29 B4_q2_2: reserved for SC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=115 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for S.C ?
Interviewer's instructions	These items will be filled only if 'right of use' code in Item 1.1 is either '3' or '4', i.e. there is some area earmarked as village pasture / grazing land which is entirely or partly reserved for one or more than one communities. In that case, appropriate entries will be made in the boxes provided below each of the social groups -- S.T, S.C, OBC and 'others'. S.T, S.C and OBC stand for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes respectively. If there is no such land in the village, all the boxes for these items will be struck out.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	31	27.0%
2	no	84	73.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#30 B4_q2_3: reserved for OBC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=112 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for OBC?
Interviewer's instructions	These items will be filled only if 'right of use' code in Item 1.1 is either '3' or '4', i.e. there is some area earmarked as village pasture / grazing land which is entirely or partly reserved for one or more than one communities. In that case, appropriate entries will be made in the boxes provided below each of the social groups -- S.T, S.C, OBC and 'others'. S.T, S.C and OBC stand for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes respectively. If there is no such land in the village, all the boxes for these items will be struck out.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	11	9.8%
2	no	101	90.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#31 B4_q2_4: reserved for other

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=120 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any part (of village panchayat grazing / pasture land) exclusively reserved for others?
Interviewer's instructions	These items will be filled only if 'right of use' code in Item 1.1 is either '3' or '4', i.e. there is some area earmarked as village pasture / grazing land which is entirely or partly reserved for one or more than one communities. In that case, appropriate entries will be made in the boxes provided below each of the social groups -- S.T, S.C, OBC and 'others'. S.T, S.C and OBC stand for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes respectively. If there is no such land in the village, all the boxes for these items will be struck out.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	21		17.5%
2	no	99		82.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#32 B4_q3: land on lease on date of survey

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4958 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is any part of common village land on lease on the date of survey?
Interviewer's instructions	It is to be ascertained whether, as on the date of survey, there is any part of CPR land (restricted sense) in the village which has been given on lease to an individual or a corporation or a company or a co-operative constituted of persons not belonging to the village. The answer will be recorded in codes (yes -- 1, no --2). In fact, leasing out of CPR land to any individual or institution not representing any community of the village will be considered for this item.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	814		16.4%
2	no	4144		83.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#33 B4_q4: area land on lease (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-590] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=887 /-] [Invalid=4071 /-] [Mean=9.951 /-] [StdDev=33.96 /-]
Literal question	How much area of common village land is on lease (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	If the entry in Item 3 is '1', i.e. if there is any CPR land which as on the date of survey stands leased out, the total area of such leased-out land will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal in this item. Note that a CPR land held by a co-operative of villagers, who were its co-users prior to its formation, will not be considered to be under lease and thus will not be accounted for in this item.

#34 B4_q5: land any larger 5 years ago

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4898 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Was the common village land any larger 5 years ago?
Interviewer's instructions	If there be any CPR land (restricted sense) in the village on the date of survey, it is to be ascertained whether the area of the CPR land 5 years ago was more than what it is on the date of survey. The response -- either 'yes' or 'no' -- will be entered in codes. On the other hand, if there is no CPR land on the date of survey, first ascertain whether there was any 5 years ago. If the response is 'yes', the entry in Item 5 will evidently be '1'. Note that this item will always be filled in.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	694		14.2%
2	no	4203		85.8%
3	Invalid	1		0.0%

File Block 4_Common village land and conventional right of use

#34 B4_q5: land any larger 5 years ago

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#35 B4_q6: area land diminished (0.00 ha.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1050] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=723 /-] [Invalid=4235 /-] [Mean=13.221 /-] [StdDev=58.977 /-]
Literal question	Has the area under common land diminished during last 5 years?
Interviewer's instructions	If the entry in Item 5 is '1', i.e. if it is reported that the area of CPR land was larger 5 years ago than what it is on the date of survey, the field official will be required to find out the area of CPR land as it existed 5 years ago. The difference between the area as existed 5 years ago and the present area will be entered in Item 6 in hectares up to two places of decimal. If the response to Item 5 is 'no', this item will be crossed. Note that a valid entry in this item will always be greater than "0.00". Area of CPR land gets depleted due to natural causes and privatization. The latter takes place both legally and through illegal encroachment. The Revenue Department allots CPR land to individuals and co-operatives for housing and other non-agricultural uses. CPR land is also allotted to individuals for cultivation. Illegal encroachments are often formalized by giving patta to the holders. In this block, only the legal privatization and regularized encroachments will be considered for determining the area of land diminished during last 5 years. Illegal encroachments will not be considered.

