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MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS IAN=39077
FOR ECONOMIC INVESTIGATORS
IN ICRISAT'S VILLAGE LEVEL STUDIES

FBR-2-30

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This manual is the outcome of a long process to which many people have contributed. The schedules and procedures have been changed and revised during the first two years of the investigation. Suggestions for revisions have frequently come from Dr. J.G. Ryan, M. von Oppen and V.S. Doherty, the investigators S.S. Badhe, V. Bhaskar Rao, M.J. Bhende, N.B. Dudhane, K.G. Kshirsagar, T. Balaramaiah, and M. Kamalakar, and Mr. M. Asokan who was initially responsible for the checking and processing in the office. Mr. Asokan, Mr. Badhe, and Mr. Dudhane also laid the groundwork for the revision by putting into a logical order all scattered instructions sent to the investigators during the two years and ensuring consistency of the codes across schedules. Mr. Badhe prepared all the documents used as illustrations in the manual. He also put together the material presented under Appendices. Mr. S. Purnananda Sastry typed and processed the manuscript up to the stage of final printing.

Though this is the second revision to the manual, it is not to be considered as the final version. The original manual was produced in May 1975 and the first revision was completed in June 1976. Additional experience along with expansion of the VLS to other areas will no doubt lead to many additional revisions before a "Final" document can be produced. In light of this, we invite comments, suggestions, and other communication which will lead to accuracy and improvement.

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3. CODING LIST

(For Index of Codes see pages 101-104)

APPENDICES

- A - Examples of procedures for recording Interview Data on work sheets and coding these data on to Coding Schedules.
- B - Alternative Format for VLS-K Schedule on "Labor, Draft Animal, and Major Machinery Utilization".
- C - Day Code Calendar.
- D - Dates to which Round Numbers apply for VLS-H,K,L Schedules in Indian Village Level Studies.
- E - Description of data formats and codes for all Schedules in ICRISAT's Village Level Studies.

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

ICRISAT initiated its Village Level Studies (VLS) at six locations in India in May 1975. The VLS project was broadly governed by the assumption that one of the efficient ways to identify and indicate relevant elements for incorporation in the prospective technology generated by ICRISAT is to thoroughly understand the traditional system of farming in the Semi-Arid Tropical (SAT) areas. The study of traditional systems--as reflected by farm-level resource endowments and utilization--may hopefully: (i) reveal some elements which could be refined and incorporated in the prospective technology package; (ii) highlight physical, biological, economic, and institutional constraints which condition the traditional system of farming and (unless alleviated) may prove detrimental to the spread of prospective technology. In brief, the VLS are primarily designed to collect relevant farm-level details to assist ICRISAT's research system in its task of generating technology suited to the needs and means of SAT farmers.¹ This is achieved through observing and monitoring what farmers do and why they do it. To properly guide our data-gathering effort, we have framed a number of hypotheses,² specifically reflecting the focus of studies *vis-à-vis* the research objectives and strategy of ICRISAT.

¹ N.S. Jodha, M. Asokan, James G. Ryan, *Village Study Methodology and Resource Endowments of the Selected Villages in ICRISAT's Village Level Studies*, ICRISAT, Economics Program, Occasional Paper 16, (Village Level Studies Series 1.2), November 1977.

² Hans P. Binswanger, N.S. Jodha, James G. Ryan, M. von Oppen, *Approach and Hypotheses for the Village Level Studies of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics*, ICRISAT, Economics Program, Occasional Paper 15, (Village Level Studies Series 1.1), May 1977.

1.2 Selection of Villages

1.2-1 The field work for VLS started in May 1975, although initial work on the project commenced in August 1974. An important feature of the project is that during its initiation phase, scientists from different programs of ICRISAT held joint meetings to discuss the approach and objectives, scope, duration, selection of locations for field work, intensity of field work, and methods of data collection.

1.2-2 Preparatory work for the studies from August 1974 to April 1975 included selection of districts, talukas, and villages; census of households and selection of sample respondents; recruitment and training of the investigators; preparation of schedules for data collection; and preparation of a manual to guide the investigators in their work.³

1.2-3 Three Districts, namely Mahbubnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Akola, and Sholapur (Maharashtra), representing broad agroclimatic sub-regions in the semi-arid tropical parts of India were purposively selected.⁴ Two important considerations besides soil, rainfall, and cropping patterns were (i) availability of infrastructural facilities such as Universities or Research Stations and ongoing research/development programs; and (ii) proximity to ICRISAT headquarters.

³ N.S. Jodha, M. Asokan, James G. Ryan, *Village Study Methodology and Resource Endowments of the Selected Villages in ICRISAT's Village Level Studies*, ICRISAT, Economics Program, Occasional Paper 16, (Village Level Studies Series 1.2), November 1977.

⁴ Mahbubnagar with Alfisols and an annual rainfall of 713 mm represented the general features of Telangana and Rayalaseema tracts; Sholapur, with deep and medium deep Vertisols and an annual rainfall of 707 mm (raising mainly postrainy-season sorghum) represented the drought-prone zone of Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka. Akola, with medium deep Vertisols and a relatively higher rainfall of 819 mm represented the relatively stable agricultural region of Vidarbha and neighboring parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

1.2-4 *Talukas* (subdivisions of a district) from the three chosen districts were selected after examining the taluka-level agro-economic data for the selected district as well as the other districts in the same agroclimatic zone. Within the selected district, talukas were chosen which represented the modal value of the characteristics (in terms of land-use pattern, cropping pattern, extent of irrigation, infrastructural facilities, population and livestock density, etc.) of all the talukas in the region. Thus the selected taluka should be representative of the whole tract rather than individual districts chosen at the first stage.

1.2-5 Within talukas, one or two villages were chosen to represent typical characteristics of the taluka. Villages having special programs or more than normal support or resource transfers from outside, or those located near towns were not considered.

The six villages selected for the study were as follows:

Mahbubnagar district, Andhra Pradesh State	:	(1) Aurepalle (Kalvakurthi taluka)
	:	(2) Dokur (Atmakur taluka)
Akola district, Maharashtra State	:	(3) Kinkheda (Murtizapur taluka)
	:	(4) Kanzara -do-
Sholapur district, Maharashtra State	:	(5) Shirapur (Mohol taluka)
	:	(6) Kalman (North Sholapur taluka)

1.3 *Selection of Households*

A. *Cultivating households* are all households operating more than 0.2 ha of land.

B. *Labor households* are households receiving most of their income from daily labor or agricultural servants. A labor household thus must satisfy both these conditions:

- (i) have daily wage work as the first or second major source of income, or be regularly employed farm workers;

- (ii) operate less than (or equal) to 0.2 ha of land, but may own more leased-out land.⁵

Not included in labor household category are carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, watercarriers, barbers, washermen, shepherds owning their own sheep, etc., who do not have daily wage labor as their first or second source of income, and households depending on a salary or regular income, such as those headed by such regularly employed persons as health nurses, village level workers, teachers, and village peons. Similarly, households headed by disabled persons are also excluded.

In each village we selected a random sample of 30 households from the cultivator group and a random sample of 10 households from the labor group.⁶ Hence sampling fractions are not the same for these two groups. In any analysis this has to be taken into account. The respective household number and sampling fractions for each village are given in Table 1.3.

1.4 *Use of Manual*

The following pages give instructions for proper recording of data in work sheets and schedules. The instructions are broadly the same as those which were followed during the training period and during the pretesting of schedules. Some additions and revisions have been made.

⁵ If laborers operate land, cultivation details have been taken as well.

⁶ To ensure equal representation of different size groups, the cultivator group was first divided into three size strata with identical number of households and from each stratum ten households were selected. This implies equal sampling fractions in each size group and for analysis purposes the cultivator sample is a uniform random sample. Sampling fractions are given in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3. Total number of households in various categories in the six selected villages

	Aurepalle	Dokur	Shirapur	Kalman	Kanzara	Kinkhed
Number of Households:						
Laborers	146 (30.7) ^a	76 (24.3)	97 (32.7)	156 (36.9)	54 (32.0)	55 (38.5)
Cultivators	322 (67.7)	226 (72.2)	183 (61.6)	211 (49.9)	109 (64.5)	83 (58.0)
Others ^b	8 (1.7)	11 (3.5)	17 (5.7)	56 (13.2)	6 (3.6)	5 (3.5)
Total	476 (100)	313 (100)	297 (100)	423 (100)	169 (100)	143 (100)
Sampling fractions (%):						
Laborers	6.85	13.16	10.31	6.41	18.52	18.18
Cultivators	9.32	13.27	16.39	14.22	27.52	36.14
Others ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8.40	12.78	13.47	9.46	23.67	27.97

^aFigures in parentheses are the percentage of households in each category.

^bIncludes artisans, shopkeepers, traders, etc.

Some of the schedules like VLS-E,F,G, are simple; no detailed instructions are given. Chapter 2 provides detailed instructions for more complex schedules: the Plot Rotation Schedule (VLS-D), Cultivation Schedule (VLS-H), Labor, Draft Animal, Machinery Utilization Schedule (VLS-K), Household Transaction Schedule (VLS-L), Stock Inventory Schedule (VLS-N), and the Debt and Credit Schedule (VLS-P). These should be read carefully.

1.5 *Schedule List*

Schedules to be used for collecting data from the sample households are:

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | - | VLS-A | Household Census Schedule |
| 2 | - | VLS-C | Household Member Schedule |
| 3 | - | VLS-D | Plot and Crop Rotation Schedule |
| 4 | - | VLS-E | Animal Inventory Schedule |
| 5 | - | VLS-F | Farm Implement Inventory Schedule |
| 6 | - | VLS-G | Farm Building Inventory Schedule |
| 7 | - | VLS-H | Cultivation Schedule |
| 8 | - | VLS-K | Labor, Draft Animal, Machinery
Utilization Schedule |
| 9 | - | VLS-L | Household Transaction Schedule |
| 10 | - | VLS-M | Monthly Price Schedule (used from June 1975
to July 1976 only) |
| 11 | - | VLS-N | Stock Inventory Schedule |
| 12 | - | VLS-P | Debt and Credit Schedule |

VLS-E,F,G,N, and P are coded on one single code sheet.

VLS-E,F,G, and N are recorded in a common "Asset and Inventory File," whereas VLS-P is recorded in a separate "Debt and Credit File P."

1.6 *Frequency of Recording and Major Revisions of Procedures*

The schedules have been administered according to the following frequencies:

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VLS-A | - | At the beginning of the studies. |
| VLS-C | - | At the beginning of the studies. Additions of household members and subtractions are recorded on this schedule as they occur. |

- VLS-D - At the beginning of the studies. Data-gathering starts on the worksheets, and this information is coded on the code sheets at the end of each agricultural year. In the second year, plots whose status does not change appear as 'carried over' from last year.
- VLS-G - At the beginning of the studies. Additions and subtractions (which are rare) are reported as they occur.
- VLS-E,F - At the beginning of the studies, and thereafter every year on July 1.
- VLS-N,P - Once during the course of the first year. At this interview data were taken both for initial July 1, 1975 position on a recall basis and for the actual date of the interview. After that, once every June 30.
- VLS-H,K,L - In every round. Rounds are usually about three weeks apart. However, they may sometimes cover upto six weeks due to absence of the investigator or visits to headquarters. The long rounds usually occur in the slack season.

Details of changes in procedures effected during the course of the studies are found in Table 1.6.

1.7 *Building Rapport with the Villagers, Interview Techniques, and Instructions to Investigators*

Our rapport with the villagers is one of the key factors for successful working of the village study project. Investigators are free to use their own methods and styles for building rapport. However, there are some key steps that are essential. They include village meetings and close contacts with school teachers and other educated people in the village. Frequent visits to the places where farmers assemble during the evening are also recommended. However, do not engage in extension activities.

It is very important that investigators record the data from the respondents themselves, preferably in their houses or fields.

Table 1.6 : Frequency of recording of different Schedule and Procedural Changes

Period	Villages	Schedules Collected	Major Revisions & data problems
Beginning May 1975	All 6 villages	A,C,D,E,F,G,N,P N and P data collected only at beginning of 1976. July 1, 1975 was on recall basis and also for the interview date in 1976.	Schedules N and P missing for Aurepalle and Shirapur for 1975-76.
June 1975 to June 1976	All 6 villages	H,K,L, at intervals of two to three weeks.	Employment and unemployment data on VLS-K reliable from October 1975 onwards.
July 1, 1976	All 6 villages	C,D,E,F,G,N,P, of which C,E, F,G were simply updated without fresh recording.	
July 1976 to June 1977	All 6 villages	H,K,L, at intervals of two to four weeks.	(1) Addition of new intra-household transactions in VLS-L -- July 1976 (2.L-3). (2) Addition of distance and partner codes in VLS-L -- July 1976 (2.L-7). (3) Addition of replacement households -- July 1976. (4) Introduction of distinction between farm and nonfarm employment in VLS-K -- July 1976 (2.K-11.2). (5) Pretesting of new partner codes -- November 1976 (2.L-9).
July 1, 1977	All 6 villages	C,D,E,F,G,N,P, of which C,E,F,G, were simply updated without fresh recording.	
July 1977 to June 1978	Shirapur, Kanzara, Aurepalle, Dokur Kalman, Kinkheda	H,K,L, at intervals of four weeks (complete data). H,K,L, at intervals of four months. K on a 15 day recall basis for employment data only but not for time allocation. L only for cultivation receipts	(1) New account for exchange labor in VLS-L (2.L-9.2). (2) Introduction of codes identifying marriage, litigation, travel purposes in VLS-L (2.L-9.3 to 2.L-9.5). (3) Revision of partner codes in VLS-L (2.L-9).

If a respondent does like to keep information confidential, try to avoid having a third person present at the interview.

1.8 *Worksheets*

The data for different schedules will be collected through the respective worksheets.

The worksheets are handy and provide ample space for recording observations and giving detailed descriptions of the data recorded. The data collected in the worksheets should be transferred to the schedules in coded form and sent to headquarters.

1.9 *Sending Schedules to Headquarters*

The original copy of each schedule is sent to headquarters. One copy of each schedule is kept in the village as part of the investigator's records. The worksheets also remain with the investigators so that they can be reanalyzed if necessary.

1.10 *Bi-weekly Reports*

Besides sending the completed schedules, the investigators should send a descriptive report of their activities, observations, problems, rainfall data, etc., every fortnight by mail.

1.11 *Filing and Record Keeping*

Investigators are expected to maintain proper files and record every communication they receive from or send to headquarters. They are supplied with all stationery necessary for this.

1.12 *Coding System*

Details of coding procedures are given in Chapter 3.

Codes to identify individuals, plots, products, inputs, etc., are alphabetic or numeric, and are usually one or two digits long. Mixed alphanumeric codes also occur. Of course, sometimes

several codes are necessary to describe an individual, a plot, or a capital item. The codes fall into two broad classes:

- (i) *Schedule-specific codes* are used in specific columns of one schedule only. Most of these codes occur in Individual Schedule C and Plot Schedule D and describe a person or a plot more specifically. Account numbers occur only in the Transaction Schedule.
- (ii) *Common Codes* occur in two or more schedules. Among these, the household and village identifiers occur in all schedules. For every item which has a code, the code is identical for all schedules. For example, CA is bajra (local variety)⁷ and is used for bajra as an output, bajra as a seed, bajra received as a wage, bajra used for consumption, and bajra flour. [However, in the case of pulses and rice, separate codes exist for the grains and the dal (milled product) or for paddy and milled rice]. The code LK for a goat is used for the inventory, sales, purchases, and consumption of goat meat. KD for carpentry is used to designate a carpentry enterprise in the transaction schedule as well as for purchases or sales of carpentry products.

The system has been set up in such a way that for all stockable or capital items (except land) a given code can denote only one item (CA can mean only local bajra, 1A can mean only carbofuran, D can mean only urea and 1 can mean only farmyard manure). Hence all physical endowments and stocks, except land, are coded in a single file combining information from Schedules E, F, G and N.

A given one- or two-letter combination can, however, also be a plot code and any one-letter or one-digit code can also be a specific code. This does not give rise to a confusion because the field designation where it occurs will clearly identify it as a plot code or carrier of other information.

⁷ Bajra is the local Indian name for pearl millet. Throughout this manual local names will be used. In the coding list for Chapter 3, common names are also given.

None of the codes has used the letters I or O since they are easily mixed up with numbers one and zero (which have been used).

1.13 *Sample Household Leaving the Village,
Temporary Migration, and Division of
Household*

If a household migrates permanently, a substitute household is selected.

If a household migrates temporarily, no substitute household is selected. VLS-H, K, and L Schedules continue to be collected for the household which migrated temporarily, with temporary migration noted in the remarks columns. In VLS-K, the identifications of every individual and bullock pair are coded by Code 2 (out of station) in column 73.

If in a round there is no observation on VLS-H or VLS-L because of temporary absence or other reasons, one line is coded with the household identification and date but blanks are left in all other columns.

For division of households, all members not belonging to the subgroup of the leading household member (father, eldest son, etc.) are coded as leaving the sample household, with appropriate recording in VLS-C. Adjust the landholding and other capital assets that are divided, and leave the sample household in VLS-D. Record such transactions as sales without compensation in VLS-L.

Upto June 1976, we did not replace any households who migrated out of the village. However, for the 1976-77 crop year we decided to collect data from replacements for those households that either definitely would not return or would be absent for more than half of the coming year. The replacement households are marked with

60-69	-	labor households
70-79	-	small farmers
80-89	-	medium farmers
90-99	-	large farmers

In all, 2 households were replaced in Aurepalle, 0 in Dokur, 3 in Shirapur, 4 in Kalman, 0 in Kanzara, 1 in Kinkheda, from the beginning of the study to January 1978.

1.14 *Treatment of Family Members
Living Outside*

Children and other close members of the family who live outside are recorded in VLS-C but disregarded in the H, K, and L Schedules. For example, their separate labor income is not labor income of the household. If they transfer it to the household it is an income transfer received.

1.15 *Hiring of Bullock Pairs along
with a Worker*

In all schedules, incomes, expenses, and labor hours of bullocks are recorded separately from those of persons. Therefore, even when bullocks and persons are hired together, their incomes, expenses, and hours are to be treated separately in all schedules.

1.16 *Attached Laborers*

These laborers are treated

- as hired labor in the Cultivation Schedule H
- as hired labor in the Transaction Schedule L
- as part of the household resources for the Labor Utilization Schedule K, because their labor is allocated to tasks by the sample household.

1.17 *Special Coding Procedures with
Signalling Value*

There are some special coding procedures with signalling value in computer processing. These are:

- VLS-H - *Crop failure*: Coded as a P or N operation (harvesting) with zero inputs and outputs. It can be used to prepare a list of plots where crop failure occurred.
- VLS-K - *Temporary or permanent absence* from the village is signalled in column 73, which can be used to sort out observations where data are not available.
- VLS-H - If in a round no field operations occurred, VLS-H contains one line (or record) with the household identification and date with no other information in the record.
- VLS-L - If there were no transactions in a round, then VLS-L contains a line (or record) with the household identification and date with no other information in the record.

CHAPTER 2 : INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULES

2.A VLS-A - HOUSEHOLD CENSUS SCHEDULE

This schedule is completed only once at the beginning of the studies in order to obtain a census of the numbers of people in each household, their characteristics, landholdings, etc. The primary purpose of it is to enable selection of the sample of respondents for the conduct of the continuous survey.

2.C VLS-C - HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SCHEDULE

2.C-1 Purpose and Scope

This schedule is designed to collect demographic, educational, and related details about the selected sample households.⁸ Data about four categories of persons are collected here:

- i) Members of the family who reside in the village with the head of the household;
- ii) Members of the family who are living outside (e.g. children studying and living outside, adult members working outside, etc.). Married daughters of the family living outside are NOT considered;
- iii) Attached laborers or permanent servants (working full time with the family, irrespective of whether they eat and live separately from the main household);
- iv) Attached laborers or permanent servants (part-time) who are engaged for specific jobs (e.g. cattle-shed cleaning or water fetching, etc.) for certain hours everyday.

(Note : In exceptional cases nonrelatives (nonservants) permanently residing in the households may be found. Include them with first category and make a note of it.)

⁸ Prior to selection of the sample of households, the Household Census Schedule (VLS-A) is completed for the whole village. This schedule is shown in the Appendix and is self-explanatory.

2.C-2 *Coding of Identification*
(Col 1-9)

Columns 1-9 are uniform in practically all the schedules; therefore, the following instructions apply to all the schedules:

CARD CODE
(or Schedule Code, Col 1)

This refers to the identification of the schedule.
Use the following codes for different schedules:

- A - Household Census Schedule
- C - Household Member Schedule
- D - Plot and Crop Rotation Schedule
- E - Animal Inventory Schedule
- F - Farm Implement Inventory Schedule
- G - Farm Building Inventory Schedule
- H - Cultivation Schedule
- K - Labor, Draft Animal, Machinery Utilization Schedule
- L - Household Transaction Schedule
- M - Monthly Price Schedule
- N - Stock Inventory Schedule
- P - Debt and Credit Schedule

VILLAGE CODE
(Col 2)

Use the following:

- A - Aurepalle
- B - Dokur
- C - Shirapur
- D - Kalman
- E - Kanzara
- F - Kinkheda

LANDHOLDING CLASS
(Col 3)

Listed under 3.1-1, page 105A

HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS
(Cols 4-5)

Each sample household in each village will be given a code number. The procedure to be followed for giving code numbers is as follows:

- 1-10 - Labor households
- 30-39 - Small Farmers
- 40-49 - Medium Farmers
- 50-59 - Large Farmers
- 60-69 - Replacement Laborers
- 70-79 - Replacement Small Farmers
- 80-89 - Replacement Medium Farmers
- 90-99 - Replacement Large Farmers

YEAR CODE
(Col 6)

- 4 - 1974
- 5 - 1975
- 6 - 1976
- 7 - 1977, etc.

DAY OF INTERVIEW
(Cols 7-9)

Indicate the day of interview as per the *calendar supplied in the appendix*. For example, for January 10th the day code is 10, for February 5th it is 36 (31 days of January + 5 days of February), etc.

In the case of the Cultivation Schedule (VLS-H), record the approximate day of the operation rather than the day of interview.

2.C-3 *Household Member Numbers*
(Cols 10-11)

- 1-49 - Family members residing in the village
- 50-59 - Family member residing outside
- 60-79 - Attached laborers and permanent servants
(full-time)
- 80-99 - Attached laborers and permanent servants
(part-time)

(Note: The decision-maker is regarded as the head of the household and will be given Member Code 1).

- 2.C-4 *Relationship to head
of the household* .. - Col 12, see 3.2-1, page 122.
Sex .. - Col 13, see 3.2-1, page 123.
Marital Status .. - Col 16, see 3.2-1, page 123.
Educational Status .. - Col 17, see 3.2-1, page 123.

Put relevant codes from the coding list for VLS-C.

Age (Cols 14-15) should be recorded in completed years.

For a child below one year write zero.

- 2.C-5 *Education Code* (Col 17) and
Education Termination Year (Cols 18-19)

For Education Codes see 3.2-1, page 123.

For Education Termination Year, write the year when the person finished education. Write actual year in two digits, e.g. write 1973 as 73. Write zero for one who is still going to school/college, etc.

- 2.C-6 *Main Occupation* (Col 20) and
Subsidiary Occupation (Col 21)

A main occupation is one from which a person derives the highest proportion of his income. To get an idea of this, ask him which of the occupations he will retain if he is asked to keep only one job.

If there are more than one subsidiary occupations, mention this in the remarks column.

Some income sources such as pensions or other transfers are not occupations but are still recorded here.

For codes see 3.2-1, page 124.

2.C-7 *Additional Details about Family Members Residing Outside* (Cols 22-25)

Members living outside include only people who do not have a household where they are staying now. This will primarily apply to students and temporary migrants who work outside for a limited period. The individual column details are:

PLACE
(Col 22)

In the worksheet write the name of the place where a person is actually residing. In the schedule indicate the place of residence by the codes given in 3.2-1, page 124.

PURPOSE
(Col 23)

Indicate why the person is living outside. For example, for business, service, education, etc., use codes from 3.2-1, page 125.

FREQUENCY OF VISITS
(Col 24)

Indicate how often the person visits the village; use the codes from the coding list, 3.2-1, page 125.

REMITTANCE
(Col 25)

Indicate whether the family gets any remittances from the outmigrant or sends money to him for his education. Use the following codes:

- 1 - Family receives remittances
- 2 - Family sends money
- 3 - Money neither sent nor received.

For details, see 3.2-1, page 125.

2.C-8 *Additional Details for Attached Laborers (permanent servants, etc.)*
(Cols 26-37 for full-time worker/
Cols 38-49 for part-time worker)

Separate columns have been created for full-time and for part-time laborers or servants as follows:

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT
(Cols 26-27/38-39)

These columns indicate the period in completed months since labor has been in present employment. If the laborer is traditionally attached to the household, indicate it by a zero.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT
(Col 28-40)

Indicate whether the employment is seasonal or regular, part-time or full-time.

For codes, see 3.2-1, page 126.

OTHER COMMENTS
(Col 29/41)

Indicate whether the person is attached to the household because of indebtedness or traditional bondage, etc.

For codes, see 3.2-1, page 126.

HOURS OF WORK
(Cols 30-31/42-43)

Record the number of hours per day for which the laborer/servant normally works for the employer's household.

WAGES
(Cols 32-37/44-49)

Record the wages *per month* received by the servant or attached laborer. If the payment is made on an annual basis, work out the *monthly rate* and note it down in RUPEES per month. If wages are paid in kind in a lump sum at the time of harvest (e.g. under the *Jajmani*⁹ system), note it down in the remarks column.

2.C-9 *Degree of Disability*
(Col 50)

Indicate if the individual is suffering from any permanent disability and is unable to work. The disability might be due to old age, disease, etc. Give degree of disability; example: totally disabled, or can do only light domestic work.

For codes, see 3.2-1, page 126.

2.C-10 *Changes in List of Household Members*

Whenever a household member leaves or enters the family permanently for any reason, this should be recorded in Col 51 with the codes given in coding list 3.2-1, page 127. Migrant laborers are not recorded as leaving permanently. However, death, birth, family partition, additions or subtractions due to marriage, and hiring or dismissing of permanent servants should be recorded.

