

## Chapter Three

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### Schedule 1.0: Consumer Expenditure

#### 3.0 Introduction

3.0.0.0 Full-scale NSS surveys of consumer expenditure are usually conducted at roughly 5-year intervals, though the last two such surveys had only a two-year gap between them. The surveys provide a time series of household consumption data, which is the prime source of statistical indicators of level of living, social consumption and well-being, and inequalities therein. The last such survey was conducted during the 68th round (July 2011 - June 2012). Apart from this, an annual series of smaller-scale consumer expenditure surveys was conducted during the period 1986-87 to 2007-08.

3.0.0.1 The National Statistical Commission (NSC) decided that the 75<sup>th</sup> Round would be devoted to the subject of Household Consumer Expenditure (HCE) along with surveys on Social Consumption. It was also decided that the schedule of enquiry of this HCE survey will be along the line of Schedule 1.0 Type 2 in NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round, i.e., with Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP).

#### 3.0.1 Defining household consumer expenditure

3.0.1.0 Every household is a distinctly identified unit of consumption of goods and services and the measure of household consumer expenditure is the single most significant indicator of access of households to the basket of goods and services, their level of living and economic well-being, as well as disparities thereof. Household Consumer Expenditure (HCE) is most easily understood as expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services, i.e., on goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs and wants or the collective needs of members of the community and not for further transformation in production.

3.0.1.1 To this simplest construct of the above description the following couple of factors must be added - (i) the imputed expenditure by households on goods and services produced as outputs of unincorporated enterprises owned by them and retained for their own use, and (ii) the imputed expenditures by households on goods and services received by them as remuneration in kind. Both these additions can be regarded as imputed values of costs incurred by households to obtain consumption goods and services for own use. Thus, the actual final consumption of households consists of the consumption goods and services acquired by individuals by expenditures (including imputed expenditures of the kinds described above) or through social transfers in kind received from other households, from government units or from non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).

3.0.1.2 **Household consumer expenditure (HCE)** during a specified period, called the reference period, may be defined as the total of the following:

- (a) expenditure incurred by households on ‘consumption goods and services’<sup>1</sup> during the reference period
- (b) imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household (proprietary or partnership) enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves during the reference period
- (c) imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind during the reference period
- (d) imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind received from government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and used by households during the reference period<sup>2</sup>.

Some clarifications need to be made at this stage.

3.0.1.3 Firstly, it follows from the above that any expenditure incurred by households towards the productive enterprises (farm or non-farm) owned by them is *excluded* from household consumer expenditure. Also, expenditure on purchase of residential land or building is *excluded*, as land and building are excluded from consumption goods and services in national accounting.

3.0.1.4 Expenditures made by a household to acquire any good or service should be distinguished from **transfer payments** made by the household. A transfer payment is a transaction in which one unit provides a good, service or asset to another without receiving any good, service or asset in return, or, in other words, transactions in which there is no counterpart. Transfers are unrequited (unreciprocated or one-way). Examples are fines and forcibly extracted payments such as ransom. **Such transfer payments should be excluded from HCE.**

3.0.1.5 In national accounting, all **taxes based on income or wealth** (the ownership of assets) are transfers because they are compulsory unrequited payments to the government. However, “house tax” is at present being recorded in the NSS HCE schedule and included in HCE on the grounds that the government provides some services in return, though in the strict sense of the term, the condition that the services received are in return for the payment (or form the counterpart of the payment) is not satisfied here.

3.0.1.6 **Insurance premium payments** by households are being considered as *outside* the scope of HCE, as was the practice in the 61<sup>st</sup> and earlier rounds. Hence no information on insurance premium of any kind paid by the household will be collected in the schedule.

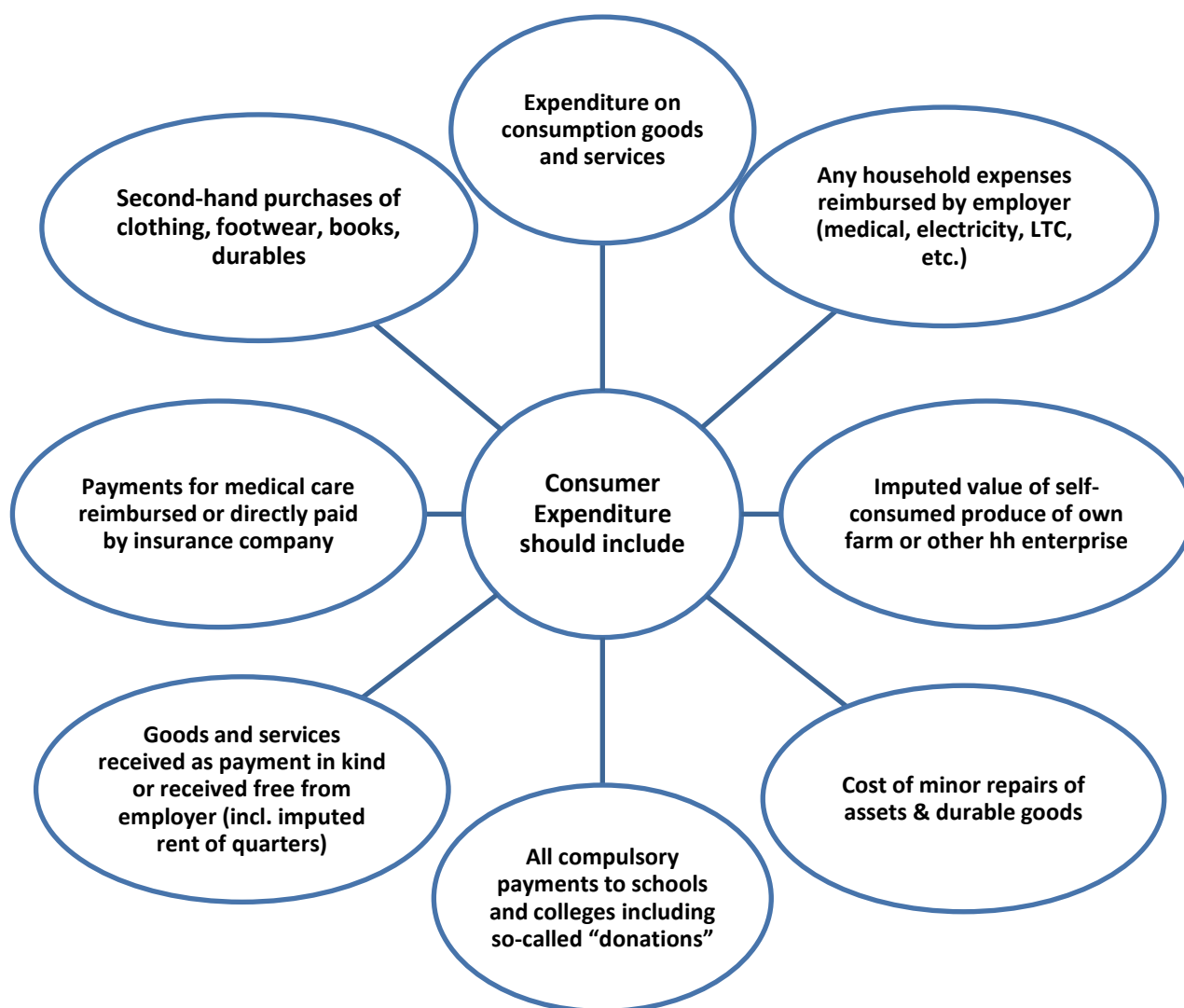
3.0.1.7 **Second-hand purchases** of clothing, bedding, footwear, books and periodicals, and durable goods are included in the NSS concept of HCE.

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<sup>1</sup>This term refers to goods and services used (without further transformation in production) by households, NPISHs (Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs and wants or the collective needs of members of the community.

<sup>2</sup> By convention, such consumption is included in the NSS HCE survey only for food items.

3.0.1.8 Goods and services are sometimes provided by employers to employees as remuneration in kind or as perquisites. These should be distinguished from inputs of the enterprise. The general guiding principle is that if employees are obliged to use such goods and services for performing their duties, then these are intermediate inputs. If employees are free to use the goods and services at their own discretion, then these goods and services are perquisites or remuneration in kind and therefore part of HCE.



### **Not to be included in Consumer Expenditure**

- ◆ Enterprise expenditure (farm, non-farm)
- ◆ Cost of purchase & construction of land & building
- ◆ Payment of interest on loan taken
- ◆ Insurance premium payments
- ◆ Lottery tickets, gambling expenses
- ◆ Money given as charity, remittances, donations, fines, direct taxes

### 3.0.2 Accounting of consumption at the household level: the two approaches

3.0.2.1 To make the definition of household consumption operational, clear guidelines are needed not only on what is to be included in household consumer expenditure and what is to be excluded, but also on

- (a) the identification of the household performing each act of consumption
- (b) the assigning of a time to each act of consumption.

Only then can one attempt to record the consumption of a household within a reference period.

3.0.2.2 It has been found convenient to assign different meanings to the word “consumption” to different categories of consumption items. Thus, the survey does not define food consumption in the same way as consumption of furniture. As a result, in measuring the consumption of any single household, NSS has always used more than one approaches for measuring ‘consumption’. This approach varies with the category of consumption items.

3.0.2.3 The two main approaches for accounting the consumption of households are

- A. **Use Approach**, and
- B. **Expenditure Approach**.

#### A. Use Approach (also called Consumption Approach)

3.0.2.4 When food and fuel are used (used up), we say that they are consumed. Note that items of food and fuel can be used only once.

3.0.2.5 Whenever there is any intake of food, the intake is made by an individual, who is identifiable. The household to which that individual belongs is called the consuming household. The same rule is followed for pan, tobacco and intoxicants.

3.0.2.6 When fuel is used for household cooking and lighting and other household purposes except conveyance, the household in which the fuel is used is called the consuming household.

3.0.2.7 Food cooked in the household and consumed by its members is accounted against the ingredients in the consumer expenditure schedule. But when such cooked food is served to non-household members, there is a problem of apportioning the quantities and values of the ingredients if one attempts to record the consumption in the household of the persons who eat the food. For simplicity of data collection and to avoid duplication in recording consumption, certain exemptions are accorded in the approach.

- The consumption of food cooked in a household is recorded in the preparing household, irrespective of who consumes the food. Thus, when a guest or a beggar is served food prepared in a household, it is the preparing household which is considered as the consuming household.

- Also, if a household makes a payment to a person in the form of meals prepared in its kitchen, it is considered to be the consumption of the preparing household.
- When cooked meals are purchased from the market (hotels, restaurants, canteens or catering agency), the purchaser household is considered to be the consuming household, regardless of who eats the food. This again is a departure from the Use Approach. In such conditions, it is the *Expenditure Approach* that is to be followed. However, if the meals purchased are then used by the purchaser as means of payment (say, to the provider of a service), then they will be accounted in the household receiving the meals as payment.

3.0.2.8 Food expenditure incurred by employees of private or public sector on official tour and reimbursed by their organization will also be considered as household consumer expenditure.

3.0.2.9 When a person consumes meals received as assistance from the Government or a non-Government agency such as a charitable organisation (for example, meals received under the Midday Meal scheme), it will be considered to be the consumption of the household to which the person belongs (Use Approach). (When recording such consumption, the value is to be imputed at the local price of the meals received.) **This procedure is being followed from the 64<sup>th</sup> round onwards.**

3.0.2.10 The Use Approach is also to be followed for food in the case of a person (usually a student in a hostel) whose food bills are regularly paid by a person (usually, a parent/guardian) belonging to a different household. All such payments are to be considered in the student household and not to the parent household. **Prior to the 64<sup>th</sup> round, the Expenditure Approach was considered to be applicable in such cases.**

3.0.2.11 Note that for nearly all items of food, and some items of fuel for cooking and lighting, both quantity and value of consumption are recorded in the schedule. For a few items, where reporting of quantity is difficult, only value of consumption is required to be recorded.

## **B. Expenditure Approach**

3.0.2.12 The expenditure approach says that consumption of these items takes place when expenditure is incurred on the item (good or service). The household incurring the expenditure is the consuming household, regardless of whether the item is used by the household or not.

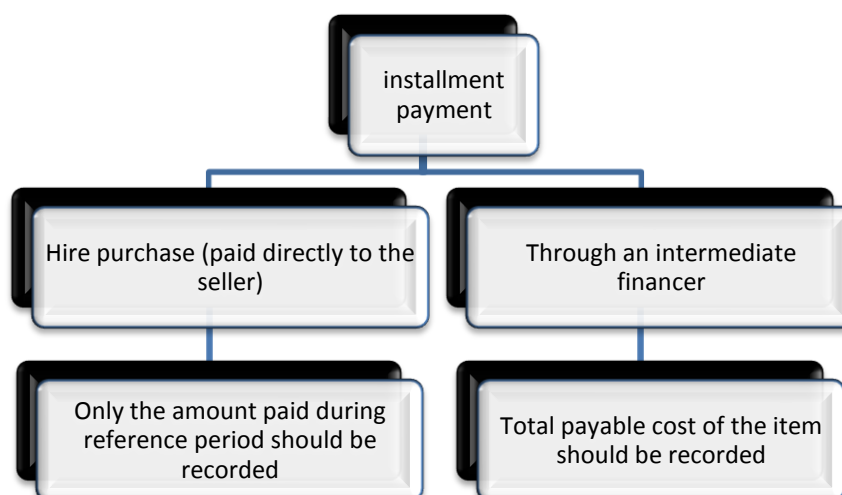
3.0.2.13 For items of consumption other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, and fuel for cooking and lighting, the expenditure approach is followed to identify the consuming household and the time at which consumption takes place. Up to and including NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, for clothing and footwear first use approach was followed. **From this 75<sup>th</sup> round, the Expenditure Approach is introduced for these items** keeping in view the ease of data collection.

3.0.2.14 When a household obtains an item as gift or charity, or by free collection, no

expenditure is incurred by the household on the item.

**3.0.2.15 When a household obtains an item as perquisite from the employer, or as payment in kind from a household or enterprise for services rendered by the household, then it is considered to incur an expenditure on the item received as perquisite or payment in kind.** The value of the item at local retail prices is considered to be the amount of expenditure incurred by it.<sup>3</sup> Examples are accommodation, uniform, newspapers and telephone services provided free to employees by employers, and any expenses on domestic account, such as medical expenses, that are reimbursed by employers. Leave Travel Concession (LTC) is another example of perquisites. The time of consumption will be the time of acquisition of the perquisite if it is a good (e.g. newspapers) and the time of use if it is a service (e.g. telephone facility). Note that the common practice of domestic servants and other unorganised and informal workers receiving clothing from their employers at festival time or on an annual or periodic basis is to be regarded as payment in kind and the imputed value of clothing received is to be recorded in the employee households. The time of acquisition will be considered as the time of consumption.

**3.0.2.16** When a household acquires an item through cash purchase, the time of incurring expenditure is clear. In case of payment by cheque or through a credit card, the household is considered to incur expenditure at the moment when the cheque is handed over or the credit card is presented to the seller as means of payment. If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire purchase. In case of hire purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period is regarded as the expenditure incurred. Note that in case of purchase (e.g. of a car) fully financed by a loan from some person or institution other than the seller, where full payment is made to the seller, the entire sale value of the commodity (the principal borrowed to make the payment to the seller) is considered to be the expenditure incurred by the household. This expenditure (payment to the seller), however, takes place *before* the durable comes into the buyer's possession. On the other hand, the repayment of the loan in instalments to an intermediate financier (like bank, etc.) goes on for several months or years. The repayment of the loan to the financier is not relevant in recording consumer expenditure.



<sup>3</sup> Except for perquisites and payments in kind, the question of imputation of value does not arise in case of items which are governed by the expenditure approach.

**3.0.2.17 Payments for tuition fees and rent of household dwelling regularly made by another household:** It is not uncommon for a person's rent or tuition expenses to be *regularly* paid by a household different from his own, directly to the provider of the accommodation or educational services. A common example is a student in a hostel. Such a person's rent and educational fees are often paid by his or her parents' household directly to the hostel authorities. Here, going by the expenditure approach would mean that the (regularly occurring) consumption of accommodation or educational services would not be accounted in the user household. As a departure from the expenditure approach normally applicable to rent and educational expenses, therefore, the use approach is to be followed. Thus the household making use of the accommodation or the educational goods and services is to be considered as the consuming household, and not the household making the payment. **This procedure was introduced in the 64<sup>th</sup> round.**

Summary of rules to determine the consuming household and the time of consumption

**A. use approach**

FOOD, PAN, TOBACCO, INTOXICANTS, FUEL & LIGHT

Exception:

- (a) Food cooked and served or gifted to non-household members: Preparing household is consumer
- (b) Meals purchased from market and served to guests or as charity: Purchasing household is consumer

**B. expenditure approach**

ALL OTHER ITEMS (goods & services, clothing, bedding, footwear, etc.)