#36 B4_q7: cattle put to graze

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4895 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Are cattle put to graze on land outside the village?
Interviewer's instructions	It will be ascertained whether cattle is put to graze on land outside the boundary of the village by a good number of households during a substantial part of any season. The reference period to be used for this item is the last normal agricultural year.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	2190	44.7%
2	no	2705	55.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 4_Forest within the village and right of use

#1 FSU_srl_no: Primary key - unique identifier for a village

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#2 Record_No: Record Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#3 Round_Schedule: Round Schedule

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#4 State_Region: State-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.

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#5 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State Region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (32 Modalities)

#6 Sub_sample: Sub sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	2472	50.0%
2	State sample	2468	50.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of six months of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub round 1	2475	50.1%
2	Sub round 2	2465	49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 sector: sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	4940	100.0%
2	Urban	0	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#9 district_code: district code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

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#10 stratum: stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#11 sub_stratum: sub-stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#12 Flot_Number: Flot Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This round contains some variables which are not in the questionnaire. These variables have been calculated for the purpose of specific tabulation for which documentation is not available. The user may ignore them.

#13 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4940 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
03		4940	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 B4_q8_1a: reserved forest

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-9999.99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2531 /-] [Invalid=2409 /-] [Mean=70.22 /-] [StdDev=535.858 /-]
Definition	Reserved forests are constituted under the Indian Forest Act or other forest laws of the states. The government holds absolute rights of ownership in reserved forests. The products of a reserved forest are not to be used by the locals unless specifically permitted by way of grant of privilege and not as a matter of right. Access to these forests is generally restricted. For this survey, all forests declared as wild life or game sanctuary or national park will be treated as reserved forests.
Literal question	How much is the area of reserved forest (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 8.1 to 8.3 & 8.9 provide for recording the area of forest land within the boundary of the village and right of local use of forest land and forest produce. By legal status, forests in India are classified in the following three categories: Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests. In this item, information on area and right of use will be collected for each of these categories. For each category of forests, area of land falling within the boundary of the sample village will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal. Care should be taken to ensure that entries made are actually given in two places of decimal. For example, if the area reported is 50 hectares, the entry should be "50.00" and not just "50". If there is no forest of a particular category, record "0.00" in the corresponding cell. No cell of this column may be left blank. The total of entries (area) in Items 8.1 to 8.3 will be recorded in Item 8.9.

#15 B4_q8_1b: right of use

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=524 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Who all have the right of use of reserved forest ?
Interviewer's instructions	The right of use of forest land and forest produce will be recorded in codes for the categories of forests with some area contained within the village (that is with a positive entry in the column for area). If a category of forest is not found within the village, the corresponding cells for recording right of use will be crossed. Forests adjoining habitation are used in a number of ways. The local villagers use forests for meeting their requirements of timber, fuel and fodder. They also collect a large variety of minor forest produce. Forests are also used for grazing. But the villagers' rights of use are in most cases legally restricted. The code-structure for this item, provides for just the following four codes:

File Block 4_Forest within the village and right of use

#15 B4_q8_1b: right of use

	no right .. ..1 restricted to collection of a few minor forest produce .. .. 2 collection of a large number of minor forest produce permitted ... . 3 other less restrictive right of use ... ... 4 For each kind of forest in the village, the legally sanctioned right of use will be ascertained and an appropriate code will be recorded in the column. Note that permitting grazing in the forest land will be considered less restrictive than collection of minor forest produce. Thus, forests permitting grazing will always be assigned code '4'. Lopping rights are commonly accompanied with a number of other users' rights. Thus, forests where lopping is legally permitted should also be assigned code '4'.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	66	12.6%
1	no right	232	44.3%
2	restricted to collection of a few minor forest produce	133	25.4%
3	collection of a large number of minor forest produce permitted	28	5.3%
4	other less restrictive right of use	65	12.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#16 B4_q8_2a: protected forest