For codes see 3.2-1, page 127.

Examples of worksheets and completed coding sheets for VLS-C and all other schedules are to be found in Appendix A.

⁹The *Jajmani* is a traditional system of caste-based, inherited, patron-client employment. It is called by different names in different parts of India.

2.D VLS-D - PLOT AND CROP ROTATION SCHEDULE

This schedule is designed to record the details of the individual plots constituting the *operational holding* of the farmer. Operational holding has been defined as:

(Owned land) + (Leaded-in land including that on
crop-sharing basis) - (Leaded-out land)

This will include plots actually operated as well as those kept fallow (or those reserved for grazing, etc.). In other words, the use-status of the plot does not make any difference as far as our definition of 'Operational Holding' is concerned.

2.D-1 *Recording Acreage and Value of Leased-out Land*

In the round into which June 30 of the year falls, collect data on plots which have been leased out since the beginning of the investigation and continue to be leased out. It is not necessary to visit the plot. Obtain all plot details only by interview. Need not measure the area or consider the crop rotation.

2.D-2 *Inventory of Plots*

The first step (before VLS-D is conducted) is to prepare an inventory of plots, including owned, leased-in, and leased-out plots. Then make a final list of plots constituting the actual operational holding for collecting the details in VLS-D.

While making a list of the plots, you may face a problem created by leased-in/leased-out plots. You may not get the exact operational holding before the growing season because leasing decisions may not yet have been taken. In

such cases, record the plots which the farmer knows he will operate, and add and subtract from his holding according to the instructions under 2.D-8 at the time of changes in status.

Acquire village maps indicating boundaries and location of each plot in the village. These can be acquired from the Patwari (Village Revenue Clerk) or from the Land Records Office at respective district headquarters. These will be very useful at subsequent stages.

2.D-3 *Definition of a Plot*

A *plot* is a contiguous parcel of land not subdivided by physical features such as roads, hedges, bunds, terraces, water streams. Little bunds for irrigation purposes, such as in paddy fields, can be disregarded as long as the same crop is grown in the subdivisions.

It is advisable to make a rough map of the plot on each plot worksheet, indicating name, area, shape of the plot, etc. (Most farmers will be able to draw a rough map of their plots). After recording the plot details as far as possible, the investigator should visit each plot for verification. The exact area of the plot may be verified from patwari records. During the season, measure each plot and subplot with a tape measure to determine the actual areas. For odd-shaped plots, draw a map to scale with all the correct angles.

The plot worksheet is the most difficult and time-consuming of all the endowment schedules, but filling in details carefully at this stage will pay off at all subsequent stages of data collection.

2.D-4 *Sub-Plotting*

A plot should be divided into sub-plots if:

- a) it bears different crops on its different parts during the same season;
- b) irrigation is given to one area, but the other within the same crop.

Sub-plots can be divided further into sub-sub-plots on the same basis.

Reason (b) for sub-plotting will rarely occur, because decisions to irrigate usually translate into decisions to sow different crops. While making an inventory of plots, the investigator will be able to record only main plots. Creation of sub-plots will often only occur at sowing but can only occur at the land preparation stage. These operations are recorded in VLS-H, and when they lead to sub-plotting, a note of that should be made in the VLS-D worksheet.

2.D-5 *Ignoring Sub-Plotting*

Small vegetable gardens (or fields) in which several types of vegetables grow simultaneously are not subdivided into sub-plots.

If a paddy nursery is raised in only part of a paddy field, this does not give rise to a sub-plot.

As a general practice some farmers devote very small parts of a plot to some special or minor crops. For example, in some corner of the plot or in the low-lying area of a plot near the bund, vegetable crops or oilseeds are grown. *Technically speaking* this is *sub-plotting*. But for such a small area it will be difficult to record separate input details.

Except for seed, this small sub-plot usually receives the same inputs as the rest of the plot. Moreover, it is impossible to keep track of all such small sub-plots. Hence, it has been decided that if a sub-plot is 4 guntas (4 guntas = $1/10$ of an acre) or less, it is not to be treated as a separate sub-plot. Instead, treat the crop in this small sub-plot as a mixed crop in the main plot. Record any operations and inputs for such a small fragment under the code of the plot or sub-plot to which it belongs.

2.D-6 *Plot Coding System*

Main plots are coded with one-letter codes A,B,C, etc. (VLS-D,H, Col 10).

Sub-plots receive two-letter codes AA,AB,AC, etc. (VLS-D,H, Cols 10,11), with all sub-plots of same main plot given the identical first letter.

Sub-sub-plots receive three-letter codes AAA,AAB,AAC, etc. with all sub-sub-plots belonging to the same sub-plot receiving the identical first two letters. The *third letter* is coded in Col 70 in VLS-D and in Col 73 in VLS-H. (This is so because provisions for sub-sub-plots were added only in the course of the first year of the investigation).

2.D-7 *Changes in Plot Codes*

Main plot codes remain unaltered throughout the investigation. Codes of sub-plots and sub-sub-plots remain unaltered [a] at least upto the harvesting of the last crop on a plot in a given agricultural year (July 1 to June 30); or, [b] as long

as the respective parcels keep a separate identity by being prepared and planted to different crops.

Because of reason [a] above, a plot which is subdivided and planted to different crops in the kharif (monsoon) but planted to the same crop on both sub-plots in the rabi (post-monsoon) has input and output details collected for the separate sub-plots for the entire rabi season, despite the fact that they both have the same crop during that season.

2.D-7.1 REAGGREGATION OF SUB-PLOTS AND SUB-SUB-PLOTS

Reaggregation of sub-plots and sub-sub-plots can occur after harvesting of the last crop in a given agricultural year if land preparation for the subsequent crop year is carried out as one operation over several sub-plots or sub-sub-plots (Status Change Code K).

It does not have to occur, however. Suppose the farmer has two sub-plots, AA and AB, and ploughs them as one plot during the summer season. If he already knows for sure that he will subdivide again along the same dividing line as in the previous year, the sub-plot and their codes can be maintained.

However, if he intends to divide the plot along different dividing lines, or if he is not sure about how he will divide it, then the sub-plots have to be reaggregated into the main plot again.

Every reaggregation results in one column in the VLS-D worksheet and one row in the VLS-D code sheet. Note that the status change code only should be indicated. The date of reaggregation should be the date of the first common operation on the plots.

2.D-7.2 *REDIVISION IN SUBSEQUENT CROP YEARS*
(Status Change Code H as for sub-plotting)

If a plot or sub-plot is divided *for the first time* in the second or subsequent years of the investigation, use the letters A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J for the newly created sub- or sub-sub-plot identifications (e.g., B divided into BA, BB, etc.).

Do the same if the plot or sub-plot is redivided along the same dividing line as in the past year.

However, if a parcel is subdivided along *different dividing lines* in the second year, use the letters K,L,M,N, to identify the newly created sub- or sub-sub-plots (e.g. B divided into BK, BL, or CA divided into CAK, CAL, etc.).

If a parcel is subdivided along different dividing lines in the third year, then letters S,T,U,V are used to identify the newly created sub- or sub-sub-plots.

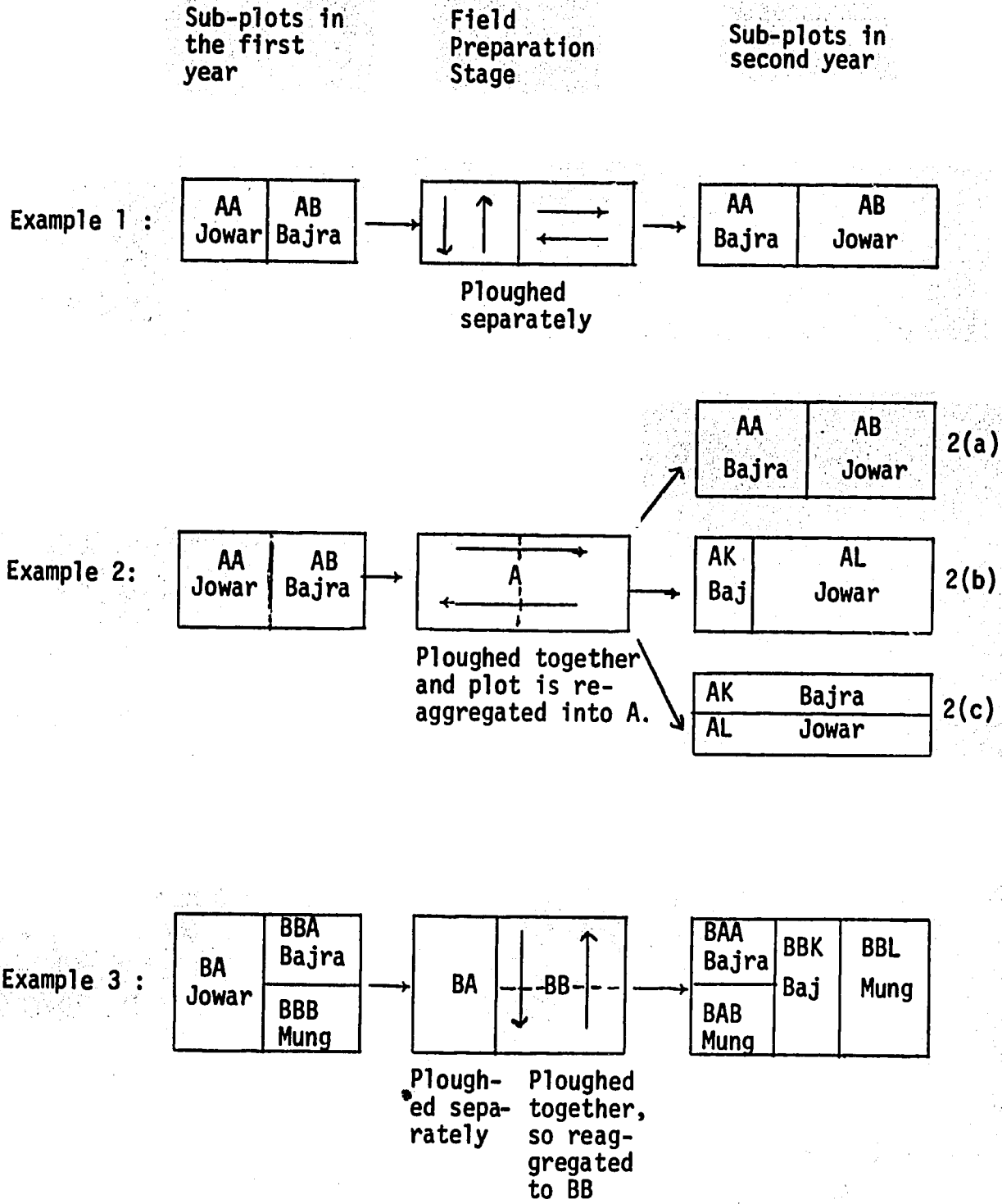
In the fourth year, the process can start over again using the letters A-J.

This procedure makes it possible, at the end of the investigation, to identify those fields where a cropping sequence over years can be clearly established. Whenever the dividing lines change, different parts of new sub-plots and sub-sub-plots have experienced different crops in the previous year and thus have no unique cropping sequences.

Figure 2.D-7.2 contains a number of examples of sub-plot reaggregation and redivision.

In example 1, the sub-plots maintain a separate identity throughout the two years

Figure 2.D-7.2



In example 2, the sub-plots are ploughed together and reaggregation has been made because the farmer does not know what he will do. In case 2(a), he divides along the same dividing line, so the sub-plots AA and AB are recreated as in the previous year. Note that because of the decision in 2(a), reaggregation was unnecessary but this was not known at the time of field preparation and reaggregation was therefore unavoidable. In 2(b) and 2(c), the dividing line changes and the sub-plots are therefore called AK and AL.

In example 3, sub-plots BA and BB keep their separate identities throughout the two crop years. In sub-plot BB, the sub-sub-plots BBA and BBB are ploughed together and then divided differently in the second year. Because of this treatment they are reaggregated at ploughing time as BB, and the second year's sub-sub-plots in the BB area are coded BBK and BBL. Sub-plot BA is subdivided for the first time in the second year and the sub-sub-plots are coded BAA and BAB. The difference in the second year's coding treatment of the sub-sub-plots within BA and BB signals to the computer that the crop sequence on BAA and BAB can be traced backwards, while that on BBK and BBL cannot be traced in this way due to the re-ploughing along different sub-sub-plot lines.

2.D-7.3 *PLOT INVENTORY ON JULY 1*
(Status Change Code S)

This inventory will occur on July 1 of every year except the first year, and is intended to provide a list of plots at the start of the crop year, so that data of any one year may be analyzed separately.

All plots of the operational holding (see 2.D-7) which continue in the operational holding, and all owned plots which continue to be leased or sharecropped out, will receive a one-line entry in VLS-D code sheet on July 1 with the plot code, date, and status code S (and also a column entry on worksheet). This will indicate that the plots so noted continue to be in the owned or operated holding for the next year.

Note that even if a plot has previously been reaggreated (say one or two months before), it will still have to receive a new line entry under code S on July 1.

2.D-8 *Status of Plots and Status Changes*

At the beginning of 1976 this section *superseded* and replaced all previous instructions relative to columns 15 and 72 of VLS-D. VLS-D for all years, including 1975-76, was coded according to this section. *Column 72 disappeared from the schedule and is no longer used.* All information about status and status changes is now coded in column 15 and the codes given in 3.2-2, page 127, are used.

Note that initial recordings of a plot and *all* status changes, including sub-plotting (H), reaggregation (K) and carryover (S) lead to one *line* in the VLS-D code sheet (and one *column* in VLS-D worksheet).

However, the plot details need only be recorded for the initial endowment of operated land (status codes A,B,C), and the additions of plots via status changes E,F,G, and L.

Status changes involving gift of title, sale of title, government land distribution, etc., will also lead to an entry as a purchase/sale or capital gain/capital loss in the transaction schedule (VLS-L).

In the case of sub-plots, sub-sub-plots and reaggreated plots, only crop rotation details are required.

2.D-9 *Date of Interview or Status Change* (Cols 7-9)

Note that when status changes (except when carryover code S is involved) the *date* is not *interview date* but *date of status change*. In other cases, use the day of interview.

2.D-10 *Distance from Home*
(Cols 12-13)

This is to be recorded in miles (or fractions of a mile if less than one mile). Indicate by putting zero in col 14 if the plot is within the village boundaries; put 1 if the plot is located in another village.

2.D-11 *Reported Area*
(Cols 16-18)

Write the actual area of the plot in acres. If the farmer reports this area in any other unit take down the same in the remarks column and convert it into acres for recording. Mention conversion rates in the remarks. If the area is one digit with one decimal place, enter as it is in three columns. If it is two or more digits with decimal place, round the decimal to its nearest number. This area has to be checked with patwari or revenue records.

2.D-12 *Reported Cultivable or Cultivated Area*
(Cols 19-21)

In the case of main plots, this is the area, in acres, that could be put under crops. It excludes the patches of waste land, etc., in the plot. In the case of sub- and sub-sub-plots this is *reported cultivated area*.

2.D-13 *Irrigation*
(Cols 22-27)

Under Cols 22-23, record the command area, i.e., the area which under normal circumstances could receive irrigation. Also record by what source (Col 26) irrigation is available, in what seasons (Col 27) it is available, and who owns the source (Col 26) of irrigation. Do not give details about unusable wells here.

If the same plot is receiving irrigation from different sources for different parts of the plot or if it is receiving irrigation from different sources during different seasons, record the details separately for each source in different lines under the same columns, leaving other columns (other than Cols 15 and 22-27) blank.

For codes see 3.2-2, page 128.

2.D-14 *Soil Type* (Col 28) and
Crop Suitability Code (Col 71)

In Col 28 we are not interested in the technical classification of soils. Instead we record the broad types of soils as farmers know them. The codes for the broad types of soils found in the selected areas have been given in the coding list. In the worksheet the investigator may record additional details about the soils.

In Col 71 we are interested in the suitability of the plot for different seasons. Use the same codes as for VLS-D, Col 27 (season when irrigation is available).

For codes see 3.2-2, page 128.

2.D-15 *Bunding*
(Col 29)

If a plot has bunds, then this should be indicated by the bunding codes given in the list in 3.2-2, page 129.

In the remarks column record other observations relating to the farmer's opinion about the bunding, when and how his bunds are constructed, etc.

2.D-16 *Revenue Rate*
(Cols 30-32)

In the worksheet collect details about revenue rate, irrigation charges, betterment levy, and other cesses/levies separately.

The *revenue rate* is recorded on a *per acre basis* for for the whole area of the plot rather than just the cultivated area. In the worksheet for VLS-D, record separate details about land revenues, betterment levy, other plot-specific taxes, etc. Then add them up and divide by plot area to get *revenue rate* per acre, to be recorded in the data schedule of VLS-D, Cols 30-32

2.D-17 *Crop Rotation*
(Cols 33-58)

In these columns indicate the crops (main and second or third, fourth and relay cropping etc.) grown during different seasons. Other details about these crops will be collected in the cultivation schedule (VLS-H). First season is kharif (monsoon), second season rabi (post-monsoon), and third is the summer crop season.

For details of crop names see coding list for VLS-D in 3.1-3, pages 107-109.

2.D-18 *Plot Measurement and Measured Area*
(Cols 59-61)

These columns have been converted for this purpose, since in the third season there are never more than two crops in a given parcel. In VLS-D for all years, including 1975-76, use these converted columns.

The *cultivated area* of all plots, sub-plots and sub-sub-plots is measured and the area entered in *acres*. The Investigator may need to measure new plots and sub-plots in the coming years.

If *measured cultivated area* differs from *reported cultivable* or *cultivated area* (see 2.D-12), do not worry but enter the areas as reported and as measured. We are interested in the magnitude of this difference.

There is no easy formula to measure the area of irregularly shaped plots. Make a map of the plot/sub-plot in the notebook (as many of the investigators have already done after visiting the plots). Then record as accurately as possible:

- (i) The angles joining every two sides of the plot;
- (ii) Length of each side of the plot (measured by a measuring device).

Please record these details for each of the plots/sub-plots. With these measurements given, we can use a planimeter to estimate the area.

2.D-19

Value of Plot
(Cols 62-64)

Only for main plots, record an estimate of the per acre value of the plot in Rs.100.00. This estimate should be provided for all farms from the same person (such as the patwari), or the same group of knowledgeable farmers, for each plot.

This value is recorded as the potential sale value of the plot, including the value of the irrigation source,

but excluding pumping equipment, etc. *The value of the irrigation source is not the construction cost, but the increase in sale value of the plot due to the presence of the irrigation source. The plot value should also include the value increases or value reductions due to fruit trees and other trees. Values per acre of total reported area should have to be figured out.*

2.D-20 *Trees*
(Cols 66-69)

Many fields have fruit trees, such as mangoes, and other trees which may not be economically useful. Because these trees have a definite impact on the productivity of the plot, we must record their number. Therefore, enter the *number of fruit trees* in Cols 66-67, and the number of *other trees* present in the plot in Cols 68-69.

2.D-21 *Use of Worksheet*

Prepare carefully a worksheet of each *main plot*. On side A record the details, remarks, and a map of the plot. Side B of the worksheet will be used for a *plot history* where all sub-plottings, cropping patterns, and other status changes are recorded *throughout the investigation, i.e., for several years*. If you run out of space on side B, simply continue on side B of an additional worksheet. Every status change of a plot--sub-plotting, reaggregation, and carryover to a new agricultural year--results in one column of side B being used. Each column then becomes a line entry in the VLS-D code sheet. Prepare these worksheets for *all plots* as from the start of the investigation.

2.D-22 *Fallow Plots*

For permanently fallowed and uncultivable plots, record zero cultivable area.

- 2.E/F/G VLS-E - ANIMAL INVENTORY SCHEDULE
 VLS-F - FARM IMPLEMENT INVENTORY SCHEDULE
 VLS-G - FARM BUILDING INVENTORY SCHEDULE

2.E/F/G-1 *Description of Schedules*

These schedules are simple. They are designed to record the inventory of resources at the beginning and at the end of the reference period of field work. Value information collected on worksheets is coded into combined schedule E,F,G,N,P.¹⁰

The data for the first and all subsequent years of the investigation refers to the July 1 situation, except for VLS-N and P, where a schedule for the end of 1975 also exists.

2.E/F/G-2 *Implements*

For minor implements, where several types of tools are involved, it will suffice to record their total value. However, in the remarks column give typewise number and other description of the minor farm implements, dairy implements, implements for handicrafts, etc. Where the space provided for 'Remarks' proves inadequate, write the details on the reverse side of the schedule (and worksheet too).

Some craftsmen in the village, such as carpenters, own implements which are connected with their crafts; the value of these implements should be recorded under 'Implements for Handicrafts' in VLS-F.

For codes to VLS-F see 3.1-4, page 111. For VLS-E and VLS-G codes see 3.1-3, page 110 and 3.1-7, page 117, respectively.

¹⁰Other information contained in VLS-G is recorded in a separate file G.

2.E/F/G-3 Valuation of Assets

Details about buildings, livestock, implements, etc., may be collected best by visiting the house of the respondent. While recording the value of assets such as machinery, also record if there is any partnership in ownership and what the respondent's share is.

While figuring the value of buildings, prevailing prices of land in the village locality, prices of materials, etc., should be considered.

For implements, machines, and animals, you will quickly know the values and be able to estimate them consistently. For buildings, values should be obtained from one or a group of knowledgeable farmers accompanying the investigator on his visit.

2.E/F/G-4 Coding of VLS-G Information

In the schedules we have coded only the following information:

QUANTITY

Total area in square feet (Unit Code S) covered by the courtyard, including residential house, animal shed, and open area.

VALUE

Total value of land in courtyard and all structures (residence, animal sheds, storage facilities, wells, etc.).

ITEM CODE

We used the Item Code QA for this total value of land plus structures, although that code is listed only as "Residential House." More information on buildings is available from the VLS-G worksheets.

2.H VLS-H - CULTIVATION SCHEDULE

2.H-1 *Purpose and Scope*

This schedule is designed to collect operation-wise input-output data for every round for each of the plots of the sample farmers. On the left hand side of the cultivation schedule note the operation, the plot name, the approximate date of operation, and other relevant remarks.

2.H-1.1 All inputs/outputs recorded are *quantities for the sown plot or sub-plot as a whole and not quantities per acre.*

2.H-2 *Operations with Several Inputs or Outputs in the Same Class*

If several different fertilizers, machines, or seeds are used in an operation, or if several different outputs are harvested at the same time, the different inputs or outputs are recorded on separate lines of the schedule. In such cases, code all labor inputs in the first line with the most important input/output, and then re-record the operation *without labor inputs* but listing the additional inputs/outputs on the following lines. Do not forget the identification columns (including plot and operation code).

2.H-3 *Identification and Date of Operation* (Cols 1-9)

Identification items are coded as in all other schedules.

However, *in place of date of interview, indicate the approximate date of the operation being recorded.* If sowing took place around July 2, code the sowing operation under July 2, regardless of the date of interview.

Operations related to kharif 1975-76 done prior to the first interview were recorded on a recall basis, with the approximate date of operation.

2.H-4 *Plot, Sub-plot and Sub-sub-plot Code*
(Cols 10, 11 & 73)

The plot, sub-plot, and sub-sub-plot codes are the same as in VLS-D. For a thorough discussion of plot definition and sub-plotting procedures see sections 2.D-3 to 2.D-7.

2.H-5 *Operation Code*
(Col 12)

Refer to the code list for specific codes. We have excluded marketing operations outside the farm because they are most frequently not plot-specific.

Note: When coding *harvesting operations* of particular crops, especially mixed crops, be sure to include the appropriate crop type code in columns 61-62 of VLS-H. Otherwise, it is not possible to know which crop is being harvested in a given plot. If there is a positive yield at harvest for crops not requiring a separate threshing operation, code the quantities harvested in columns 63-66 for main product and 69-72 for by-product. If yield is obtained only after a separate threshing operation, then leave these columns blank for the harvest operation coding.

For codes see 3.1-6, pages 115-116.

2.H-5.1 *SPECIAL USES OF CERTAIN CODES*
SUCH AS CROP FAILURE

Crop failure is coded as a "harvesting main product" operation (Code N/P), with *zero input of labor and zero output,*

or else as "harvesting of crop" operation (Code N), with zero input of labor and zero main product and byproduct. Do not leave a blank in cases of crop failure. Be sure to code a zero as "0." If a byproduct is harvested, code this separately as a "harvesting byproduct" operation, and show labor input and output.

For nursery raising, vegetable gardening, and orchards, record all inputs or outputs as one operation regardless of the exact nature of the operation and location. As an example, germination of seeds in the house is included in nursery operations and added with other inputs under S.

If the farmer does not harvest the byproduct (i.e., crop stalk) but uproots the plants (e.g. moong) and leaves them in the field for decomposition, it should be considered as a green manuring operation (recorded as an activity without any unit or value) rather than field cleaning. If plants are removed to outside the field it is field cleaning.

If after a failure of the crop to germinate, a new crop is sown in the same season in the same field, it is an operation of re-sowing (Code F).

When a joint operation, e.g. fertilizer application along with hoeing takes place, all labor and bullock inputs are recorded under the hoeing operation. In the next line (after identification details) leave labor input columns blank and fill in only fertilizer application columns.

For sugarcane, potato, etc., the sowing operation means planting. Hence while recording sowing operation for such crops use the Code G (Planting/Transplanting) and not Code E.

2.H-6 *Labor Used*
(Cols 13-30)

Labor used for any of the operations/activities in the field should be indicated under these columns. Important points regarding recording of labor-use date are:

Labor used during the period for each operation should be indicated in terms of *number of hours of work for the whole period for the operation.*

Time for reaching place of work should be included in working time for an operation. A separate note of how much time it took to reach the place of work should be made in exceptional circumstances.

2.H-6.1 *EXCHANGE LABOR*

Exchange of labor is quite a common practice in Indian villages. We have decided to treat exchanged labor as hired labor.¹¹ Hence while recording the labor-use data, put exchanged (in) labor hours with the hired labor hours. But also note this fact in the worksheet and notebook for our reference.