Exception:

Rent and tuition fee payments for a household regularly made by another household:  
Follow use approach

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

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

- The value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc. will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.
- The value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

### 3.0.3 Reference period

3.0.3.1 The reference period is the period of time to which the information collected relates. In NSS surveys, the reference period often varies from item to item. Data collected with different reference periods are known to exhibit certain systematic differences. Strictly speaking, therefore, comparisons should be made only among estimates based on data collected with identical reference period systems.

3.0.3.2 In the 75<sup>th</sup> round, these reference periods are kept exactly same as Schedule 1.0 Type 2 in the NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round. The reference periods to be used for different groups of consumption items are given below.

Category	Item groups	Reference period
I	Clothing, bedding, footwear, education, medical (institutional), durable goods	Last 365 days
II	Some food items (F2+): Edible oil; egg, fish & meat; vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed foods; pan, tobacco & intoxicants	Last 7 days
III	All other food (F1), fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical; rents and taxes	Last 30 days

### 3.0.4 Schedule design

3.0.4.0 Schedule 1.0 consists of following blocks to obtain detailed information on the consumption expenditure and other particulars of the sample household.

- Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample household
- Block 1 : identification of sample household
- Block 2 : particulars of field operations
- Block 3 : household characteristics
- Block 4 : demographic and other particulars of household members
- Block 5.1 : consumption of cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar and salt
- Block 5.2 : consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants
- Block 6 : consumption of energy (fuel, light & household appliances)
- Block 7 : expenditure for clothing, bedding, etc.



- Block 8 : expenditure for footwear
- Block 9 : expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services
- Block 10 : expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes
- Block 11 : expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use
- Block 12 : summary of consumer expenditure
- Block 13 : remarks by Field Investigator/ Junior Statistical Officer(s)
- Block 14 : comments by supervisory officer(s)

### 3.1 Collection of data from the sample household

#### Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household

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

#### Block 1: Identification of sample household

3.1.1.1 The entries against items 2 and 3 have already been printed in the schedule.

3.1.1.2 **Item 4: sample hamlet-group/ sub-block number:** This item is to be recorded from the heading of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

3.1.1.3 **Item 5: second-stage stratum:** This item will be copied from the appropriate column heading of Block 5A of Schedule 0.0 – from column (13) or (14) or (15).

3.1.1.4 **Item 6: sample household number:** The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (16) or (17) or (18) of Block 5A of Sch.0.0.

3.1.1.5 **Item 7: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4):** The serial number of the person recorded in column 1 of Block 4, Schedule 1.0, from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information has to be collected from one of the household members. In an extreme case, information may be collected from a person who is not a household member but is expected to know all the requisite information. In such a case, '99' should be recorded against this item.

**3.1.1.6 Item 8: response code:** This item is to be filled in at the end of the interview. It is meant to classify the informant according to the degree of his co-operation as well as his capability to provide the required information. The codes are:

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

**3.1.1.7 Item 9: survey code:** Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1', if the sample household is the one originally selected, and '2', if it is a substituted household. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, and the last two (remarks and comments) blocks will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

**3.1.1.8 Item 10: reason for substitution of original household (code):** In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not. The codes are:

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

This item is applicable only if the entry against item 9 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

## Block 2: Particulars of field operations

**3.1.2.0** The identity of the Junior Statistical Officer/ Field Investigator and the supervisory officer associated with the work, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, date of dispatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1a(ii) and 1b(ii) (for Central sample only). If canvassing the schedule takes more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2(i). The "total time taken to canvass the schedule" means the actual time spent in canvassing the schedule and will not include the time taken by the Junior Statistical Officer/ Field Investigator to finalize the schedule and is to be recorded in minutes.

## Block 3: Household characteristics

3.1.3.0 Characteristics which are mainly intended to be used to classify the households for tabulation will be recorded in this block.

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

3.1.3.2 **Item 2: principal industry (NIC-2008):** The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity which determines the principal industry of the household. The entry cell for item 2 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2008 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household industry see paragraph 1.7.7 and 1.7.8, Chapter One.

3.1.3.3 **Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-2004):** The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal occupation, also, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible, based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-2004 is to be recorded in the entry cell, which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household occupation see paragraph 1.7.7 and 1.7.8, Chapter One.

3.1.3.4 **Item 4: household type (code):** The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. (For the definition of household type, see paragraph 1.7.6, Chapter One.) Note that the codes are not the same for rural and urban areas.

For rural households, the household type codes are:

self-employed in agriculture	1
self-employed in non-agriculture	2
regular wage/salary earning in agriculture	3
regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture	4
casual labour in agriculture	5
casual labour in non-agriculture	6
others	9

For **urban** areas, the household type codes are:

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

### Procedure for determining household type

The broad household types in **rural areas** to be used in this round are self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour and others.

- Firstly, the households, which do not have any income from economic activities shall be classified under “others”.
- Out of the remaining households, the household’s income from economic activities will be considered. A household will be first categorized as ‘self-employed’, ‘regular wage/salary earning’ or ‘casual labour’ depending on the single major source of its income during last 365 days from self-employment, regular wage/ salaried employment or casual labour employment, respectively.
  - For a household, which has major income from self-employment (i.e., income from self-employment is more than the earning of each of regular wage/salary and casual labour), the broad household type will be self-employed.
  - For a household, which has major income from regular wage/salary, the broad household type will be regular wage/salary earning.
  - For a household, which has major income from casual labour, the broad household type will be casual labour.
- Within each of the broad category of self-employed, regular wage/salary earning and casual labour households, two specific household types, viz., ‘in agriculture’ and ‘in non-agriculture’ will be distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (sections A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (rest of the NIC-2008 sections, excluding section A) during last 365 days. However, **Working in fisheries is excluded from the purview of agricultural activities.**
  - The specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from self-employment are “self-employed in agriculture” and “self-employed in non-agriculture”.
  - Similarly, the specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from regular wage/salary earning are “regular wage/salary earning in agriculture” and “regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture”.
  - Also, the specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from employment as casual labour are “casual labour in agriculture” and “casual labour in non-agriculture”.

For **urban areas**: The different household types correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where seven sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour or others corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will be classified under ‘others’.

**3.1.3.5 Item 5: for rural, if code is 3 to 6 in item 4, whether the major source of household income from manual work ? (yes-1, no-2):** In rural areas, if the household type is any of code 3 to 6 in item 4, it is to be ascertained whether the major source of household income is from manual work or not. A job essentially involving physical labour is considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education are not to be termed as 'manual work'. On the other

hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background are to be treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., are not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. are considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. A few examples of manual workers are cooks, waiters, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, barbers, beauticians, watchmen, gate keepers, agricultural labourers, plantation labourers and related workers.

**3.1.3.6 Item 6: religion (code):** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in code. If different members of the household claim that they belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

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

**3.1.3.7 Item 7: social group (code):** Whether or not the household belongs to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes or Other Backward Classes will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes. If different members of the household claim that they belong to different social groups, the social group of the head of the household will be considered as the social group of the household. The codes are:

Scheduled Tribes - 1,
Scheduled Castes - 2,
Other Backward Classes - 3,
others - 9.

Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 9, meant to cover all other categories.

**3.1.3.8 Item 8: whether owns any land (yes -1, no-2):** It is to be ascertained whether the household owns any land or not as on the date of survey. There will be many situations when the land possessed by the household is owned by the head of the family, who stays in a different town or village and therefore is not a member of the household. In such cases the land should be regarded as not owned but leased in by the household. But it is very likely that the household in such cases will tend to report the land as 'owned'. Before any entry is made in item 8 (whether owns any land) as well as items 9-13, proper probing is necessary to ascertain whether all the land reported as owned by the household is actually owned by the household members.

### Homestead land

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

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

**3.1.3.9 Item 9: type of land owned (homestead only-1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 3):** Codes will be recorded against the item depending on the type of land owned. If the household owns only homestead and no other land, the appropriate code will be 1. But if the household owns some other piece of land along with homestead land, code 2 will be entered against this item. Code 3 will be applicable when a household owns a piece of land but not the homestead land. For households reporting 'no', i.e. code 2 in item 8, a dash (-) will be entered in item 9.

**3.1.3.10 Items 10-14: land possessed (in 0.000 hectares):** The area of land “owned”, “leased-in”, “otherwise possessed (neither owned nor leased-in)” and “leased-out” by the household as on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded against items 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively in hectares, correct to 3 places of decimals. (Thus any non-zero area less than 0.0005 hectares will be recorded as 0.000. Zero area may be recorded as “-”.) The entry cells have been split into two parts – one for the integer part and the other for the fractional i.e., decimal part. The total area of land possessed by the household will be worked out as item 10 + item 11 + item 12 – item 13 and recorded against item 14.

**3.1.3.11 Item 15-16: land cultivated and irrigated (in 0.000 hectares):** Land cultivated is defined as the *net sown area* (area sown with field crops and area under orchards and plantations counting an area only once in an agricultural year) during the agricultural year 2016-17 i.e., July 2016 to June 2017. Land cultivated may be from the land 'owned', 'land leased in' or from 'land otherwise possessed (neither owned nor leased in)'. It will be recorded against item 15 in hectares in three places of decimals. Against item 16, the net area irrigated out of the land cultivated during the agricultural year 2016-17 will be recorded in hectares in three places of decimals. As in items 10-14, separate provision has been made for recording integral and decimal parts.

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

**cooking:** primary source of energy for cooking : firewood and chips-01, LPG-02, other natural gas -03, dung cake-04, kerosene-05, coke ,coal-06, gobar gas-07, other biogas -08, charcoal-10, electricity(incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) -11, no cooking arrangement-12, others-19

**lighting :** electricity(incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) -1, kerosene-2, other oil -3, gas-4, candle-5, no lighting arrangement-6, others-9

Note that a hostel student taking meals in the hostel mess will be considered as having no cooking arrangement.

**3.1.3.13 Item 19: dwelling unit (code):** This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be an entire structure or may be only a part of a structure. Accordingly, the investigator will ask the informant if it is owned, hired or otherwise occupied. The codes for this item are as follows:

owned	1
hired	2
no dwelling unit	3
others	9

If the occupant owns the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded against item 19. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. If accommodation is provided by the employer, it will be treated as hired (code 2). Thus government servants living in government quarters will get code 2. If any household is found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc. it will not be treated as living in dwelling unit. For such households code 3 will be recorded. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held in owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as in owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also.

**3.1.3.14 Item 20: is any member of the household a regular salary earner? (yes-1, no-2):** The distinction between a casual wage labourer and a regular salary earner lies in whether a daily or periodic renewal of work contract takes place in the normal course of employment or not. A daily or periodic renewal of the work contract is a normal feature of a casual wage labourer's employment, but not of a regular salary earner. Sometimes financial constraints of the employer may prevent a salary earner from *receiving his/her salary regularly*; but this will not change his/her status as a regular salary earner. Again, a regular salary earner may receive wages monthly or weekly; what is important is that his/her *work contract* does not require a daily, weekly, monthly or annual renewal. Whether a person is receiving time wage or piece wage is

also not relevant in deciding whether the person is a regular salary earner. Paid apprentices may also be regular salary earners.

**3.1.3.15 Item 21: did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days?** A ceremony for the purpose of this item is an occasion on which a large number of meals (not just snacks) were served to non-household members, which significantly affects the household's total expenditure during the last 30 days. The occasion need not be religious. If the household is found to have performed any ceremony during the last 30 days, code 1 will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

**3.1.3.16 Item 22: no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days:** The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item. The definition of meal is given in paragraph 3.1.4.9 below. It may be noted that if a ceremony was performed (code 1 in item 21), the entry in item 22 will be positive. **But item 22 (meals served to non-household members) may be positive even if no ceremony was performed.**

**3.1.3.17 Item 23: does the household possess ration card? (yes-1, no-2)** It is to be ascertained whether the household is having any ration card (see the next paragraph for details). If so, code 1 is to be given, and if not, code 2.

**3.1.3.18 Item 24: type of ration card (code):** For households which report possession of ration card, it is to be ascertained whether any of the two special types of ration card – BPL and *Antyodaya* – have been issued to the household by the Government. The BPL (Below Poverty Line) ration card is issued to families adjudged to be living below the poverty line. The *Antyodaya* ration card is meant for the ultra-poor and may be issued to a family if it is considered to be sufficiently below the poverty line. A household will be given code 1 if it possesses an *Antyodaya* ration card and code 2 if it possesses a BPL ration card. If the household possesses a ration card other than the above two kinds, it will be given code 3. For households reporting no in item 23, a dash (-) will be entered in item 24.

**3.1.3.19 Item 25: does the household possess any bank/P.O. account (code)?:** If atleast one member of the household possesses any savings account in any of the scheduled banks (Nationalized or Private) or Co-operative banks then Code 1 is to be entered, If the account is in Post Office only then code 2 is applicable. In case, members of the household posses savings accounts in both then the entry should be 3. Otherwise code 4 is applicable. Non-banking Financial Institutes are outside the coverage of this item. To the extent possible it should be tried to ensure that such account, if any, should not be a dormant one.

**3.1.3.20 Item 26: if Code is '1'-'3' in item 25, does the household possess any debit/credit card (code)? :** If any of the members of the household posses any such account (i.e., code 1-3 in item 25) whether the household possesses any debit (or ATM) card or credit card is to be ensured. If there is at least one such card in possession of the household the entry should be 1, otherwise the code 2 should be entered. **ATM card** facilitates one to withdraw money from



his/her account through an **ATM** machine only. On the other hand, **debit cards** allow making store purchases directly or online besides cash withdrawal.

There may be a case like because of professional or other reasons Husband and wife lives in separate households. One is having a bank account and a credit card. The other does not have a bank account but possesses the add-on card of the other. In such cases for the second person code 2 is to be given in this item.

**3.1.3.21 Item 27: did the household use any debit/credit card/ mobile apps/ any other cashless mode of payment during last 30 days (code)?** If any member of the household has made any payment through any of the cashless modes like using credit card, debit card, mobile apps, etc., code 1 should be entered. Otherwise code 2 should be entered.

**3.1.3.22 Item 28: Whether any online purchase/payment have been made by any of the members of the household during last 30 days (Code):** Online purchase/payment allows consumers to directly buy goods or pay for services like telephone bills, mobile bills, railway tickets etc., from a seller or provider over the Internet using a web browser. Customers can shop or pay online using a range of different computers and other devices, including desktop computers, laptops, tablet computers, smart-phones, etc. Some of the valid methods of payment in order to complete a transaction are through a credit card, an Interac-enabled debit card, or a service such as Paytm, etc. Paying at the physical billing desk in any shop or cash counter through credit cards, debit card or any other payment services are not considered as online purchase or payment. If any of the members made such online purchase, even by using a device not belong to the household, using a credit card, an Interac-enabled debit card, or a service such as Paytm, etc. possessed by them code 1 is to be given. Otherwise code 2 should be entered.

**3.1.3.23 Item 29: if yes in item 28, total amount spent during last 30 days (Rs. in whole numbers):** If code 1 is given in item 28, the total amount spent by the household for all such purchase or payments for the purpose of consumption of household members is to be entered here. In case the JSO/FI finds it difficult to canvass at the beginning of the survey it is suggested that this amount can be assessed and entered after canvassing of the entire schedule. The entry should be made in Rs. (whole numbers).

**3.1.3.24 Item 30: Whether there was any case of hospitalization in the household during last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2) :** If any of the members is hospitalized at least for a day in last 365 days from the date of survey Code 1 is to be entered. Otherwise, code 2 is to be given. The definition of Hospitalization is as per Para 1.7.14 in Chapter 1. It may be mentioned that if there had been any expenditure for hospitalization on deceased (erstwhile) members that should also be considered as a case of hospitalization.

**3.1.3.25 Item 31: whether any of the household member is attending/attended technical/professional education during last 365 days?(yes-1, no-2):** If any of the members is attending/attended technical/professional education in last 365 days from the date of survey code

1 is to be entered. Otherwise, code 2 is to be given. The definition of technical/professional education is as per Para 1.7.24 and 1.7.29 in Chapter 1. It may be mentioned that expenditure on technical/professional education for the members, who are presently not pursuing education (former students) but some expenditure was incurred during the reference period should also be considered.