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-5375] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2438 /-] [Invalid=2502 /-] [Mean=25.386 /-] [StdDev=163.196 /-]
Definition	Protected forests too are constituted under the Forest Act. The locals are permitted to gather all produce except those which are specifically prohibited. Other privileges of the locals are also permitted. The privileges commonly enjoyed by the local population includes collection of leaves, firewood, fodder and other minor forest produce, grazing of cattle etc.
Literal question	How much is the area of protected forest (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 8.1 to 8.3 & 8.9 provide for recording the area of forest land within the boundary of the village and right of local use of forest land and forest produce. By legal status, forests in India are classified in the following three categories: Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests. In this item, information on area and right of use will be collected for each of these categories. For each category of forests, area of land falling within the boundary of the sample village will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal. Care should be taken to ensure that entries made are actually given in two places of decimal. For example, if the area reported is 50 hectares, the entry should be "50.00" and not just "50". If there is no forest of a particular category, record "0.00" in the corresponding cell. No cell of this column may be left blank. The total of entries (area) in Items 8.1 to 8.3 will be recorded in Item 8.9.

#17 B4_q8_2b: right of use

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=454 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Who all have the right of use of protected forest ?
Interviewer's instructions	The right of use of forest land and forest produce will be recorded in codes for the categories of forests with some area contained within the village (that is with a positive entry in the column for area). If a category of forest is not found within the village, the corresponding cells for recording right of use will be crossed. Forests adjoining habitation are used in a number of ways. The local villagers use forests for meeting their requirements of timber, fuel and fodder. They also collect a large variety of minor forest produce. Forests are also used for grazing. But the villagers' rights of use are in most cases legally restricted. The code-structure for this item, provides for just the following four codes: no right .. ..1 restricted to collection of a few minor forest produce .. .. 2 collection of a large number of minor forest produce permitted ... . 3 other less restrictive right of use 4

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#17 B4_q8_2b: right of use

	For each kind of forest in the village, the legally sanctioned right of use will be ascertained and an appropriate code will be recorded in the column. Note that permitting grazing in the forest land will be considered less restrictive than collection of minor forest produce. Thus, forests permitting grazing will always be assigned code '4'. Lopping rights are commonly accompanied with a number of other users' rights. Thus, forests where lopping is legally permitted should also be assigned code '4'.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	60	13.2%
1	no right	132	29.1%
2	restricted to collection of a few minor forest produce	146	32.2%
3	collection of a large number of minor forest produce permitted	59	13.0%
4	other less restrictive right of use	57	12.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#18 B4_q8_3a: unclassed forest

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-5000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2537 /-] [Invalid=2403 /-] [Mean=29.393 /-] [StdDev=196.877 /-]
Definition	According to the classification by legal status, this category include all other forests. Some of these forests are privately owned. All village forests are included in this category. In the hilly states of the North-east, forests are owned by district councils, village community and even individual households. All these come under the category of Unclassed forests. In some parts of the country, there are forests on revenue land, which normally are assigned to the forest department for management. These are called revenue forests or Soyam forests. For this item, all forests of this category will be considered if they are not owned by individuals or village community or are not entrusted to village / Van panchayat.
Literal question	How much is the area of unclassed forest (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 8.1 to 8.3 & 8.9 provide for recording the area of forest land within the boundary of the village and right of local use of forest land and forest produce. By legal status, forests in India are classified in the following three categories: Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests. In this item, information on area and right of use will be collected for each of these categories. For each category of forests, area of land falling within the boundary of the sample village will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal. Care should be taken to ensure that entries made are actually given in two places of decimal. For example, if the area reported is 50 hectares, the entry should be "50.00" and not just "50". If there is no forest of a particular category, record "0.00" in the corresponding cell. No cell of this column may be left blank. The total of entries (area) in Items 8.1 to 8.3 will be recorded in Item 8.9.