2.H-6.2 *DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOR*

A person is considered a child laborer if he is younger than 15 years and does not yet receive adult wage rates. However, a child is considered an adult as soon as he receives the same wage rate as an adult of his sex.

¹¹ However, treatment of exchange labor is different on the transaction schedule, VLS-L, after July 1, 1977. See Section 2.L-9.2, page 88, for an explanation.

2.H-6.3 *RECORDING HOURS OF CONTRACT
CULTIVATION*

Hours of work done by *contractors* with contract labor should be recorded as accurately as possible and *should be split into the operations* involved. (Contract charges are broken down into labor and bullock costs according to prevailing rates for the transaction schedule, VLS-L).

2.H-6.4 *WAGES PAID, ETC.*

This schedule does not have a provision for recording cash/kind payments and perquisites given to hired labor. Payments to hired labor (and bullocks, machinery, etc.) are recorded in the transactions schedule, VLS-L. However, to facilitate interview, it will be necessary to make a note of wage rates (cash/kind payments and perquisites) on the worksheet for the cultivation schedule in the case of each of the hired service items (relating to labor, bullock, and machinery, etc.). Then code these wages, etc. into the transaction schedule.

2.H-7 *Bullock Labor Used
(Cols 31-36)*

Details are recorded in bullock pair hours. Use *bullock pair*, not single bullock, hours. If a single bullock is used, record half of his labor hours as bullock pair hours. Time spent on going to and coming from field is to be included.

Exchanged bullocks should be considered as hired bullocks. Note this fact in the remarks. Note down the hire charges in the worksheet.

Wherever other draft animals (e.g. camel, horse, etc.) are involved, put the information in the bullock column and mention in remarks that a different animal is involved.

2.H-8 *Machinery Used*
(Cols 37-42)

In these columns only the use of modern machinery and modern irrigation equipment is recorded. *Desi* ploughs and other *desi* implements are not recorded since they are reflected in the operation and bullock use itself. Codes are given on page 111, section 3.1-4.

In column 39 put zero if the machine is owned and put 1 if the machine is hired or exchanged or given by government free of charge. Put 2 if the machine is jointly owned.

Time in hours includes time spent in going to and coming from the field and time spent in minor breakdowns not requiring stoppage of work for more than 2 hours.

Note down the hire rates and expenditures in the worksheet to be transferred to transactions schedule.

2.H-9 *Fertilizer Used*
(Cols 43-46)

Fertilizer codes appear on page 112, section 3.1-5. Quantities are to be taken in kg of the brand of fertilizer. Nutrient compositions of complex fertilizers are also given with the coding list. Whenever a new fertilizer is used, note its nutrient composition carefully and request a new code from the office.

Value and price can be recorded on the worksheet for transfer to the transaction of schedule if purchase and application

occur in the same interview period. If the fertilizer has been purchased earlier, *do not* code the purchase again in the transaction schedule.

When fertilizer is given at the time of seeding or ploughing and it is not possible to record time inputs separately, then just put fertilizer input on the next line without recording any time but being certain to repeat the identification columns 1-9. If more than one fertilizer is given, each fertilizer is recorded separately on one line, but time inputs are only recorded on the first of these lines.

2.H-10 *Organic Manure*
(Cols 47-50)

Organic manure codes are given in the coding list, page 113, section 3.1-5. Groundnut cakes, castor cakes and other cakes are recorded *in kg*. Farmyard manure and tank silt are recorded on the worksheet in cartloads, but are converted to *quintals* for code sheet. Manuring through sheep and goat penning is recorded in *animal number X days = animal day number*. Green manure is recorded by its code number 5 without mentioning quantity.

2.H-11 *Irrigation*
(Col 51)

Water quantities are not to be recorded. If irrigation takes place within the period on one or more days or on a continuous basis, column 51 is coded with the corresponding irrigation type code. Corresponding pumpset hours are recorded in the machinery columns 37-42. If bullocks are used instead of pumps, it will be clear from the bullock hours used. If the irrigation is from a tank with gravity flow, neither bullock nor machinery inputs appear.

For codes see 3.1-2, page 107.

2.H-12 *Miscellaneous Inputs*
(Cols 52-55)

These inputs are primarily plant protection materials. The actual name of the pesticide/insecticide should be written in the worksheet as well as in the remarks column of the schedule. The quantities are recorded in kg for solid items and in liters for liquids. Fractions of kg and liter should be given. When fractions occur above 10 units then these fractions can be coded separately on the next line.

If some input for which no code exists is applied to a crop, record that input with code Z and advise the office of the fact. Then the office can create a code and sent it back to you for future use.

2.H-12.1 *PESTICIDES*
(Codes Cols 52,74;
Quantities in kg or
liters, Cols 53-55)

The pesticide codes are two-digit codes and hence go into the respective two columns in the transaction schedule. In the cultivation schedule, the necessity for two digits arose late, and the codes are therefore split into two columns, 52 and 74. Column 52 refers to the class of pesticide as follows:

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | - | Insecticide | - | Seed dressing |
| 2 | - | Insecticide | - | Contact |
| 3 | - | Insecticide | - | Systemic |
| 4 | - | Insecticide | - | Contact/Systemic |
| 5 | - | Fungicide | - | Seed application |
| 6 | - | Fungicide | - | Foliar application |
| 7 | - | Fungicide | - | Seed/Soil application |
| 8 | - | Fungicide | - | Seed/Foliar application |
| 9 | - | Rodenticide | | |

The item codes for pesticides to be entered into column 74 are to be found in section 3.1-5, pages 113-114. If any insecticide/fungicide other than the ones listed in the coding list is used, the office may be intimated so that a new code is assigned to it.

2.H-13

Seed
(Cols 56-60)

Use the crop codes given in the plot schedule VLS-D (see 3.1-3, page 107). Record the total seed quantities in kg used rather than seed rate per acre. If quantity is less than 10 kg, record fractions of kg. When crops are sown for green or dry fodder purposes, code the specific crop type code under seed rates but code ZC or ZA at harvest time and also in VLS-D.

Whether the seeds are purchased in the same period or not, record the value and price of the seeds on the worksheet and transfer to the transaction schedule either as an outright purchase or an intra-household transaction. If the seed purchase was already coded earlier, do not code again.

For coding *mixed seeds* in *crop mixtures*, see section 2.H-2, page 37. Try to record the quantities of each component of the mixture as accurately as possible.

Record seedlings of sugarcane, chillies, onions, etc. not in kg but in 100s.

2.H-14

Main Products
(Cols 61-66)

Main products usually are grains, vegetables, or fruits. Quantities for these are taken in kg. However, if a crop is *solely grown for green or dry fodder*, the fodder becomes the main product. In this case record the quantity

in bullock carts on the worksheet and *convert to quintals* for the cultivation schedule.

Type codes are the crop and fodder class codes given in the code list.

For codes see 3.1-3, pages 107-109.

2.H-14.1 *RECORDING OF QUANTITIES AT THRESHING TIME*

Quantities of food grains frequently cannot be measured at harvest time. They are coded when they become available, i.e., at threshing time. It is best to record on the worksheet how much unthreshed product was harvested in each field, with amounts expressed in bullock carts, or bundles, etc. But do not transfer this information to the cultivation schedule. *This is necessary to avoid double counting.* If threshing of the crop is done fieldwise, no problem arises, and quantities are recorded under the threshing operation.

If, however, several fields are threshed together, first ask the farmer whether he is able to tell how much came from which field, since crop stands might have been quite uneven. If he is unable to give this, or if you have serious doubt about what the farmer tells you, allocate the outputs and the threshing labor inputs to the fields in proportion to either the number of bullock carts or bundles of the unthreshed product, or, if this is unavailable as well, in proportion to area of the fields involved. Again record the outputs under the threshing operation.

2.H-14.2 *RECORDING KIND PAYMENTS TO LABORERS AS OUTPUTS*

Make sure that the payments in kind given to the laborers are included in output. If kind payments are given

at harvest time but no threshing occurs, record the kind payment as output directly on the cultivation schedule but do not record the remainder of the product at that time.

Also record this kind payment in the transaction schedule (VLS-L).

2.H-14.3 RECORDING CROP FAILURES

See section 2.H-5.1, page 38.

2.H-15 *Byproducts* (Cols 67-72)

Byproducts generally are fodder items. In some circumstances, by products are recorded as fuels. These byproducts are grouped into classes. The classes and precise description of what byproducts fall into which class is provided in section 3.1-3, page 109.

Record the quantities in bullock carts on the worksheet and convert to quintals for the cultivation schedule. Sorghum or millet stalks may be a different class of byproduct than the finer fodder available after threshing. Record them separately in relation to the activity by which the byproduct became available.

In some cases the usually available byproduct of the crop is not collected by the farmer. For example, fodder (byproduct) of groundnut is used for animal feeding, but for a summer crop, when groundnut is harvested during the rainy season, there is not enough sun for drying the byproduct, and farmers do not collect it. In such cases of spoiled byproduct, record zero byproduct, just as in the case of crop failure for the main product.

2.K VLS-K - LABOR, DRAFT ANIMAL, AND MAJOR MACHINERY UTILIZATION SCHEDULE

2.K-1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this schedule is to record the utilization which the household makes of the resources under its control. These include:

- labor of family members.
- labor of servants hired on a monthly or longer term basis, whether part-time or full-time. For example, laborers engaged specifically for cattle shed cleaning or household help, working only part-time.¹²
- owned bullocks.
- owned tractors and power tillers (other machinery is not included).

This schedule contains two types of information. First, in columns 14 to 73, information on time allocation is recorded for the *day preceding the interview*. This schedule thus contains individual time allocation and individual wages by task for sample of days. Second, in columns 74 to 79, the schedule contains information about *employment and unemployment* over the period since the last interview.

The schedule is not well designed and a revised version has been prepared which is more compact and easier to use than the existing one for any future investigations. It is explained in Appendix B.

2.K-2 Identification
(Cols 1 to 9)

As for other schedules.

¹²Note that in this schedule permanent servants are treated as part of the household resources, while on the cultivation schedule they are treated as hired labor.

2.K-3 *Resource Code*
(Cols 10-11)

The codes are two-digit codes given in section 3.1-4, page 110.

2.K-4 *Individual Number*
(Cols 12-13)

At the time of taking VLS-C, VLS-E, and VLS-F, make a list of all the household members, bullock pairs, and tractors, and give them individual numbers using the following system:

- 1 - 49 Family members residing in the village.
- 50 - 59 Family members residing outside.
- 60 - 79 Attached laborers and permanent servants
(full-time)
- 80 - 99 Attached laborers and permanent servants
(part-time)

in the case of bullocks and other draft animals, number them 1, 2, etc., for each class.

2.K-5 *Partner Codes*

If the activity of a resource is performed for the benefit of the household controlling the resource, columns 14, 22, 29, 36, 43, 50, and 57 are left blank. If the resource is hired out or given in exchange¹³ to some other household, put partner codes into these columns. Note that for permanent laborers, partner codes appear in these columns only if the laborers work for a household other than the one for which they usually work. To make sure that this is properly done, actually fill in a zero when work is done for the sample household, in "value of wages" columns 19-21, 26-28, 33-35, 40-42, 47-49, 54-56, 62-64.

¹³From July 1, 1977, exchange labor given and received were also coded in VLS-L. See section 2.L-9.2, page 88.

2.K-5.1

Until about the end of July 1976, the partner columns in 2.K-5 were utilized as above.

Beginning August 1976, a much finer distinction was made in these columns, depending on whom the worker worked for. The partner codes used now are as follows:

- 4 Private money lender: For everyone from whom the worker has taken a loan.
- 5 Landlord: For farmers who leased land to the worker.
- 8 Others: For farmers to whom the worker has no special relationship, even if they are friends or relatives (as long as they pay wages).
- 9 Exchange labor: For all cases in which the worker has worked for another farmer on exchange basis.

Note that this is a case where the same partner code 9 is used for different purposes on L and K schedules (because of computer coding necessities).

2.K-6

Value of Wages

Value of wages is only recorded if the resource is hired out. On the worksheet, record cash and kind payments but then convert everything into cash values for VLS-K. Income received in this way is then recorded in the transaction schedule as well. But there the distinction between kind and cash payments is maintained.

Value of wages received is recorded only in case of daily casual laborers.

Wages of permanent servants of the sample household are not recorded in VLS-K (even if they occasionally participate in the daily labor market). Similarly, wages of family members working as permanent laborers for others are not recorded in VLS-K. This is a regular job.

Value of wages is recorded in VLS-K regardless of when wage payment is actually received (as for advance payments or deferred payments).¹⁴ However, do not record value of wages for services rendered under the *Jajmani* system, since they are difficult to relate to hourly or daily wage rates. Although *Jajmani* work is done for others, no wage rate can be recorded for it. Therefore, indicate *Jajmani* wages in the remarks column only.

Similarly, value of wages for *exchange labor* is not recorded in VLS-K. Only wages actually received in cash or kind are recorded since the main purpose of this is to sample wage rates over time, operation, and groups of people.

2.K-7 *Permanent Laborers*

For permanent laborers of the sample household we are interested only in their working time for the sample household. Do not record time spent by them in leisure or work for their own families (such as repairing the laborers' own house, working on their own fields, household work in their own households, etc.). Work performed by these laborers for the *sample household is not done for others*.

2.K-8 *Fractions of Hours*

For all hours record fractions of hours if less than 10 hours are involved.

2.K-9 *Activity Classes*

2.K-9.1 *CROP PRODUCTION*
(Cols 15-21)

Column 15 uses the activity codes from the cultivation

¹⁴In VLS-L although wages are recorded when the work is done, provision is made (through credit/debt accounts) for deferred receipt of the wages.

schedule VLS-H in section 3.1-6, page 115. Cultivation includes all the activities which have an activity code. Marketing off the farms is not a crop production activity. Toddy tapping is not included here but under "Others" 'J'. Time spent going to and coming from the field is to be included in the cropping activity times.

Time spent on negotiating loans or settling a bargain with input suppliers or product buyers should be treated as manage-

2.K-9.2 *ANIMAL HUSBANDRY*
(Cols 22-28)

Includes activities for cattleshed cleaning, grazing, watering, feeding, feed and fodder processing, milking, animal product processing (but not marketing), visits to the veterinarian and other services for animals.

If the animals are taken to the field and the person carries out cropping activities at the same time, record that time under cropping activities.

2.K-9.3 *BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION*
(Cols 29-35)

This includes time spent on constructing new buildings, new bunds, new fences and hedges, and road and irrigation works construction. Time spent going to and coming from the work location are to be included in working time.

2.K-9.4 *REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE*
(Cols 36-42)

Includes all building repairs, repairs of bunds and other farm structures, repairs of irrigation channels, and of farm implements. Any work relating to public works such as roads, tanks, bunds, canals, etc., are to be included under construction and not under repairs.

2.K-9.5 *TRADE, MARKETING, TRANSPORT*
(Cols 43-49)

This does not include regular shopkeeping and regular trading (like brokering regularly for all goods), which are to be recorded under "others." It includes all marketing activities of products, inputs, and consumption goods, and the transportation involved in these activities. It also includes hiring out of bullocks for any transportation work unless already included in building construction and repairs. *Note* that going with bullocks to the market is not a crop-production activity, but is counted as time spent by the bullocks on marketing activity.

Time spent by people and bullocks on going to marriage parties and other ceremonial gatherings is to be recorded under "other," with the code E. If these activities are combined with marketing, include only the transport time under marketing, not the time spent at the function.

2.K-9.6 *DOMESTIC WORK*
(Cols 50-56)

Includes cleaning, cooking, water-fetching, childcare, fire-making, clothes washing, clothes mending, etc. Processing of foods which could be done by a miller is not included here but goes under food gathering and processing. Processing and gathering of fuels is also a separate category under columns 67 and 68.

2.K-9.7 *OTHERS*
(Cols 57-64)

The items included under this category are found in section 3.1-6, page 116.

Handicrafts in this list include goods produced for sale or for use in own household, such as ropes, pots, carpentry work, etc.

- 2.K-9.8 *FOOD GATHERING AND PROCESSING*
(Cols 65-66)
FUEL GATHERING AND PROCESSING
(Cols 67-68)

These two activities include food and fuel gathering for own consumption or for sale.

For codes see 3.1-6, page 116.

- 2.K-9.9 *SCHOOL ATTENDANCE*
(Cols 69-70)

In this activity include time spent on going to school and coming back, as well as time spent on homework.

- 2.K-9.10 *REGULAR JOB*
(Cols 71-72)

Include time spent on going to the job and coming back. Subtract a reasonable time for lunch and rest. Any time spent at house on job preparation, record-keeping, correcting examination notebooks, etc., is to be included. This may apply to teachers, village level workers, patwaris, and others.

In case a family member is employed on a regular basis at another household, record his regular job hours in VLS-K, cols 71-72. Do not bother about detailed breakup of the job, (i.e., how much he worked on cultivation and how much on animal husbandry). Of course, the details for permanent servants of the respondent's own household should be recorded by activity, since these details will be known to the respondent.

- 2.K-10 *Reasons for not Working*
(Col 73)

Initially we considered sickness and absence from the village as the only two reasons to be recorded by code 1 in

col 73. Now new codes are used for not working on the day preceding the interview day.

These new codes are listed under 3.2-3 on page 129.

Remember that women do domestic work even when there is a holiday. So write both hours of work in domestic work columns and reason for not working in farm, etc., in column 73.

2.K-11

Wage Employment and Involuntary Unemployment (Cols 76-79, 74-75)

These data relate to household and draft animal participation rates in the daily labor market surrounding the village only. This section does not include members who have temporarily migrated for daily work outside the village, because data will be difficult to obtain. Nor does it include employment of permanent laborers, since they will be assumed to be fully employed.

A laborer is *employed* in the daily wage market on a given day if he works for a daily wage or for a piece rate counted daily.

A laborer is *involuntarily unemployed* if he looked for a job in the daily labor market at the existing village wage rate of that period of the year (or at the wage rate of the neighboring village, if he looked for a job there) and failed to find employment. If he refused work at the existing wage rate, he is *voluntarily unemployed*. However, if excess rains stopped workers from getting a job, it is involuntary unemployment. The question thus should specifically be on how many days the laborer actually tried to find a job but failed to find one at the usual wage rates during this season.

A person is considered as *involuntarily unemployed* when he seeks employment and fails to get the same. If such a person after failing to get a job goes back to his own field and tries to do some of his own farm work he *is still treated as involuntarily unemployed*. For example, a person tries to get a day's employment with some landlord or at a rural works site but fails to get it. As he is unemployed (against his wish) he tries to keep himself busy with some work (e.g. mending the fence or doing some nonessential activity in his farm or at his house). This work would not have been done had he got a job, or it would have been done in nonworking hours or on another day. Thus, for all practical purposes, he is involuntarily unemployed. By working on nonrequired activities in his farm or house he is only pretending to be employed. He could be best described as having disguised unemployment. However, we do not intend to make a distinction between involuntary unemployment and disguised unemployment. Hence we treat such cases under involuntary unemployment.

Note that separate questions have to be asked for involuntary unemployment and wage employment. *They do not usually add up to the number of days between the rounds*, since some days may be voluntary unemployment, working on own farm, holidays, market days, etc.

Non-participants: A person who does not participate in the daily labor market is one who receives *zero* entries (always or in some rounds) in both the involuntary unemployment and the employment columns.

Fractions of days: A series of half-days of employment is added up to full-day equivalents and rounded to the next integer (except when the fraction is less than one day where entries like .5 are possible).

2.K-11.1 *DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN FARM
AND NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*

Up to June 1, 1976, no distinction was made between these two employment classes. Thereafter, however, farm employment, i.e., all work done for a farmer, regardless of whether on the field or in the house (even construction), is coded in columns 76 and 77. All nonfarm employment, i.e., work for others than farmers, is coded in columns 78 and 79.

2.L *VLS-L - HOUSEHOLD TRANSACTION SCHEDULE*

The VLS-L schedule has a fairly simple structure but can be used at various complexity levels. In the course of the VLS studies we have added to its complexity by distinguishing more accounts and more types of transaction, and especially by going into anthropological details in terms of who transacts what with whom and where. The additional complexities have been added in such a way that the original structure remains totally undisturbed. Furthermore, anyone can use the same schedule in much simpler ways by aggregating accounts, by omitting the recording of particularly complicated transactions, or by omitting the more complicated location and partner information. The major changes over the course of the studies are identified in the text and in the code lists in Chapter 3.

The purposes of this schedule are:

- i) Assessing the income position of a household.
- ii) Computing consumption quantities and expenditures of the household.
- iii) Breaking down income by sources.
- iv) Determining inter-enterprise flow of goods within the household.

- v) Recording production expenditure.
- vi) Recording changes in the debt or credit position of households.
- vii) Computing cash prices of commodities.
- viii) Tracing marketing behavior by locating certain transactions.

Many of these areas may be sensitive. Therefore, in explaining the schedule, stress points (ii), (iv), and (v) rather than the income aspects.

Do not press the respondent if he is unwilling to give certain details, but clearly indicate on the schedule any important omission of details for particular respondents, so that such cases can be omitted when the data are analyzed. You may also try to reconstruct missing details with information obtained from the less sensitive schedules or from neighbors.

The transactions to be recorded on this schedule fall into seven classes, which are given in Table 2.L-1.

Table 2.L-1. Classes of Transactions

Section		Out-right	Credit or Saving	Transfer of resources and money without compensation
2.L-1	Cash transaction	1.1	1.2	1.3
2.L-2	Kind transaction	2.1	2.2	2.3
2.L-3	Intra-household transaction	3.0	-	-

2.L-1 *Cash Transactions*

These are all transactions in which *money actually changes hands*.

Such transactions give rise to one line on the VLS-L schedule. But only one side of the schedule is used, either the cash inflow or the cash outflow side. *Never* use both sides for transactions in which money changes hands.

2.L-1.1 *OUTRIGHT CASH TRANSACTIONS*

These are transactions in which money is paid or received for the sale or purchase of goods or services (including taxes which in principle are regarded as payments for some government services). If goods are sold or money is received for labor or other service, use the left hand "cash inflow" side. If commodities are purchased or money is paid for labor, veterinary, government services or taxes, use the right hand side "cash outflow." Always use the account number which receives the money for the goods or services produced, or which has to pay the money with which goods or services are paid.

2.L-1.2 *CASH TRANSACTIONS FOR CREDIT, SAVINGS, OR LIFE INSURANCE*

In these transactions, cash comes into the house or leaves the house, but the ownership of the cash does not change. For example:

If I take a credit I get some money, but the lender still owns it. If I deposit money as savings, I give it to the Bank but still I own it.

If I *borrow* money the credit account (and the household) receives the money--record it on the "cash inflow" side.

If I *lend* money, the credit account (and the household) pays the money--record it on the "cash outflow" side.

If I *withdraw savings* from the bank, the money *flows into the household*--use the "cash inflow" side (regardless of the fact that the savings account loses money).

If I *deposit* money, the money *flows out of the household*--use the "cash outflow" side (regardless of the fact that the savings account receives the money).

2.L-1.3

CASH TRANSACTIONS FOR TRANSFER PURPOSES

These include payments received from the outside *without* the sale of goods or services: gifts and income transfer from other family members or outsiders, pensions, relief money, etc.

These also include payments made to other family members or third persons, charity payments, etc.

Again if money leaves the house, use the "cash outflow" side; if it comes into the house, use the "cash inflow" side.

2.L-2

Kind Transactions

These are transactions in which goods and services are exchanged *without the use of money*. But money values involved should be recorded. Therefore, it is necessary to compute the money value involved and to split the transaction conceptually into two parts, namely, a sale of goods or service on the cash inflow side, and a purchase of goods or service on the other side for barter transactions or payments of

labor in kind. Similarly, credit given in kind is a credit taken in money value, and a simultaneous purchase of the goods in which the credit was given; vice versa for a debt repayment in kind.

A gift of goods or services received is a receipt of the money value of the goods, and a simultaneous purchase of the same goods; vice versa for gifts given to others.

Note that, unlike cash transactions, kind transactions must be entered on both the "cash inflow" and the "cash outflow" sides of the schedule, on the same line. Note also, however, that intra-household transaction also gives rise to entries on both sides of the schedule.

Note further that the money values on the cash inflow and the cash outflow side of the schedule are always identical for all kind transactions. If the two values differ, you have made a coding mistake!

If problems arise in coding these transactions, describe them carefully in the remarks column and leave the coding to the head office.

2.L-2.1

OUTRIGHT KIND TRANSACTIONS

These include payments for labor or bullocks in kind, or the barter of one kind of goods for another goods, or one service for another service.

Payments of labor services in kind give rise to a sale-of-goods entry on the cash inflow side to the benefit of the product account *which produced the goods* and a purchase of labor services on the cash outflow side, charged to the

account which used the labor service. Do not record hour and kind of labor hired; record only the value and the account number.

Income received in kind from labor services gives rise to a cash-income entry into account number 57 on the cash inflow side (without hours and kind of work involved) and to a purchase of a good on the cash outflow side, generally into the consumption account 71 (with minor exceptions such as when clothing is given).

Barter of one product for another product which is used for consumption gives rise to a sales entry on the cash inflow side, credited to the account which produced the goods given away, and to an entry on the cash outflow side, charged generally to the consumption account 71 (with minor exceptions).

If the goods received in barter is used for production, then the account charged on the cash outflow side becomes the production account for which the product was used.

In barter transactions, two item codes are usually used--one for the good going out and the other for the good coming in.

2.L-2.2 CREDIT GIVEN OR TAKEN IN KIND

A credit received in kind gives rise to a credit-inflow entry on the cash inflow side (account number 62) without quantity but with the one-digit item code "1" which identifies it as a credit received (see section 2.L-4.6, page 77). It will give rise to a purchase of good entry on the cash outflow side, charged to account 71 if it is used for consumption (with minor exceptions) or to one of the production accounts if the item is used as an input (seed, fertilizer).

In this case, quantity and item code are to be coded on the cash outflow side.

A credit given in kind gives rise to a sale on the cash inflow side, credited to the account *which produced* the item (with item code and quantity). On the cash outflow side, it gives rise to a credit entry in account number 62, without quantity, but with one-digit item code "3" identifying it as a loan (see section 2.L-4.6, page 77).