**3.1.3.26 Item 32: (for rural only) whether any prevailing rate of rent in the locality is available for imputation?(yes-1, no-2):** In rural areas, it may be enquired from the household whether there is any prevailing rate of rent in the locality (by which the rent of the house or garage of the sample household can be imputed). If such rate is available code 1 is to be entered. Otherwise, code 2 is to be given. For all such households, where such rate of rent is available, imputed rent is to be entered in item 539, bl. 10 for those rural households also.

**3.1.3.27 Item 33: monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.0.00):** This will be entered only after Blocks 5.1 to 12 have been filled. This item will be filled by copying the entry from Block 12, item 43.

## **Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members**

**3.1.4.0** All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. For each member, name, relation to head, sex, age, marital status, general education level, and particulars of meals consumed will be recorded.

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

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

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

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

**3.1.4.4 Column (4): sex (male-1, female-2, transgender-3):** The sex of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. For eunuchs, code '3' will be recorded.

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

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

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

**3.1.4.7 Column (7): general educational level (code):** Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., educational attainment will be considered as "higher secondary" (code 11). For a person who has studied up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, educational attainment will be considered under "secondary" (code 10). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are as follows:

*not literate -01, literate without any schooling -02,*

*literate without formal schooling: through NFEC -03, literate through TLC/ AEC -04, others -05;*

*literate with formal schooling: below primary -06, primary -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11,*

*diploma /certificate course (upto secondary)-12,*

*diploma/certificate course(higher secondary)-13,*

*diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -14,*

*graduate -15, post graduate and above -16.*

**3.1.4.7.1** A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered *literate*. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Some persons achieve literacy by not attending any school/ institution and they should be assigned code 02. Those who achieved literacy through Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) will be given code 03. Those who achieved literacy through Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) or by attending Adult Education Centres (AEC) will be given code 04. Other literates without formal schooling like those who became literate by attending primary schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), etc., will be given code 05.

**3.1.4.7.2** Those who achieved literacy through formal schooling (excluding schools created under EGS) but are yet to pass the primary standard examination will be assigned code 05. Similarly codes 06-08 and 10-16 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. The criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary, etc. levels will be that followed in the concerned States/Union Territories. Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental

languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not through the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard. Those who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general, technical education or vocational education which is equivalent to below-graduation level, will be assigned code 12. On the other hand, those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in technical education or vocational education, which is equivalent to graduation level, will be given code 13. Those who have obtained diploma or certificate which is equivalent to graduation level, will be given code 14. Code 15 is to be given to those who have completed degree at graduation level, Code 16 will be assigned to those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education which is equivalent to post-graduation level and above.

**3.1.4.8 Column (8): number of days stayed away from home during last 30 days:** The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, while away from his/her household, may also be within the same village/town. Staying away will mean not only physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from one's own household. For example, if a member stayed away for two days, but consumed food prepared at home during these two days, then that member will not be considered as having stayed away. For members who did not stay away for even 1 day during the last 30 days, 0 will be recorded.

**3.1.4.9 Meal:** A 'meal' is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usually major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/her the required energy (calorie) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/her normal avocations. A 'meal', as opposed to 'snacks', '*nashta*' or 'high tea', contains larger quantum and variety of food. In rare cases, a full meal may contain larger quantity of non-cereal food. Even then, if the quantum of food in a plate is heavy as a meal, the contents of the food plate will also be considered as a 'meal'. Sometimes the contents of a '*nashta*' may not be very different from the contents of a 'meal'. The difference in quantity will therefore be the guiding factor for deciding whether the plate is to be labelled as a 'meal' or a '*nashta*'.

**3.1.4.9.1** A person rendering domestic service (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning of rooms, washing linen, carrying water from outside, etc.) to a number of households during the daytime gets some food from each of the households he/she serves. Although the quantum of food received from a single household may, by quantity, be far less than a full meal, the total quantity of food received from all the households taken together would often, if not more, be at least equivalent to a full meal. In this particular situation, the person will be considered to be consuming one meal every day under 'meal taken away from home'.

**3.1.4.9.2** Subject to the guidelines given in the two preceding paragraphs, for the purpose of data collection on 'number of meals consumed' one has to depend on the judgement of the informant because, the informant would reckon the number on the basis of his/her own understanding of the concept of a meal/*khana*.

**3.1.4.10 Column (9): number of meals usually taken in a day:** The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. For a person who takes food only once in a day, the entry will be 1. One may also come across a person who takes food more than three times a day. For such persons, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. In addition, for infants of age '0' as well as for children who subsist on milk only, '0' may be recorded against this item. To have a clear idea of what constitutes a meal, paragraphs 3.1.4.9 to 3.1.4.9.2 above should be read carefully.

**3.1.4.11 Columns (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14): number of meals taken during last 30 days:** It is important to note that the entries are to be made in these columns depending on the place from where food is served irrespective of where it is consumed.

**3.1.4.12** Columns (10), (11) and (12) pertain to meals taken away from home without payment. Number of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns (13) and (14). There are schools/*balwadis*, etc. which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin, etc. free or at subsidised rate. Such meals are to be considered as meals taken away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column (10). Meals received at subsidised rate will be recorded in column (13). There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from these canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (13).

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

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

## Blocks 5 to 11: Consumer expenditure: General instructions

3.1.5.0 Information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected in these blocks. The titles of the blocks and the reference periods for data collection are given in tabular form below. For simplicity, the following short forms are used: Week for “last 7 days”, Month for “last 30 days”, and Year for “last 365 days”.

Title	Block	Reference period
Consumption of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt (“F1 items”)	5.1	Month
Consumption of edible oil, egg, fish, meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants (“F2+ items”)	5.2	<b>Week</b>
Consumption of energy (fuel, light and household appliances)	6	Month
Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc.	7	<b>Year</b>
Consumption of footwear	8	<b>Year</b>
Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services	9	<b>Year</b>
Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes	10	Month
Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use	11	<b>Year</b>
Week: last 7 days	Month: last 30 days	Year: last 365 days

3.1.5.1 **Consumption: some general remarks:** The consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household; in other words, expenditure on any enterprise belonging to the household will be excluded. All consumption expenditure of a domestic servant who is also a member of the household will be included. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be recorded under item 495 (pet animals incl. birds and fish) of Block 10. It may be noted that consumption by livestock of the household will not be included in household consumption. However, products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household are to be included. While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonial occasions, parties, etc.

3.1.5.2 The rules given below are evolved from the definition of household consumer expenditure and the approaches adopted by NSS consumer expenditure survey to measure consumption at the household level.

3.1.5.2.1 **Transfers in cash made by a household** (e.g., cash gifts to relatives, etc., fines and penalties paid, charity to beggars, cash offerings to deities at temples, other donations, alimony paid, etc.) are not part of consumer expenditure of the household. (However, services of priests and other persons provided on payment to devotees at a temple are not transfers; they come under “consumer services” purchased by the devotees.)

**3.1.5.2.2 Transfers in kind** (gifts or charity in kind): No consumption takes place at the moment of transfer.

(a) If the good transferred by a household G to a household R comes under Blocks 7-11 (e.g. a book, a pen or a watch), then the household giving the gift (G) will normally have incurred expenditure to acquire the good. If this expenditure occurred during the reference period, it will be accounted as G's consumer expenditure.

(b) If the good transferred by G to R comes under Blocks 5.1-6, it cannot be the consumption of household G, as household G does not use it.

Exceptions to this rule are:

(i) *meals prepared by G and served to guests or as charity: Such meals are regarded as G's consumption (recorded against the ingredients of the meals)*

(ii) *cooked meals purchased from the market and served to guests or as charity: Such meals are considered as G's consumption (recorded against item 280, Block 5.1).*

**3.1.5.2.3 Payment in kind:** When, instead of cash, a commodity is used as mode of payment, some guidelines are required regarding the accounting of consumption. The rules are to be followed are stated below.

(i) Suppose a household A makes a payment in kind to a person B (say, by giving a commodity whose purchase value or imputed value is Rs.100 to a domestic servant, or a priest). The following points are to be noted.

**If A is the sample household:** *No entry against the item (commodity) used as means of payment* is to be made in household A. Instead, an entry of Rs.100 is to be entered in A's schedule against the item "domestic servant" or "priest", as the case may be.

An important exception to this rule is that ingredients of meals prepared and used as payment in kind by A will be treated as part of A's food consumption (entries against the ingredients will include the priest's/ servant's meals). But entry of Rs.100(imputed) against the consumer service "priest" or "domestic servant" will be made in this case as well.

**If B's household is the sample household:**

Case 1: The commodity is a meal prepared in A. No entry will be made in B's household.

Case 2: The commodity received comes under Blocks 5.1-6 (and is not a meal prepared in A, but may be a meal purchased from the market). The commodity will be considered as consumed (by B's household) *when it is used*.

Case 3: The commodity comes under Blocks 7-11. Goods will be considered to be consumed if they are acquired. Services will be considered to be consumed when they are used.

(ii) Suppose a person B receives the payment in kind not from a household A but as a perquisite from a firm where he is employed (e.g. newspapers, electricity, livery, free canteen meals, meals

purchased by the firm and provided free, etc.). Then entries will be made in B's household in a similar manner to the situation in (i) above. Canteen meals will be accounted like meals purchased from the market in (i) above.

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

**3.1.5.3.1** However, in case of talk time received free on purchase of a cellphone, the entire amount may be shown against item 623 (mobile handset), with no attempt to separate out the expenditure incurred on talk time. The same rule may be followed for all services provided free with purchase of goods.

**3.1.5.4 Consumption from PDS:** For four consumption goods – rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene – consumption from “PDS purchase” and consumption from “other sources” are to be entered against separate items. Here PDS stands for Public Distribution System, which means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rates through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc. The following points may be noted while classifying a *purchase* as “PDS” or otherwise.

- "Super Bazaars" and co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when they sell commodities at controlled prices under public distribution systems(PDS) against ration cards, they will be considered as ration shops (fair price shops) for particular commodities.
- For kerosene, "PDS" will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices.
- Distribution of some controlled price commodities such as kerosene may in some areas be made without a system of presentation of ration card. Except in such situations, a purchase which is not made against a ration card will not qualify as a PDS purchase.
- A purchase will be considered as “PDS” irrespective of whether the household uses its own ration card or that of some other household.
- Purchase from PDS shops at prices higher than the PDS prices will also be considered as purchase from PDS as long as the price paid is perceptibly lower than the market price.



3.1.5.5 **Blocks 5.1 and 5.2:** Prior to the 66<sup>th</sup> round, consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants is recorded in a single block, usually called Block 5. In this round, as in last two rounds, Block 5 is split into Block 5.1 and Block 5.2. *However, for convenience, the term “Block 5” will occasionally be used in the instructions to refer to Block 5.1 and Block 5.2 collectively.*

3.1.5.5.1 **Block 5.1: Consumption of cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar and salt during last 30 days:** The reference period for this block is “last 30 days” .

3.1.5.5.2 **Block 5.2: Consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food:** The reference period for this block is “last 7 days”.

## **Block 5 (5.1+5.2): Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants**

### **General instructions**

3.1.5.6 In general, the Use Approach is followed for food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants. However, there are some special rules for meals which are obtained by the sample household in cooked form from outside, or cooked by the household and served to non-members.

3.1.5.7 When a person consumes meals cooked in a different household from his own, the preparing household is considered to be the consuming household. This is, obviously, a departure from the Use Approach. Thus, when a guest or a beggar is served food prepared in a household H, it is household H which is considered as the consuming household. Also, if a household H makes a payment to a person in the form of meals cooked in H’s kitchen, it is considered to be the consumption of household H.

3.1.5.8 However, when a person consumes meals received as assistance from the Government or charitable organisation (e.g. meals received under the Midday Meal scheme), or as payment in kind from an organisation (except a household enterprise which serves the meals from the household kitchen), it is considered to be the consumption of the household to which the person receiving the meal belongs. (When recording such consumption, the value is to be imputed at the local price of the meals received and recorded against item 282: “cooked meals received as assistance”.) **This procedure is being followed from the 64<sup>th</sup> round onwards.**

3.1.5.9 The Use Approach is also to be followed for food in the case of a person (usually a student in a hostel) whose food bills are regularly paid by a person (usually, a parent) belonging to a different household. Prior to the 64<sup>th</sup> round, the Expenditure Approach was considered to be applicable in such cases.

3.1.5.10 When cooked meals are purchased from the market (hotels, restaurants, canteens or catering agency), the purchaser household is considered to be the consuming household, regardless of who eats the food (entry against item 280). This is a departure from the Use Approach. However, if the meals purchased are then used by the purchaser as means of payment

(say, to the provider of a service), then they will be accounted in the household receiving the meals as payment (entry against item 281).

**3.1.5.11 Consumption from home produce: the concept:** All of Block 5.1, Block 5.2 and Block 6 are provided with a pair of columns to record quantity and value of total consumption of each item. In addition, there are a pair of columns to record quantity and value (at ex farm prices) of consumption out of home produce for each item. Note that home produce here means the produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar). Thus there is no concept of home produce of curd or ghee, home produce of pickles, or home produce of liquid tea. On the other hand *atta* obtained in the home from home-grown wheat, or *chira* and other grains produced in the home from home-grown paddy, may be treated as “home produce” of wheat, *chira*, etc.

**3.1.5.12 Shaded cells:** There are many items for which the cells for quantity are shaded, usually because quantity data for these items is difficult to obtain. There are also items for which home production is by definition not possible, or so very rare that the information is not considered worthy of collection. For such items the cells for both quantity and value of home produce are shaded.

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

**3.1.5.14 Unit:** Each line of this block relates to a particular item of consumption. The unit in which the quantity is to be recorded is, in case of some items, shown within brackets after the description of the item in col.(1). For items where no unit is specified after the item description in col.(1), the quantity must be recorded in kilograms (kg).

**3.1.5.15 Columns (3), (4), (5) and (6): quantity and value:** In columns (5) and (6) total consumption of the item by the household during the reference period is to be recorded. This includes all consumption out of monetary and non-monetary purchases and of goods received as gift or charity, obtained through free collection, or as payment in kind. On the other hand, columns (3) and (4) relate only to the imputed value of consumption of home produce. For a number of items, the quantity cells in the schedule are shaded; this means that no quantities are to be recorded. For some items, consumption from home produce is not to be recorded; this, too, is indicated by shading the appropriate cells.

**3.1.5.16 Column (3) and (5): quantity:** Against most of the items of Block 5, there is provision to record the quantity figure in the appropriate unit. In Blocks 5 and 6, a quantity figure has two parts – an integer part and a fractional or decimal part. The integer part will be recorded in the left-hand cell and the fractional part will be entered in the right-hand cell in three places of decimals, in case the units are reported either in ‘kg’ or ‘litre’. If the specified unit of quantity is ‘gm’, ‘no.’, ‘box’ or ‘std. unit’ (‘kwh’), the right-hand cell of the space for quantity has been shaded, meaning that a whole

number entry is required for quantity.

**3.1.5.17 Columns (4) and (6): value:** As in the previous round, all value figures are to be recorded in *whole number of rupees*, after rounding off paise figures, if any.

**3.1.5.18 Column (7): source code:** Consumption of an item during the last 30 days may be made out of one or more of several possible sources: namely, purchase, home produce, exchange of goods and services, gifts or charities, and free collection. The source from which the item has been obtained and consumed by the household will be recorded in code. The codes to be used are:

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

**3.1.5.19** When a household A providing a service to another household (or an organization) receives an item of consumption as full or partial payment in kind (or as perquisite), it is a case of goods acquired (by household A) through “exchange of goods and services”. This includes perquisites obtained by salary earners against the services they render to their employers or organisation. When landowning households obtain crops as crop share from cultivator households, it is also a case of goods received in exchange of goods and services.

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

**3.1.5.21** It is common for many households to receive part of the produce of other households (friends or relatives) as gift. From the 66<sup>th</sup> round, consumption of such produce is considered as consumption out of home produce and not as consumption out of gifts.

**3.1.5.22 Home processing of food:** Some food items listed in Block 5.1 and Block 5.2 may be prepared in the home from other food items already listed. For example, *ghee* (item 164) may be prepared in the home from milk: liquid (item 160). Pickles (item 294) may be prepared in the home from chillies, mangoes, salt, etc. In such cases, the question of where to record the consumption of such food preparations is answered in general as: against the ingredient items. Thus consumption of purchased *ghee* (or *ghee* received as gift, say) is recorded against “*ghee*” but that of home-made *ghee* against “milk: liquid”; consumption of purchased *muri* is recorded against “*muri*” but that of home-made *muri* against “rice”; consumption of purchased pickles is recorded against “pickles” but that of home-made pickles against “salt”, “mango”, “chilli”, etc.