#19 B4_q8_3b: right of use

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=617 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Who all have the right of use of unclassed forest ?
Interviewer's instructions	The right of use of forest land and forest produce will be recorded in codes for the categories of forests with some area contained within the village (that is with a positive entry in the column for area). If a category of forest is not found within the village, the corresponding cells for recording right of use will be crossed. Forests adjoining habitation are used in a number of ways. The local villagers use forests for meeting their requirements of timber, fuel and fodder. They also collect a large variety of minor forest produce. Forests are also used for grazing. But the villagers' rights of use are in most cases legally restricted. The code-structure for this item, provides for just the following four codes: no right .. ..1 restricted to collection of a few minor forest produce .. .. 2 collection of a large number of minor forest produce permitted ... . 3 other less restrictive right of use ... ... 4 For each kind of forest in the village, the legally sanctioned right of use will be ascertained and an appropriate code will be recorded in the column. Note that permitting grazing in the forest land will be considered less restrictive than collection of minor forest produce. Thus, forests permitting grazing will always be assigned code

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#19 B4_q8_3b: right of use

	'4'. Lopping rights are commonly accompanied with a number of other users' rights. Thus, forests where lopping is legally permitted should also be assigned code '4'.		

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	63	10.2%
1	no right	146	23.7%
2	restricted to collection of a few minor forest produce	168	27.2%
3	collection of a large number of minor forest produce permitted	91	14.7%
4	other less restrictive right of use	149	24.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B4_q8_9a: total forest land

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-14835] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2868 /-] [Invalid=2072 /-] [Mean=109.549 /-] [StdDev=592.487 /-]
Literal question	How much is the area of total forest land (0.00 ha.)?
Interviewer's instructions	Items 8.1 to 8.3 & 8.9 provide for recording the area of forest land within the boundary of the village and right of local use of forest land and forest produce. By legal status, forests in India are classified in the following three categories: Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests. In this item, information on area and right of use will be collected for each of these categories. For each category of forests, area of land falling within the boundary of the sample village will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal. Care should be taken to ensure that entries made are actually given in two places of decimal. For example, if the area reported is 50 hectares, the entry should be "50.00" and not just "50". If there is no forest of a particular category, record "0.00" in the corresponding cell. No cell of this column may be left blank. The total of entries (area) in Items 8.1 to 8.3 will be recorded in Item 8.9.

#21 B4_q9: local forest management body

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4918 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any local forest management body like JFM, Van Panchayat etc.?
Interviewer's instructions	Local forest management bodies are now expected to be found in many parts of the country. If such a local body of the villagers exists in the sample village, whether or not the area of the forest in its jurisdiction lies within the village, code '1' (yes) will be recorded in this item.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	194	3.9%
2	no	4722	96.0%
9	invalid	2	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#22 B4_q10: forest outside village

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4923 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any local forest outside the village and within the reach of the villagers?
Interviewer's instructions	This item will be filled in, whether or not the village has a forest within its own boundary. It is to be ascertained whether there is a forest outside the boundary of the village that is generally considered to be within the reach of the villagers. The forest will be considered as within the reach of the villagers if they can commute the distance daily or as and when necessary.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	1681	34.1%
2	no	3242	65.9%

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#22 B4_q10: forest outside village

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 B4_q11: distance of the forest (km.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-53] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1546 /-] [Invalid=3394 /-] [Mean=4.34 /-] [StdDev=4.828 /-]
Literal question	How much is the distance of the nearest boundary of the forest (outside the village) from the village in kms.?
Interviewer's instructions	The distance of the nearest boundary of the forest (outside the village) from the village will be recorded in kilometers (whole number). If there are more than one forest in the vicinity of the village, the distance of the forest that is used by a majority of the villagers is to be recorded. In case the villagers do not use any of the forests within its reach, the distance of the nearest one will be recorded.

#24 B4_q12: legal status

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1596 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What is the legal status of the forest in the vicinity of the village?
Interviewer's instructions	The legal status of the forest in the vicinity of the village is to be ascertained and recorded in terms of the following codes: Reserved forest ... ...1 Protected forest .. ..2 Community or village or Van Panchayat forest .. .. 3 Other unclassed forest ... ... 4 Note that a community or village or Van Panchayat forest may be reported to be in the vicinity of the sample village, which belongs to some other village. Ordinarily, the villagers of the sample village are not expected to have any legitimate right of use of such a forest. Since, this item is expected to reflect the rights of use of the villagers of the sample village, code '3' will not be applicable in such cases -- these will be assigned code '4'.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Reserved forest	470		29.4%
2	Protected forest	526		33.0%
3	community / village / van panchayat forest	160	10.0%	
4	Other unclassed forests	440		27.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#1 FSU_srl_no: Primary key - unique identifier for a village

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#2 Record_No: Record Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#3 Round_Schedule: Round Schedule

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#4 State_Region: State-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#4 State_Region: State-Region

Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.