Note, if a bank gives a credit to a farmer in cash and he in turn buys fertilizer and seed with it, account 62 gets an entry on the left side and account 02 and 03 get entries on the right side *but these entries are on three different lines;* since they are all cash transactions.

2.L-2.3 *KIND TRANSACTIONS WITHOUT COMPENSATION*

Some of the transactions discussed here will be extremely rare, but provision for them still needs to be made.

(a) *Gifts, Donations, Thefts, Begging of Current Account Items (Consumption and Production)*

These transactions are treated as income received/ expenses incurred due to gifts, etc. (account 64), or as "purchases" or "sales" in the consumption or production accounts corresponding to the items gained or lost.

A gift given in kind gives rise to a sales entry on the cash inflow side credited to the account which produced the item given away (with quantity and item code recorded). On the cash outflow side will come an income given away entry in account 64, without item code or quantity.

A production input received as a gift (fertilizer, seeds, machines, etc.) gives rise to an income received entry into account 64 on the cash inflow side, without item code or quantity, and to a purchased entry on the cash outflow side, charged to the account using the input, with an item code.

A gift received for consumption is coded the same way, except that the purchase is charged to account 71 (with minor exceptions if, say clothes or bicycles, are received).

Note that for farmers record only thefts of crops standing in their fields if the quantities are substantial and make sure about the occurrence of the theft and the quantity. However, for those who may steal regularly from fields, make every attempt at recording correctly the value of such transactions.

For more examples see Table 2.L-2, page 66.

(b) *Production Capital Gains and Losses*
(Account Codes 22 and 64)

Such gains and losses can occur due to natural calamities; birth and death of animals; thefts of animals, machines, and implements; gifts or donations of land, animals, machines, and implements; or, gain or loss of lands by succession, litigation, or government action.

For all capital gains a capital item is acquired without the payment of money, i.e. a "purchase" has to be recorded on the cash outflow side, *without money actually flowing out*, i.e., with columns 41 to 47 blank. The value of the capital item received has to be recorded on the cash inflow side *but without an outflow of a corresponding*

quantity. For capital losses the situation is exactly the reverse.

For examples see Table 2.L-2, page 66.

Note that *capital gains and losses are the only kind transaction for which values do not appear on both sides identically.*

(c) *Capital Gains or Losses of Consumer*

Durables

(Account 84, created after July 1, 1976)

These are coded exactly like producer durables, except for the change in account code.

For examples see Table 2.L-2, page 66.

2.L-3

Intra-Household Transactions

The purpose of recording these transactions is to account properly for the use of items which are produced and consumed in the household.

During the first year of the investigation, we collected the following intra-household transactions:

- i) Animal products produced and consumed by the household, e.g., milk, eggs.
- ii) Feeds given to animals which could also be consumed by humans and which were produced by the household, e.g., food grains.
- iii) Vegetables and fruits produced and consumed by the household.

Home consumption of food grains (and certain oilseeds has then to be computed as [initial stock + production + purchases or gifts] - [sales + feeding to animals + seeds used from home-produced stocks + terminal stocks]. This will be rather inaccurate because our initial stock figures were

Table 2.L-2. Kind transactions without compensation

	Cash Inflow					Cash Outflow				
	Columns									
	10,11	12-14	15	16-21	22-28	29,30	31-33	34	35-40	41-47
Sorghum received from relative	64				50	71	CC	K	50	50
Paddy given to beggar	01	CJ	K	1	1.50	64				1.50
Rice received by begging	64				2.50	71	CN	K	1	2.50
Bajra stolen by respondent	64				20	71	CA	K	25	20
Fertilizer stolen by respondent	64				20	03	D	K	30	50
Calf born	22	LC			70	22	LC	N	1	--
Bullock died	22	LA	N	1	--	22	LA			200
Pumps stolen	22	MK	N	1	--	22	MK			1500
Dry land received from government	22	RA			600	22	RA	A	1	--
Wet land given to son	22	RB	A	2	--	22	RB			10000
Cattleshed burnt*	22	RE			--	22	RE			500
Radio stolen	84	QD	N	1	--	84	QD			300
Sewing machine from government	84	QG			600	84	QG	N	1	--

* Note that in this case units cannot be measured.

collected long after July 1, 1975. At that time, questions regarding stocks were extremely sensitive. Furthermore, we neglected to collect seeds taken from own produce and will have to build up this information from the amounts of seeds used (Cultivation Schedule), less the amounts of seeds purchased or received, plus amount of seeds sold or given away (from the Transaction Schedule). However, data on use of home-produced food grains is too complicated and time-consuming to collect in every round. As an alternative method, we decided to collect information about grinding of food grains produced at home.

From May 1, 1976 onwards, the following additional transactions were recorded:

- iv) *Grinding or Milling of food grains, i.e.* the transfer of food grains from production account to consumption account at the time of grinding or milling.¹⁵
- v) *Seeds taken from own produced stocks.*

The following intra-household transactions are still not recorded.

- Food grains consumed and produced at home (at the time of consumption; however they are transferred at the time of milling or grinding).
- Home-produced fodder given to animals (will be computed from stocks, production, purchases, and sales).
- Home-produced manure used on own fields [will be computed from total manures applied (VLS-H), purchases, and sales]
- Use of own bullocks for cultivation purposes.

¹⁵ Note that grinding and milling charges have always been recorded from the start of the investigation.

Use of own produced cowdung cakes, firewood, etc., and similar transfers.

All intra-household transactions give rise to entries on both the cash inflow and the cash outflow side of the same line of the transaction schedule.

For example, seeds used on own field are coded as a sale in account 01 and as a purchase in account 02, with quantities and item codes on both sides. Use of own-produced milk or meat is coded as a sale in account 11 and a purchase in account 12. Feeds given to animals are coded as a sale of the corresponding crop product in account 01 and as a purchase in account 13.

2.L-3.1

GRINDING AND MILLING OF FOOD GRAINS AND OILSEEDS PRODUCED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

This records the transfer of home-produced food grains to the consumption account at the time of grinding and milling the grains (note that milling charges are coded as a separate outright cash transaction).

The purpose of collecting these intra-household transactions is to get a more precise estimate of how much the household consumes from its own stocks. The basis for this procedure is the fact that in the study area none of the major food grains and oilseeds is consumed in unprocessed form. Paddy, all cereal grains, all pulses, and oilseeds are milled or ground before they are used by humans.¹⁶ In the case of cereal grains, grinding and milling usually occur shortly before consumption, while in the case of pulses it may only occur once a year. Grinding and milling dates thus do not correspond closely to consumption dates in the case of pulses.

¹⁶ This may not be the case everywhere else, such as when maize is eaten on the cob. In that case it can be treated as a vegetable consumed and produced at home.

A grinding or milling transfer transaction is coded as a sale of the corresponding raw product (e.g. paddy) from account 01, and a purchase of the corresponding processed product (milled rice) in consumption account 71 on the same line. For values to be used, see Section 2.L-3.3, page 70. *If a substantial milling loss is involved, the quantities of raw product (paddy) and final product (rice) will differ. This is the only instance in which quantities are not identical on both sides of the same intra-household transaction.*

The quantity of raw product recorded is the one reported by the household. The quantity of the final product recorded is either the quantity reported by the household (when the mill where it was ground is not known) or the quantity of raw product reported, multiplied by a *recovery factor* (obtained from the miller who mills or grinds the product).

For all cereals processed to flour, we assume that the milling losses are zero; therefore, no separate codes are given for raw product and milled product. This is fairly accurate for major cereals, but slightly inaccurate for minor millets.

2.L-3.2 MILLING BYPRODUCTS

Oilcakes, paddy husk, and pulse coatings are milling by-products which are fed to animals. For those which have a commercial value (unlike some pulse byproducts don't), record the value of the byproduct so that it can be added to crop income. If the byproduct is sold, code the sales value of the product in a simple sales transaction, credited to account 01. If the byproduct is fed to the animals, code an intra-household transaction from 01 to 13. For valuation of the byproduct in this case, see Section 2.L-3.3, page 70.

Note that milling of a crop may thus take up to three lines in the transaction schedule, one for the milling charge (unless milled at home), one for transfer of the home-produced consumption (this occurs even if the grinding is done at home with partner code C), and one for the byproduct, if any.

2.L-3.3 *VALUATION OF INTRA-HOUSEHOLD TRANSACTION IN MILLING TRANSFER* ¹⁷

As a principle for all intra-household transactions we value the products at their sale prices, say the sale price of milk if it was consumed at home. However, there often is no 'sale price' of processed products for farmers; thus only a retail purchase price can be observed. Because of this, and because we have to split the raw product value into a final food product component and a byproduct (if any) component, we value transferred products on the basis of their retail purchase price. When there is no byproduct and when grinding occurs at home (Case I, Table 2.L-3) simply value the bajra flour at (for example) 120 rupees for account 71 and enter the same value on the cash inflow side as income to the crop production account. This Rs 120 sum can exceed the sale value of the raw product and this excess is a gain (income) to the household from milling at home and not using middlemen.

When bajra is ground by a miller (Case 2, Table 2.L-3) deduct the milling charge from the value of the final product and code the milling charge separately. Note that income on cash inflow side is now reduced by the five-rupee milling charge.

¹⁷ For proper accounting of crop production income and consumer 'expenditures' we need to achieve a consistent valuation of the products and byproducts transferred and milled in these milling intra-household transactions.

When byproducts exist (cases 3 and 4, Table 2.L-3, page 72), proceed exactly the same way for the transaction from account 01 to account 71 (or 79 in the case of oils). If a byproduct is sold, code that in the usual manner as an outright cash sale (Case 3). If the byproduct is fed to animals (Case 4), value it at purchase price of the oilcake and put the same value on the cash inflow side. *Do not record the quantity of raw product again, since it is already coded in the transfer from 01 to 79 (or 71).* When the byproduct has no value, simply ignore it (Case 5, Table 2.L-3, page 72).

Using this principle will result in raw product values in excess of the sale value of the raw product. This excess value is the profit accruing to the household from not using market channels, or from grinding at home and thus saving the marketing margins. This profit can be computed as follows: Profit = Sum of values of final products less sale value of raw product less milling charge.

2.L-3.4 *MILLING AND GRINDING OF FOOD GRAINS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN CODED AS "GOODS IN" INTO ACCOUNT 71*
(Food items purchased, received as wages or gifts)

The grinding of such food grains will not be separately recorded as a kind transaction, since we already know that they will be consumed later. However, the *sale of processed grains* (rice, flour, dals, and oils) that have previously been entered into account 71 by purchase, gifts, or milling, must be recorded as a sale out of account 71 or else they will appear as consumption by the family. Do record grinding charges only.

Table 2.L-3: Coding of Milling and Grinding after June 1, 1976

	Cash Inflow					Cash Outflow					
	Columns										
	10,11	12-14	15	16-21	22-28	29,30	31-33	34	35-40	41-47	50
1) Bajra ground at home	01	CA	K	100	120	71	CA	K	100	120	C
2) Bajra ground by miller	01	CA	K	100	115	71	CA	K	100	115	B
					-	70	GG			5	B
3) Groundnut ground by miller	01	BA	K	100	195	79	BH	K	40	195	B
						70	GG			25	B
Sold (by-product)	01	ZF	K	60	54						B
4) Safflower ground by miller	01	BG	K	100	115	79	BS	K	30	115	B
						70	GG			50	B
Byproduct used at home	01	BG		70	48	13	ZF	K	70	48	B
5) Gram ground at home*	01	PD	K	100	160	71	PJ	K	80	160	C

* Entry of the byproduct of gram (chickpea) is not considered, because it has no commercial value in this particular case.

2.L-3.5 *PARTNER CODES*

For the milling and grinding intra-household transaction (from 01 to 71), the partner code is either B for the commercial miller, 3 for a cooperative mill, or C for self in the case of self-grinding. If milling is done by a miller the "grinding expense" transaction will also receive partner code B.

2.L-3.6 *MILLING CHARGES*

These continue to be coded as outright cash transactions under account code 70, item code GG.

2.L-4 *Account Description*

The accounts have been grouped into nine major groups.

Note that in many account groups (AC), accounts for labor inputs, material inputs, draft animal inputs, taxes, and other charges can be found. Make sure that housetax goes into the account groups related to the house and the land tax into crop production, etc. The account groups are:

2.L-4.0 Group 0: *CROP PRODUCTION*

All crop products, inputs, and services used for crop production are recorded here. Land taxes, water fees, land rent, and electricity charges related to crop production are included here.

For account codes see 3.2-4, page 130.

2.L-4.1 Group 1: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

All animal products, inputs, and services used for animal production, in particular veterinary charges, grazing and watering charges are included.

For account codes see 3.2-4, page 130.

2.L-4.2 Group 2: PRODUCTION CAPITAL: LAND, FARM BUILDINGS, ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY

Here we code all costs or receipts associated with the purchase, sale, or construction of productive capital assets. Residential houses and consumer durables are not included here. In addition, capital gains/losses on these assets are recorded here. Note that taxes and fees are only those relating to the purchase or sale of the items, not such things as land or housetax.

For account codes see 3.2-4, page 130. For item codes see 3.1-3, pages 107-110, 3.1-7, page 117.

2.L-4.3 Group 3: CURRENT MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTION CAPITAL

This refers to capital items under 2. Account codes are given in section 3.2-4, page 131.

2.L-4.4 Group 4: HANDICRAFTS AND TRADING

Here we record incomes and expenditure related to handicraft production such as ropes, pots, carpentry, blacksmithy, leather work, weaving, basket making, beedi making, etc. We also record the incomes of barbers, tailors, and other craftsmen rendering personal services and of traders and shopkeepers. For handicraft products and service trades a code list is given on page 116.

In recording handicraft sales and incomes from services, record the item code but without the quantity unless it is a standardized commodity, e.g. basket. For inputs into handicrafts it is sufficient to record expenses without item code or quantity. The sale of handicrafts is recorded under account 41 (with item codes from code list). If there is any other important uncoded craft, the office may be asked to assign it a code.

For shopkeepers we are not interested in details of purchases and sales relating to the shopkeeping business of any respondent. To get an idea of income from the enterprise, try to record only gross purchases and gross sales of the shop. These purchases will be recorded under account 49 with item code KJ, and sales will be recorded under account 41, item code KJ.

In the case of a *shopkeeper using some product for his home consumption out of his shop-stock*, record the details. Record the item as a sale of the product from the shop under account 41 (with product code as item code) and buying of the item under account 71 (consumption) with appropriate item codes.

If handicrafts or personal services of barbers, etc. are bought, *this is not coded in the handicraft and trade accounts*, but as an expense in the account using the item (animal husbandry for ropes used to attach animals, account 74 for barber services).

For account codes see 3.2-4, page 130.

2.L-4.5 Group 5: LABOR INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

Here we record all incomes from regular or irregular labor of the family. Also recorded here are labor expenses for permanently hired laborers who work in all enterprises of the farm.

For expenditures on permanent laborers and for all labor expenditures in other account groups we do not record number of hours or days worked, and we do not distinguish whether labor expense was paid to a male, female, or child.

Hours or days and resource code were at first not recorded on the labor income side of accounts 51 and 57. From June 1, 1976 onwards, resource codes for permanent labor incomes in account 51 are recorded, but not labor time. Also from June 1, 1976, daily labor incomes (account 57) are recorded by *resource* (male, female, child) and by *distance* (0) for all locations within village or on land owned by villagers. Whether daily labor income was from work on a government scheme or not is also distinguished from that date. Number of days of work involved are recorded from June 1, 1976, as well. After June 1, 1976, therefore, transactions in account 57 have an account code, a resource code, a unit code (hours), total hours worked, income received, distance, and government code 1 if earned from government scheme. Note that we do not distinguish farm and nonfarm employment because this distinction is made on VLS-K.

Exchange labor was not recorded in this schedule until June 1977, as exchange labor earnings are believed to generate no net income to the household over the period.

However, starting from July 1977, exchange labor was recorded in a new account 58. This is discussed in section 2.L-9.2, page 88.

When a bullock pair with family labor is hired out, try to separate the wages for both as per the existing wage/hiring rates, and record separately labor wage (account 57) and bullock wage (account 18).

Account codes are given in section 3.2-4, page 130.

2.L-4.6 Group 6: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

Here we record all credit, savings, and income transfer transactions. Interest incomes from lending or savings accounts and interest expenditures on credit taken are recorded in account 63, if they can be easily distinguished from principal repayment or withdrawal activities. If it is difficult to find out what is repayment of the principal and what is interest rate, just record the total repayment in account 62.

Credit and Debt: To distinguish whether a cash outflow under account 62 is a credit given to someone else or a debt paid back to a lender (and conversely for cash inflows), use the item codes under 3.1-8, page 119 (in column 14 or 33).

Account codes are in section 3.2-4, page 132.

2.L-4.7 Group 7: CURRENT CONSUMPTION ACCOUNTS

All current consumption expenditures except repair and maintenance of consumer capital items (i.e. residential house and consumer durables) are recorded here. Note that money sent to children studying outside of the village is not a consumption expenditure but is recorded in account 64. Foods are recorded with the crop code or the animal product code to which they belong. Note that the crop codes include

codes for milled rice, milled pulses, sugar, and gur, which all go into account 71. Oils and fats other than ghee go into account 79. Labor inputs contain only labor for household help. The electricity-water charges account 76 includes only electricity and water charges for household use and not for production. Others (account 70) are such things as postage stamps, complete meals in hotels, milling charges, and anything else which cannot be classified elsewhere. Only record value. Soap and washing powder fall under cosmetics (account 74).

For further details see the item codes for the corresponding accounts given in sections 3.1-3, 3.1-4, 3.1-5, 3.1-6, 3.1-7, and 3.1-8, pages 107-122.

2.L-4.8 Group 8: CONSUMPTION CAPITAL ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE

This includes purchases of houses, construction of houses, purchase and construction of consumer durables (bicycles, furniture, etc.), and costs and inputs for the repairs and maintenance of residential houses and consumer durables.

Codes for consumer durables are given in the code list in section 3.2-4, page 133.

2.L-5 *Item Codes*

Item codes are used when the account code does not give full information about a transaction. When fertilizer is bought, this will be recorded in account 03, but that does not indicate what kind of fertilizer was bought. Therefore, fill in the item code from the code list. Since this is a one-digit code it goes into the column for one-digit code.

Similarly when sorghum or sorghum straw are sold, this is credited to account 01, but the product code is needed to know what was sold. These are given in the code list in section 3.1-3, page 107 (CC for sorghum grain and ZA for rough dry fodder). These are two-digit codes and go into the columns for two-digit codes.

One-digit and two-digit codes *on the same side* of the transaction schedule are only used for exchange labor transaction (see 2.L-9.2, page 88). If fertilizer is bartered for seeds, use a one-digit code on one side and a two-digit code on the other side of the schedule.

The code list in section 3.2-4 on pages 130-133 gives the account numbers, and for each account it indicates whether item codes are to be used or not, and where they can be found.

2.L-6 *Unit Codes*

Quantities of goods exchanged in transactions are recorded whenever quantities are clearly identifiable, i.e., when sufficient standardization of the commodity exists to make it meaningful (it does not make sense to count the number of items of clothing purchased because clothing is too heterogeneous in quality). Whenever a quantity is recorded, the unit of measurement is given as unit code in VLS-L columns 15 and 34. Codes for measurement units are given in the coding list in section 3.1-8, page 118.

2.L-7 *Location and Partner of Transaction*

June 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977

Location and Partner Codes were first introduced on June 1, 1976, in a simplified way with Partner Code Set I.

on July 1, 1977, the anthropologist greatly expanded the list of partner codes to Partner Code Set II. Note that Set II includes all codes of Set I, and no contradiction exists between them. But Set II greatly expands the number of distinctions among relatives, etc. The instructions valid from June 1976 to June 1977 are discussed below. The partner codes from July 1977 onwards are discussed under 2.L-9, page 87.

The purpose here is to trace marketing behavior and other transactions more precisely. For selected transactions record the location (distance from village) of the transaction and the transaction partner (VLS-L, Cols 48, 49 for distance and col 50 for partner code).

For all transactions occurring within village boundaries and labor incomes accruing from working on fields operated by village people, *the distance will be zero by definition.*

These details are recorded for the following transactions:

- Purchases and sales of all five ICRISAT crops (sorghum, pearl millet, pigeonpea, chickpea, groundnut).
- Purchases and sales of other major crops in each village. These will be paddy, castor, safflower, sugarcane, cotton, but may differ from village to village.
- Purchases and sales of all products of above crops.
- Grinding and milling of all the above crops (including self-grinding).
- Purchases and sales of animals.
- Sales of milk (not purchases).

- Purchases of major machinery items.
- Purchases and sales of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Purchases and sales of rough dry fodder and fine dry fodder (but no other feeds and fodder items).
- All credit transactions.
- Incomes received in daily labor market (distance only, partner code only for government schemes).

The partner codes (Set I) are given in section 3.1-8 on page 119.

Note that in these partner codes the money-lender category is used for all private persons whenever they charge interest on loan, i.e., try to make money on it, regardless of their other relationships to the household. Similarly if a miller is also a shopkeeper and sells fertilizers, then he is classed as a shopkeeper for the fertilizer sales.

2.L-8 *Miscellaneous Problems Relating to Transactions Schedule*

2.L-8.1 *PROBLEM OF PETTY PURCHASES BY LABORERS AGAINST KIND PAYMENT*

Sometimes labor households get wage payment in kind (e.g. paddy/jowar, etc.) and for purchasing provisions like spices, etc., they again make payment to the shopkeeper in kind (i.e. paddy or jowar, etc. which they have earned as wages in kind). The paddy/jowar received as wages is a labor income and is split (conceptually) into two parts:

- i) Sale of labor services.
- ii) Purchase of paddy/jowar.

The purchase of spices, etc., is again split into two parts, (i) sale of paddy/jowar (with goods out and cash inflow entry), and (ii) purchase of spices, etc. (with goods in and cash outflow entry). *An important point to be noted is that the account to be credited (i.e. the account which receives money value due to sale of paddy/jowar) is not crop production account 01. Instead, it is consumption account 71 which should get entry of cash inflow resulting from paddy/jowar given to the shopkeeper. The account debited (losing cash value) is again account 71, the consumption account. Of course, the item codes will be different (i.e. paddy/jowar in the first case and spices in the second case). The actual value of such petty transactions can be known if one sits for a few hours in the provision shop where most of the laborers purchase their daily requirements.*

Remember when this type of transaction (i.e. paddy/jowar bartered for spices) takes place in the case of a farmer (rather than a laborer) who takes his home produce to be bartered against provisions from the shop, the account to be credited will be account 01 crop production account and not consumption account 71. Of course, account to be debited will be account 71 again.

2.L-8.2 *PROBLEM OF GRAIN LOAN AGAINST
FUTURE LABOR SERVICE*

In Mahbubnagar villages a practice has been seen where labor households get kind loans (paddy, etc.). These are repaid through labor service (without wages) during the crop season. Record these details according to the following instructions.

First, treat the grain received as (i) financial credit activity, account 62, and (ii) grain purchase activity account 71 (with cash outflow and grain inflow).

Secondly, when the wage employment (without actual payment) takes place, again split the activity into two parts: (i) sale of labor service and income received in account 57 (do not record hours and kind of labor); record only money value in (compute it as per the prevailing wage rate); and, (ii) back payment of the debt account 62.

2.L-8.3 *LITIGATION EXPENSES*

Court fees, payments to lawyers, etc., should be recorded as expenditure under the broad activity to which the litigation relates. For example, if litigation expenses relate to land, they should come under account 20. If the litigation relates to consumption or social custom, expenses should come under account 80, etc. See also 2.L-9.4, page 89.

2.L-8.4 *CULTIVATION CONTRACT CHARGES*

These have no separate code. Ascertain whether labor/bullock/other input is involved in the contract, and put the amount under the correct account.

2.L-8.5 *CEREMONIAL EXPENSES*

Usually these are payments or gifts to priests. If a landlord gives extra gifts to his permanent laborers on special holidays, this should be coded as labor expenses in account 51. For large ceremonies such as weddings, put the corresponding item codes in account 78. Code the quantity of food grains purchased or used under their item codes. For clothing, consumer durables, and jewelry, give the corresponding consumer durable codes in account 78.

However, do not treat every small invitation of people for food at the house as a ceremony. There may frequently be guests entertained without a large ceremony. The investigator has to use his judgment.

The coding of ceremonial expenses was revised from July 1, 1977. See 2.L-9.1, page 87, 2.L-9.3, page 88, and 2.L-9.5 to 2.L-9.10, pages 89-92 for explanations.

2.L-8.6 *DELAYED PAYMENTS*

In many instances, farmers who deliver grains or other crops to government marketing agencies are not paid or paid only partially on delivery, and will be fully paid only a few months later. If they are not paid, this is simply a kind transaction, with a sale of produce linked with a credit given to the marketing agency. When full or partial payment occurs later, even within the same round, this gives rise to a credit repayment entry in account 62.

Also, conversely, if a laborer receives a payment in advance for labor services to be rendered in the growing season, this will first be a loan received. When the laborer fulfills his obligation by working, this gives rise to labor income (account 57) and debt repayment (account 62) on the same line of the code sheet.

2.L-8.7 *LAND RENTS AND RENTAL SHARES*

When a lease holder pays a land rent, this is coded as an outright cash transaction in account 06. When he pays his share this leads to a crop sales entry in account 01 and a "rent" payment entry into account 06.

However, when a landlord receives payment of land rent, this is coded as an outright cash transaction in account 23, because it is capital income and not crop production income. When he receives his share of the crop, this is coded as income received under account 23 and as a purchase of foodgrain into the consumption account 71. If the landlord later sells the grain, the sale is credited to account 71. (This will not occur frequently, because there are few landlords so wealthy that they will not consume all of their share themselves.

2.L-8.8 *COLLECTING DATA FROM RETURNING
MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS*

When migrant labor households return, try to get an interview with them as soon as possible to gather data for the K and L schedules. On the K schedule, the fact of being out of station has been indicated in the previous rounds by the "out of station" code 2 in column 73. In the VLS-L schedule, rounds of data collection in which the household was out of station are marked by one 'transaction' for that round with only the identifier columns 1 to 9 filled in and no transaction recorded.