**3.1.5.23 Home produce and home processing:** As discussed, home produce means the produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food made in the home by processing of other food items listed in the schedule. Thus there is no question of home produce of curd or *ghee*, home produce of pickles, or home produce of liquid tea. However, *chira*, *khoi* and rice obtained in the home from paddy are considered as home produce of *chira*, *khoi* and

rice, as paddy is not an item listed in the schedule. Also, “gur” is often prepared at home from sugar cane, etc. Provision is made in this round to record consumption of home-made gur against the item “gur” itself in the columns for “consumption out of home produce”. This is a departure from the instructions of earlier rounds, where home-produced “gur” was entered against “other fresh fruits”. For purchased or home-produced plant stem juices, which do not come under any of the food sub-groups, a new provision is made in item 277. This is also a departure to the practices in the earlier rounds.

3.1.5.24 It follows from the above that source codes 2 (consumption from home-grown stock only), 3 (consumption from both purchase and home-grown stock) and 4 (consumption from free collection) are not permissible for items of Block 5 such as *muri*, curd, *ghee*, butter, ice-cream, *gur*, pickles, tea (cup), etc., which are created by processing of other items of Block 5 (rice, milk, sugar, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, salt, etc.). Only source codes 1, 5, 6 and 7 can be entered against these items. In Sch.1.0, an asterisk (\*) appears in the source code column against all items of this kind. Note that the purpose of the asterisk is not to block the entry from being made in the source code column, but to remind the investigator that source codes 2, 3 and 4 are not applicable for the item concerned (the \* mark directs the reader to a footnote at the bottom of the page which mentions this).

3.1.5.25 **Storing of home-processed food before consumption:** Some home-made items such as pickles and ghee may be stored in the home for a number of months before they are consumed. Data collection on consumption during any particular month becomes difficult in such cases. *For simplicity of data collection, therefore, the ingredients may be regarded as consumed at the moment when they are used up in the process of preparation of the final food product. This applies to all items of Block 5 which may be prepared in the home from other Block 5 items. It follows that home-made items such as ghee and pickles, if received by the sample household as gift from the household which prepared the item, and subsequently consumed, should not be accounted as consumption of the sample household. This procedure is a departure from the use approach otherwise followed for food items.*

3.1.5.26 **Imputation of value:** The method of imputing values of items which are consumed but not purchased has been given in paragraph 3.0.2.18.

3.1.5.27 **Wastage and normal discard of food in the process of consumption:** It may be mentioned that for all the items in Block 5.1/5.2, the quantity reported to have been actually consumed is to be recorded. However, normal day-to-day wastage like thrown-away cooked food will not be excluded from the quantity of consumption. Similarly, for recording quantities, discard due to normal cleaning, peeling, etc. will be ignored. Thus a kilogram of jackfruit bought from the market and cooked after throwing away the skin will be entered as 1 kg of jackfruit. But the quantity of impure item, like husk mixed with rice, will be netted out while recording quantity of rice consumed, while no adjustment will be made in value of rice consumption. For example, suppose the weight of a mixture of rice and husk originally weighing 10 kg becomes only 8 kg after its cleaning, etc. Then the quantity of rice consumed is to be recorded as 8 kg only. The value of rice, however, will be considered to remain unchanged.

3.1.5.28 **Losses of food:** On the other hand, an item which is not brought into the consumption process will not be treated as consumed. For example, suppose that 10 kg of rice is purchased for consumption at Rs.100, out of which, 5 kg is either stolen, or damaged by insects, infection, etc., or eaten by rats, and the remaining 5 kg is consumed. Then the quantity of consumption will be 5 kg and the value of consumption, Rs.50.

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

3.1.5.30 **Items 103-106:** Rice products like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. However, if such products (e.g. muri) are made from rice in the home, their consumption will be recorded against “rice” (item 101 or 102) and not against the rice product (here, muri). Food preparations out of rice viz., pastries, cakes, sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of the food group “beverages, refreshments and processed food”, unless they are prepared at home, in which case consumption will be accounted against the ingredients (rice, sugar, etc.).

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

3.1.5.32 **Items 110-114:** *Maida* is wheat flour, that is, wheat in its powdered form (which is purchased as “*maida*”), will be included under item 110 (*maida*). Other wheat products will either be accounted against the specific listed items or against item 114 (other wheat products). It may be noted that while consumption of bakery bread will be recorded against item 113, those for other wheat preparation like biscuits, cakes, etc., will be accounted for in the packaged processed food sub-group (items 290 to 296).

3.1.5.33 **Items 115-122:** This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and other cereals. Each of these items will include their products also. Maize (item 117) will include cornflakes and popcorn. *Sattu* prepared by frying and powdering of barley will be included against item 118 (barley and products). Like food preparations out of rice, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against appropriate items of food group: beverages, etc.

3.1.5.34 **Item 129: cereal: sub-total:** This is a sub-total item. The sum of all the cereal items will be obtained for columns (3) and (4) and recorded in the respective columns of this line. In other words, the entry will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the constituent items (cereals and cereal products). All other sub-total items will be derived similarly.

3.1.5.35 **Item 139: cereal substitutes (tapioca, etc.):** Cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by choice or due to scarcity, a person may not consume much of cereals or may consume no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by

consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, *mahua*, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals will not however be shown here. These will be recorded under the vegetables group. Sometimes mixed cereal flour, like *idli* flour, which is a mixture of cereals, pulses and also of spices, is purchased and consumed. In such a case if the proportion of different constituents of the mixture is not known and/or might be difficult to obtain, the quantity and value of it will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

**3.1.5.36 Item 150: gram products:** This relates to items like *sattu* obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). However, *besan* made out of gram will not be considered here. Instead, it will be recorded against item 151 (*besan*).

**3.1.5.37 Item 152: other pulse products:** This includes soyabean meal and soya flour.

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

**3.1.5.39 Item 160: milk: liquid:** This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'milk: liquid'. The unit of quantity for "milk: liquid" is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as "milk: liquid" and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into curd, casein, *ghee*, etc. during the reference period for the purpose of household consumption should also be included in this item even if the milk products are not actually consumed during the reference period (a departure from the consumption approach) The same procedure will be followed even if the milk product is intended to be gifted to some other household.

**3.1.5.40 Item 161: baby food:** This relates to such baby food the principal constituent of which is milk e.g. Lactogen, Milk Care, Amulspray, etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, Cerelac, etc. whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against 'other packaged processed food' (item 296).

3.1.5.41 **Item 166: ice-cream:** Ice-cream for which major component is milk will be included against this item. Ice with syrup but without milk sold in the villages as ice-cream will not be included against this item. Instead, it will be accounted against item 277 (other beverages).

3.1.5.42 **Item 170: salt:** This will include all edible salt, whether iodised or not.

3.1.5.43 **Item 172: sugar – other sources:** This will include *khandsari*.

3.1.5.44 **Item 173: gur:** The quantity and value of purchased “gur” (Molasses or black treacle ) will be reported in relevant columns of this item. The *ex-farm* price for home produced ‘gur’ will be reported in Col.s (3) and (4).

3.1.5.45 **Items 180 to 185: edible oil:** Oils such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. will be considered as “edible oil” when they are used in cooking. The same oils, when used for toilet purpose, will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 453 (hair oil, shampoo, hair cream) or item 457 (other toilet articles) of Block 10. If oilseeds are purchased or grown for extracting edible oil by crushing and the oil is consumed then the entry will be shown against the appropriate item of edible oil.

3.1.5.46 Refined oil is prepared by chemical processes of neutralisation, bleaching and decolourisation from the raw oil obtained by crushing the seeds. Refined oil (sunflower, soyabean, saffola, etc.) had been introduced as a separate item (item 184) from NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round.

3.1.5.47 **Item 216: lemon:** Note that quantity of lemon is to be recorded in number, not kg.

3.1.5.48 **Item 217: other vegetables:** This includes green fruits like mango, etc. used in preparing pickles in the home.

3.1.5.49 **Item 245: other nuts:** Almonds will be included here.

3.1.5.50 **Items 250-261: spices:** There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are most commonly used. Items not listed here are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spice and it may be difficult to collect information on expenditure and consumption of each individual item of spices. For such spices item 261 (other spices) has been provided.

3.1.5.51 **Item 250: ginger:** Note that quantity of ginger is to be recorded in gm, not kg.

3.1.5.52 **Item 252: jeera:** Consumption of *jeera* (cumin) seeds, whole or powdered, will be recorded here.

3.1.5.53 **Item 253: dhania:** Consumption of *dhania* (coriander) leaf or its seeds (whole or powdered) will be recorded here.

3.1.5.54 **Item 258: curry powder:** Spice mixtures sold as fish curry powder, chicken masala, etc. will be included here.

3.1.5.55 **Item 274: mineral water:** The term “mineral water” will be understood to mean all packaged drinking water regardless of its mineral content.

3.1.5.56 **Item 275: cold beverages: bottled/canned:** This includes cold drinks like *Thums Up*, *Pepsi*, *Coca-Cola*, etc. The unit of quantity is ‘litre’.

3.1.5.57 **Item 276: fruit juice and shake:** The unit of quantity for this item is litre. Fruit juices obtained through purchase will be recorded here. Fruit juices obtained by extracting the juice of a fruit at home will not be recorded here but against the relevant fruit item (e.g. orange).

3.1.5.58 **Item 277: sugarcane/ date-palm juice etc. :** Juices obtained from plant stems, such as sugarcane juice and date-palm juice, whether purchased or extracted from home produce or forest produce, will be recorded here. The unit of quantity for this item is litre. Moreover, any amount of such juices used to make “gur” in the home will not be recorded against this item. It will be recorded in item 173.

3.1.5.59 **Item 278: other beverages (cocoa, chocolate etc.):** This will include cocoa, drinking chocolate, Horlicks, soda water, etc. No quantity is to be recorded. If a kg of Horlicks is purchased and only 20% is consumed during the reference period, then the cost of 200 g of Horlicks will be entered.

3.1.5.60 **Served processed food (items 280 to 284):** The foods that have been listed here are those that are normally (but not always) served “hot” or “ready-to-eat” in restaurants, snack bars, roadside eating places, etc. for immediate consumption at the place of purchase, such as samosas, kachoris, puris, parathas, burgers, chaat, pao bhaji, vegetable or non-veg. rolls, idlis, vadas and dosas, cooked chowmein, golgappas, litti, etc., and meals received outside the home through purchase or in the workplace or as charity.

(i) Any of these foods, if prepared at home, will not be recorded as a “processed food” item but will be accounted against the ingredients (such as flour, oil, salt, etc.). That is, there is no change in the existing procedure in this respect.

(ii) A food thali purchased and consumed will be recorded wholly against “cooked meals purchased” (item 280). Even if such a thali contains puris or parathas, no entry will be made against item 283.

(iii) Chowmein (say), will be recorded against item 283 whether it is served in a snack bar or packed in cooked form for taking home. Similarly a veg. burger will be recorded against item 283 whether it is served on a plate or packed for taking home.

(iv) The value of sabzi (cooked vegetables) received with a plate of puris, parathas or kachoris will not be known to informants and no separate accounting of such sabzi need be done. On the other hand, it should be possible to record the value of sweets and samosas separately (against item 290 and item 283 respectively), even if purchased from the same shop, as they will be separately priced.



**3.1.5.61 Items 280 to 282 (cooked meals):** It should be noted, firstly, that the term “cooked meals” in items 280 to 282 does not refer to food cooked in the sample household or in any other household. (That kind of food is always accounted against the ingredients in the household in which it is cooked.) The cooked meals considered in these items are of the following kinds: cooked meals acquired through purchase, cooked meals received free in the workplace, and cooked meals received as assistance or charity.

**3.1.5.62 Items 280: cooked meals purchased:** As in earlier rounds, cooked meals purchased by the sample household from hotels, restaurants, etc. for own consumption or for consumption of guests or for charity will be recorded against “cooked meals purchased”. However, cooked meals purchased and used as means of payment for services received by the sample household will be recorded in the household of the person receiving the cooked meals as payment. (See also box on page C-6.) In case of student households residing in hostels, the meals received from the hostel mess against payment (usually monthly) will be recorded against this item in the student household even if paid for by the parents.

**3.1.5.63 Item 281: cooked meals received free in workplace:** The number and imputed value of cooked meals received by any member of the sample household free of cost as perquisites or as payment in kind from the organization in which he/she is employed (e.g. free meals from the office or factory canteen) should be recorded here. Meals obtained at a subsidized price will, however, be recorded against item 280 and not here. Note that consumption of meals prepared in the kitchen of the employer’s household will not be recorded here as it will be accounted in the employer’s household (against the ingredients).

**3.1.5.64 Item 282: cooked meals received as assistance:** The number and imputed value of cooked meals received under the midday meal scheme or received as charity, flood relief, or other assistance from any government or private organization (such as religious bodies) will be recorded here. Meals prepared in the kitchen of any household and served as charity to any member of the sample household will not be accounted here but in the preparing household (against the ingredients). (Note: If the ingredients of meals, such as uncooked rice, dal, etc. are received, even from schools in lieu of midday meals, they should be recorded against rice, dal, etc., and not here.) For inmates of hostels where meals are provided free of cost by the Government or other organization which runs the hostel, the cost of meals will be imputed at local prices and recorded here.

**3.1.5.65 Item 283: cooked snacks purchased (samosa, puri, paratha, burger, chowmein, idli, dosa, vada, chops, pakoras, pao bhaji, vada pao, etc):** This item will also include pizzas, kachoris, chhole bhaturey, fries and cutlets, vegetable and non-veg rolls, kulche, dal-bati churma, litti, sandwiches and similar foods. Note that any of these foods, if prepared at home, will **NOT** be recorded as a “processed food” item but will be accounted against the ingredients (such as flour, oil, salt, etc.). Also, if a meal whose main ingredient was parathas (or pizzas, etc.) has already been reported against item 280, it should not be reported again against item 283.

3.1.5.66 The investigator should first try to ascertain whether any household member (working adult, school-going child, etc.) spends on snacks on a regular basis (e.g., during lunch break). In case these are not heavy enough to be recorded against “cooked meals purchased”, they should be recorded against item 283 or item 284. Apart from this, snacks (such as samosas) may be purchased from nearby shops and consumed by a number of household members together. The number of such occasions during the last 7 days and the average amount spent on each such occasion should be ascertained through suitable questions. Care should be taken not to miss such expenditures as their total over a period of 7 days may be quite substantial.

3.1.5.67 **Item 284: other served processed food:** This will include chaat, golgappa, jhal muri, poha, purchased vegetable curry, and any other served processed food not covered by the above items.

3.1.5.68 **Packaged processed food (items 290 to 296):** The foods that have been listed here are usually purchased in packaged form, though there are exceptions. (The same foods may also be consumed directly at the place of purchase, in sweet-shops, tea-shops, etc.; even in such cases, they should be listed against the same items, that is, items 290 to 296.)

3.1.5.69 Any of these foods, if prepared at home, will not be recorded as a “processed food” item but will be accounted against the ingredients (such as flour, sugar, oil, salt, etc.). That is, there is no change in the existing procedure in this respect.

3.1.5.70 **Item 290: prepared sweets, cake, pastry:** Prepared sweets will include sweets made of sugar, cereals, milk, coconut, etc., obtained by purchase or as gift. Sweets made at home will be accounted not against this item but against the items for the ingredients. Bakery items such as buns and sweet rolls may be included here.

3.1.5.71 **Item 291: biscuits, chocolates, etc.:** This item will include confectionery such as toffees and lozenges, and sugar substitutes such as saccharine and sugar-free sweeteners.

3.1.5.72 **Item 292: papad, bhujia, namkeen, mixture, chanachur:** Papad is usually made from powdered pulses but may also be made from sago or other cereals. It is usually consumed in fried (or toasted) form, as part of a rice meal or as a separate snack, in most parts of India. Bhujias, namkeens and chanachur (often called mixture) are spicy pulse-based snacks available in grocery shops; they may be sold in packaged form or by weight and in all cases should be entered against this item.

3.1.5.73 **Item 293: chips:** The unit of quantity for chips is grams. Consumption of potato chips and similar foods (for example, chips made from plantains) will be entered here.

3.1.5.74 **Item 294: pickles:** The unit of quantity for pickles is grams. Pickles prepared at home by the sample household will not be entered here but against the ingredients.