#5 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State Region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (32 Modalities)

#6 Sub_sample: Sub sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.

Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.

The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample. |

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	2505	50.1%
2	State sample	2499	49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of six months of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub round 1	2505	50.1%
2	Sub round 2	2499	49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 sector: sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	5004	100.0%
2	Urban	0	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#9 district_code: district code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#9 district_code: district code

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#10 stratum: stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#11 sub_stratum: sub-stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#12 Flot_Number: Flot Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This round contains some variables which are not in the questionnaire. These variables have been calculated for the purpose of specific tabulation for which documentation is not available. The user may ignore them.

#13 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5004 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
04		5004		100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 B5_q1_1: community tubewell (no.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3617 /-] [Invalid=1387 /-] [Mean=11.025 /-] [StdDev=15.91 /-]
Literal question	How many community tubewell are there in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	Recently, with renewed official emphasis on supplying hygienic drinking water to the rural population, sizable schemes of constructing tubewells for potable water have been launched in a number of states. Tubewells for community use are also constructed with locally mobilised funds. There are some which are constructed and controlled by the authority managing a temple, mosque, church and other religious institution. Some may also have been constructed by a community of the village for its own use. All such tubewells constructed for potable water, irrespective of the agency managing them, will be accounted for in this item, provided they are not held by a single household or a small group of households. Note that shallow / deep tubewells meant for irrigation will not be counted for this item even if potable water is fetched by the villagers from such sources.

#15 B5_q1_2: wells for potable water (no.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=3324 /-] [Invalid=1680 /-] [Mean=6.319 /-] [StdDev=10.764 /-]
Literal question	How many wells for potable water are there in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	Wells, i.e. dug wells, are extensively used as main source of drinking water in many areas of the country. The wells are owned by communities as well as individual households. Community wells are built and maintained by the local village community. All the community wells, whether locally or government funded, within the boundary of the village will be counted for this item. Stepwells, found mostly in Rajasthan and Gujarat, will be treated as wells for this block. Moreover, surangams -- horizontal tunnels dug through hillocks for seepage water -- found in the hills of northern Kerala will also be treated as wells. These will be counted for this item if they are mainly used for potable water. However, temporary wells dug in the beds of dry river, canal and lakes (in severe drought situations) or the wells located at the bottom of ponds and tanks will not be counted for this item.

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#16 B5_q1_3: other source of potable water (no.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1896 /-] [Invalid=3108 /-] [Mean=4.569 /-] [StdDev=8.414 /-]
Literal question	How many other source of potable water are there in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	All common water resources of potable water, other than those covered under tubewells and (dug) wells (in Items 1.1 & 1.2) will be considered for this item. It is to be noted that while enumerating the sources, a system in its entirety will be counted as one source. Moreover, a source of water will be considered for this item only if it is exclusively, or at least mainly, reserved for drawing drinking water. Care should be taken to enumerate community managed traditional systems of potable water harvesting like kundis, rooftop harvesting structures, ponds, tanks dugwells, stepwells, springs & streams that are quite commonly used as sources of drinking water.

#17 B5_q1_4: other tanks, ponds by vill. panchayat (no.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-71] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=2122 /-] [Invalid=2882 /-] [Mean=2.942 /-] [StdDev=4.73 /-]
Literal question	How many other tanks, ponds by vill. panchayat are there in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	All such water bodies for which there is a formal local organisation like a co-operative, pani panchayat or any other formal farmers' association for their management will be counted for Item 1.4. Management of some of the irrigation tanks and other tanks and ponds are formally assigned to the village panchayats. Such tanks and ponds will also be counted for Item 1.4.

#18 B5_q1_5: other tanks, ponds by irrigation deptt. (no.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-25] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1206 /-] [Invalid=3798 /-] [Mean=1.124 /-] [StdDev=2.031 /-]
Literal question	How many other tanks, ponds by irrigation deptt. are there in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	Some of the tanks, particularly those irrigating 40 hectares or more, are maintained by the Irrigation Department or Public Works Department in a number of states. All such tanks, ponds and lakes lying within the boundary of the village but under the direct control of the Public Works Department or Minor Irrigation Department will be counted for Item 1.5.