To gather income details, trace with the respondent the places where he went and collect for each place and household member:

- Number of days worked at a location;
- Number of days involuntary unemployment;
- Cash wage rate;
- Kind benefits (rice, etc.);
- Whether work was done on a government scheme or not.

From this record labor income of the family while out of station, and code as usual. The days of wage employment and involuntary unemployment while out of station must be allocated correctly among all rounds which occurred during the out of station period. The way to do this is to make a special notation on the household's VLS-K schedule in the round they return to the village, indicating how the head office should allocate these details among the rounds previously sent in. The head office will update the files at headquarters and the investigator should do the same on his carbon copies of the respective VLS-K rounds.

Then collect information on:

- Credit taken before departure;
- Cash position at departure;
- Credits taken and repaid while out of station;
- Cash position after returning;
- Credit taken/repaid after returning.

And code the credit transactions as usual.

Expenditures while out of station

Collect and code expenditures for consumer durables separately since they are relatively easy to remember. Compute all other expenditures as follows:

Current expendi-
tures while out
of station = Initial cash + Cash income + Credit
taken - Credit and interest paid
back - Expenditures on consumer
durables - End cash.

Note that cash income only should be taken for this formula since kind incomes will already have given rise to

"expenditures" in the appropriate consumption account. These current expenditures while out of station are coded into account 70 under item code GN.

Any transactions between the day of returning to the village and the day of interview are coded in the usual manner. Similarly, labor utilization data for the day preceding the interview are taken as usual.

2.L-9 *Revision of Transaction Schedule Coding
from July 1, 1977*

Following the introduction of partner codes for selected transactions on June 1, 1976 a revised set of partner codes and an expanded set of transactions were tested from the end of November 1976. This testing resulted in the set of revisions explained below. All coding of VLS-L through June 30, 1977 follows the original directions for transaction records explained in sections 2.L-7 through 2.L-8.8 above. But from July 1, 1977, the revisions and expansions mentioned below were added to the original system. They are explained in sections 2.L-9.1 through 2.L-9.10.

2.L-9.1 *PARTNER AND LOCATION CODES FOR
ALL TRANSACTIONS*

From July 1, 1977, partner and location codes are to be used for all transactions. These include all the old types of transactions, with account codes listed in section 3.2-4. The list of transactions covered in VLS-L is also expanded to include exchange labor, which receives a new account code. In addition, transactions related to marriage and litigation will be distinguished from other transactions by a special set of item codes. These points are explained immediately below in sections 2.L-9.2, 2.L-9.3, and 2.L-9.4, pages 88 to 89.

For partner codes see section 3.1-8, pages 119-121.

2.L-9.2 *RECORDING EXCHANGE LABOR AND
BULLOCK LABOR*

In the formal records of VLS-L through June 30, 1977, exchange labor was not included. From July 1, 1977, exchange labor *is* included. It is coded like any paid labor, except that it is distinguished by a new account code, account 58. If a member of the household goes for exchange labor, code the details on cash inflow side. If someone comes to work for the household, use the cash outflow side.

Record actual exchange labor. Also record such things as unpaid loans of equipment, bullocks, servants, etc., when reciprocity would be expected to come about naturally or would be available on demand. Record value of labor performed and of equipment or servant loans at the going rates.

For examples, see the illustrations of revised VLS-L coding in Appendix A.

Distinguish the type of activity through use of the proper one- and two-digit codes.

Note that it is very important to use the proper partner code (see the revised list under section 3.1-8, page 120).

If more than one person in the respondent's family does exchange labor, or if he receives such labor from several people, code each laborer separately.

2.L-9.3 *DISTINGUISHING TRANSACTIONS RELATED
TO MARRIAGES*

Marriages are very important social and economic occasions, which result in a large number of transactions in the case of any one marriage. These include gifts, dowry,

travel expenses, entertainment expenses, use of food from the household stocks, loans, etc. Obviously it is impossible to lump all these together under one account for "marriage transactions." Instead, the usual account code should be used depending on whether a transaction is a gift, a use of own stocks, transportation expenses, etc. We can distinguish marriage-related transactions, however, if we use a system of special one-digit codes. They should be entered as appropriate in columns 14 and 33 of VLS-L, and are listed under section 3.1-8, page 122.

Use these codes for *any* expense or income (including exchange labor and loans) occasioned for the respondent by a marriage. Also use two-digit item codes in columns 12-13 and 31-32 to identify the type of expense or activity; see Appendix A for examples.

2.L-9.4 *RECORDING LITIGATION TRANSACTIONS*

There is also a large range of transactions occasioned by litigation: travel, entertainment, lawyers' fees, which normally would be coded as labor expenses, etc. As with marriages, it is impractical to have a separate set of account codes to cover all litigation-related transactions. Therefore, we add another one-digit code (under section 3.1-8, page 122). This code should be entered in column 14 or 33 of VLS-L to mark any transaction occasioned by litigation.

2.L-9.5 *RECORDING THE PURPOSE OF TRAVEL*

Until July 1, 1977, the purpose of travel was not noted on VLS-L — there was only an entry in account 75 for "travel and entertainment." From July 1, 1977, travel expenses for marriages and litigation are identified by the

special one-digit codes for columns 14 and 33 explained in 2.L-9.4. This includes such things as the use of one's own bullock cart to transport guests or to attend a marriage.

As far as other travel expenses not occasioned by marriages or litigation are concerned, no code is used, but try to note the purpose of travel in remarks: for example, "visit Sholapur to sell buffalo calf," or "visit mother's sister."

2.L-9.6 *REVISED LIST OF PARTNER CODES: SET II*

The original list of partner codes Set I (see 2.L-7, page 79) in force through June 30, 1977, has been expanded so that many different kinds of relationship can be recorded. We have also expanded the number of columns, so that more complicated relationships can be recorded. For example, if a transaction partner is both a landlord and a caste fellow, we can now record this. The new partner code list II in section 3.1-8, page 120 contains the partner codes of Set I as a subset.

The list of partner codes has been divided into four groups:

- i) Relations involving selling, or lending at interest.
- ii) Land relationships and regular labor relationships.
- iii) Kinship relations.
- iv) Miscellaneous.

Since we now have five columns in which to record partners we can put down multiple relations. The only rule to be followed is to *record the relationships in the order*

of their group: i, ii, iii, iv. Some examples of how to record partners are given below (further examples are on sample sheet no.2 for VLS-L in the back of the handbook, Appendix A).

Samples of Revised Partner Coding System in VLS-L

Col 50	Col 51	Col 52	Col 53	Col 54	Remarks
5	V	-	-	-	Money for medicine given by landlord (caste fellow)
Z	V	-	-	-	Gift to tenant (caste fellow) for tenant's son's marriage
4	5	-	-	-	Loan for consumption from landlord
4	W	V	-	-	Loan for expenses in daughter's marriage received from employer (caste fellow)
X	E	2	-	-	Gift to regular employee (FaBroSo; Telugu: <i>Annayya</i>)
A	M	2	-	-	Purchased ghee from shopkeeper (SiSo; Telugu: <i>Mena Alludu</i>)

Note that in recording kinship a partner may be found who is one kind of relative by marriage and another by birth. Follow the rule that marriage takes precedence over birth and code the marriage relationship.

2.L-9.7 *IDENTIFYING TYPES OF MARRIAGE
IN REMARKS*

When an informant has a transaction occasioned by a marriage, ask if the bride and groom had any kinship to each other before marriage. Note *whether or not* there was any such relationship, and what it was, in the remarks (put this information as a footnote at the end of the VLS-L sheet if no room in the remarks). An example would be: "Marriage of HB-3 to her FaSiSo (Marathi: *atya bhau*, or Telugu: *bawa*).

2.L-9.8 *IDENTIFYING RELATIVES IN REMARKS*

In kinship terms, one term can cover many different types of relationship. Therefore, while using a relative code, also note the exact relationship in remarks, with an English abbreviation and a term in local language.

2.L-9.9 *RECORDING GIFTS*

Be sure to record all gifts, even those which are purchased, not given in cash or kind. A gift purchased has the shopkeeper as partner, but always note in remarks whom the gift was for and what relationship there is with the respondent. Use the appropriate two-digit code in columns 12-13 and 31-32.

For customary, yearly, and part-yearly gifts to employees, record the amount in account 51 (labor expenses).

2.L-9.10 *RECORDING CEREMONIAL EXPENSES*

When "ceremonial expenses" occur, define these as fully as possible in remarks: thus, put 'agarbathi (incense) for daily puja,' 'offering to temple at Tirupati,' 'offering to Nagoba temple in village,' 'puja expenses for wife's ceremony after giving birth,' etc. General terms, such as "ceremonial expenses," "ceremony," "festival," or "religious program" are insufficient. Use the proper two-digit codes in columns 12-13 and 31-32 where these codes exist.

2.N/P VLS-N - STOCK INVENTORY SCHEDULE
 VLS-P - CREDIT AND DEBT SCHEDULE

2.N/P-1 *Purpose and Scope*

These schedules are designed for collecting information on rather sensitive issues such as foodgrain stocks, financial assets/liabilities, etc. They are coded on a common code sheet for E,F,G,N, and P, but VLS-P information is processed into a separate computer file.

These schedules will be conducted only once during the reference year. We want to collect the stock position of different items at the beginning and at the end of the year. As it involves a number of sensitive questions, we had to postpone its use until the time when investigators had established good rapport with the respondents and gained their confidence.

The data about stock position of different items was collected in winter 1975-76 both for the day of the interview and (by recall) for July 1, 1975.¹⁸ However, pretesting of the schedule showed that farmers felt uncomfortable in giving their stock positions, particularly of food grains. This was largely due to farmers' fears and suspicions following the government's anti-hoarding measures. Farmers were found more willing to give detail of stocks as on July 1, 1975. Hence we gave first priority to collecting stock position as on July 1. Then the investigators tried to get details (if possible) about the position as on the day of interview. *Remember* that details relating to both time points (July 1 and actual day of interview) are collected in the same columns in different rows of VLS-N, and are distinguished by day code in cols 7-9.

¹⁸The dates of initial interviews on these schedules varied because they had to fit into the investigators' work schedules.

For food grains, fodder, fuel, farm inputs, and building materials, we also want to know the family's approximate annual requirements. Finally, we want to know the financial assets and liabilities position of the household. These items differ considerably in their sensitivity and accordingly farmers' responses are also likely to differ. Hence we should be very clear about the *priorities* we attach to different items covered by the schedule so that we do not miss an important item while laboring for less important items.

2.N/P-2 *Hints for Collecting Sensitive Data*

According to our assessment, *financial assets/liabilities are the most sensitive items*. Therefore, leave them until last in the interview and do not unduly insist on getting the details if the farmer refuses to give them. If you collect details which are, in your judgment, incomplete or partially correct, indicate this in the remarks.

The next most sensitive item is foodgrain stocks. But accurate information about stocks is essential. The following hints may facilitate the work:

Collect details about these items in the later part of the interview, when the respondent has understood the purpose of collecting stock data.

Try an indirect approach rather than blunt, direct questioning on stock position.

Ask if the family has started eating new grains (i.e. products of the current year crop). If yes, then ask since when? If since November, then ask how he managed up to November; if it was his old stock

which sustained him, then ask about his approximate monthly requirement. If you get this estimate, then work it backward to get the stock position as on July 1.

If the respondent was managing with purchased/borrowed grains, then ask him if he was purchasing/borrowing every month or if he purchased/borrowed in bulk before July. If he purchased food grains in instalments after July 1, then the data are already in VLS-L. If he purchased the total stock before July 1, then get the position as on July 1.

This type of questioning can be used for different food grains and fodder items. If some farmers are willing to give straightforward answers about stocks as on July 1, do not bother about indirect and roundabout questions. To repeat please also try to record the stock position of each of the items as on the day of interview. This will facilitate cross-checking.

The above mentioned methods are only hints, and finally, the investigator may evolve his own methods depending upon the situation.

Next to food grains other items on which we definitely need information are fodder stocks and farm inputs such as fertilizers. Details about these stocks may be collected before getting details of food grains. With the help of answers to the questions about stocks and monthly requirements, supplemented by information to be collected through informal talks, the investigator should be able to collect details of approximate annual requirements of these items.

Remember that annual requirement information, though necessary, receives lower priority than stock position in the interview efforts.

2. N/P-3 *Structure of VLS-E,F,G,N,P Code Sheet*

The structure of this combined code sheet is broadly similar to other VLS schedules. However, there are a few codes specific to this schedule.

The code sheet has been divided into four parts as follows:

2.N/P-3.1 *IDENTIFICATION DETAILS*
(Cols 1-9)

The recorded details are the same as in VLS-K,L, etc. The *only difference* is that while recording data (by recall) for July 1, 1975, the day code would be 183 in columns 7-9.

2.N/P-3.2 *CURRENT (PHYSICAL) STOCKS*
(Cols 10-25)

Under these columns we record the quantity, value, etc. of stocks of food grains, fodder, farm inputs, fuel, building material, etc., as well as durables on hand. These items are indicated by codes in cols 10-11 (for two-digit codes) and col 12 (for one-digit codes). The codes for different items are given under the following headings:

- Food grains, section 3.1-3, page 107.
- Fodder/Food items (and fuel items) resulting from crop byproducts, section 3.1-3, page 109.
- Animal products, section 3.1-3, page 109.

- Handicraft items (and others) can be indicated by the activity code making these items, section 3.1-6, page 116.
e.g. Fuel wood could be indicated by KQ.
Dung cakes by KM, etc.
- Farm inputs: fertilizers, manures, plant protection materials, section 3.1-5, page 112.
For seeds, use crop codes, section 3.1-3, page 107.
For diesel oil, etc., use codes given in section 3.2-5, page 133.
- Building materials like bricks, bamboo, rope, etc. (some of which, such as rope, could be used for other purposes too), section 3.2-5, page 133.
- Consumer durables: section 3.1-7, page 117.

Source of Stocks

Next, col 25 records the source of stocks. For codes, see 3.2-5, page 133.

2.N/P-3.3 *ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS*

In columns 26-31 we want information about the household's approximate normal requirement (in physical terms) of food grains, fodder, etc. for the whole year.

This is a very important question in which we want to get a person's own estimate of need rather than measured consumption. We are interested only in the usual consumption requirements. The requirements question can be linked in with questions about available stocks on day of interview or July 1.

In case it is difficult to record a meaningful quantity--e.g., for clothing for the household--record the requirements in money terms only. Estimate requirements by breaking down an item such as clothing into number of dhotis, number of shirts, etc. needed per person. Again record only usual needs, not extras required for special occasions. Record value in cols 32-37.

2.N/P-3.4 *FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES*
(Cols 38-54)

This may be the most sensitive question. Here we record details about indebtedness, credit, insurance policies, deposits, etc. The codes are given in section 3.2-5, page 134. However, we have to use the same columns for recording details of debt incurred and loan extended. Hence some of the columns may be applicable in one case and nonapplicable in others. For instance, source (col 46) is relevant in the case of loan taken *from* someone or repayment of loan made *to* someone. Loans taken from cooperatives, moneylenders, etc., or repayment made to them are indicated in 'Source' (col 46). However, if the respondent himself is a moneylender, then to whom the loan was given or from whom repayment is received is not a relevant item, hence nothing is recorded in the source column. Similarly, interest rates will not be applicable to recording information about life insurance policies. See explanations given with the codes in section 3.2-5, page 134, for more details.

2.N/P-3.5 *PURPOSE OF LOAN TAKEN*

Indicate the purpose by *account codes* given for VLS-L, section 3.2-4, pages 130-135. If it is not possible to indicate

the actual purpose clearly, indicate the class code of the purpose. For instance, if purpose of loan is purchase of foodgrain for consumption, its purpose code may be given as 71. If the loan was for consumption purposes and it is difficult to separate how much was for food (71) and how much was for clothing (73), indicate the purpose by 7 (i.e. class code).

2.N/P-3.6 *PARTNER*
(Col 46)

In some old schedules this column is also called 'Source'.

Since the kinship codes are two-digit codes, they cannot be used here. Therefore, use one-digit 'relative' code 6 of Partner Code Set I.

Note that in the case of financial asset entries (e.g. credit given) do not record a source in col 51.

Please see section 3.1-8, Partner Codes, pages 119-121.

2.N/P-3.7 *INTEREST*
(Cols 47-48)

Record actual interest rate (percentage) on per month (and not per year) basis. This is difficult to obtain and has frequently not been recorded.

2.N/P-3.8 *PERIOD OF LOAN OUTSTANDING*
(Cols 49-51),
and
PERIOD OF LOAN OVERDUE
(Cols 52-54)

The period of a loan is recorded by making the distinction between 'outstanding' (cols 49-51) and 'overdue' (cols 52-54).

The loan becomes outstanding from the day it is extended and remains so up to its agreed date of repayment. If the loan remains unpaid after the agreed date, it is considered 'overdue.'

Example

If a farmer took a loan of Rs 500 on July 1, 1975, to be repaid by July 1, 1976, the whole of the period from July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976, or up to any date during this period is considered as the period of the loan outstanding. If the loan is not repaid by July 1, 1976, but continues up to December 1, 1976, the period July 1, 1976 to December 1, 1976, is regarded as a period of the loan overdue.

CHAPTER 3 : CODING LIST

INDEX OF CODES

The list is organized as follows : Under 3.1 come codes common to more than one schedule. These are the most frequently utilized codes; they are grouped into classes of codes such as Identification Codes, Farm Product Codes, etc. Under 3.2 come codes that are specific for a single schedule and they are grouped by schedules.

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CODING LIST

3.1 COMMON CODES

3.1-1 Identification Codes

CARD

(Col 1 in all schedules)

- A - Household Census Schedule
- C - Household Member Schedule
- D - Plot and Crop Rotation Schedule
- E - Animal Inventory Schedule
- F - Farm Implement Inventory Schedule
- G - Farm Building Inventory Schedule
- H - Cultivation Schedule
- K - Labor, Draft Animal, and Machinery Utilization Schedule
- L - Household Transaction Schedule
- N - Stock Inventory Schedule
- P - Debt and Credit Schedule

VILLAGE

(Col 2 in all schedules)

- A - Aurepalle (Kalvakurthi taluka), Andhra Pradesh
- B - Dokur (Atmakur taluka), Andhra Pradesh
- C - Shirapur (Sholapur), (Mohol taluka), Maharashtra
- D - Kalman (Sholapur North taluka), Maharashtra
- E - Kanzara (Murtizapur taluka), Maharashtra
- F - Kinkheda (Murtizapur taluka), Maharashtra

LANDHOLDING CLASS

(Col 3 in all schedules)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 | - | Laborer | Actual range of land size depends on distribution of holdings in each village |
| 1 | - | Small Farmer | |
| 2 | - | Medium Farmer | |
| 3 | - | Large Farmer | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER
(Cols 4-5 in all schedules)

1	-	29	Labor households
30	-	59	Cultivating households
60	-	69	Replacement labor households
70	-	79	Replacement small farmers
80	-	89	Replacement medium farmers
90	-	99	Replacement large farmers

YEAR
(Col 6 in all schedules)

4	-	1974
5	-	1975
6	-	1976
7	-	1977
8	-	1978
9	-	1979

DAY OF INTERVIEW
(Cols 7-9)

Date and day code calendar is provided in Appendix C.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER
(Cols 10-11 in VLS-C; Cols 12-13 in VLS-K)

1	-	49	Members of the household (excluding servants/attached laborers)
50	-	59	Members of the household living outside
60	-	79	Permanent servants and attached laborers (full-time)
80	-	99	Permanent servants and attached laborers (part-time)

PLOT
(Cols 10,11 & 70 in VLS-D;
Cols 10,11 & 73 in VLS-H)

See sections 2.D-3 to 2.D-7, pages 22 to 29.

3.1-2 *Irrigation Source Codes*
(Col 25 in VLS-D; Col 51 in VLS-H)

- 1 - Tank
- 2 - Canal
- 3 - Well with electric motor
- 4 - Well with oil engine
- 5 - Well with traditional devices
- 6 - Other sources

3.1-3 *Farm Products, Food Items, and
Animal Products Codes*
(To be used for inventories, seeds,
production, transactions, and consumption)

CEREALS
(Class Code 'C')

- CA - Bajra/Pearl millet (Local variety)
- CB - Bajra/Pearl millet (HYV)
- CC - Jowar/Sorghum (Local variety)
- CD - Jowar/Sorghum (HYV)
- CE - Maize (Local variety)
- CF - Maize (HYV)
- CG - Ragi/Finger millet
- CH - Other minor millets
- CJ - Paddy (Local variety)
- CK - Paddy (HYV)
- CL - Wheat (Local variety)
- CM - Wheat (HYV)
- CN - Rice (for consumption) (Local variety)
- CP - Rice (for consumption) (HYV)
- CQ - Meals obtained in return for surrender
of wages to the relative, etc.
- CX - Other cereals.

PULSES
(Class Code 'P')

- PA - Redgram (Tur)/Pigeonpea
- PF - Redgram dhal
- PB - Greengram (Mung)
- PG - Greengram dhal
- PC - Blackgram (Urad)
- PH - Blackgram dhal
- PD - Bengalgram (Chenna)/Chickpea
- PJ - Bengalgram dhal
- PX - Other pulses
- PZ - Other dhal and other processed pulses

OILSEEDS
(Class Code 'B')

BA	-	Groundnuts
BB	-	Sesamum
BC	-	Castor
BD	-	Mustard
BE	-	Linseed
BL	-	Linseed oil
BF	-	Sunflower
BG	-	Safflower
BS	-	Safflower oil
BX	-	Other oilseeds
BH	-	Groundnut oil

FIBER CROPS
(Class Code 'D')

DA	-	Cotton (Local variety)
DB	-	Cotton (HYV)
DX	-	Other Fiber crops

SUGARCANE
(Class Code 'S')

SA	-	Sugarcane
SB	-	Sugar
ZG	-	Gur (Jaggery)
SX	-	Other sugar products (e.g. sweets for children)

VEGETABLES AND SPICES
(Class Code 'V')

VA	-	Onion
VB	-	Chillies
VC	-	Brinjal
VD	-	Cabbage
VE	-	Tomato
VX	-	Other vegetables
VY	-	Other spices (including salt, tamarind, etc.)

GARDEN CROPS
(Class Code 'F')

FA	-	Grapes
FB	-	Lemon
FC	-	Orange
FD	-	Mango
FE	-	Coconut
FG	-	Toddy Trees
FX	-	Other Fruits

CROP BYPRODUCTS
(Used as fodder)
and

FODDER CROPS
(Class Code 'Z')

ZA	-	Rough dry fodder (crop byproduct)
ZB	-	Fine dry fodder (crop byproduct)
ZC	-	Green fodder crops
ZD	-	Grass and other green fodder
ZE	-	Grass and other dry fodder
ZK	-	Crop byproducts not used as fodder but used as fuel, etc.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
(Class Code 'A' or 'L')

			<u>Units</u>
AM	-	Milk	.. Liters
AG	-	Ghee	.. Kgs
AP	-	Other milk products	.. Kgs
AC	-	Dung cakes	.. (in hundreds)
AD	-	Dung, manure	.. Quintals
AS	-	Skin, hide, bones	.. Kgs/No
AW	-	Wool, goat hair, etc.	.. Quintals
AY	-	Eggs	.. (in hundreds)
AX	-	Other animal products	..
AF	-	Fish	.. Kgs

LIVESTOCK

(Class Code 'L')

(Also to be used for meats of these animals)

LA	-	Bullock
LB	-	Cow
LC	-	Young cattle (under 3 years)
LD	-	He-buffalo
LE	-	She-buffalo
LF	-	Young buffalo *under 3 years)
LG	-	Horse
LH	-	Donkey
LK	-	Goat
LM	-	Sheep
LP	-	Pig
LQ	-	Poultry (birds)
LZ	-	Others

3.1-4

Human Resources and Machinery Codes
(To be used for inventories, transactions, and labor/machinery utilization schedules)

HUMAN RESOURCES

(Class Code 'H')

HA	-	Family male laborer
HB	-	Family female laborer
HC	-	Family child laborer
HD	-	Attached laborer/permanent servant (male) - full-time
HE	-	Attached laborer/permanent servant (female) - full-time
HF	-	Attached laborer/permanent servant (child) - full-time
HG	-	Attached laborer/permanent servant (male) - part-time
HH	-	Attached laborer/permanent servant (female) - part-time
HJ	-	Attached laborer/permanent servant (child) - part-time

FARM EQUIPMENT AND IMPLEMENTS
(Class Code 'E')

EA	-	Desi plough
EB	-	Modern plough
EC	-	Desi seed drill
ED	-	Modern seed drill
EF	-	Blade harrow
EG	-	Modern harrow (such as disk)
EH	-	Blade/Tooth hoe
EJ	-	Leveller
EK	-	Persian wheel
EL	-	Mote
EM	-	Pipe line (in feet)
EN	-	Manual sprayers and dusters
EP	-	Chaff cutter
EQ	-	Sugarcane crusher (bullock-operated)
ER	-	Oilseed crushing equipment (bullock-operated)
ES	-	Minor farm implements
ET	-	Implements for dairying
EV	-	Implements for handicrafts, etc.
EY	-	Bullock cart
EZ	-	Others

MAJOR FARM MACHINERY
(Class Code 'M')

MA	-	Tractor--50 H.P. and above
MB	-	Tractor--35-50 H.P.
MC	-	Tractor--13-35 H.P.
MD	-	Two-wheel tractor, cultivator
ME	-	Harvester
MF	-	Thresher
MG	-	Oil engine (multipurpose)
MH	-	Electric motor (multipurpose)
MJ	-	Oil pump
MK	-	Electric pump
ML	-	Sprayer/duster (power-operated)
MN	-	Power-operated sugarcane crusher
MP	-	Power-operated mills
MZ	-	Other power-driven machines

3.1-5

Farm Input Codes

(To be used for inventories, transactions, cultivation schedules; for seeds use crop codes.)