3.1.5.75 The “consumption approach”, if followed strictly in case of home-made pickles, would involve reporting only that part of each *ingredient* of pickles which has been consumed by the sample household during the last 7 days, even if the pickles were prepared a year ago in some other household. This is obviously a very difficult task for the field. To simplify data collection, pickles which are prepared by a household may be treated, for purposes of recording information, to be consumed at the time of preparation by the preparing household. In other words, pickles prepared during the reference period will be taken as part of the consumption of the preparing household, unless it is prepared for sale.

3.1.5.76 **Item 295: sauce, jam, jelly:** The unit of quantity for sauce, jam and jelly is grams. Jam or jelly prepared at home will not be entered here but against the ingredients. The same approach will be followed as for pickles.

3.1.5.77 **Item 296: other packaged processed food:** Ready-to-cook mixes such as vada mix, dosa mix, gulab jamun mix, etc., soup powder, custard powder, and any other foods, other than the above, sold in packaged form for home consumption will be reported here. Also included are baby foods whose principal component is not milk, such as Cerelac, Nestum, etc.

3.1.5.78 **Item 302: ingredients for *pan*:** This includes *supari*, lime, *katha*, and all other ingredients used for preparing *pan*. *Supari* (betelnuts) in various forms is available in the market. These are fresh *supari*, sundried *supari*, fermented *supari*, boiled and coloured *supari* and scented *supari*. Tobacco, *zarda*, *surti*, *kimam*, etc. which are also consumed with *pan*, should not be included in item 302. Provision for them has been made in the tobacco group. However, products such as “Pan Parag” (*pan masala*) will be included in this item.

3.1.5.79 **Item 311: cigarettes:** Cigarette paper and tobacco are sometimes purchased separately for making cigarettes. In such cases value to be recorded would be the value of tobacco plus the value of paper taken together. The corresponding entry in quantity column will be in terms of number of cigarettes actually made and consumed. Sometimes ganja is consumed in the form of cigarettes. Such cigarettes will be considered under item 320: ganja.

3.1.5.80 **Item 312: leaf tobacco:** This will include all leaf tobacco consumed during the reference period in any form. Tobacco leaf burnt and powdered for brushing teeth will also be included against this item.

3.1.5.81 **Item 320: ganja:** This will also include ganja consumed in the form of cigarettes.

3.1.5.82 **Item 321: Toddy:** Toddy is a type of naturally alcoholic sap of some kinds of stem-juice of palm, coconut, etc. If the process of fermentation is being done at home from the juices of home-grown trees or even free-collection, it may be considered as “home-produced”.

3.1.5.83 **Item 322: country liquor:** This will exclude country liquor prepared at home from its ingredients and consumed. For liquor prepared at home, consumption entries will be made against the ingredients like rice, etc.

3.1.5.84 **Item 325: other intoxicants:** This will include drugs used for intoxication but exclude drugs used for medicinal purposes.

## **Block 6: Consumption of energy (fuel, light and household appliances) during the last 30 days**

3.1.6.0 This block will record information on consumption of energy for cooking, lighting and other household purposes with the exception of conveyance during the 30 days prior to the date of survey. The columns are similar to those of Block 5.1/5.2. The “consumption out of home produce” columns are shaded for most of the items.

3.1.6.1 Note that some items such as petrol and kerosene may be used for cleaning as well as for energy. In this block, only the part used for energy, excluding use in vehicles, will be recorded. The amount of petrol, kerosene, etc. used in vehicles will be reported in the conveyance sub-group of Block 10. The amount used for cleaning purposes may be entered in item 473 of the “household consumables” sub-group of Block 10.

3.1.6.2 **Item 331: firewood and chips:** It may be noted that firewood and chips collected free from forests, etc., should not be shown as consumption from home produce.

3.1.6.3 **Item 332: electricity:** The consumption will include meter rent and surcharge for electricity also. Quantity in “standard units” (kwh) actually consumed during the reference period is to be ascertained as far as possible. Usually, the household will be able to report the monthly expenditure accurately but not the number of units. Note that all commodities *purchased* by the household, including electricity, are to be valued at the purchase price. This means that the entry in the value column will be the expenditure actually incurred, if it is a case of purchase. (“Hooking” is not purchase.) Two common special cases of purchase are discussed below:

(a) Sometimes a fixed amount is charged from the household every month by the electricity board or supply agency, assuming an average consumption level which the agency calculates in some manner using past information, or otherwise. For example, the bill every month may show consumption as 50 units and charges as Rs.150. In this case the entry in the value column will be Rs.150. As for quantity, if the household knows that its consumption during the last 30 days was about 80 units and not 50, then 80 will be recorded. On the other hand, if it has absolutely no idea of the number of units consumed, then 50 may be recorded.

(b) Sometimes the meter is shared with the landlord and the landlord charges a fixed amount X every month from the sample household. This is a case of purchase of electricity from the landlord. Here X will be recorded in the value column and the number of units actually consumed will be ascertained as far as possible and recorded in the quantity

column. If the household has absolutely no idea of the quantity then it may be assumed that the landlord is charging at the same rate as the electricity board or supply agency. This rate should then be ascertained and used to calculate the quantity consumed.

**3.1.6.3.1 Hooking:** In case of “hooking”, the quantity will have to be approximately ascertained and recorded. Value of this quantity will be imputed at the local price, that is, the price that would have been charged if the connection had been legal.

**3.1.6.3.2 Generation of electricity:** For a household to which electricity is supplied by some person or agency generating electricity by means of a generator, the charges will be shown against item 332: electricity. But if the household generates its own electricity using a diesel or petrol generator, then the fuel charges will be shown against “diesel” or “petrol”. Charges for repair and maintenance of such generator will be shown in Block 11 against item 592 (other cooking/ household appliances), in the column(s) for cost of materials and services for construction and repair ( col. (7)). Recording of expenditure on account of installation of Solar panel and subsequent maintenance may be incorporated in appropriate items of blocks [10] & [11].

**3.1.6.4 Item 336: matches (box):** Quantity is to be entered as number of boxes, where “box” is understood as the wooden receptacle against the side of which the match is struck to obtain a flame. A number of boxes (say, 10 boxes) may be packed together in a paper packet; such a packet is not to be considered a “box”.

**3.1.6.5 Item 338: LPG:** Usually a fixed quantity of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is filled in a gas cylinder and supplied for domestic consumption. To find out the value of consumption of LPG during the reference period, the number of days normally taken by the household to use up one full cylinder of gas will have to be first ascertained. Suppose the price of a cylinder of gas is Rs. ‘V’ and the household usually consumes one full cylinder in ‘D’ days. Then the value of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be calculated as  $(V \times 30)/D$  and rounded off to the nearest whole number of rupees. However, caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule.

**3.1.6.6 Item 343: biogas (gobar gas, etc.):** Biogas typically refers to a mixture of different gases produced from different organic matters. It can be produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. The value of all types of biogas like gobar gas, etc. is to be imputed on the basis of value of inputs used for manufacturing of such gas.

**3.1.6.7 Item 344: petrol (litre) and item 345: diesel (litre):** Petrol, diesel, etc. used for generating electricity for lighting, fans, etc., will be recorded here, but not fuel used for one’s vehicle.

**3.1.6.8 Item 346: other fuel:** This will include any other item used *as fuel* for cooking, lighting or other household purposes. It will include fuel used for *puja*, etc., but not fuel used for one’s vehicle.

## Block 7: Expenditure for clothing, bedding, etc.

3.1.7.0 This block has a reference period of last 365 days

3.1.7.1 For items of clothing, bedding and footwear, consumption of an item is said to occur when a purchase of such items occurs and consumption is considered as occurred *at the moment of purchase*. It may be noted that all purchases made by the household during the reference period irrespective of the fact that it is for their own purpose or otherwise is to be reported.

3.1.7.2 Clothing is frequently received at festival times or on an annual or periodic basis by domestic servants and other unorganized and informal sector employees from the employer. The general rule for goods obtained as perquisites will be applicable here, viz., the recipient household will be considered to incur expenditure on clothing at the moment when it is acquired. The imputed value of clothing thus received will therefore be recorded in the clothing block if the time of acquisition falls within the reference period.

3.1.7.3 Entries regarding consumption of clothing items will be the total of all such purchases, and imputed values of consumption out of home produce. Transfer receipts such as gift, charity, and out of receipts in exchange of goods or services, etc should be excluded. Also, care should be taken to exclude purchases made on account of household productive enterprises.

3.1.7.4 **Second-hand purchase:** Second-hand purchase of clothing or footwear occurs when an item of clothing or footwear is purchased by a household after it has been used by another household, without alteration. It is said that consumption has occurring *at the moment of purchase*.

3.1.7.5 Clothing purchased first-hand will be reported against items 350 to 374. The total value of clothing purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 375.

3.1.7.6 **Imported second-hand ready-made garments** will be treated not as second-hand but as first-hand purchase.

3.1.7.7 Quantity and value of **livery supplied by the employer** will not be recorded as household consumption even if used during duty hours only. Only if some amount is paid by the employee ( may be at a subsidized rate) for such uniform, then that amount is to be recorded

3.1.7.8 Consumption of clothing out of home production during the reference period will be evaluated at the producer's price (ex-factory price)

3.1.7.9 For 'ready-made' garments, the unit of quantity will be "number". But if a household prepares a garment out of cloth purchased, then the item of consumption will be recorded as "cloth" and the quantity will be recorded in 'metres'. When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment need be included **unless the sample household itself runs a tailoring**

**shop.** In case the household does have such a shop and a garment is sewn there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 352 or 353 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 485 of Block 10. Similarly, for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing, cotton, thread, etc.) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for making the quilt will be entered as tailoring charge against item 485 in Block 10.

**3.1.7.10 Columns (1) and (2):** In these two columns, description and code of the clothing items are printed in the block. The unit of quantity for an item is shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list.

**3.1.7.11 Columns (3) to (4): quantity and value:** Column (3) relates to the quantity of consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value during the last 365 days.

**3.1.7.12 Column (3): quantity:** Against most of the items of Block 7, there is provision to record the quantity figure in the appropriate unit in the quantity column. For most items, the unit is “no.”, and the decimal part of the quantity cell is shaded, meaning that the entry is to be made in whole number. For a few items, the unit of quantity is “metre”; here the integer part of quantity will be recorded in the left-hand cell and the fractional part will be entered in the right-hand cell in two places of decimals. For a few items, the quantity is not required to be entered and the quantity cells are shaded.

**3.1.7.13 Item 350: dhoti and item 351: saree:** The quantity will be recorded in “number”.

**3.1.7.14 Items 354, 356-365, 368, 372:** These 13 items have replaced the single item “readymade garments”, which has for decades been covering a very wide and expanding variety of garments whose consumption (especially when the reference period is one year) is very difficult for the informant to recall if only a single item is provided. The change is expected to reduce the gap between estimates of clothing consumption from NSS data and those available from the National Accounts.

**3.1.7.15 Item 352: Cloth for shirt, pyjama, kurta, salwar, etc. (metre):** *Quantity entry, decimal part:* Note that, since the decimal part has to be entered in 2 digits, cloth of length 3½ metres (i.e. 3 metres 50 cm) should be recorded as 

3	50
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 (not 

3	05
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). Similarly, cloth of length 3 metres 10 cm should be recorded as 

3	10
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 (not 

3	01
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). The same procedure may be followed for item 353.

**3.1.7.16 Item 356: school/college uniform (boys) and item 357: school/college uniform (girls):** Two separate items have been created for school/college uniform to help avoid recall error. All components of school/college uniform may be entered here. Obviously, the investigator should ask for information on school uniform purchase only when there are school-going or college-going children among the household members. The information collected in Block 4 will tell the investigator whether these questions should be asked or not. Quantity in Col. (3) for these items need not be recorded.

**3.1.7.17 Items 358: kurta-pajama suits: males (no.) and item 360: kurta-pajama suits: females (no.):** In some households, kurta-pajamas are always purchased as a complete *set* or *suit*. The investigator may start off by asking whether this is the case for the sample household. If the answer is yes, then items 358 and 360 will suffice to record the household's consumption of kurta-pajamas. There will be no need to make entries in item 361 (kurta, kameez) or 362 (pajamas, salwar). Note that an entry of 3 (say) in the quantity column against item 358 means 3 kurta-pajama *sets* for males.

**3.1.7.18 Item 361: kurta, kameez (no.):** expenditure on kurtas/kameezes purchased separately and not as part of a kurta-pajama set will be entered here. This procedure is adopted to make the informant's reporting more complete. Note that an entry of 2 in the quantity column will mean 2 kurtas/kameezes.

**3.1.7.19 Item 362: pajamas, salwar (no.):** Consumption of pajamas/salwars purchased separately and not as part of a kurta-pajama set will be entered here.

**3.1.7.20 Item 368: other casual wear:** This will include maxis, housecoats, baba suits, nightdresses ("nighties"), etc.

**3.1.7.21 Item 372: infant clothing:** For very young babies, clothes are sometimes bought which do not fall into the categories of clothing items used by adult males or females. They may be like towels which can be fastened around the baby. Diapers and bibs may also be recorded here.

**3.1.7.22 Item 375: clothing (second-hand):** All clothing items, like dhoti, saree, ready-made garments, etc., purchased second-hand during the reference period, irrespective of whether used after purchase or not, will be recorded against this item.

**3.1.7.23 Item 385: mosquito net:** Cloth purchased for making mosquito nets will also be included here. The quantity entry will be the number of mosquito nets made or intended to be made.

**3.1.7.24 Item 386: bedding: others:** This will include doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats. Carpets and darees, however, will be accounted in item 555 of Block 11 (durable goods).

## Block 8: Expenditure for footwear

**3.1.8.0** This block has a reference period of last 365 days and expenditure approach is followed. While filling in this block on purchase and consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filling in the block on clothing will be followed. Both quantity (number of pairs) and value (Rs.) are to be entered in whole number. All footwear purchased second-hand during this period will be recorded against "footwear: second-hand" (item 395). It may be noted that all



purchases made by the household during the reference period are to be reported irrespective of the fact that it is for their own use or otherwise.

1. If materials are purchased and footwear is got made by a cobbler, the cost of footwear will be imputed as the cost of raw materials plus service charges paid to the cobbler.
2. If a one-legged person purchases only one shoe or gets only one shoe made, quantity will be taken as one pair.
3. Plastic footwear will be included against item 393: rubber/PVC footwear.
4. Straps for slippers will not be included in this block. Such items will be included in Block 10 (item 473: other petty articles).

## **Blocks 9, 10 and 11: General instructions**

3.1.9.0.1 These blocks relate to education and medical care, miscellaneous goods and services, and durable goods. All three blocks are governed by the expenditure approach. The expenditure approach says that consumption of these items takes place when expenditure is incurred on the item (good or service). The household incurring the expenditure is the consuming household, regardless of whether the item is used by the household or not.

3.1.9.0.2 When a household H obtains an item as gift or charity, or by free collection, no expenditure is incurred by the household H on the item.

3.1.9.0.3 When a household W obtains an item as perquisite from the employer, or as payment in kind from a household or enterprise for services rendered by W, then W is considered to incur an expenditure on the item received as perquisite or payment in kind. The value of the item at local retail prices is considered to be the amount of expenditure incurred by W. Examples are free provision of accommodation, newspapers and telephone services by employers to employees, and any expenses on domestic account, such as medical expenses, that are reimbursed by employers. Leave Travel Concession (LTC) is another example of perquisites.

3.1.9.0.4 **Credit purchase:** In case of credit purchase of any item of Blocks 9, 10 or 11, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be included. If the household makes a lumpsum payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion to their value.

3.1.9.0.5 When a household H acquires an item through cash purchase, the time of incurring expenditure is clear. In case of payment by cheque or through a credit card, the household is considered to incur expenditure at the moment when the cheque is handed over (or sent by post) or the credit card is presented to the seller as means of payment. **Note: In general, any purchase made on a given date by credit card will be treated at par with cash purchases made on that date. Subject to this, entries for consumption will as usual be made adopting the appropriate approach (use/expenditure).**

## **Block 9: Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services**

3.1.9.1 This block has a reference period of last 365 days. In this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses. The institutional category will include payments made for goods and services availed of *as an inpatient* in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals, etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under non-institutional category and will be recorded separately in Block 10.

3.1.9.2 **Columns (1) and (2):** Item descriptions and codes are printed in these two columns.

3.1.9.3 **Column (3): value (Rs ):** Expenditure will include both cash and kind.