#19 B5_q1_6: other tanks, ponds by other govt. org. (no.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-45] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1159 /-] [Invalid=3845 /-] [Mean=1.55 /-] [StdDev=3.824 /-]
Literal question	How many other tanks, ponds by other govt. organisation are there in the village?
Interviewer's instructions	All other tanks, ponds and lakes lying within the boundary of the village will be counted for Item 1.6. They would mostly be located on unassisted revenue land or land under forest department.

#20 B5_q2_1: exclusive for specified caste

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4953 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any source of potable water for exclusive use of specific caste?
Interviewer's instructions	A common feature of Indian villages has been the presence of caste-specific or religion-specific sources of drinking water. It is still a widely prevalent feature. For Items 2.1 & 2.2, it has to be carefully ascertained whether such sources of potable water meant for a specific caste group or religious group exist in the village. Matters relating to religion and caste being rather sensitive under certain circumstances, it is advisable to adopt a cautious but effective approach in collecting this information. In many cases, it appears, information received from one quarter should be cross-verified with that from other sources. Note that there are instances where a public tubewell for drinking water or a kundi constructed by the government is, in practice, reserved for a particular caste or religious group. The actual position has to be ascertained and recorded in these items.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	yes	273	5.5%

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#20 B5_q2_1: exclusive for specified caste

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
2	no	4680		94.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B5_q2_2: exclusive for religious group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4957 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any source of potable water for exclusive use of religious groups?
Interviewer's instructions	A common feature of Indian villages has been the presence of caste-specific or religion-specific sources of drinking water. It is still a widely prevalent feature. For Items 2.1 & 2.2, it has to be carefully ascertained whether such sources of potable water meant for a specific caste group or religious group exist in the village. Matters relating to religion and caste being rather sensitive under certain circumstances, it is advisable to adopt a cautious but effective approach in collecting this information. In many cases, it appears, information received from one quarter should be cross-verified with that from other sources. Note that there are instances where a public tubewell for drinking water or a kundi constructed by the government is, in practice, reserved for a particular caste or religious group. The actual position has to be ascertained and recorded in these items.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	57	1.1%	
2	no	4900		98.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#22 B5_q3_1: water drawn from river

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4947 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there river in or around the village from which water is drawn by the villagers?
Interviewer's instructions	Information on presence of river whose water is used by the villagers will be recorded in Item 3.1. Water of a river or a stream may diverted through a channel or to a reservoir or tank for the use of the villagers. All such indirect use of river or stream water will also be considered for this item.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	1414	28.6%	
2	no	3532		71.4%
3	invalid	1	0.0%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 B5_q3_2: water drawn from spring

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4934 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there spring in or around the village from which water is drawn by the villagers?
Interviewer's instructions	Use of water from springs is very common in hilly regions of the country. There are a number of traditional systems of harvesting water from springs, runoff rain water, mountainous streams and falls, and glaciers in the Himalayan regions and the northeastern hill ranges. The water is either collected directly from these sources or are diverted through bamboo pipes or diversion channels called kuls or kuhals or kuhls or guhls. All such sources, whether used directly or indirectly, will be considered for this item.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	618	12.5%	
2	no	4315		87.5%
3	invalid	1	0.0%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 5_Particulars of common water resources in the village

#24 B5_q3_3: water drawn from canal

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4962 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there Govt. canal in or around the village from which water is drawn by the villagers?
Interviewer's instructions	This item pertains to the irrigation canals under the irrigation department of the government. Information on presence of government canals whose water is used by the villagers will be recorded in this item.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	1229		24.8%
2	no	3733		75.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#25 B5_q4_1: managing water for irrigation

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4909 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any local body managing common water sources for irrigation?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	564		11.5%
2	no	4345		88.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#26 B5_q4_2: managing water for other uses

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4965 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Is there any local body managing common water sources for other uses?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	yes	646		13.0%
2	no	4319		87.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#1 FSU_srl_no: Primary key - unique identifier for a village

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#2 Record_No: Record Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#3 Round_Schedule: Round Schedule

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#4 State_Region: State-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#4 State_Region: State-Region

Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.