*STRAIGHT FERTILIZERS**(i) Nitrogenous Fertilizers*

- A - Ammonium Sulfate
- B - Calcium Ammonium Nitrate
- C - Ammonium Sulfate Nitrate
- D - Urea

(ii) Phosphatic Fertilizers

- E - Super Phosphate (single)
- F - Super Phosphate (triple)

(iii) Potassic Fertilizers

- G - Muriate of Potash
- H - Sulfate of Potash

(iv) Compound Fertilizers

- J - Diammonium Phosphate
- K - Ammonium Nitrate Phosphate

(v) Complex Fertilizers

- L - 22 : 22 : 11
- M - 18 : 18 : 10
- N - 15 : 15 : 15
- P - 14 : 28 : 14
- Q - 17 : 17 : 17
- R - 11 : 11 : 11
- S - 14 : 35 : 14
- T - 28 : 28 : 0
- U - 6 : 12 : 6
- X - Micronutrients
- Z - Others

ORGANIC MANURE

- 1 - Farm-yard manure
- 2 - Groundnut cake
- 3 - Castor cake
- 4 - Other cakes
- 5 - Green manure (take down the activity only, no units)
- 6 - Tank silt
- 7 - Penning of sheep/goats (in animal day number = Animals x Days)
- 8 - Other manures (e.g. pig excreta, night soil, etc.)
- 9 - Cultures (e.g. Azatobacter, Rhizobium)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

(Pesticides/Insecticides)

Usage Class	Name	Codes
Insecticide- seed dressing	1. Carbofuran	1 A
	2. Ceresan/Agrosan	1 B
Insecticide- contact	1. BHC 10%	2 A
	2. BHC 50%	2 B
	3. DDT 50%	2 C
	4. Sultaph/Sulphur (dust)*	2 D
	5. Heliothox (dust)	2 E
	6. Sumithion	2 F
	7. Thiodon/Endosulfan	2 G
	8. Endrin	2 H
	9. Ambithion (mixture Malathion/Fenitrothion)	2 J
	10. Cythion/Malathion	2 K
	11. Carbaryl 50%, Seven 50%	2 L
Insecticide- Systemic	1. Dimiecron	3 A
	2. Rogor	3 B
	3. Parathion (dust)	3 C
	4. Zolone	3 D
	5. Nuvan	3 E
	6. Nuvacron	3 F
	7. Thimet	3 G

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (Continued)

Usage Class	Name	Codes
Insecticide- contact/systemic	1. Lipcomby	.. 4 A
	2. Metacipcomby	.. 4 B
Fungicide-seed application	1. Ceresan W.P.	.. 5 A
	2. Agrosan G.N.	.. 5 B
Fungicide-foliar application	1. Dithane M-45	.. 6 A
	2. Dithane Z-78	.. 6 B
Fungicide-seed/ soil application	1. Thiram (TMTD)	.. 7 A
	2. Brassicol 75 WP (PCNB)	7 B
Fungicide-seed/ foliar application	1. Sultaph/Sulphur (dust)*/ Sulphur W.P.	.. 8 A
	2. Copper oxychloride/ Blitox 50/Cuprex	.. 8 B
	3. Henosan	.. 8 C
	4. Streptocycline	.. 8 D
Rodenticide	1. Zinc Phosphide	.. 9 A

* Sulphur (dust) is used both as an insecticide (code 2D) and Fungicide (code 8A). Hence make sure of its actual use (as 2D/8A) while recording the information.

ANIMAL FODDER/FEEDS

Fodder

See under Crop Byproducts, section 3.1-3, page 109.

Feeds

For Grains use Crop Codes, section 3.1-3, pages 107-110.

ZF - Cakes (Cakes used as concentrates)
 ZG - Gur (Jaggery)
 ZH - Oil
 ZJ - Mineral and minor feeds

ANIMAL ENTERPRISE INPUT AND COST
(Record expenses on them in VLS-L)

- 1 - Veterinary service
- 2 - Breeding service
- 3 - Use of public pasture
- 4 - Use of other public facilities
- 5 - Taxes, rent on grazing land, etc.
- 6 - Grazing fee
- 7 - Others

3.1-6

Operation, Activity and Handicraft Codes
(To be used in cultivation, labor utilization schedules. These codes are also used for the products of certain activities)

CULTIVATION OPERATION

- A - Field preparation (including field cleaning, preparing beds for irrigation, presowing ploughing and puddling)
- B - Minor repairs of bunding, fencing, etc.
- C - Manuring (including use of FYM, organic manures like oil cakes, sheep penning, tank silt, etc.)
- D - Fertilization (using chemical fertilizers for top-dressing, post-sowing use, etc.)
- E - Sowing (also fill in the plot-cropping pattern card)
- F - Resowing (also fill in the plot-cropping pattern card)
- G - Transplanting/Planting
- H - Weeding and Thinning
- J - Interculturing
- K - Plant protection
- L - Irrigating crops
- M - Watching
- N - Harvesting (including transport from field to house)
- P - Harvesting main product (if done separately)
- Q - Harvesting byproduct (if done separately)
- R - Harvest processing (including drying, de-husking, threshing, winnowing, cleaning, etc.)

- S - Nursery raising (including all operations regardless of location in field or hours)
- T - Vegetable gardening (including all operations regardless of location in field or hours)
- U - Orchard cultivation (including all operations regardless of location in field or hours)
- X - Supervision/Management
- Z - Others (including fencing) (Annual)

OTHER ACTIVITIES
(VLS-K, Col 58)

- A - Religious services
- S - Shopkeeping
- K - Handicrafts
- T - Trading
- J - Toddy tapping or manufacturing of wine
- E - Ceremonial and social functions (including political activities)
- Z - Miscellaneous

HANDICRAFTS (AND OTHER ACTIVITIES)
(Class Code 'K')
(Also used for handicraft sales,
and purchases)

- KA - Weaving
- KB - Leather work
- KC - Pottery
- KD - Carpentry
- KE - Blacksmithy
- KF - Rope making
- KG - Basket making
- KH - Beedi making
- KJ - Shopkeeping
- KK - Trading
- KL - Toddy tapping
- KM - Dung gathering/processing and selling
- KN - Neem seed collecting and selling
- KP - Food/Fruit gathering and selling
- KQ - Wood gathering and selling
- KR - Goldsmithy
- KZ - Other trades

3.1-7 *Other Capital Assets and Consumption
Item Codes*

PRODUCTION CAPITAL ASSETS

(Other than livestock, machinery, equipment,
etc.)

(Class Code 'R')

RA	-	Dry land
RB	-	Wet land
RC	-	Well
RD	-	Tank
RE	-	Cattleshed
RF	-	Cattleyard
RG	-	Storage facility
RZ	-	Others

CONSUMER DURABLES

(Class Code 'Q')

QA	-	Residential House
QB	-	Furniture items
QC	-	Cooking and other kitchen utensils, etc.
QD	-	Radio
QE	-	Cycle, motorcycle
QF	-	Watch
QG	-	Sewing machine
QH	-	Fan
QJ	-	Jewelry
QK	-	Clothing
QZ	-	Others

NARCOTICS

NA	-	Alcoholic beverages
NC	-	Coffee
NT	-	Tea
NN	-	Tobacco, Beedi
NP	-	Pan, betel, etc.
NZ	-	Others (Ganja)

MEDICINES, COSMETICS, SOAP

- NM - Medicines, doctors fees
- NB - Cosmetics, tooth paste, etc.
- NS - Soap, washing powder
- ND - Barber service (and expenses as material relating to it)
- NZ - Others

OTHER CONSUMPTION ITEMS

- GM - Complete meals in hotel
- GS - Educational expenses (fees)
- GE - Educational material expenses (pen, books, paper, etc.)
- GG - Grinding/milling charges
- GP - Processed foods (e.g. biscuits, khara, syrup, baby food, etc.)
- GZ - Others (i.e. item without codes)
- GN - Current expenditures of households while out of station in temporary migration

3.1-8 *Miscellaneous Items**UNITS OF MEASUREMENT*

(To be used in inventories, transactions)

- Q - Quintals
- L - Liters
- C - Hundreds
- T - Cubic feet
- M - Meters
- K - Kilograms
- N - Numbers
- A - Acres
- H - Hours
- S - Square feet

CREDIT/DEBT/INTEREST IDENTIFIERS
(To be used in transactions)

- 1 - Money value in as a loan
- 2 - Money value in as a repayment of credit/interest given to others
- 3 - Money value out as a loan
- 4 - Money value out as a repayment of debt/interest paid back to lender

PARTNER CODES: SET I
(Used in transactions and inventories from June 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977)

- 1 Government (FCI, Fair Price Shop, Panchayat Samithi) .. For all kinds of transactions.
- 2 Commercial bank .. For credit and tied input sales only
- 3 Cooperatives .. For all kinds of transactions
- 4 Private money lender .. For all credit transactions in which interest is taken, even if the money lender is a friend, shopkeeper or relative, etc. (and for K Schedule)
- 5 Landlord .. Including interest-free advances (and for K Schedule)
- 6 Relative .. -do-
- 7 Friend .. -do-
- 8 Others .. -do-
- 9 Regulated market .. For purchases and sales of regulated items only
- A Private shop (including itinerant traders and weekly markets) .. For all kinds of transactions

B Miller

For all transactions (including credit) which involve exchange of millable food grains

C Self

For home grinding and milling intra-household transaction only

PARTNER CODES: SET II
(To be used in transactions and inventories from July 1977 onwards)

Relations involving selling or lending at interest
(Col 50)

- 1 - Government (FCI, Fair Price Shop, Panchayat Samithi, etc.)
- 2 - Commercial bank
- 3 - Cooperative
- 4 - Private money lender
- 9 - Regulated market
- A - Private shop
- B - Miller

Land relationships and regular labor relationships
(Col 50)

- 5 - Landlord
- Z - Tenant
- W - Any regular full or part-time employer other than landlord
- X - Any regular full or part-time employee other than tenant

Kinship relations
(Cols 51, 52)

- D 1 Father
- D 2 FaFa, FaMo, FaFaBro, etc.

E	1	Father's Brother
E	2	FaBroWi, FaBroSo, FaBroDa, etc.
F	1	Father's Sister
F	2	FaSiHu, FaSiDa, FaSiSo, etc.
G	1	Mother
G	2	MoMo, MoMoSi, MoFa, etc.
H	1	Mother's Sister
H	2	MoSiHu, MoSiSo, MoSiDa, etc.
J	1	Mother's Brother
J	2	MoBroWi, MoBroDa, MoBroSo, etc.
K	1	Brother
K	2	BroSo, BroDa, etc.
L	1	Brother's Wife
L	2	BroWiFa, BroWiMo, BroWiBro, etc.
M	1	Sister
M	2	SiSo, SiDa, etc.
N	1	Sister's Husband
N	2	SiHuFa, SiHuMo, SiHuBro, etc.
P	1	Husband
P	2	HuBro, HuSi, HuMo, etc.
Q	1	Wife
Q	2	WiBro, WiSi, WiFa, etc.
R	1	Son
R	2	SoSo, SoDa, SoSoWi, etc.
S	1	Son's Wife
S	2	SoWiFa, SoWiMo, SoWiBro, etc.
T	1	Daughter
T	2	DaSo, DaDa, DaDaHu, etc.
U	1	Daughter's Husband
U	2	DaHuFa, DaHuMo, DaHuBro, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS
(Col 50)

- C - Self (only for home grinding and milling as an intra-household transaction)
- V - Caste fellow or caste group
- Y - Ritual partner (priest, vaidya, jadugar, astrologer, recipient of ritual charity; employer in ritual context)
- 7 - Friend
- 8 - Others

ITEM CODES FOR MARRIAGES
(Cols 14, 33)

- 5 - Marriage of son (*own* son only)
- 6 - Marriage of daughter (*own* daughter only)
- 7 - Marriage of other close relative (specify in Remarks by English abbreviation and by a term in local language)
- 8 - Marriage of friend, caste fellow, business or political associate (one who does not fall under code 5,6, or 7; specify relationship in Remarks)
- 9 - Marriage at which the respondent is *employed* for some service such as acting as priest, or as a servant to feed the guests

ITEM CODE FOR LITIGATION
(Cols 14, 33)

- 0 - Litigation

3.2 SPECIFIC CODES

3.2-1 VLS-C - Household Member Schedule

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD
(Col 12)

- 1 - Self
- 2 - Spouse
- 3 - Parent
- 4 - Son

- 5 - Daughter
- 6 - Grandchild
- 7 - Other relatives
- 8 - Nonrelatives (excluding servants)
- 9 - Nonrelatives (servants, etc.)

SEX
(Col 13)

- M - Male
- F - Female

AGE
(Cols 14-15)

Write completed years.

For a child below one year write '0'.

MARITAL STATUS
(Col 16)

- U - Unmarried
- M - Married
- W - Widowed
- D - Divorced
- S - Separated

EDUCATION
(Col 17)

- 1 - Illiterate
- 2 - Read and write
- 3 - Upto Primary School
- 4 - Upto Middle School
- 5 - Upto High School
- 6 - Diploma Course
- 7 - Graduation
- 8 - Post-Graduation and above
- 9 - Technical Degree (medical, engineering, agriculture, etc.)

EDUCATION TERMINATION YEAR
(Cols 18-19)

Write the year when the person left education.
Write actual year in two digits, e.g., write
1973 as 73.
Write '0' for one who is still going to school/
college, etc.

MAIN OCCUPATION
(Col 20)

and

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION
(Col 21)

- A - Cultivation
- B - Agricultural labor
- C - Casual Labor (nonfarm)
- D - Livestock rearing/grazing
- E - Trading/Shopkeeping/moneylending, toddy selling,
etc.
- F - Rural Crafts (carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery,
weaving, goldsmithy, etc.)
- G - Other traditional caste occupations/service
(religious service, sweeping, toddy tapping,
etc.)
- H - Attached labor, permanent servants
- J - Transport of equipment hiring capacity
- K - Profession/service, i.e. regular income
job (jobs of Patwari, Village Level Worker,
Teacher, etc.)
- L - Remittance, pension, interest on past savings,
income from property (including renting of
land and buildings), etc.
- M - Domestic work
- N - School/College going
- Z - Others

PLACE
(Col 22)

Indicate the place where the family member lives.
Use the following codes:

- 1 - Within own taluka
- 2 - Within own district
- 3 - Within own state
- 4 - Within own country
- 5 - Outside the country

In the 'Remarks' column note down the name of the actual place.

PURPOSE
(Col 23)

Indicate why the person is living outside, using the following codes:

- 1 - For business
- 2 - For service
- 3 - For education
- 4 - For domestic reasons
- 5 - For other reasons (write down in 'Remarks' column)

FREQUENCY OF VISITS
(Col 24)

Indicate how often the person visits the village:

- 1 - More than once a month
- 2 - Once a month
- 3 - More than once a year
- 4 - Once a year
- 5 - Once in 2-3 years

REMITTANCES
(Col 25)

- 1 - Gets remittances
- 2 - Sends money
- 3 - Neither sends nor receives money

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

(Cols 28 and 40)

- 1 - Seasonal (i.e. employed for a particular crop season)
- 2 - Regular (i.e. employed full-time on yearly basis)
- 3 - Casual (i.e. employed for a specific period and job)
- 4 - Regular part-time (for specific job, e.g. cleaning of the cattleshed, etc.)

OTHER COMMITMENTS

(Cols 29 and 41)

Indicate the following by codes.

- 1 - If the person is attached to household due to past debts
- 2 - If the person is attached to household due to current debts
- 3 - If the person is attached to household due to any other commitments
- 4 - If the person is attached to household due to *Jajmani* system, etc.
- 5 - If the person is attached to household but has no prior commitment

DEGREE OF DISABILITY

(Col 50)

- 1 - Can do any farm or domestic work
- 2 - Can do only domestic work
- 3 - Can do light farm work (e.g. watching)
- 4 - Can do only light domestic work (e.g. sweeping, child-care, etc.)
- 5 - Cannot do any farm or domestic work (completely disabled). This code is also used for small children who are not disabled but too young to do work.

CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP
(Col 51)
(Not to be used for VLS-K)

- 1 - Person left the household (including married out)
- 2 - Person died
- 3 - New member entered due to birth
- 4 - New member entered due to marriage
- 5 - Permanent servant left household (due to termination of contract, etc.)
- 6 - Permanent servant came in (due to new contract)
- 7 - Member re-entered the household (on return from education, or re-union of the fragmented household, etc.)
- 8 - Others

3.2-2 *VLS-D - Plot and Crop Rotation Schedule*

PLOT LOCATION
(Col 14)

- 0 - Inside village boundaries
- 1 - In other village boundaries

STATUS OF PLOTS AND STATUS CHANGES
(Cols 15 and 72)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Initially owned and operated B - Initially leased in C - Initially taken on sharecrop basis D - Initially owned but leased or shared out E - Added by purchase* F - Added by leasing or sharecropping (in) G - Added by gift succession, government land distributions, etc.* H - Created by subplotting K - Reappeared by reaggregation L - Taken back from leaseholder or sharecropper to operate himself P - Subtracted by sale* | Only used in initial interview of the study |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|

* Such status changes also lead to an entry as a purchase/sale or capital gain/loss in the transaction schedule.

- Q - Subtracted by leasing or share-cropping (out)
- R - Subtracted by succession, family division, dispute, or* due to government ceiling laws
- T - Subtracted by cancelling previous lease or crop agreement
- S - Carried over from last year under *identical item code*

OWNERSHIP OF IRRIGATION SOURCE
(Col 26)

- 1 - Individual ownership
- 2 - Joint ownership
- 3 - Public ownership
- 4 - Hired
- 5 - Others

SEASON WHEN IRRIGATION IS AVAILABLE
(Col 27)
OR FOR WHICH THE SOIL SUITABLE
(Col 71)

- 0 - Unsuitable for any crop
- 1 - Kharif season only
- 2 - Rabi season only
- 3 - All seasons (for Col 27 only)
- 4 - Depends upon availability of water (for Col 27 only)
- 5 - Kharif and Rabi only (not summer)

SOIL TYPES
(Col 28)

- 1 - Deep black
- 2 - Medium black
- 3 - Medium to shallow (black)
- 4 - Deep red
- 5 - Shallow red
- 6 - Gravelly
- 7 - Problem soil (saline soil, etc.)
- 8 - Others

* Such status changes also lead to an entry as a purchase/sale or capital gain/loss in the transaction schedule.

BUNDING
(Col 29)

- 0 - No bunding
- 1 - Contour bunding covering whole plot
- 2 - Contour bunding covering part of the plot
- 3 - Other type of bunding for the whole plot
- 4 - Other type of bunding for part of the plot

3.2-3

**VLS-K - Labor, Draft Animal and Machinery
Utilization Schedule**

ACCOUNT

- 0 - Own account (i.e. working for own household).
For attached laborers/servants, when they work for the household which has employed them, also use zero.
- 1 - Hired activity (i.e. working for others on payment or exchange basis or even voluntarily without payment). Used until August 1976, when partner codes were introduced)

Note: Other activities codes are given under 3.1-4, pages 110-116.

REASONS FOR NOT WORKING
(Col 73)

(Not to be used for VLS-C)

- 1 - Sick
 - 2 - Out of station
 - 3 - Holiday
- If two reasons for not working exist, e.g., a holiday on which person went out of station, record the reason which comes first in code list here.
- 4 - Involuntary unemployment (i.e., when person did not get a job even though he tried)
 - 5 - Voluntary unemployment (i.e., when person chose not to work)
 - 6 - Left the household permanently (This information will be recorded in VLS-C also with appropriate codes)
 - 7 - Idle bullocks
 - 9 - Information not available
(This code is not to be used by the investigator but only in checking)

3.2-4 VLS-L - Household Transaction Schedule

ACCOUNT CODES FOR GOODS/SERVICES TRANSACTED
and SECTION NUMBER FOR ITEM CODES*Crop Production (0)*

- 01 - Products (3.1-3, pages 107-110)*
- 02 - Seeds (3.1-3, pages 107-110)
- 03 - Fertilizers (3.1-5, pages 112-115)
- 04 - Organic manure (bought) (3.1-5, pages 112-115)
- 05 - Pesticides/Insecticides (3.1-5, pages 112-115)
- 06 - Land taxes, fees, land rent (paid only),
irrigation water and electricity charges,
no item codes
- 07 - Labor expenses, no item codes
- 08 - Draft animal, implement, and machine
expenses (3.1-3, 3.1-4, pages 107-111)
- 09 - Fuels/Other materials, no item codes
- 00 - Others, no item codes

Animal Husbandry (1)

- 11 - Products (current products like milk,
ghee, dung, wool, etc. sold only;
not animals sold) (3.1-3, pages 107-110)
- 12 - Fodder (3.1-3, pages 107-110)
- 13 - Concentrates/Feeds (3.1-5, pages 112-115)
- 15 - Veterinary, breeding, and other
services (3.1-5, pages 112-115)
- 16 - Grazing, watering charges, including penalty
on unauthorized animal (3.1-5, pages 112-115)
- 17 - Labor expenses, no item codes
- 18 - Draft animal hire incomes, including
income from machines hired out with
animals (3.1-3, 107-110)
- 19 - Material, fuel, etc.; no item codes
- 10 - Others, no item codes

*Production Capital Account - Land, Farm
Building, Animals, Implements, and Machinery (2)*

- 21 - Land/building (including permanent fencing)/
animals/machines acquired or sold (3.1-7,
pages 117-118; 3.1-3 & 3.1-4, pages 107-111)

* Bracketed numbers refer to sections and pages where the list of item codes are to be found.

- 22 - Capital gain/loss (due to natural factors, birth/death of animals, litigation, or theft), (3.1-3, 3.1-4, pages 107-111; 3.1-7, pages 117-118)
- 23 - Income received from land leasing/share cropping, no item codes
- 26 - Taxes, fees, etc. (e.g. land purchase tax, but not house tax), no item codes
- 27 - Labor expenses - for new construction only, no item codes
- 28 - Draft animal, machine expenses - for new construction only (3.1-3, 3.1-4, pages 107-111)
- 29 - Material, fuel, etc. - for new construction only, no item codes
- 20 - Others (including capital related litigation expenses), no item codes

Production Current Account (Maintenance of Production Capital) - Cattleshed/Other Structures Machines and Implements Repairs (3)

- 37 - Labor expenses for maintenance (e.g. carpenter, blacksmith, other labor), no item codes
- 38 - Draft animal expenses for maintenance (3.1-3, pages 107-110)
- 39 - Material, fuel for maintenance, no item codes
- 30 - Others, no item codes

Handicrafts, Trading, Personal Service Trades, Marketing (4)

- 41 - Products sold or services rendered (3.1-6, pages 115-116)
- 46 - Taxes, rents, fees, no item codes
- 47 - Labor expenses, no item codes
- 48 - Draft animal/cart, etc. expenses (3.1-3, 3.1-4, pages 107-111)
- 49 - Material bought, fuel power, etc. (3.1-6, pages 115-116)
- 40 - Others, expenses, no item codes

Labor Income and Expenditure (5)

- 51 - Regular salaries, etc., received, or payments made to permanent servants, etc. (3.1-4, pages 110-111)
- 57 - Incomes from daily labor (3.1-4, pages 110-111)
- 58 - Exchange labor (section 2.L-9.2, page 87)

Financial Account (6)

- 61 - Savings/Withdrawal/Life Insurance, no item codes
- 62 - Credit/Debt (3.1-8, pages 118-122)
- 63 - Interest (3.1-8, pages 118-122)
- 64 - Income/Expense owing to gift, remittance, pension, theft, etc., no item codes
- 60 - Others, no item codes

Consumption (Current) Account (7)

- 71 - Food (codes) including milk, sweets and spices (3.1-3, pages 107-110)
- 72 - Narcotics, tea, coffee, tobacco, pan, alcoholic beverages (3.1-7, pages 117-118)
- 73 - Clothing, sewing of cloth, other tailoring expenses, thread, needles, chappals and other footwear (purchase and repair) etc., no item codes
- 74 - Medicines, cosmetics, soap, barber service (3.1-7, pages 117-118)
- 75 - Travel and entertainment, no item codes
- 76 - Electricity, water charges and cooking fuels (like kerosene, match box) for household use, no item codes
- 77 - Labor expenses for domestic work, no item codes
- 78 - Ceremonial expenses (including Kapur, Gulal, Agarbathi, etc.) (corresponding item codes in section 3.1, pages 105-122)

- 79 - Edible oils and fats (*other than ghee*)
no item codes
- 70 - Others, including complete meals in hotel,
school and educational materials, stamps,
stationery, grinding and milling charges,
etc. (3.1-7, pages 117-118)

Consumption (Capital) Account (8)

- 81 - Residential house, consumer durables
bought/sold (3.1-7, pages 117-118)
- 82 - Residential house, consumer durables
maintenance/repairs, no item codes
- 83 - House rent, no item codes
- 84 - Capital gain/loss of consumer durables
(3.1-7, pages 117-118)
- 86 - House tax on acquisition or annually,
no item codes
- 87 - Labor input, no item codes
- 89 - Materials, no item codes
- 80 - Others, no item codes (including litigation)

- 3.2-5 VLS-N - *Stock Inventory Schedule*
VLS-P - *Credit and Debt Schedule*

*OTHER ITEM CODES (BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION
FUELS, ETC.)
(Cols 10-11)
(Mainly used for N Schedule)*

- YB - Bricks/Stones
- YT - Tin sheets
- YA - Asbestos sheets
- YM - Bamboo
- YR - Rope
- YZ - Other wood material
- YE - Diesel oil
- YK - Kerosene

*SOURCE OF STOCK
(Col 25)*

- 1 - Home produced
- 2 - Borrowed
- 3 - Purchased (including out of earnings)
- 4 - Gift
- 5 - Kind wages
- 6 - Other

FINANCIAL ITEM
(Col 38)

S - Savings
 D - Deposits
 C - LIC premiums (paid up)
 L - Credit outstanding
 Z - Other financial assets

LIABILITIES

B - Debt (Outstanding, including interest accrued)
 R - Accumulated arrears of land revenue
 A - Accumulated arrears of other dues
 Y - Other liabilities

PARTNER
(Col 46)

In some old schedules this column also is called "Source".
 Use Partner Code Set II, pages 120-121.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Examples of procedures for recording interview data on worksheets and coding these data on to Coding Schedules.