3.1.9.4 **Items 400-408: education:** This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pencil, etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, development fees, etc. and payment to private tutors.

3.1.9.5 **Donations:** Only donations for charity made voluntarily will be excluded from household consumer expenditure. True donations are (voluntary) transfer payments and will not be recorded anywhere in the schedule. But, frequently, compulsory payments collected by educational institutions at the time of admission or along with the regular fees are termed “donations” by such institutions. These are not really donations as they are not voluntary, and should be reported against “tuition and other fees” (item 405). Even occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students, if demanded from the student, are not real donations. They are part of the educational expenses and should be reported against “other educational expenses” (item 408).

3.1.9.6 **Items 400 and 401: Books, journals: first-hand and books, journals, etc.: second-hand:** It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under these items. Newspapers and periodicals purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 401 and not against item 402. Thus all second-hand purchase of books, journals, newspapers and periodicals will be recorded against a single item (item 401).

3.1.9.7 **Item 404: stationery, photocopying charges:** Photocopying charges for educational purposes will be recorded against item 404. Other photocopying charges during the last 30 days will be recorded against item 491 in Block 10.

3.1.9.8 **Item 407: educational CD:** This will include expenditure on any CD purchased or hired for educational purposes.

3.1.9.9 **Item 408: other educational expenses:** This item will include expenditure on computer training; fees for music, dancing, swimming schools, etc; schools for typing, shorthand, etc; and

training in physiotherapy, nursing, etc. Any fees paid for enrolment in web-based training courses will also be recorded here.

3.1.9.10 Earlier, internet expenses (exclusive of telephone charges) were recorded, by convention, in this block as part of “other educational expenses”. In this round, “internet expenses” has been made a separate item (item 496) in Block 10 (miscellaneous goods and services).

3.1.9.11 Money sent to a son or daughter studying away from the parents’ household is a remittance made by the parents’ household and should not be recorded in the parents’ household even if the details of how the money is spent are known fully by the parents. In addition, tuition fees for a child staying in a hostel are not to be recorded in the parents’ household. They are to be recorded in the student’s household, even in cases where the fees are paid directly by the parents (or guardians) to the educational institution. Suitable questions should be put to the household to ascertain if the educational expenditure reported by it includes any expenditure (made on a regular basis) on tuition fees of a non-household member, so that such expenditure can be excluded. This procedure is a departure from the expenditure approach generally followed for education.

3.1.9.12 **Items 410-424: medical (institutional and non-institutional):** This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment. For Central government employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be recorded. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to be included. The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in paragraph 3.1.9.1 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise.

3.1.9.13 Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will be recorded against items 411 or 421 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.). Likewise, expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 414 or 424 depending on whether hospitalisation was necessary for MTP or not.

3.1.9.14 Hiring charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 414 or 424. However, transport expenses other than hiring charges of ambulance will be considered as travelling expenses and not as medical expenses.

3.1.9.15 Medical insurance premium payment is not considered as consumer expenditure. On the other hand, when an insurance company makes a payment to the sample household (or directly to a hospital under the “cashless” system) in settlement of a claim made by the household for medical reimbursement, the amount is to be shown as medical expenditure of the household against items 410 to 414. In other words, the value of medical goods and services on

which expenditure is incurred will be recorded in Block 9 or Block 10, in the following conditions

- if incurred by the household itself, whether or not reimbursed by employer or insurance company, OR
- if paid by the employer or by the insurance company directly to the hospital.

## **Block 10: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days**

3.1.10.0 In this block, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of miscellaneous goods and services during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey. If any such goods are purchased for gift or transfer, it is to be accounted against the payer household and not against the recipient household.

3.1.10.1 **Column (3): value (Rs.):** The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. As in Block 9, expenditure will include both cash and kind. For some items, however, a different approach is followed. Items of this category include “telephone charges: landline” (item 487), “house rent, garage rent” (item 520), “residential land rent” (item 522), “water charges” (item 540), and “other consumer taxes and cesses” (item 541). For these items, the entry to be made is the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which paid. Thus there may be positive entries against these items even if no expenditure is incurred on them during the last 30 days.

3.1.10.2 **Items 420: medicine (non-institutional):** Non-institutional expenditure on medicine will be recorded against item 420 regardless of type or school of medicine. It may be noted that in the rural areas, doctors often charge a consolidated amount for consultation plus the medicines which they give to the patient. In such cases, the total amount will be recorded against item 420.

3.1.10.3 **Item 423: family planning devices:** This will include condoms, IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills such as Mala-D, Mala-N, etc., diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc.

3.1.10.4 **Items 430-438: entertainment:** This stands for entertainment and sports. Here consumption is represented by purchase of entertainment services or articles catering to entertainment. It is possible that on the occasion of attending sports or cinema/video show some expenditure is incurred on travelling and conveyance and/or on refreshment. Such expenditure will be excluded from this item group and will come under appropriate items reserved elsewhere in the schedule. Expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film will be shown against item 435. Expenses incurred for hiring of VCD/DVD players and CDs will be recorded against item 436. But the expenditure incurred for viewing a video show will be recorded against item 430 (cinema, theatre). For item 433 (club fees) the last payment made

divided by the number of months for which the amount was paid will be noted. But in case of payment of fees for lifetime membership, the entire amount paid for such membership during the reference period of 30 days will be recorded against this item. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. will be included in item 437.

**3.1.10.5 Item 457: other toilet articles:** This will include cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume, etc.

**3.1.10.6 Item 467: washing soap/soda:** This will include washing soap in cake form, powdered form and also in liquid form (detergent powder is also to be reported) and washing soda.

**3.1.10.7 Item 468: other washing requisites:** This includes brushes, utensil cleaners, “Scotch Brite”, steel wool, toilet cleaners, floor cleaning chemicals such as “Pheneol”, etc.

**3.1.10.8 Item 480: domestic servant/ cook:** Wages paid to domestic servant/cook may be recorded against this item. It will include the value of both cash and kind payment. When meals prepared in the household are consumed by a domestic servant, the consumption of food will get recorded against the ingredients in the employer household. However, the valuation of the service provided by the servant (to be recorded against item 480) will have to include not only cash payment but also value of such meals. *Entries against items* (other than cooked meals) *used as means of payment* (kind payment) to a domestic servant/ cook, such as clothing and miscellaneous goods, will be made in the household of the domestic servant/ cook and not in the employer household.

Example 1: A household has a cook who is paid Rs.500 in cash and given a new sari worth Rs.400 during the 30 days prior to the date of survey. Then the value of the cook’s services consumed by the employer household will be shown as Rs.900 against item 480. If the cook’s household is surveyed, the value of the saree will not be entered. If there was no cash payment to the cook, then the value of the cook’s services (paid for wholly in kind) would have been Rs.400.

Example 2: A household has a domestic help who receives meals prepared in the employer household every day and the total value of meals thus received during the reference period is imputed as Rs.300. The domestic help is paid a cash wage of Rs.500 during the reference month. Then the entry against item 480 in the employer household will be Rs.800 (if not considered as ingredients). If the domestic help’s household is surveyed, the food consumed in the employer’s household will be considered as foods taken from outside.

**3.1.10.9 Item 481: attendant:** This item is meant for recording the expenditure incurred on persons engaged by the household to look after an ailing member, or a child, or an aged person in the household. However, medical services rendered by a nurse, even if performed within the household, will be recorded against item 424 (other medical expenses). In case a person’s duties include those usually performed by domestic servants as well as those of an attendant, the payment made to him/ her may be recorded against item 481.

**3.1.10.10 Item 483: barber, beautician, etc.:** Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In the villages the barber charges might be paid in kind annually. Such annual payments should be apportioned over months – that is, one-twelfth of the annual payment should be considered as “expenditure during the last 30 days”. Thus, even if zero expenditure is reported on the barber during the last 30 days, the investigator must ascertain whether any annual payment (or 6-monthly payment, etc.) has been made on the barber, blacksmith and other artisans, and make the entry accordingly.

**Note:** If a sample household runs a barber's shop and a member of the household has availed himself of the service, then the barber charges will be imputed at the prevailing rate and recorded against item 483.

**3.1.10.11 Item 487: telephone charges: landline:** For domestically installed landline phones, the telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be considered as the expenditure to be recorded even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. Cases of new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. will be included under this item. In addition, expenditure incurred during the reference period of last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or other shops on payment will be accounted against this item. When expenditure on broad-band is not separable and taken as a “plan” by the household the entire expenditure should be taken here.

**3.1.10.12 Item 488: telephone charges: mobile:** For mobile phones, only the actual expenditure incurred during the month will be recorded, unlike the procedure for landline phones explained in the last paragraph. **This procedure was introduced in the 66<sup>th</sup> round to simplify data collection.** Expenditure incurred on the purchase of mobile phone (instrument) will not be included in this item. Instead, it will be included against item 623 of Block 11. When expenditure on data usage is not separable and taken as a “plan” by the household the entire expenditure should be taken here.

**3.1.10.13 Item 491: miscellaneous expenses:** This item will include expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other “miscellaneous” items relevant to the block and not provided in the list of items. If water is purchased through tanker, porter, etc., the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. It will also include e-mail charges, fax charges, photocopying charges (other than for education), etc. Insurance premium payments will not be recorded.

**3.1.10.14 Item 492: priest:** If the priest is paid annually as is done in some villages, the amount may be apportioned to “last 30 days” and recorded. Thus, even if zero expenditure is reported on the priest during the last 30 days, the investigator must ascertain whether any annual payment (or 6-monthly payment, etc.) has been made on the priest, and make the entry accordingly.

3.1.10.15 **Item 493: legal expenses:** This will include charges like lawyer's fees, legal and court fees, etc.

3.1.10.16 **Item 494: repair charges for non-durables:** This will include service charges paid to artisans for repairing any item of miscellaneous goods not used for productive purposes but used as items of domestic consumption.

3.1.10.17 **Item 495: pet animals (incl. birds, fish):** This item will include expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Pet animals include cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, mongoose, birds, fish, etc., but not farm animals or poultry. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.

3.1.10.18 **Item 496: internet expenses:** This is a new item created in this round to record all expenses incurred on internet use (excluding telephone charges and when separately available). Earlier, such expenses were recorded against “other educational expenses” in Block 9.

3.1.10.19 **Item 497: other consumer services excluding conveyance:** All other consumer services excluding conveyance will be reported here. Examples are: (i) the services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc., (ii) commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter etc., (iii) reconnection charge for electric/telephone line.

3.1.10.20 **Items 500-514: conveyance:** Conveyance expenditure incurred by the household will be recorded in this schedule for the journeys undertaken for domestic purpose and when the payment is made by the household irrespective of whether the journeys were made by members of the sample household or members of other households. Expenditure on conveyance accounts for a large share of expenditure on services. It is difficult for many informants to recall the transport expenditure of the household accurately, especially if the household is a large household living in an urban area where many forms of transport are available. In this schedule, efforts have been made to help the informant to recall the transport expenditure of the household accurately with lower recall error than usual.

3.1.10.21 Under-reporting due to recall lapse is expected to be high in case of conveyance expenditure because

- (a) Routine conveyance expenditure is typically incurred throughout the month in small amounts – an overall account of total expenditure on any given mode of transport may not be maintained by anyone.
- (b) Also, for some modes of transport (e.g. bus), expenses may be borne by household members separately. Information for several members may have to be ascertained and put together, for each such mode of transport.
- (c) Reporting of expenditure on non-routine journeys (e.g. on vacation) involving large expenditures is likely to be missed while reporting regular expenditures.

3.1.10.22 To tackle recall problems, in this schedule separate provision is made to capture expenses incurred by the household on completed overnight journeys (from home/station to home/station) undertaken for household purpose, termed as ‘Travel involving overnight stay (Travel IOS)’ and also conveyance expenses incurred on all other journeys, including expenses on regular commuting to work and school.

3.1.10.23 Expenditure will be the actual fare paid.

- Expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, will be included.
- Expenditure on fuel for travelling by own conveyance will be excluded. So will driver’s salary.
- Expenses for journeys involving foreign travel will include travel expenses up to the first point of alighting on foreign soil as well as travel expenses from the point of final boarding on foreign territory for return to India, but will exclude all expenses on travel taking place in between these two time points.

3.1.10.24 **Item 504: School bus/van (lumpsum) :** When a vehicle is arranged (by the school or other agency) for children to travel to school every day, the payment for using such a vehicle is normally made periodically on a contractual basis (usually, every month). Such payments for school/college bus, if made during the last 30 days by the household, will be recorded against item 512. *For the purpose of this item, ‘bus’ will include school vans, jeeps and other four-wheelers used for this kind of service.*

3.1.10.25 **Item 506: bus/train/auto fare for school, college, etc.: daily payments:** For those who travel by public bus or tram to school or college, payment is usually made on a daily basis. The sum of such expenditures made during the last 30 days will be recorded against item 506.

3.1.10.26 **Item 520: house rent, garage rent (actual):** This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle(s) of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to (i.e., forfeited by) the employee plus the license fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. The same procedure will be followed for imputation of house rent if the employer is a private sector firm; here it will be necessary to rely on the judgement of the informant regarding the amount of salary he is forfeiting by staying in accommodation provided by the employer. If some amount of money was paid by the household as advance at the time of hiring the house, only that part of the advance which is being deducted every month plus the actual amount paid every month towards rent, will be the amount to be recorded as house rent. *Salami/ pugree* will not be considered anywhere in the schedule.

3.1.10.27 Money sent to a dependant forming a different household from the sender’s household is a remittance and should not be recorded in the sender’s household even if the details of how the money is spent are known fully by the sender. In addition, rent paid regularly for a dependant who is a non-household member is not to be recorded in the payer household



even if paid directly to the landlord (or to the hostel authorities, in case of a student living in a hostel). Such expenditure is to be recorded in the household of the person using the accommodation (e.g., in case of a student in a hostel, charges for accommodation are to be recorded against item 520 in the student household). Suitable questions should be put to the sample household to ascertain if the rent expenditure reported by it includes any expenditure on rent for the dwelling of a non-household member, so that such expenditure can be excluded. This procedure, introduced in the 64<sup>th</sup> round, is a departure from the expenditure approach followed for miscellaneous goods and services generally. **It follows that for a household living in a rented dwelling (code 2 in item 18, Block 3), the entry in Block 10, item 520, should be positive.**

**3.1.10.28 Item 521: hotel lodging charges:** The lodging charges paid by any household member for staying in a hotel, etc. will be recorded under this item. Expenditure on hotel stay during official tours covered by travelling allowance paid by the employer is excluded.

**3.1.10.29 Item 523: other consumer rent:** Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be recorded here. If any item is hired on monthly/quarterly/annual basis then the amount of last payment on such goods divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be taken into account. Note that hiring of a vendor cart by the sample household to run an enterprise will be excluded. But monthly maintenance charges payable to co-operative societies, etc. will be included in this item.

**3.1.10.30 Item 539: house rent, garage rent (imputed):** This item will be filled in for urban households residing in a house which is either owned or otherwise occupied (excluding accommodation provided by the employer) by the household, without paying any rent. Otherwise a dash (-) may be recorded. Rent of the house/garage will be imputed on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar accommodation in the locality or surrounding areas. A household may occupy a dwelling unit which is neither owned, nor hired in. In such cases also the imputed rent will be recorded. Moreover, for all rural households, where such rate of rent is available, i.e., code '1' in item 32, Block 3, imputed rent is to be entered in item 539, bl. 10 for the house which is either owned or otherwise occupied (excluding accommodation provided by the employer) by the household.

**3.1.10.31 Item 540: water charges:** Water charges last paid to the municipality or other local bodies divided by the number of months for which the amount was paid may be recorded against this item. If water is purchased through tanker, etc., the expenditure incurred will not be recorded here – even if the water is solely used for household consumption – but against item 491: miscellaneous expenses.

**3.1.10.32 Item 541: other consumer taxes & cesses:** This item is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Road cess, *chowkidari* tax, municipal rates are some examples. Consumer licence fees are also included. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. “House tax”, though a direct tax based on

ownership of property, is, by convention, recorded in the NSS consumer expenditure schedule against this item.

3.1.10.33 Sometimes, while purchasing a new vehicle, road tax for the whole life of the vehicle is paid. In such cases, the proportionate tax for the reference period is to be calculated by dividing the life tax last paid by the life of the vehicle in months. The life may be taken as per norm decided by the local transport authority, or, if this is not known, as 15 years (180 months). For taxes and cesses paid on monthly/quarterly/annual/quinquennial basis, the entry will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which it was paid.