#5 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State Region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (32 Modalities)

#6 Sub_sample: Sub sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Central sample	2285		49.6%
2	State sample	2325		50.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sub_round: Sub round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of six months of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Sub round 1	2297		49.8%
2	Sub round 2	2313		50.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 sector: sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Rural	4610		100.0%
2	Urban	0	0.0%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#9 district_code: district code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#10 stratum: stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#11 sub_stratum: sub-stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#12 Flot_Number: Flot Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This round contains some variables which are not in the questionnaire. These variables have been calculated for the purpose of specific tabulation for which documentation is not available. The user may ignore them.

#13 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4610 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
05		4610	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 B6_q1_1: timber from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4411 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect timber from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	8	0.2%
1	Majority of households	165	3.7%
2	Minority of households	189	4.3%
3	None	4049	91.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 B6_q1_2: timber from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1771 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect timber from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	2	0.1%
1	Majority of households	257	14.5%
2	Minority of households	229	12.9%
3	None	1283	72.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#16 B6_q2_1: fuelwood from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4458 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fuelwood from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	8	0.2%
1	Majority of households	1346	30.2%
2	Minority of households	1145	25.7%
3	None	1959	43.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#17 B6_q2_2: fuelwood from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1826 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fuelwood from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	915	50.1%
2	Minority of households	451	24.7%
3	None	457	25.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#18 B6_q3_1: bamboo/cane/reeds from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4419 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect bamboo/cane/reeds from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	7	0.2%
1	Majority of households	245	5.5%
2	Minority of households	339	7.7%
3	None	3828	86.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#19 B6_q3_2: bamboo/cane/reeds from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1787 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect bamboo/cane/reeds from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	233	13.0%
2	Minority of households	286	16.0%
3	None	1265	70.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#20 B6_q4_1: medicinal plant from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4405 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect medicinal plant from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	6	0.1%
1	Majority of households	84	1.9%
2	Minority of households	170	3.9%
3	None	4145	94.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B6_q4_2: medicinal plant from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1769 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect medicinal plant from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.2%
1	Majority of households	74	4.2%
2	Minority of households	192	10.9%
3	None	1499	84.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#22 B6_q5_1: kendu leaves from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4408 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect kendu leaves from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	92	2.1%
2	Minority of households	109	2.5%
3	None	4202	95.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 B6_q5_2: kendu leaves from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1771 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect kendu leaves from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	170	9.6%
2	Minority of households	135	7.6%
3	None	1463	82.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#24 B6_q6_1: other leaves from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4427 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect other leaves from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.1%
1	Majority of households	392	8.9%
2	Minority of households	707	16.0%
3	None	3324	75.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#25 B6_q6_2: other leaves from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1792 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect other leaves from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	391	21.8%
2	Minority of households	390	21.8%
3	None	1008	56.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#26 B6_q7_1: thatching material from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4427 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect thatching material from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	328	7.4%
2	Minority of households	634	14.3%
3	None	3460	78.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#27 B6_q7_2: thatching material from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1786 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect thatching material from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	298	16.7%
2	Minority of households	340	19.0%
3	None	1145	64.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#28 B6_q8_1: fodder from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4413 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fodder from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	743	16.8%
2	Minority of households	1139	25.8%
3	None	2526	57.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#29 B6_q8_2: fodder from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1772 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fodder from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	367	20.7%
2	Minority of households	339	19.1%
3	None	1063	60.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#30 B6_q9_1: edible oilseeds from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4381 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect edible oilseeds from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	53	1.2%
2	Minority of households	117	2.7%
3	None	4206	96.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#31 B6_q9_2: edible oilseeds from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1752 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect edible oilseeds from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	56	3.2%
2	Minority of households	69	3.9%
3	None	1624	92.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#32 B6_q10_1: fruits from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4402 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fruits from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	241	5.5%
2	Minority of households	469	10.7%
3	None	3687	83.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#33 B6_q10_2: fruits from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1777 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fruits from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	220	12.4%
2	Minority of households	312	17.6%
3	None	1242	69.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#34 B6_q11_1: other edible products from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4379 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect other edible products from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	81	1.8%
2	Minority of households	136	3.1%
3	None	4157	94.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#35 B6_q11_2: other edible products from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1751 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect other edible products from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	82	4.7%
2	Minority of households	101	5.8%
3	None	1565	89.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#36 B6_q12_1: lac from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4379 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect lac from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	6	0.1%
1	Majority of households	18	0.4%
2	Minority of households	58	1.3%
3	None	4297	98.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#37 B6_q12_2: lac from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1753 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect lac from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.2%
1	Majority of households	24	1.4%
2	Minority of households	53	3.0%
3	None	1672	95.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#38 B6_q13_1: gums & resins from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4380 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect gums & resins from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	6	0.1%
1	Majority of households	22	0.5%
2	Minority of households	90	2.1%
3	None	4262	97.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#39 B6_q13_2: gums & resins from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1755 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect gums & resins from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.2%
1	Majority of households	27	1.5%
2	Minority of households	112	6.4%
3	None	1612	91.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#40 B6_q14_1: non-edible oilseeds from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4379 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect non-edible oilseeds from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	21	0.5%
2	Minority of households	92	2.1%
3	None	4261	97.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#41 B6_q14_2: non-edible oilseeds from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1749 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect non-edible oilseeds from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.2%
1	Majority of households	37	2.1%
2	Minority of households	74	4.2%
3	None	1634	93.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#42 B6_q15_1: fibres & flosses from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4382 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fibres & flosses from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.1%
1	Majority of households	18	0.4%
2	Minority of households	83	1.9%
3	None	4277	97.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#43 B6_q15_2: fibres & flosses from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1758 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fibres & flosses from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	21	1.2%
2	Minority of households	52	3.0%
3	None	1682	95.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#44 B6_q16_1: tans & dyes from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4382 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect tans & dyes from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.1%
1	Majority of households	13	0.3%
2	Minority of households	35	0.8%
3	None	4330	98.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#45 B6_q16_2: tans & dyes from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1753 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect tans & dyes from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	12	0.7%
2	Minority of households	30	1.7%
3	None	1708	97.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#46 B6_q17_1: honey from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4396 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect honey from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	5	0.1%
1	Majority of households	72	1.6%
2	Minority of households	284	6.5%
3	None	4035	91.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#47 B6_q17_2: honey from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1773 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect honey from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	68	3.8%
2	Minority of households	303	17.1%
3	None	1399	78.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#48 **B6_q18_1: bee-wax from common**