ICRISAT VILLAGE LEVEL STUDIES

HOUSEHOLD CENSUS SCHEDULE

VLS-A/

Card Code (1)*
A

1. IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Village - **KALMAN** Code (2)
D
- **1.2 Landholding Class Code (3)
2
- **1.3 Household Number Code (4-5)
49
- 1.4 Household Sr.No. (4-5)
86
- 1.5 Head of household (name) **SHIVAJI** s/o. **DATTA**
- 1.6 Caste (Koshti) (6)
- *1.7 Household Size (No.) (7-8)
5
- *1.8 Household labor size (9-10)
2
- *1.9 Operational land holding size (acres) (11-1)
15.0
- *1.10 Irrigable area (acres) (14-16)
5.0
- **1.11 Extent of irrigation (% of landholding) (17)
- 1.12 Main source of household income (18)
A
- 1.13 Major subsidiary source of income (i) (19)
B
- 1.14 Major subsidiary source of income (ii) (20)
L
- 1.15 Total Number of Household Income sources (20)
3

* Transfer information from page 2
 ** For office use

Name of Investigator: - **S. S. BADHE**

Date of Investigation: - **30/5/75**

Remarks: Investigator's observations about the respondent, e.g. farmer's cooperation and response to the investigation, etc.

2. HOUSEHOLD DETAIL

Give details of the household members as indicated below:

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Family Members with in the village:</u>			
2.1 Those above 14 years	(21-22) <u>3</u>	(23-24) <u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
2.2 Those upto 14 years	(25-26) <u>-</u>	(27-28) <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2.3 Total (2.1 + 2.2)	(29-30) <u>3</u>	(31-32) <u>1</u>	(7-8) <u>4</u>
2.4 Persons out of (2.3) who work on farm and in the house	(33-34) <u>-</u>	(35-36) <u>-</u>	(9-10) <u>-</u>
2.5 Member of the family who live outside*	(37) <u>1</u>	(38) <u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
2.6 Permanent servants/attached laborers	(39) <u>1</u>	(40) <u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

3. LAND HOLDING DETAILS (in acres)

Give details of land area as indicated below:

	<u>OWNED</u>	<u>LEASED IN</u>	<u>LEASED OUT</u>	<u>OPERATIONAL HOLDING (1+2-3)</u>
3.1 Unirrigable area	(41-43) <u>10</u>	(44-46) <u>-</u>	(47-49) <u>-</u>	(50-52) <u>10.0</u>
3.2 Irrigable area	(53-55) <u>5.0</u>	(56-58) <u>-</u>	(59-61) <u>-</u>	(14-16) <u>5.0</u>
3.3 Total area (3.1+3.2)	(62-64) <u>15.0</u>	(65-67) <u>-</u>	(68-70) <u>-</u>	(11-13) <u>15.0</u>
3.4 Area out of (3.3) located in other villages	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
3.5 Area out of (3.3) having bunding	<u>15.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15.0</u>

* Note down such details as place where person lives, purpose of living outside frequency of visits to village in a year, remittances sent home, etc.

S.No.	Name	Relationship with head of the household	Sex (male/female)	Age in comp. years	Marital status	Education up to	Year education terminated	Main occupation	Subsidiary occupation	Remarks
①	Shivaji Datta Honmure	Self	M	44	M	4 th class	1954	Farm- ing	Agri- labour	He is head of the household. Sometimes goes- to outside for better employment.
②	Datta Laxman Honmure	Father	M	70	W	Illit- erate	-	-	-	He cannot do any domestic or farm work due to his age.
③	Janabai Shivaji Honmure	Wife	F	37	M	Reads write	-	Dome- stic	Agri- labour	She does domestic work. Also goes outside- for better employment.
④	Vasant Shivaji Honmure	Son	M	15	U	4 th class	-	learn- ing	Dome- stic	He is learning in 9 th class. Also helps in - domestic work.
⑤	Ashok Shivaji Honmure	Son	M	22	U	B.A.	1975	serv- ice	-	He is serving at Aurangabad (90 miles). Sent money to father. Visit native twice a year.
⑥	Nawnath Mutkule	Other	M	21	U	Illit- erate	-	P. Servant	-	P. servant used for cultivation. 3 times meal + Rs. 300/- for 12 months

Guide points: (Use the same sheet for members of family (1) residing in the village; (2) residing outside; (3) servants/attached labourers). For details see Instructions for VLS-C. (Manual).

VLB-D PLOT AND CROP ROTATION SCHEDULE - WORK SHEET

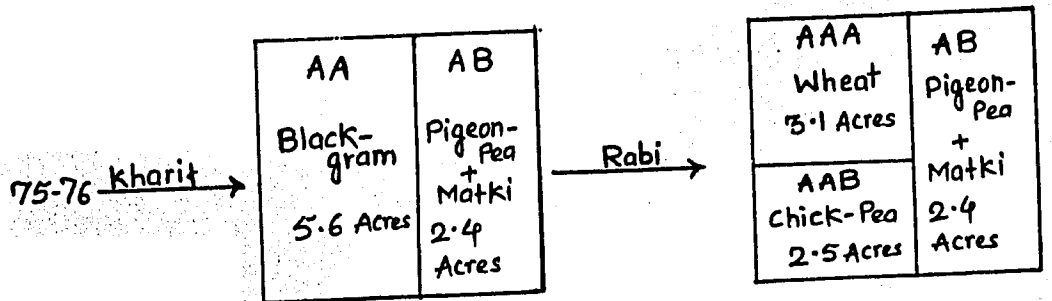
Side A: Main Plot Details

1. Respondent:- S. D. Honmule 2. Village:- Kalman
 3. Date of initial interview:- 2/6/76 4. Name of the plot:- Dewacha Plot
 5. Main plot code A 6. Distance from house (miles): 1/2
 7. Outside the village: Yes/No 8. Owned 9. Lease in:
 10. Share cropped in: 11. Leased or share cropped out*

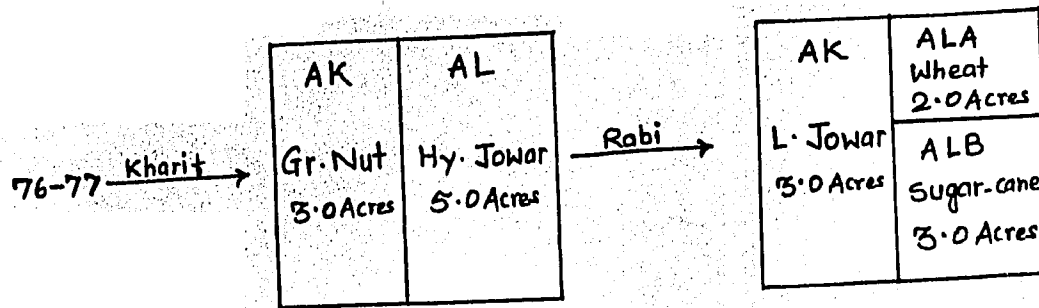
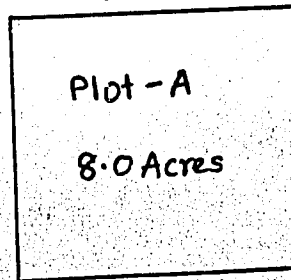
13. Reported total area: 8.00 Acres 14. Reported cultivable area: 8.00 Acres
 15. Measured cultivated area: 7.9 Acres 16. Reported irrigable area: 5.00 Acres
 17. Source of Irrigation: Well with elec. motor 18. Ownership of irrigation source: Own
 19. Season available: All seasons 20. Remarks about irrigation :- If the total rainfall, receives in a year is below than the average rainfall, then the availability of water is only for Kharif & Rabi.
 21. Soil Type: Medium Black 22. Crop suitability: All season
 23. Type of Bunding: Border Bunds 24. Land revenue rate (Rs./acre): 2.0
 25. Irrigation charges: Nil (Rs/Acre) 26. Betterment and other levies: Nil (Rs/Acre)
 27. Value of plot (per acre): Rs 3500/- 28. Fruit trees: 4 29. Other trees: 1

* If the plot is leased or share cropped out initially just record total reported area (13) and value of plot (27).

Plot map:



After Reaggregation



Side B: Plot History and Crop Rotation

1. Plot Code	A	AA	AB	AAA	AAB	A	AK	AL	ALA	ALB	AK		
2. Status or status change	A	H	H	H	H	K	H	H	H	H	H		
3. Date of (2)	2/6/75	8/7/75	8/7/75	20/10/75	21/10/75	20/4/76	28/6/76	30/6/76	16/10/76	25/10/76	17/11/76		
4. Reported area	8.0	5.6	2.4	3.1	2.5	8.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.0		
5. Measured area	7.9	5.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	7.9	2.9	5.0	2.0	3.0	2.9		
6. Kharif crops	-	Black-gram	Pigeon-Pea + Matki	-	-	-	Gr. Nut	Hy. Jowar	-	-	-		
7. Rabi Crops	-	-	-	Wheat (Kalyan-Sona)	Chick-Pea	-	-	-	Wheat (Kalyan-Sona)	Sugar-cane	L. Jowar		
8. Summer Crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Remarks:

Respondent: S. D. Honmure

Village: Kalman

Date: 1/7/76

Type	No.	Value (Rs.)	Remarks
<u>CATTLE</u>			
1. Bullocks	2	1800/-	Local breed, Purchased 2 years back
2. Cows (above 3 years)	-	-	
3. Cows in milk	1	250/-	Local breed, home produced
4. Cattle (under 3 years)	1	50/-	Local 1 year old breed, home produced
<u>BUFFALOES</u>			
5. Male (above 3 years)	-	-	
6. She buffaloes (above 3 years)	1	800/-	Local, breed, home produced
7. She buffaloes (in milk)	1	1200/-	Local breed,
8. Buffaloes (under 3 years)	-	-	
Goats	2	200/-	Local, purchased breed
Sheep	-	-	
Pigs	-	-	
Horses	-	-	
Donkeys	-	-	
Camels	-	-	
Poultry (birds)	10	80/-	Local, purchased 5 are small birds.
Others	-	-	

Note: Take down details about breeds of the animals; indicate how many of them are household and how many purchased.

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VLS - F - FARM EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS INVENTORY SCHEDULE

Work Sheet

Respondent: S. D. Honmote Village: Kalman Date: 1/7/76

Items	No.	Present value Rs.	Remarks*
EQUIPMENTS/IMPLEMENTS:			
Deshi plough (iron/ wooden)	1	250/-	4 bullocks drawn Purchased 3 years back.
Modern plough	-	-	
Deshi seed drill	2	80/-	Home produced 3 tubes 18" 2 tubes 12"
Modern seed drill	-	-	
Blade harrow	2	50/-	Home produced 2 1/2" size
Modern harrow (such as disc)	-	-	
Blade/ tooth hoe	2	40/-	home produced 6"
Leveller	-	-	
Persian wheel	-	-	
M o t e	1	200/-	Purchased last year
Pipe line (in feet)	-	-	
Manual sprayers and dusters	1	250/-	Purchased
Chaff cutter	1	20/-	Home produced Man operated
Sugarcane crusher (bullock oper.)	-	-	
Oilseed crushing equipment (bullock operated)	-	-	
Minor farm implements	10	70/-	2 Sabba, 3 Kubal, 2 spade, 2 Axe, 3 Khundi, 2 Iron Basket etc.
Implements for dairying	-	-	
Implements for handicrafts etc.	-	-	
Bullock cart	1	300/-	Home produced
Others	-	-	
MAJOR FARM MACHINERY:			
Tractor	-	-	
Harvester	-	-	
Thresher	-	-	
Oil Engine (multipurpose)	-	-	
Electric Motor (multipurpose)	-	-	
Oil pump	1	3100/-	Purchased 1 month back.
Electric pump	1	3000/-	Purchased 2 H.P.
Sprayer/Duster (power operated)	-	-	
Sugarcane crusher (power oper.)	-	-	
Power operated mills	-	-	
Other power driven machines	-	-	

* Note down make, horse power, and other details of machines.

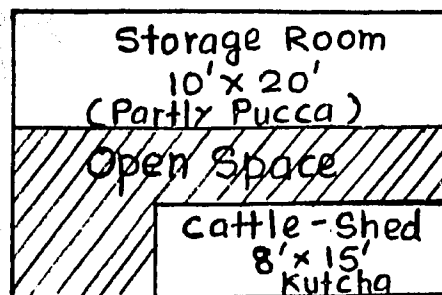
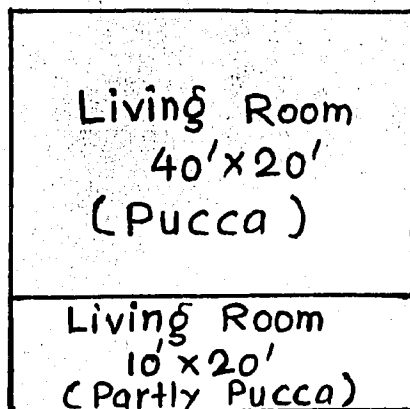
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VLS-G/ - FARM BUILDING INVENTORY SCHEDULE - Work Sheet (Revised)

Respondent: S. D. Honmure Village: Kalman Date: 1/7/76

- 1) Total area of courtyard (Sq. Ft.) 1500
- 2) Total value of land and buildings, drinking wells, etc. Rs. 6000.00
- 3) Area roofed:
 - (a) for living quarters, including verandah (Sq.Ft.) 1000
 Pucca 800sq.ft Partly Pucca 200sq.ft Kutcha
 - (b) for cattle and storage of fodder (Sq.Ft.) 500
 Pucca Partly Pucca 200sq.ft Kutcha 120sq.ft
- 4) Grain storage facility: Capacity (quintals) 25.0
- 5) Other Structures: Name Nil
 Area covered (Sq. Ft.) Nil
- 6) Well: Present Not Present

Remarks: - Grains are stored in Ambar, which have a capacity of 25.0 quintals. Also the grains are stored in gunny bags.



Storage cum Cattle-Shed

Living Quarter

Description of items of Stock, Assets/Liabilities, durables	Quantity and total value		Remarks	Guide Points
	On 1st July 1975 / As of today / Annual Requirements			
Local Jowar	50 Kg	11.00 Gn	1 Rs/Kg Home Produced	1) Check for cereals, pulses, different fodder items, farm inputs (eg. Fertilizer, diesel etc.), fuel, building materials; clothing, etc. ii) Consumer durables loans/debts, LIC Premium, deposits, etc. iii) Details of period, purpose, interest, etc. for liabilities. iv) For details see VLS-N instructions.
Local Wheat	75 Kg	1.00 Gn	Rs 1.50/Kg Purchased	
Red gram dal	70 Kg	50 Kg	Rs 3.50/Kg H. Produced	
Black gram dal	5 Kg	20 Kg	Rs 2.50/Kg H. Produced	
Green Gram dal	5 Kg	20 Kg	Rs 2.50/Kg H. Produced	
Pearl Millet	10 Kg	25 Kg	Rs 1.0/Kg H. Produced	
Rice	5 Kg	15 Kg	Rs 3.0/Kg Purchased	
Jowar straw (Rough dry fodder)	10.00 Gn	20.0 Gn	Rs 20.0/Gn H. Produced	
Fine By-product	2.00 Gn	4.0 Gn	Rs 50.0/Gn H. Produced	
Cotton straw (Fuel)	4.00 Gn	4.0 Gn	Rs 5.0/Gn H. Produced	
Fire wood	2.00 Gn	10.0 Gn	Rs 7.0/Gn Purchased	
Kerosin	Nil	25.0 Litre	Rs 1.50/Litre Purchased	
Urea	1.00 Gn	2.0 Gn	Rs 175.0/Gn Purchased	
15:15:15 (Mixture)	50 Kg	1.0 Gn	Rs 195.0/Gn Purchased	
Endrine	1.00 Litre	2.0 Litre	Rs 43.0/Litre Purchased	
D. D. T 50%	2.00 Kg	5.0 Kg	Rs 15.0/Kg Purchased	
Dimecron	100 ml.	0.5 Litre	Rs 110.0/Litre Purchased	
Cooking Utensils	Rs 300.00	Rs 300.00	Purchased	
Clothing	Rs 400.00	Rs 400.00	Purchased	
Watch	Rs 250.00	Rs 250.00	Purchased	
Radio	Rs 400.00	Rs 400.00	Purchased	
Furniture	Rs 400.00	Rs 400.00	Purchased	
Fan	Rs 300.00	Rs 300.00	Purchased	
Bicycle	Rs 350.00	Rs 350.00	Purchased	
Land revenue	Rs 16.00	Rs 16.00	Overdue 4 months	
Coop. Bank loan	Rs 1000.00	Over due Nil	Interest - 14% (For Crop Production)	
Bullock Taccavi	Rs 250.00	Overdue - 4 years	Interest - 10% (For Purchasing Bullock)	
Commercial Bank loan	Rs 500.00	Over due - Nil	Interest - 15% (For Purchasing Buffalo)	
Loan given to others (fine)	Rs 200.00	Over due - Nil	Interest - 25% (For 6 months)	

VIS-H - CULTIVATION SCHEDULE - Work Sheet

Respondent: S. D. Honmule

Village: Kalman

Date: 18/11/76

Plot name/operation and date of operation	Input/output details with quantity and value	Remarks	Guide Points:	
Plot AK - Harvesting Gr. nut - 30/10/76	1 F. female 1 F. male 1 P. labour 50 H. female 1 Bull. Pair 1 P. labour 1 F. male	1 day Female wages - 6 hours 1 kg pods/fem.	Main Product - 4.5 quintals Byprod - 1.5 quintals	<p><u>Inputs/Outputs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Labour by type (Hours) (Male/Female/Child; Hired/Family Labour). Bullock (Hr.) Owned/Hired. Machine (Hr.) by type (Owned/Hired). Materials: Seed (type)/fertilizer (type), pesticides-Insecticides (type)/Organic Manures (type). Main product and byproduct. <p>Price - L. Jowar seed - Rs 1.00/kg Price - Urea - Rs 2/kg Super phosph - Rs 0.7/kg For details of operations see code list and instructions VIS-H.</p>
Plot AK - Transporting Gr. nut byprod. - 31/10/76	1 P. labour 1 F. male 6 H. male	1 day 7 hours	Bullock pair - Owned	
Plot AL - Harvesting Hy. Jowar - 5/10/76	1 P. labour 1 F. male 6 H. male	2 days Male wages - 7 hours/day Rs 3/male	Fodder - 300 bundles. Weight - 2.5kg/bundle.	
Plot AL - Threshing Hy. Jowar - 10/10/76	5 H. male	2 1/2 day male wages - 8 hours/day 10kg Jowar/quint	Main Product - 40 quintals Fine by-prod - 3quin.	
Plot AK - Harrowing - 2/11/76	1 P. labour 1 owned Bull. Pair	1 1/2 day 6 hours/day		
Plot AK - Sowing with ferti. Appli - 17/11/76	1 P. labour 1 F. male 2 H. female 1 own. Bull. Pair	1 day Female wages - 6 hours Rs 1.5/fem.	Seed - Local Jowar - 11 kg Ferti - Urea - 60kg Super Phosph - 30kg (single)	
Plot AL - Stubble removing - 8/10/76	5 H. male	3 days Male wages - 7 hours/day Rs 3.25/male		
Plot AL - Harrowing - 10/10/76 WSR/	1 P. labour 1 own. B. Pair	2 1/2 day 6 hours/day		

11/11/76

VIS-H - CULTIVATION SCHEDULE - Work Sheet

Respondent: S. D. Honmule

Village: Kalman

Date: 18/11/76

Plot name/operation and date of operation	Input/output details with quantity and value	Remarks	Guide Points:
Plot ALA - Sowing wheat - 16/10/76	1 P. labour } 1 day 1 F. male } 4 1/2 hours	Wheat - 80kg (Kalyan Sona) Rs 2.5/kg	<p>Inputs/Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labour by type (Hours) (Male/Female/Child; Hired/Family Labour). 2. Bullock (Hr.) Owned/Hired. 3. Machine (Hr.) by type (Owned/Hired). 4. Materials: Seed (type)/fertilizer (type), pesticides-Insecticides (type)/Organic Manures (type). 5. Main product and byproduct. <p>Total cane sets cost - Rs 350.0</p> <p>For details of operations see code list and instructions VIS-H. F-Y-M Price - Rs 3/quintal Price of Endrin - Rs 4/100ml.</p>
Plot ALA - Preparation of beds - 17/10/76	1 own. Bull. pair } 1 day 5 H. male } 6 hours	Male wages - Rs 3/male	
Plot ALA - Irrigation - 18/10/76	1 F. male } 2 days 1 Elect. Motor } 7 hours day		
Plot ALA - Fertilizer Appli. - 6/11/76	1 F. female } 1 day 3 H. female } 6 hours	Female wages - Rs 1.25/female	
Plot ALB - Ploughing - 12/10/76	1 P. labour } 2 day 1 F. male } 7 hours day 1 owned Bull. pair	Ferti- 15:15:15 100kg Rs. 120/quintal	
Plot ALB - Preparation of ridges & furrows - 24/10/76	1 P. labour } 1 day 1 own. Bull. pair } 6 hours		
Plot ALB - Planting Sugar-Cane - 25/10/76	1 P. labour } 2 days 1 F. male } 7 hours day 6 H. male	Sugar-cane sets 25000	
Plot ALB - Irrigation - 27/10/76	1 P. labour } 2 days 1 Elect. Motor } 6 hours day		
Plot ALB - Spreading F.Y.M - 15/11/76	1 F. female } 2 days 3 H. female } 7 hours day	Female wages - Rs 1.5/female	
Plot ALA - Spraying Endrin - 16/11/76 USR/	1 P. labour } 1 day } 7 hours	Endrin - 200ml	

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VLS-K - LABOUR, BULLOCK, MACHINERY UTILIZATION SCHEDULE - Work Sheet

Respondent: S.D. Honmote village: Kalman Date: 18/11/76

Hours	Individual resources (with identification) and their work details for yesterday only				
	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
00	Shivaji	Janabai	Vasant	P. servant	Bullock pair
04					
05					
06				Water to cattle	
07	Cattle shed cleaning	House cleaning		Milking cattle	
	Bath	Bath & other activities		Water fetching	
08	God Pray	Cooking		Cutting grass	
	Fungicide treatment to seed		Study	grass for cattle	
09	Lunch & other activities	lunch & other activities	lunch & other activities	lunch & other activities	
10	Ferti. Appl on own farm	Weeding on others field	School	Sowing Jowar on owner's farm	Sowing
11					
12	lunch & Rest	lunch & Rest	lunch	lunch & Rest	Rest
13					
14	Ferti. Appl. on own farm	Weeding on others field	School	Sowing Jowar on owner's farm	Sowing
15					
16	Tying & milking cattle	Cooking	Study	Water fetching	
17	Dinner & Rest	Dinner & other activities	Dinner & Sleep	concentrate to cattle	
18		Domestic work		Dinner & Rest	
19		Rest			
20					
21					
24					
Farm Wage Employ. days	16 days	0	0	1 day	1 day
Non Farm Wage Employ. days	0	4 days	0	0	0
Involuntary Un-employ. days	0	3 days	0	0	0
Wage Rate on Previous day	16 days - 2ctg Rice	Rs 1.5/day	-	Rs 3/-	Rs 10/-

1. Resource Identification: See from VLS-C, VLS-E, VLS-F (i.e. schedules relating to Household members, livestock inventory and farm implements.)
2. Activities relating to: (1) Crop production (see operation codes for VLS-H) (2) Animal husbandry. (3) Building and other constructions. (4) Repair and maintenance. (5) Trade, marketing, transport. (6) Domestic work. (7) Others (shopkeeping, etc.). (8) (9) Food/food gathering processing. (10) School attendance. (11) Regular job. Note if one is sick.