**Note:** Professional tax and income tax are not part of consumer expenditure.

## **Block 11: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use**

3.1.11.0 Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use will be collected in this block for last 365 days. Expenditure will include both cash and kind. Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. A purchase will qualify for consideration in this block only if some expenditure – whether in cash or kind or both - is incurred towards the purchase during the reference period. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for gifts or transfer is to be included in the giver household and not against the recipient household. In case of credit purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. The following points may be noted:

1. If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire purchase. In case of hire purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period is regarded as the expenditure incurred.
2. The term “hire-purchase” does not cover the case of purchase (e.g. of a car) fully financed by a loan from some person or enterprise other than the seller, where full payment is made to the seller. Here the household is considered to incur consumer expenditure at one stroke – not in instalments – by paying the entire sale value of the commodity (the principal borrowed from the financier) to the seller. This expenditure (payment to the seller) takes place *before* the durable comes into the buyer’s possession, not after. On the other hand, the repayment of the loan in instalments to the financier goes on for several months or years. The repayment of the loan to the financier is not relevant in recording consumer expenditure. In recording consumer expenditure incurred during the reference period, repayment of loan is not to be confused with consumer expenditure.
3. The time at which the item purchased comes into the possession of the household is not relevant. If the sample household incurred some expenditure on purchase of an asset during the reference period, then the expenditure incurred will be *accounted* in this block even if the household has not yet received it till the date of survey. Likewise, suppose a sample household

acquired an asset (durable goods) during the reference period and it is in possession of the household but no payment has been made during the reference period. Such purchases are to be *excluded*.

4. Purchases made by the household during the reference period using a credit card will be included.
5. Suppose an asset which was purchased during the reference period for domestic use is reported to have been sold out during the reference period. Such a purchase will also be *accounted*.

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

**3.1.11.2 Column (3): whether possessed on the date of survey:** In answering this question, out-of-order and likely-to-be-discarded items are to be left out of consideration. But items currently out of order which are likely to be put into use after repair are to be considered as “possessed”. The code is 1 if the item is possessed and 2 otherwise. If the relevant cell is shaded, it means that column (3) need not be filled in.

**3.1.11.3 Column (4) : first-hand purchase: number purchased:** The number of each item of durable goods purchased (first-hand) for which some consumer expenditure has been incurred during the reference period will be recorded in this column. However, repayments of loan taken to finance the purchase of consumer durables are not to be considered as consumer expenditure incurred.

**3.1.11.4 Column (5) : whether hire-purchased:** If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire-purchase. Purchase financed by loan (as frequently happens in case of cars) is not a case of hire-purchase but a case of outright purchase.

**3.1.11.5 Column (6) : first-hand purchase: value:** Value of first-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column. In case of hire-purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period is regarded as the expenditure incurred. In case of purchase financed by loan (which is not a case of hire-purchase), the question is whether the transaction with the seller, giving the household the right to possess the durable, took place within the reference period. If so, the full market value of the durable at the time of purchase is to be entered here. Otherwise, nothing is to be entered. Loan repayments to the bank/financier are not to be entered here.

**3.1.11.6 Column (7) : cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair:** This column is for recording expenditure on materials and services for construction, assemblage, repair and maintenance of all durable goods - first-hand as well as second-hand. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges. The total value of raw materials, services and labour charges will be recorded in

these columns. Here, expenditure incurred towards repair and maintenance of items purchased second-hand will also be accounted.

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

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

**3.1.11.7 column (8) : second-hand purchase: number purchased:** The number of each item of second-hand durable goods purchased during the reference period will be recorded in this column. An imported item of durables, even if second-hand, will be treated as first-hand purchase and information will be recorded against the relevant columns.

**3.1.11.8 column (9) : second-hand purchase: value:** Value of second-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.

**3.1.11.9 column (10) : total expenditure:** It is the sum of value of first-hand purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase.

$$\text{column (10)} = \text{column (6)} + \text{column (7)} + \text{column (9)}.$$

**3.1.11.10 Item 550: bedstead:** This is usually called a “cot” in India. It is the wooden or metal structure on which the mattress or bedding of a bed rests. Its surface may be made of coir rope or nylon. The item will include folding beds but not baby cots or perambulators.

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

**3.1.11.12 Item 555: carpet, daree and other floor mattings:** This will include carpet, *daree* and other floor mattings which are more or less fixed in position. Doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats will not be included here. They will come under “bedding: others” in Block 7 (item 386).

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

**3.1.11.14 Item 562: CD, DVD, pen-drive:** This item is kept for accounting the expenditure made for CD, DVD, pen-drive used for storing songs, film, video games, etc. If these goods are used for purposes other than such storing, it is to be recorded in item 622 .

3.1.11.15 **Item 583: lantern, lamp, electric lampshade:** This will exclude electric lamp.

3.1.11.16 **Item 584: sewing machine:** Machines used mainly for household enterprise purposes will not be included here.

3.1.11.17 **Item 586: stove, gas-burner:** This will include both oil stoves and gas burners.

3.1.11.18 **Item 590: water purifier:** This item will include “Aquaguard”-type (filtration-cum-ultra-violet radiation) purifiers as well as the older “filter candle” type (filtration only). It will also include resin-based purifiers.

3.1.11.19 **Item 591: electric iron, heater, toaster, micro-oven & other electric heating appliances:** Geysers will be included here.

3.1.11.20 **Item 592: other cooking/household appliances:** This will include ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, vacuum cleaner, generator used for domestic purposes, etc.

3.1.11.21 **Item 603: tyres & tubes:** This will include all those tyres and tubes which are purchased for replacement in vehicles. If repairs are done only on tyres and tubes then the expenditure incurred on repair will be taken into account against this item in column (7). But, if repair of tyres and tubes is carried out along with other repairs of the vehicle then the expenditure will be accounted in column (7) against the corresponding listed item.

3.1.11.22 **Item 604: other transport equipment:** This item includes all transport equipment not covered by items 600-602, including all hand- and cycle-drawn vans. Livestock animals like horses and bullocks used for transportation, and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart, etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, will be included against this item. Maintenance for these livestock animals will be accounted in column (7). If these animals and means of conveyance are used both for household enterprise and for domestic use, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase. Purchase of animals will always be recorded under “first-hand purchase”.

3.1.11.23 **Item 622: PC/ laptop/ other peripherals incl. software:** Purchases of software are included in this item.

3.1.11.24 **Item 632: residential building and land (cost of repair only):** It should be noted that the purchase of residential building and land, whether first-hand or second-hand, should not be entered in this block. The total expenditure incurred by the household towards repairs and maintenance of dwelling unit (only) during the reference period would be entered against this item.

3.1.11.25 **Item 640: gold ornaments:** If gold ornaments are purchased in exchange of gold and some amount of cash, only the cash payment made will be taken into account. But if they are

purchased in lieu of cash or cash and kind (other than gold), the total value of cash/cash and kind will be accounted.

**Note:** For many durables such as TV, refrigerator, etc., “exchange offers” are frequently availed of by households whereby the household, by giving an old, used durable such as an old TV set to a company, receives a new durable at a price lower than the market price. For such transactions the household’s expenditure will be recorded as the market price (not the reduced price) of the new durable, the expenditure being understood as incurred partly in cash and partly in kind. Note that the approach followed for gold ornaments purchased in exchange of some gold and some cash, as set out in the previous paragraph, is a special case which is not treated in the same way as these exchange offers.

3.1.11.26 **Item 643: other ornaments:** This will include imitation jewellery.

3.1.11.27 **Sub-total items 559, 569, 579, 599, 609, 619, 629, 639, 649:** Expenditure made on purchase and construction and repair of durable goods for domestic use during the reference period will be entered against these items. The entry against each sub-total item in each of columns (6)-(7) and (9)-(10) will be derived by adding the entries in the column against the corresponding constituent items.

3.1.11.28 **Item 659: durable goods: total:** Total expenditure for purchase, construction and repairs of household durable goods will be recorded against this item. The entry against this item in each of columns (6)-(7) and (9)-(10) will be derived by adding all the entries in the column against the sub-total items of the block.

## Block 12: Summary of consumer expenditure

3.1.12.0 This block is meant to derive the value of per capita consumption expenditure for a period of 30 days. Most entries in this block are transfer entries from Blocks 5.1 to 11. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5).

3.1.12.1 In this Schedule, which is a “one item, one reference period” schedule, MPCE will be calculated in Block 12 and shown against sl. no. 43.

3.1.12.2 **Transfer entries:** References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5). Entries in Block 12 against sl. nos. 1-5, 7-18, 21-30, 32-37, and 41-42 will be transfer entries.

3.1.12.3 **Sub-totals:** The entries against sl. nos. 6, 19, 31 and 38 are sub-totals.

3.1.12.4 **Conversion entries:** The entries against sl. nos. 19 and 38, which are 7-day and 365-day figures respectively, are similarly converted to 30-day figures by multiplying by suitable factors to obtain the entries against sl. nos. 20 and 39.

3.1.12.5 Total monthly household consumer expenditure is obtained by adding the entries against sl. nos. 6, 20, 31 and 39.

3.1.12.6 Finally, division by household size yields the single measure of MPCE (sl. no. 43).

### **Block 13: Remarks by JSO/ Field investigator**

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

### **Block 14: Comments by supervisory officer(s)**

3.1.14.0 This block will be used by the Supervisory Officers to record their comments and suggestions. They should particularly point out the data which may seem doubtful but which has been investigated by them and found to be correct and having a plausible explanation, which they should also record.

## Frequently asked Questions and their replies: Schedule 1.0

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	General	-	-	A priest resides in a temple and takes prepared food from the colony/village residents, where will the entry of these meals take place?	In the residents' households.
2.	General	-	-	Should expenses incurred during visit to foreign countries be taken or not?	No, only expenditure incurred on domestic account should be considered.
3.	General	-	-	Where to make entry for insurance charges for motor vehicles?	Insurance premium amount paid will not be reported in Schedule 1.0.
4.	0, 1	-	-	If there is no entry in any of the items, should it be left blank or should a dash ('-') given?	In case of Block 0, where entry is not required, a '-' may be entered. In case of Block 1, item 10 is applicable only if entry against item 9 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise this item is to be
5.	1	8, 10	-	Is there any difference between the response code 3 for item 8 (busy) and reason for substitution of original household code 1 (informant busy) for item 10 in Block 1 of Schedule 1.0? While canvassing the original household, if the informant is busy, is it necessary to substitute the original household?	In the first case, even though the informant was busy, we could canvass the schedule of the original household. Here it is the response code. In the second case the informant was busy and we could not canvass the schedule and had to go in for substitution.
6.	3	2, 3	-	If the head of a household is the only earning member of the household, but earns income from non-economic activity, such as Pensioner, Rentier, etc., what will be the	A '-' will be put in both places.



sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				NIC and NCO code for the household?	
7.	3	2, 3	-	If there are more than two sources of income of a household, then which industry code will be given?	The major source of income will be considered.
8.	3	2, 3, 4, 7	-	While giving codes for these items should the paying guests/ domestic servants be considered or not?	No, paying guests and domestic servants are not to be considered in making entries against these items.
9.	3	4	-	Is item 4 independent of items 2 & 3?	The items 2, 3 & 4 are not independent.
10.	3	7	-	Certain castes and communities are recognized as OBC by Govt. of India. Kindly clarify whether economically advanced persons (“creamy layer”) of the said castes or communities and not enjoying the benefit of reservation can be considered as OBC for making entry in this column?	Yes.
11.	3	8, 10-13	-	The head of the sample household cultivates the land which is owned by his father. His father lives in another place. Will this be treated as owned land of the sample hh?	The land should be recorded against item 11. Please see the instruction in Vol-I, page C-14, para 3.1.3.10.
12.	3	10	-	How will the entry be made against this item for land 0.0006 hectare?	Land owned may be reported as 0.001 hectare.
13.	3	10-14	-	How is land possessed to be assessed for a household	Total area occupied by the building has to be apportioned

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				occupying a rented flat in a block of flats?	among the flats in proportion to flat size to get the land possessed by a flat for the occupying household.
14.	3	10-14	-	If the land owned as on the date of survey is negligible then how should it be reported in hectare?	0.000 hectare may be entered in such cases. Zero area may be recorded as ‘-’.
15.	3	10-14	-	Will private encroached land be considered while recording land possessed?	Such encroached private land will be treated as otherwise possessed and will be reported in item 12.
16.	3	19	-	What code is to be given if the household has built its own house in an encroached area?	This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. Hence, Code 1 will be given.
17.	3	19	-	If the widowed sister stays in the house constructed by her brother without paying any rent, what will be the code for dwelling unit?	Code 9 (others) will be given.
18.	3	22	-	In case no meals were served to non-household members, what is to be recorded here, “-” or 0?	‘0’ should be entered.
19.	3	22	-	Is number of cooked meals consumed by the maidservant to be reported here or not?	Yes, if she is not a household member.
20.	3	23	-	A household was earlier residing jointly with another member of the family, and his name still figures in the household’s ration card. Before the survey, he got	Yes, if he is in a position to use the card.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				separated and is living alone; will his household be considered as possessing ration card?	
21.	3	23	-	<p>(a) Possession of ration card: In a household it was found that their ration card is with the parent household from where they had separated and are now a separate household. The ration card is with the parent household and all the members of this household have their names in it. As such whenever required, they have access to the ration card and occasionally they also do make purchases against it. What will be the status regarding possession of Ration card for both the households? (b) It is common to find people using other's ration cards for subsidised purchases. In some cases, people are found using ration cards of BPL households, while they themselves belong to APL category. How to deal with such situations.</p>	<p>(a) In cases where the sample hh has separated from a parent hh which continues to possess the ration card, the sample hh will also be considered to possess the ration card provided at least one of its member's names appear on the card and he/she is in position to use it.</p> <p>(b) Here use of others' ration card does not mean that the hh will be considered to possess the ration card.</p> <p>Note that: For making entries against PDS items of Block 5.1 and 5.2, whether the hh possesses a ration card or not is not important.</p>
22.	3	23	-	If in a family of hh size 5, two members have "Antyodaya" Ration card and rest have BPL card, What code will be recorded?	In case the hh has more than one ration card, priority is to be given to Antyodaya, and next to BPL.
23.	4	-	3	Relation to head: If elder son of head of household is not married but the younger is married, how is the entry to be made?	Please follow procedure given in paragraph 3.1.4.1, Vol.I.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24.	4	-	7	The parents of a child report that their child is 5 <sup>th</sup> standard pass, but the child could not read or write any message in any language. Is the child to be treated as illiterate or literate with primary standard pass?	Illiterate and code 01 is to be given.
25.	4	-	8, 10-13	If a household member stays away from home for last two to three months for employment purpose, where would the expenditure incurred by him be reported and how?	All efforts should be made to find out the approximate consumption of the member and record it against item 280. For consistency, no. of meals consumed by the person should be reported against col. 13 of Block 4.
26.	4	-	8, 12, 14	A family takes meal for 4 days from the Langar free of cost and for 9 days from the stock of food which he brought from home on his pilgrimage. What will be the entry in col.8, 10 & 14 in Block 4 in Sch.1.0?	Col.8 entry = 13 days. Col.12 entry = meals taken in Langar over 4 days. Col.14 entry will include 9 days of meals brought from home. Suitable remarks may be given.
27.	4	-	10-13	For 'nil' meals taken, what is to be entered?	Enter '-'. Do not leave any cell blank.
28.	4	-	10-14	A hotelier takes food from his own hotel. Where should his consumption be recorded in Bls. 4 & 5.2?	The number of meals the hotelier has consumed from his own hotel should be recorded in col.13 of Bl. 4 and the value should be calculated at production cost and recorded in Bl. 5.2, item 280.
29.	4	-	10-14	Where and how should the food given to the inpatients by the Government hospitals be recorded?	If hospital stay is not free, food charges may be assumed to be included in hospital charges and need not be separated out from Block 9 entries. If hospital stay is free, food expenses should be imputed and reported against item 282. In block 4, hospital meals