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4388 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect bee-wax from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.1%
1	Majority of households	38	0.9%
2	Minority of households	138	3.1%
3	None	4208	95.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#49 **B6_q18_2: bee-wax from forest**

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1762 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect bee-wax from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	3	0.2%
1	Majority of households	27	1.5%
2	Minority of households	147	8.3%
3	None	1585	90.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#50 **B6_q19_1: animals & birds from common**

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4397 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect animals & birds from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	4	0.1%
1	Majority of households	84	1.9%
2	Minority of households	313	7.1%
3	None	3996	90.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#51 **B6_q19_2: animals & birds from forest**

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1775 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect animals & birds from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	not reported	2	0.1%
1	Majority of households	85	4.8%
2	Minority of households	272	15.3%
3	None	1416	79.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Particulars of collection from forest and other common village land

#52 B6_q20_1: fish from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4427 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fish from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	not reported	4	0.1%	
1	Majority of households	288	6.5%	
2	Minority of households	884	20.0%	
3	None	3251		73.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#53 B6_q20_2: fish from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1764 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect fish from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	not reported	3	0.2%	
1	Majority of households	75	4.3%	
2	Minority of households	177	10.0%	
3	None	1509		85.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#54 B6_q21_1: kattha from common

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4379 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect kattha from common village land?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	not reported	4	0.1%	
1	Majority of households	11	0.3%	
2	Minority of households	35	0.8%	
3	None	4329		98.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#55 B6_q21_2: kattha from forest

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1749 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Does the household collect kattha from forest?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	not reported	3	0.2%	
1	Majority of households	3	0.2%	
2	Minority of households	22	1.3%	
3	None	1721		98.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

Documentation

Reports and analytical documents

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Other resources

Information on Common Property Resources and Village Facilities, National Sample Survey Organisation Department of Statistics Government of India, India [ind], "Documents\Information on Common Property Resources and Village Facilities.pdf"

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