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					should be recorded, in both cases, in col. 12.
30.	4	-	11	For a household one member works as domestic servant & gets cooked meal from the employer household. He will report the no. of cooked meals received from employer household under this column. However, there will be no entry against item 281 of bl 5.2 for such meals. It will create inconsistency between the two blocks. Please clarify what is to be done in such cases.	Such peculiar situations may be explained by giving remarks in Block 13 & 14 and also by means of footnotes.
31.	4	-	12	A person left his home for another place 8 days ago in search of a job and is working as caterer there. In which column will his expenses on meals be recorded?	It will be recorded either in col. 11 or in col. 12, i.e., free of cost from employer or others, as the case may be.
32.	5.1	-	-	It is a common practice in villages that BPL and APL card holders take wheat, rice, etc. from the ration shop and pay a lump sum amount, they don't know the rates of these items. How will the value information be entered for these items?	Separate rates of all items may be ascertained from the PDS shop or from a knowledgeable person of the village and noted down. It should be inclusive of transportation and other expenses.
33.	5.1	101	-	PDS rice given to Antyodaya card holders is free. The same rice is given to BPL card holders @Rs.2/- per kg and to APL card holders @Rs.10/- per kg. Ration shop owners in some cases	Impute at local retail price of rice of that quality.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				also sell the same even to non-ration-card-holders @Rs15/- per kg. In the case of BPL & APL card holders, the actual amount paid for the purchase is reported in our schedule. But for the Antyodaya households it is free. Should value of their consumption be imputed and if yes whether at the average local retail prices or the subsidised prices of BPL/APL rates prevailing during the reference period.	
34.	5.1	101	5 & 6	Annapurna rice is given free by the Government. What should be the price of the commodity and where should the entry be made?	The value may be imputed at market price and the entry should be made in item 101.
35.	5.1	102	7	In some places rice is supplied as substitute for mid-day meal. What source code should be given?	Code 9 will be given.
36.	5.1	141, 142, 145	-	These items are supplied through PDS at subsidised rates. Where will these items be recorded?	These items are entered as usual with remarks.
37.	5.1	145	7	A household has purchased <i>urd</i> from PDS and also from some other source and consumed the entire quantity. What will be the source code in column 7?	There is no separate line for PDS in the schedule. Hence the whole consumption may be shown against <i>urd</i> only. The source code is only purchase – code 1 will be reported.
38.	5.1	152	-	Where will the consumption of soyabean be reflected?	In item 152 of Block 5.1.
39.	5.1	164, 160	-	A student living away from his parental house consumes ghee obtained from his parents' house where it is	No, since the milk has already been considered in the student's parents' household when it is converted into ghee.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				home-made. Will it be considered in student's household? If yes, against which item: 160 or 164?	
40.	5.1	172	-	Will sugar-free materials be recorded here?	They will be recorded in item 291.
41.	5.1	173, 276	7	A sample household consumed <i>gur</i> which is home prepared during the reference period. What source code will be given for this item?	Gur prepared in the home will be recorded in item 173. Source code will be given depending on the source from which the ingredient of the gur is obtained.
42.	5.1, 6	all PDS items	5, 6	a) Are the purchases from the PDS using ration card of others considered as purchase from PDS b) Any item out of the prescribed list of items is purchased from the PDS shop, is it taken as purchase from PDS? c) If the hhd purchase a few items of PDS items at PDS rates without ration card, is it treated as PDS purchase ?	a) Yes. b) No. c) Yes, provided the system of distribution of the commodities at controlled prices at the shop is such that no ration card is required.
43.	5.2	-	-	How to record the consumption of the spices that are given in a single pack in the Ration shops? Only the quantities of the items is printed on the pack, but the values of the items are not printed individually.	The value of the commodities consumed should be calculated on pro rata basis at market value of the items and recorded. The Regional Office may take efforts to calculate the value and circulate to the SROs so as to ensure uniformity throughout the region.
44.	5.2	253	-	There is wide difference in the rate and the use of dry <i>dhania</i> and <i>dhania</i> leaf. The dry <i>dhania</i> is used as spices whereas, the green leaves of <i>dhania</i> are used as a sauce	Report both in item 253 as per instructions.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				also. Thus, the dry seed of <i>dhania</i> , whether powder or whole, should be reported in item 253, whereas the green leaves of <i>dhania</i> should be reported in item 206: other leafy vegetables.	
45.	5.2	256	-	Where should the consumption of chilli powder as purchased from shops be recorded?	Against item 256.
46.	5.2	260	-	Against which item is consumption of 'Til' to be reported?	Report against item 260 (oilseeds.)
47.	5.2	277	-	Home produced <i>gur</i> is used. Where should be the value of juice be noted?	It should be noted against item 173 ( Gur).
48.	5.2	278	-	Where is consumption of ice-cream made without using milk to be recorded?	Item 278 – other beverages, etc.
49.	5.2	278	2	Tang powder (something like 'Rasna') has been purchased by a household for drink preparation. Where is it to be reported?	It may be reported against item 278.
50.	5.2	280	-	A person invited his friends for lunch at a hotel. Will all the meals consumed by the person and his friends be reported against item 280?	Yes. The number of meals consumed by his friends will also be accounted in Block 3, item 22 on 'no. of meals served to non-household members'.
51.	5.2	280	5,6	For a household, the daughter purchased cooked meals for her parents and her family. In which household is this expenditure to be	In daughter's household.



sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				accounted?	
52.	5.2	280-282	-	Where will the cooked meals received free from temples as Annadhana and from a marriage ceremony feast at a public hall be shown?	Cooked meals received from temples will be shown under item 282. The meals received from marriage ceremony will not be considered as they are meals received from other households.
53.	5.2, 6, 10	181, 345, 452, 453	2, 3	A person purchased 1 litre mustard oil and used it partly for cooking, partly for lighting lamps, and partly for hair oil, body massage, etc. Under which item will the amount of cooking oil used for lighting lamps, hair oil, etc. be entered?	Some items are multi-purpose. The portion of mustard oil used for cooking will be entered against item 181 of Bl. 5.2 and the portion used for lighting lamp will be entered against item 346 of Block 6 and Hair oil against item 452, 453 of Block 10.
54.	6	-	-	Kerosene was purchased by a family from the PDS shop at PDS rate, but the family does not possess ration card. Where should it be entered: in item 334 (from PDS) or 335 (from other sources)?	It should be entered in item 334 (from PDS) with remark in Bl. 14.
55.	6	331	-	How to record free collection of firewood and chips?	Record quantity in col.5 and its imputed value at retail market price in col. 6 and code 4 in col.7.
56.	6	331	5, 6	Wood brought from the forest as a free collection without incurring any expenditure on transportation is used as firewood & chips. Is it to be reported in columns 5 & 6?	Put quantity in col.5 and its imputed value at retail market price in col.6.
57.	6	332	-	An unauthorized electric connection was taken from a BPL meter. Will the consumption value of electricity be calculated at subsidized (BPL) rate?	Yes, value will be calculated at subsidized rate.
58.	6, 10	332, 437	-	A cable company is using the electricity from the household for its junction box and the amplifier. In return, the company is	For simplicity, both the household's own consumption of electricity and the amount consumed by the cable company for the junction box may be

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				providing cable connection free of charge to the household. In such a case, where should the amount of electricity consumed by the cable company be reported and what will be the entry against cable fees?	reported against item 332 and item 437 may be left blank.
59.	6	338	-	A gas cylinder has been purchased from the black market. What price is to be quoted?	Actual. A remark should be given.
60.	6	346	-	Will the entry of <i>ghee</i> which is consumed for puja be made in item 164 or in item 346?	Entry will be in item 346. Refer para 3.1.6.8 on page C-37, Vol. I.
61.	7	-	-	What treatment is to be given for second-hand clothes received as gift?	Gift of second-hand clothing will not find place in Sch. 1.0.
62.	7	-	-	Will the consumption of second-hand clothing received as perquisites be considered here?	No. Only second-hand clothing purchased will be considered.
63.	7	372	3-4	Readymade clothes were purchased for a child aged 1-2. Dresses were purchased separately in 2 pieces to make a set. Where to record in Block 7?	The different items purchased may be reported in 372: infant clothing.
64.	7	375	-	Will second-hand clothes purchased from market and used be considered as consumption of a household or not?	Yes, it will be considered under item No. 375.
65.	9	-	-	Will the cost of books, laptop and other educational items purchased by a student residing in a hostel for his use come in the consumption of the parents' household?	Yes, such cost will be recorded in the parents' household.
66.	9	400	-	Shall we record the value of books supplied by the Government free of cost	No.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				against this item?	
67.	9	404	-	Where is school bag purchased to be recorded?	Against item 408.
68.	9	408	-	A man has taken an education loan for his child's education. He pays a regular interest on this loan. Is this interest to be taken in Schedule 1.0?	No.
69.	9	405, 408	-	The instructions contained in para 3.1.9.9 stipulates that expenditure on training in nursing and physiotherapy will be included against item 408. Since training in nursing and physiotherapy is given in colleges, the tuition and other fees paid can be included against item 405 instead of item 408.	In such cases, the tuition and other fees should be recorded in item 405. Any other expenditure may be recorded accordingly. Care must be taken so that it is not reported twice, i.e., both in items 405 and 408.
70.	9	410-414	-	If the informant is unable to break up medical expenses and gives the total expenses, then the expenses should be entered against which item?	Approximate break-up is better than no break-up. When even this is not possible, enter against the major expenditure item code.
71.	9	410-424	-	Does expenditure incurred during child birth at hospital come under medical expenditure during last 365 days?	It will come under medical expenditure during last 365 days.
72.	9	410-424	-	A married daughter visited her aged parents during summer vacation. The daughter incurred all medical expenditures for her father's eye treatment. In this situation, which household's medical expenditure is to be accounted.	In the daughter's household.
73.	9	-	-	Will voluntary donation in cash be considered as expenditure or not?	It will not be considered.
74.	10	280, 500	-	Value of meals served during journey by Shatabdi/	The value of meals need not to be separated from the railway fare.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Rajdhani is not separately available. How can it be entered against item 280?	The entire amount should be entered in item 500 or 507 in Bl.10 as the case may be.
75.	10	424	-	CGHS contribution is made by Central Govt. employees. This subscription is taken in lump sum after retirement and may be very high, e.g., Rs.39000/-. Where will the entry be made?	The entire amount may be recorded against item 424 with a remark.
76.	10	437	-	What should be entered here? Whole set up cost spend earlier or only the monthly cost? What about advance payment?	Monthly expenditure on cable TV should be entered. The set-up cost should also be entered if incurred in the reference period, otherwise not. Also, advance payment made in the reference period should not be apportioned but entered totally in item 437.
77.	10	438	-	Expenditure on crackers & colours during Diwali & Holi: In which item will the expenditure made on crackers during Diwali & colours, etc., in Holi be reported?	In item 438, as it is related with entertainment.
78.	10	441	-	Will the expenditure on emergency lamp with torch light be reported against item 441?	This may be reported against item 583.
79.	10	480	-	A domestic servant is a member of the household. As per instruction his/her wages are inclusive of imputed value of food consumed as a member. In such cases there will be chance of double counting of expenses on food items. How to calculate the wages of the domestic servant?	Our objective is not to enter the value of goods only but also the value of services. Please refer to Example 2 on p.C-45, Vol.I. It has been shown there that to calculate the value of the domestic services (consumed by the employer), the kind payment (in food) has to be included. The value of food has also to be taken in the food block. In one block we are taking the value of the good. In the other block we are taking the value of

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					the service. (Both are consumed by the same household.) It is not double counting.
80.	10	480	-	Second-hand clothing e.g., used saree, is given to a domestic servant. Should the imputed value of saree be entered against item 480?	Second-hand clothing given to a domestic servant is not to be considered for making entry against item 480.
81.	10	487, 488	-	A household uses landline and mobile phone both for domestic as well as for work purpose. But the landline and the mobile call charges are fully reimbursed by the employer. Is the expenditure incurred for domestic purpose alone to be separated out and reported here?	Since the expenditure incurred is fully reimbursed, the whole reimbursed amount is to be reported. It may be understood that the perquisites includes a free landline and mobile phone for domestic purpose also, in this case.
82.	10	488, 496		A person recharged his mobile phone with Rs.222/-. He used his phone's internet facility for ten days during our reference period. Where will we record this entry?	For simplicity, the entire amount will be shown against item 488 in such cases.
83.	10	496 497	-	Will the service charges portion paid for booking railway ticket through IRCTC's online services come under item 496 (internet expenses) or in item 497: 'other consumer services'.	It will come under 497.
84.	10	497	-	Should the excess payment/tips made to the supplier of LPG cylinders find place in the schedule? If yes, in which item?	The excess payment, if it is given as tips, should be ignored, and if paid as service charge should be reported in item 497 of Bl. 10.
85.	10	497	-	A person booked a railway ticket from his house through the internet facility. Since he did not have a printer at his house to print the ticket, he saved it in file in his pen	In item 497.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				drive and got it printed outside at a computer services shop. Where to record the expenses incurred towards getting a printout of the ticket?	
86.	10	497	-	Will the annual usage service charges paid for using ATM services and additional service charges paid for using other bank's ATM services come under our consumer expenditure survey?	It will come under 497.
87.	10	497	-	Entrance ticket has been purchased by the household for temple <i>darshan</i> . Where to record it in Schedule 1.0?	This may be reported in 497, as anybody desiring to have temple <i>darshan</i> has to compulsorily shell out this expenditure.
88.	10	497	-	How and where to record the installation charges in respect of solar heater?	Installation charges may be reported against item 497 if installation was done within last 30 days.
89.	10	497, 541	-	Generally it is observed that the flat owners pay monthly maintenance charge which includes taxes also. Where to report this expenditure?	The taxes included in the total maintenance charge may be segregated and reported against item 541, and the rest of the amount may be reported against 497. Tax to be paid to the municipality is, normally, not included in the maintenance charge which is to be paid to the 'flat owners' association' and it is the responsibility of the individual flat owner (and not the flat owners' association) to pay monthly municipal tax, water charge, etc.
90.	11	550	3	A sample household has purchased a bedstead during the reference period and it is in the possession of the household but no payment has been made. In this case what code will be recorded in column 3?	Code 1, with appropriate remark.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
91.	11	560	3	Two brothers are staying in the same house and the ASO/CI has identified 2 households. There is only one TV owned by one brother and watched by members of both the households. Cable charges are shared by the two households. How to make entry for the possession of TV for the sample household which does not own the TV in Block 11?	Since the household does not possess and merely shares the expenses on cable charges, entry against the item 560 may be '2' and the cable TV charges shared may be reported against item 438 (other entertainment) to have consistency with the item 560 and 438.
92.	11	573	-	What type of crockery is to be taken in this item?	All non-metal crockery excluding casseroles and other thermo ware.
93.	11	582	-	A household member has purchased a new battery for inverter in exchange of old and used battery, at a price lower than the market price. What price will be recorded for the battery and where?	Market price of the battery should be recorded against item 582 (inverter), the expenditure being understood as incurred partly in cash and partly in kind.
94.	11	582	6,10	The cost of the battery has been included in the cost of the inverter. In this case, how to report the cost?	The cost of the battery need not be separated out and shown somewhere else. It may be fully reported in item 582 of Block 11 since battery is an integral part of inverter, without which it cannot function.
95.	11	592	-	In which item are the expenses for purchase and repair of wheat flour grinding machine (for household purpose only) to be reported?	Against item 592.
96.	11	592	-	Where will the expenditure incurred on purchase of solar panel be recorded?	The expenditure on solar panel will be recorded against item 592 (other cooking & household appliances).
97.	11	602	7, 10	Kindly clarify whether major expenditure incurred by the household towards repair of motor car like overhauling of engine will be accounted in	Yes.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				this column.	
98.	11	632	7, 10	What type of repair on residential building and land will be covered by this item?	Any minor repair on the residential building and land should be taken.
99.	11	633	-	Hand pump/ submersible pump for drinking water is installed in the household dwelling. Are the expenses on this item to be taken or not? If yes, then in which item?	Yes, it is to be recorded against item 633.
100.	11	640	-	Will purchase of gold coin come under item 640? Gold is purchased during 'Akshaya Thritya' day, which is considered auspicious to purchase gold in the belief that it will bring wealth and prosperity. Such purchases might be in the form of gold coins or statue forms of God/ Goddesses to adorn the <i>pooja</i> room. Is gold in the form of an ornament or used as an ornament to be included in our schedule?	All such expenses are to be entered under item 640.
101.	11	640	-	If gold is purchased by giving gold (old) what expenditure should be entered?	Only the additional cash payment made should be entered and not the imputed value of old gold.
102.	11	643	-	Nowadays purchase of platinum jewellery is becoming popular. Where to record its purchase?	It will be shown under item 643(other ornaments).
103.	11	649	3	Should item 649, col.3, be shaded?	This cell is deliberately unshaded. The “whether possessed” question may be understood as “whether any jewellery or ornaments are possessed” and the appropriate code may be entered.