Sample sheet-1
VLS-L - HOUSEHOLD TRANSACTION SCHEDULE - Work Sheet

Respondent: S. D. Honmute

Village: Kalman

Date: 18/11/76

Description of transaction	Unit Price	Goods/ services out (Qty.)	Money value in (Rs.)	Goods/ services out in (Qty.)	Money value out (Rs.)	Guide Points: Transactions/account codes etc. (also see code list).
Purchased local Jowar from private shop	Rs 1.2/kg			10 kg	12.0	1. Cash sale/purchase, etc. 2. Kind - exchange/barter, etc. 3. Saving/Credit, etc. 4. Animal product produced and consumed. 5. Home produced feed/fodder consumed.
P. Urea fertilizer from Sholapur (Private shop)	Rs 96/quint.			100 kg	96.0	
Sold Lwheat at Sholapur	Rs 150/quint.	200 kg	300.0			
Paid land revenue to Talathi					25.0	
Paid daily labour wages for crop production					98.0	
Taken loan from land lord (Rs 10% interest/month)			250.0		50.0	<u>A/c Code Classes:</u> 0. Crop production 1. Animal Husbandry 2. Production capital a/c. 3. Production; current a/c. 4. Handicrafts, trading, etc. 5. Labour income/expenditure. 6. Financial a/c. 7. Consumption (current) a/c. 8. Consumption (capital) a/c. (see instructions also).
Given loan to friend (no interest)			190.0			
Withdrawal of money from saving post (vill.)					80.0	
Deposition of money in the saving bank (vill.)						
Money received from son (Aurangabad)			300.0			
Gift received from father-in law (9 miles away)			60.0			
Gift given to daughter (15 miles away)					100.0	
Gift given for Ganesh festival (ceremonial expense)					10.0	
Paid daily labour wages in kind (local Jowar)	Rs 1.2/kg	20 kg			24.0	
Received daily labour wages in kind (Rice) Male		112 hours	40.0	20 kg		
Exchange 5 kg wheat for 4 kg rice (friend) wheat	Rs 1.5/kg	5 kg	7.5	4 kg	7.5	

Sample sheet-1

VIS-L - HOUSEHOLD TRANSACTION SCHEDULE - Work Sheet

Respondent: S. D. Honmote

Village: Kalman

Date: 18/11/76

Description of transaction	Unit Price	Goods/ services out (Qty.)	Money value in (Rs.)	Goods/ services out in (Qty.)	Money value out (Rs.)	Guide Points: Transactions/account codes etc. (also see code list).
Given 100 kg. L. Jowar as credit to friend	Rs 1.2/kg	100 kg	120.0			1. Cash sale/purchase, etc. 2. Kind - exchange/barter, etc. 3. Saving/Credit, etc. 4. Animal product produced and consumed. 5. Home produced feed/fodder consumed.
Repaid loan - 50 kg. P. Pea dal to friend	Rs 3/kg	50 kg			150.0	
Received loan - 25 kg. gm. nut pods (sister)	Rs 1.3/kg		32.5	25 kg	32.5	
Received gift in kind 10 kg. gur (Uncle)	Rs 2/kg		20.0	10 kg	20.0	
Given gift in kind 5 kg. Jowar (friend)	Rs 1.2/kg	5 kg	6.0		6.0	
Consumed home produced Jowar	Rs 1.2/kg	50 kg			57.5	<u>A/c Code Classes:</u> 0. Crop production 1. Animal Husbandry 2. Production capital a/c. 3. Production; current a/c. 4. Handicrafts, trading, etc. 5. Labour income/expenditure. 6. Financial a/c. 7. Consumption (current) a/c. 8. Consumption (capital) a/c. (see instructions also).
Paid grinding charge					2.5	
Home produced Bajra grinded at home	Rs 0.8/kg	10 kg			8.0	
Died one 1 1/2 Yrs. calf		1			50.0	
Stolen kitchen utensils		5			40.0	
Wheat seed home produced	Rs 2/kg	15 kg			30.0	
Consumed home produced milk	Rs 2/lit	5 litre			10.0	
Received female labour wages (govt. work)		28 hours	6.0			
Received P. labour wages (farm work)		7 hours	3.0			
Received bullock labour wages (farm work)		7 hours	10.0			

Sample Sheet 2

VIS-L - HOUSEHOLD TRANSACTION SCHEDULE - Work Sheet

Respondent: S. D. Honmote

Village: Kalman

Date: 30/11/76

Description of transaction	Unit Price	Goods/ services out (Qty.)	Money value in (Rs.)	Goods/ services out (n) (Qty.)	Money value out (Rs.)	Guide Points: Transactions/account codes etc. (also see code list).
Saris to Bhachi (sida) on her marriage				2	100.0	1. Cash sale/purchase, etc. 2. Kind - exchange/barter, etc. 3. Saving/Credit, etc. 4. Animal product produced and consumed. 5. Home produced feed/fodder consumed.
Lawyer's fee in case with landlord (Caste fellow)					200.0	
Feed caste fellows on death of wadil (Cfa)	Rs 1/kg	15 kg Jowar	15.0		15.0	
Purchased ghee to feed caste fellows on death of wadil (Cfa)	Rs 25/kg			1 kg	25.0	
Family jewellery to Mulgi (Da) on her marriage			1000.0		1000.0	
Harvest help from Chulat Bhau (Cfa Bro So)			4.0		3.50	
Harvest help to Chulat bhau (Cfa Bro So)			12.0			
Loaned bullocks & cart to Jawai (Da Hu)					0.0	
Plough broken: borrowed from Tajman for field prep.						
Loaned bullock cart (only) to kamin for harvest			0.0			
Contributed coconut in village Khandoba festival				1	2.0	<u>A/c Code Classes:</u> 0. Crop production 1. Animal Husbandry 2. Production capital a/c. 3. Production; current a/c. 4. Handicrafts, trading, etc. 5. Labour income/expenditure. 6. Financial a/c. 7. Consumption (current) a/c. 8. Consumption (capital) a/c. (see instructions also).
Contributed 1 kg jowar in village Khandoba festival	Rs 1/kg	1	1.0		1.0	
Hired magician to cure sick son					25.0	
Gift to purohit at marriage of son (Caste fellow)					200.0	
Borrowed blade hoe from purohit (Caste fellow)					0.0	
Money for medicin given by landlord (Caste fellow)					20.0	
Gift to tenant for tenant's son marriage (Caste fellow)					25.0	
Loan for consumption from landlord			240.0		240.0	
Yearly Dassekara festival gift to washerman	Rs 1/kg	20 kg Hy. Jowar	20.0		20.0	

WSR/

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APPENDIX B

Alternative Format for VLS-K Schedule
on "Labor, Draft Animal, and Major Machinery Utili-
zation."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REVISED VLS-K FORMAT

B LABOR, DRAFT ANIMAL, AND MAJOR MACHINERY UTILIZATION SCHEDULE

This is an alternative format for the VLS-K schedule, initially used in our village studies in India in 1975-78, details of which have already been given in the text. This alternative format is more efficient than the former, as it allows more information about employment and wages to be recorded on an individual basis.

The revised coding schedule is at the end of this appendix; instructions for this schedule follow.

B-1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this schedule is to record the utilization which the family makes of the resources under its control. This includes:

- labor of family members;
- labor of servants hired on a monthly or longer term basis (whether for part-time or full-time. For example, laborers engaged specifically for cattleshed cleaning or household help, working only part-time.¹);
- owned bullocks;
- owned tractors and power tillers (other machinery not included).

All household members *who have completed six years of age are included*, except permanently disabled persons.

¹Note that in this schedule permanent servants are treated as part of the household resources, while on the cultivation schedule they are treated as hired laborers.

B.2

The schedule contains two sections. In the first section (cols 15 to 39), data on *employment and unemployment and individual wage data since the last interview* (or for the preceding reference period) are recorded. In the second section (cols 40 to 69), data are recorded on *household time allocation* for the day preceding the interview. This is the only place from which individual task-specific wages can be retrieved.

B-2

Identification
(Cols 1-9)

As for other schedules.

B-3

Resource Code
(Cols 10-11)

The codes are the two-digit codes given in the coding list (section 3.1-4, pages 110-111).

B-4

Individual Number
(Cols 12-13)

At the time of taking VLS-C, VLS-E, and VLS-F, make a list of all the household members, owned bullock pairs, and tractors; give them individual numbers, using the following system:

- 1 - 49 Family members residing in the village
- 50 - 59 Family members residing outside
- 60 - 79 Attached laborers and permanent servants (full-time)
- 80 - 99 Attached laborers and permanent servants (part-time)

Number bullocks, other draft animals, and tractors 1, 2, etc., for each class.

B.3

B-5

*Migration and other reasons for
not working*
(Col 14)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 - Sick | Y | If a person has two reasons for not |
| 2 - Out of station | I | working e.g., a holiday on which he |
| 3 - Holiday | I | went out of station, record the rea- |
| | | son which comes first in code list. |
| 4 - Involuntary unemployment (i.e. when person did not
get a job even though he tried) | | |
| 5 - Voluntary unemployment (i.e. when he chose not to
work) | | |
| 6 - Left permanently (This information will be recorded
in VLS-C also with codes as discussed elsewhere) | | |
| 7 - Bullocks remaining idle | | |
| 8 - Temporary migration | | |
| 9 - Information about individual not available (This
code is not to be used by investigator but only in
checking). | | |

These codes are used for information obtained about the day
preceding the interview.

B-6

Employment Days, Hours, and Wages
(Cols 15 to 35)

For these fields only employment in the daily labor market
is recorded.

Farm work includes all work done for another farmer, even
if it was in constructing his house or marketing, etc.

Off-farm nongovernment work includes all work for private
nonfarmer employers, regardless of its nature.

Off-farm government work includes all work for any govern-
ment scheme.

Do not include work of permanently employed persons in the
above categories, but only those entering daily employment.

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Record number of employment days, average working hours per day and total wages received from the employment. The total wage figures can be added and transferred directly into VLS-L schedules.

In this schedule *no distinction is made between kind and cash wages*. Total value of kind and cash wages is recorded.

If wage payments are deferred, still record their value in VLS-K in the total wage columns at the time the work was done. However, in VLS-L, deferred wages must be treated as a loan to the employer at the same time as they are earned.

B-7

Involuntary Unemployment
(Cols 36-37)

A laborer is *employed* in the daily wage market on a given day if he works for a daily wage or piece rate counted daily.

A laborer is *voluntarily unemployed* if he looked for a job but refused work at the wage rate offered. However, if excess rains stop workers from getting a job, it is *involuntary unemployment*. The question thus should be specifically:

On how many days since the last visit (interview) did you try to find a job but failed to find one at the usual wage rates during this season?

A person is then considered *involuntarily unemployed* when he seeks employment and fails to get this at any wage. If such a person after failing to get a job goes back to his own field and tries to do some of his own farm work he is *still treated as involuntarily unemployed*. For example, a person tries to get a day's employment with some landlord

or at a rural works site but fails to get it. As he is unemployed (against his wish) he tries to keep himself busy with some work (e.g. mending the fence or doing some nonessential activity in his farm or at his house). This work would not have been done had he got the job, or it would have been done in nonworking hours or on another day. Thus, for all practical purposes, he is involuntarily unemployed. By working on nonrequired activities in his farm or house he is only pretending to be employed. He could be best described as having disguised unemployment. However, we do not intend to make a distinction between involuntary unemployment and disguised unemployment. Hence we treat such cases under involuntary unemployment.

Note that the investigator has to ask separate questions for involuntary unemployment and wage employment. They may not usually add up to the number of days between the rounds since some days may be voluntary unemployment, working on own farms, holidays, market days, etc.

Non-participants

A person who does not participate in the daily labor market is one who receives zero entries (always or in most rounds) in the involuntary unemployment and the wage employment columns.

Fractions of days

A series of half days of employment is added up to full-day equivalents and rounded to the next integer (except when the fraction is less than one day where entries like .5 are possible)

B-8

Work on Own Farm
(Cols 38-39)

Put all days on which the respondent worked on his own farm. Days of employment plus days of involuntary unemployment

plus days of work on own farm may exceed total number of days in the period, because a farmer may decide to do some work on his own farm if he fails to get work in the daily labor market.

B-9 *Activity Classes for Time Allocation Data*

B-9.1 *CROP PRODUCTION*
(Cols 40-47)

Col 41 is the activity code from the cultivation schedule VLS-H (Appendix A). Cultivation includes all the activities which have an activity code. Marketing off the farms is not a crop-production activity. Toddy tapping is not included here but under "Others, J." Time spent going to and coming from the field is to be included in the cropping activity times.

Time spent on negotiating loans or settling a bargain with input suppliers or a product buyer should be treated as a *management activity*.

B-9.2 *ANIMAL HUSBANDRY*
(Cols 48-54)

Includes activities for cattleshed cleaning, grazing, watering, feeding, feed and fodder processing, milking, animal product processing (but not marketing), visits to veterinarian and other services for animals.

If the animals are taken to the field and the person is also doing cropping activities at the same time, record that time under cropping activities.

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B-9.3 *DOMESTIC WORK*
(Cols 55-61)

Includes cleaning, cooking, water fetching, child care, fire making, washing clothes, repairs of clothes, etc. Processing of foods which could be done by a miller is not included here but goes under food gathering and processing (Other category). Processing and gathering of fuels is also included in the "Other" category.

B-9.4 *OTHER ACTIVITIES*
(Cols 62-69)

These include:

- A - Religious services
- E - Ceremonial, social and political activities
- F - Food gathering and processing
(For revised VLS-K only)
- W - Fuel gathering and processing
(For revised VLS-K only)
- C - Construction for private employer or oneself (For revised VLS-K only)
- G - Daily wage employment on government-financed scheme (For revised VLS-K only)
- H - Regular job, including government jobs
(For revised VLS-K only)
- J - Toddy tapping and selling
- K - Handicrafts
- L - Learning: School attendance, homework and time spent in going and coming from school
(For revised VLS-K only)
- M - Marketing and Transport (not trading as an occupation) (For revised VLS-K only)
- R - Repair and maintenance (For revised VLS-K only)
- T - Trading
- S - Shopkeeping
- Z - Miscellaneous.

Note:

Construction (C)

This includes time spent on new buildings, new bunds, new fences and hedges, either for a private employer or oneself. Time

spent going to and coming from the work location is to be included in working time.

Repairs and maintenance (R)

Includes all building repairs, repairs of bunds and other farm structures, repairs of irrigation channels and farm implements. Any work relating to public works such as roads, tanks, bunds, canals, etc., is to be included under C or G and not under R.

Marketing, Transport (M)

This does not include regular shopkeeping and regular trading (like brokering regularly for all goods). It includes all marketing activities of products, inputs, and consumption goods and the transportation involved in these activities. It also includes hiring out of bullocks for any transportation work unless already included in building construction and repairs. Note that going with the bullocks to the market is not a crop-production activity but time spent by the bullocks on marketing activity.

Time spent by people and bullocks on attending marriages and other ceremonial gatherings is to be recorded with code E. If these activities are combined with marketing, include the transport time under marketing, but not the time spent at the function.

Learning (L)

In this activity include School attendance, and time spent on going to school and coming back as well as time spent on homework.

Regular Job (H)

Include time spent on going to job and coming back. Subtract a reasonable time for lunch and rest. Any time spent at house on preparation of job, keeping of records, correcting examination notebooks, etc., is to be included. This may apply to teachers, village level workers, patwaris, etc.

In case a family member is employed on a regular basis at another household, record his hours of regular work in VLS-K. Do not bother about detailed breakup of the job (i.e. how much time worked for cultivation and how much on animal husbandry). Of course the details of permanent servants of the respondent's own household should be recorded activity-wise, as those details will be known to the respondent.

B-10

Time Allocation Data for Permanent Laborers

For permanent laborers of the sample household we are only interested in their working time for the sample household. Do not record time spent by them in leisure or work for their own families (such as repairing the laborers' own house, working on their own fields, household work in their own households, etc.). Work performed by these laborers for the sample household is not done for others.

B-11

Partner Codes

If the activity of a resource is performed for the benefit of the household controlling the resource, new number columns 40, 48, 55, 62 are left blank. If the resource is hired out or given in exchange to some other household, put the Partner Code into these columns. Note that for permanent laborers a Partner Code appears in these columns only if they

work for a household other than the one for which they usually work. To make sure that this is properly done, actually fill in a zero, when work is done for the sample household, in columns 45-47, 52-54, 59-61, 67-69. The partner codes to be used are:

- 4 - Private money lender: for everyone from whom the worker has taken a loan
- 5 - Landlord: for farmers who leased land to the worker
- 8 - Others: for farmers to whom the worker has no special relationship, even if they are friends or relatives (as long as they pay wages);
- 9 - Exchange labor: for all cases in which the worker has worked for another farmer on an exchange basis. (Note that this is a case where the same Partner Code 9 is used for different purposes on the L and K schedules; compare Partner Code Sets I and II under section 3.1-8, pages 118-122).

B-12

Value of Wages

Value of wages is only recorded if the resource is hired out. On the worksheet, record cash and kind payments but then convert everything into cash values for VLS-K. Income received in this way is then recorded in the transaction schedule as well. But there the distinction between kind and cash payments is maintained.

Value of wages received is recorded only in case of daily casual laborers.

Wages of permanent servants of the sample household are not recorded in VLS-K (even if they occasionally participate in the daily labor market). Similarly, wages of family members working as permanent laborers for others are not recorded in VLS-K. This is a regular job.

B.11

Value of wages is recorded regardless of when wage payment is actually received (as for advance payments or deferred payments). However, do not record value of wages for services rendered under the *Jajmani* system since they are difficult to relate to hourly or daily wage rates. While work is done for others, the investigator cannot record a wage rate and should indicate payments made to the worker in the remarks column only.

Similarly, value of wages for *exchange labor* is not recorded. Only wages actually received in cash or kind are recorded since the main purpose of this is to sample wage rates over time, by operation and by people.

B-13 *Hours and Fractions of Hours*

Time allocation data are recorded in hours or, if hours are less than 10, in hours and decimal fractions thereof.

B-14 *Multiple Activities under "Other" Category*

If a household member on any given day engages in several other activities, his individual code is repeated on the next line and each of the other activities is coded on a separate line, leaving all other fields blank.

B-15 *Blank Columns*

In any additional inquiry the blank columns can be used for specific additional pieces of information.

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Respondent: _____

Village: _____

Date: _____

Identification		Employment over previous reference period	Time allocation on previous day
1	2		
1	Card code		
2	Village code		
3	Landingholding class		
4	Household number		
5			
6	Year		
7	Day of interview		
8			
9			
10	Resource Code		
11	Individual number		
12			
13			
14	Migration & reasons for not working		
15	Farm Work		
16		Employment days	
17		Average working hours per day	
18	Off-farm non-farm		
19		Wages received (Rs. in total)	
20			
21	Off-farm Government		
22		Employment days	
23		Average working hours per day	
24	Off-farm Government		
25		Wages received (Rs. in total)	
26			
27	Involuntary Unemployment days		
28		Employment days	
29		Average working hours per day	
30	Days worked on own farm		
31		Wages received (Rs. in total)	
32			
33	Crop Production		
34		Partner code	
35		Operation code	
36	Hours		
37		Value of wages	
38			
39	Animal Husbandry		
40		Partner code	
41		Hours	
42	Value of wages		
43			
44			
45	Domestic Work		
46		Partner code	
47		Hours	
48	Value of wages		
49			
50			
51	Others		
52		Partner code	
53		Work kind code	
54	Hours		
55			
56			
57	Value of wages		
58			
59			
60	Remarks		
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REMARK

APPENDIX C

Day Code Calendar.

VILLAGE LEVEL STUDIES - DAY CODE CALENDER

Dates	Months and Day Codes												Dates
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	August	September	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1	1	32	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	1
2	2	33	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	2
3	3	34	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	3
4	4	35	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	4
5	5	36	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	5
6	6	37	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	6
7	7	38	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	7
8	8	39	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	8
9	9	40	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	9
10	10	41	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	10
11	11	42	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	11
12	12	43	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	12
13	13	44	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	13
14	14	45	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	14
15	15	46	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	15
16	16	47	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	16
17	17	48	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	17
18	18	49	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	18
19	19	50	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	19
20	20	51	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	20
21	21	52	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	21
22	22	53	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	22
23	23	54	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	23
24	24	55	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	24
25	25	56	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	25
26	26	57	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	26
27	27	58	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	27
28	28	59	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	28
29	29	60	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	29
30	30	-	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365	30
31	31	-	91	-	152	-	213	244	-	305	-	366	31

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APPENDIX D

Dates to which Round Numbers apply
for VLS-H, K, L Schedules in Indian Village
Level Studies.

Dates Applying to Various Rounds

Round Number	Kinkheda	Kanzara	Kalman	Shirapur	Dokur	Aurepalle
1	7.7.75 to 18.7.75	7.7.75 to 18.7.75	30.6.75 to 11.7.75	1.7.75 to 11.7.75	15.7.75 to 4.8.75	3.7.75 to 15.7.75
2	19.7.75 to 1.8.75	19.7.75 to 31.7.75	12.7.75 to 1.8.75	12.7.75 to 10.8.75	5.8.75 to 19.8.75	16.7.75 to 6.8.75
3	2.8.75 to 15.8.75	1.8.75 to 21.8.75	2.8.75 to 21.8.75	11.8.75 to 11.9.75	20.8.75 to 5.9.75	7.8.75 to 27.8.75
4	16.8.75 to 29.8.75	22.8.75 to 4.9.75	22.8.75 to 28.9.75	12.9.75 to 2.10.75	6.9.75 to 20.9.75	28.8.75 to 30.9.75
5	30.8.75 to 19.9.75	5.9.75 to 2.10.75	29.9.75 to 17.10.75	3.10.75 to 22.10.75	21.9.75 to 4.10.75	1.10.75 to 24.10.75
6	20.9.75 to 3.10.75	3.10.75 to 21.10.75	18.10.75 to 7.11.75	23.10.75 to 18.11.75	5.10.75 to 20.10.75	25.10.75 to 13.11.75
7	4.10.75 to 17.10.75	22.10.75 to 12.11.75	8.11.75 to 29.11.75	19.11.75 to 10.12.75	21.10.75 to 6.11.75	14.11.75 to 30.11.75
8	18.10.75 to 7.11.75	13.11.75 to 28.11.75	30.11.75 to 20.12.75	11.12.75 to 28.12.75	7.11.75 to 5.12.75	1.12.75 to 14.12.75
9	8.11.75 to 28.11.75	29.11.75 to 19.12.75	21.12.75 to 28.1.76	29.12.75 to 20.1.76	6.12.75 to 27.12.75	15.12.75 to 29.12.75
10	29.11.75 to 19.12.75	20.12.75 to 9.1.76	29.1.76 to 20.2.76	21.1.76 20.2.76	28.12.75 to 15.1.76	30.12.75 to 13.1.76
11	20.12.75 to 8.1.76	10.1.76 23.1.76	21.2.76 10.3.76	21.2.76 to 14.3.76	16.1.76 to 6.2.76	14.1.76 to 4.2.76
12	9.1.76 to 30.1.76	24.1.76 to 13.2.76	11.3.76 to 31.3.76	15.3.76 to 28.3.76	7.2.76 to 26.2.76	5.2.76 to 1.4.76
13	31.1.76 to 20.2.76	14.2.76 to 25.2.76	1.4.76 to 16.5.76	29.3.76 to 1.4.76	27.2.76 to 16.3.76	2.4.76 to 16.5.76
14	21.2.76 to 11.3.76	26.2.76 to 12.5.76	17.5.76 to 27.6.76	2.4.76 to 13.5.76	17.3.76 to 2.4.76	17.5.76 to 11.6.76
15	12.3.76 to 2.4.76	13.3.76 to 1.4.76	28.6.76 to 18.7.76	14.5.76 to 31.5.76	3.4.76 to 18.5.76	12.6.76 to 25.7.76
16	3.4.76 to 14.5.76	2.4.76 to 7.5.76	19.7.76 to 8.8.76	1.6.76 to 10.7.76	19.5.76 to 30.5.76	26.7.76 to 10.9.76

Dates Applying to Various Rounds (continued)

Round Number	Kinkheda	Kanzara	Kalman	Shirapur	Dokur	Aurepalle
17	15.5.76 to 25.6.76	8.5.76 to 24.6.76	9.8.76 to 29.8.76	11.7.76 to 29.7.76	31.5.76 to 13.7.76	11.9.76 to 28.9.76
18	26.6.76 to 30.6.76	25.6.76 to 30.6.76	30.8.76 to 19.9.76	30.7.76 to 20.8.76	14.7.76 to 18.8.76	29.9.76 to 19.10.76
19	1.7.76 to 15.7.76	1.7.76 to 15.7.76	20.9.76 to 10.10.76	21.8.76 to 16.9.76	19.8.76 to 4.10.76	20.10.76 to 7.11.76
20	16.7.76 to 5.8.76	16.7.76 to 5.8.76	11.10.76 to 2.11.76	17.9.76 to 19.10.76	5.10.76 to 12.11.76	8.11.76 to 19.12.76
21	6.8.76 to 27.8.76	6.8.76 to 26.8.76	2.11.76 to 21.11.76	20.10.76 to 13.11.76	13.11.76 to 3.12.76	20.12.76 to 13.2.77
22	28.8.76 to 17.9.76	27.8.76 to 16.9.76	22.11.76 to 13.12.76	14.11.76 to 30.11.76	4.12.76 to 22.12.76	14.2.77 to 5.3.77
23	18.9.76 to 8.10.76	17.9.76 to 7.10.76	14.12.76 to 3.1.77	1.12.76 to 25.12.76	23.12.76 to 11.1.77	6.3.77 to 1.4.77
24	9.10.76 to 29.10.76	8.10.76 to 29.10.76	4.1.77 to 23.1.77	26.12.76 to 22.1.77	12.1.77 to 13.2.77	2.4.77 to 30.4.77
25	30.10.76 to 19.11.76	30.10.76 to 19.11.76	24.1.77 to 13.2.77	23.1.77 to 11.2.77	14.2.77 to 3.4.77	1.5.77 to 23.6.77
26	20.11.76 to 10.12.76	20.11.76 to 10.12.76	14.2.77 to 6.3.77	12.2.77 to 6.3.77	4.4.77 to 24.4.77	24.6.77 to 21.7.77
27	11.12.76 to 31.12.76	11.12.76 to 31.12.76	7.3.77 to 21.4.77	7.3.77 to 29.4.77	25.4.77 to 10.5.77	22.7.77 to 18.8.77
28	1.1.77 to 21.1.77	1.1.77 to 21.1.77	22.4.77 to 1.6.77	30.4.77 to 28.6.77	11.5.77 to 9.7.77	19.8.77 to 14.9.77
29	22.1.77 to 11.2.77	22.1.77 to 11.2.77	2.6.77 to 24.7.77	--	10.7.77 to 18.8.77	--
30	12.2.77 to 4.3.77	12.2.77 to 25.3.77	25.7.77 to 12.11.77	--	19.8.77 to 29.9.77	--
31	5.3.77 to 25.3.77	26.3.77 to 15.4.77	--	--	30.9.77 to 5.11.77	--
32	26.3.77 to 6.5.77	16.4.77 to 6.5.77	--	--	6.11.77 to 8.12.77	--
33	7.5.77 to 10.6.77	7.5.77 to 20.5.77	--	--	--	--
34	11.6.77 to 30.6.77	21.5.77 to 27.6.77	--	--	--	--
35	--	28.6.77 to 30.6.77	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX E

Description of Data Formats and Codes
for all Schedules in ICRISAT's Village Level
Studies.

E.1.

VLS-C : Household Member Schedule

Field No.	Column No.	Description	A/N/B*	D/C†	Possible Data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card code	A	D	C
	2	Vill. code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F
	3	Land class	N	C	0 to 3
	4,5	House Number	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7,8,9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
2	10,11	Men code	N	C	1 to 99
3	12	Relationship	N	C	1 to 9
4	13	Sex	A	D	M,F
5	14,15	Age	N	C	0 to 99
6	16	Marital Status	A	D	U,M,W,D,S
7	17	Education code	N	C	1 to 9
8	18,19	Education termination year	N	C	0 to 99
9	20	Main occupation	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,G,H,J,K, L,M,N,Z
10	21	Subsidiary occupation	A	D	" "
11	22	Place code	N	C	1 to 5
	23	Purpose code	N	C	1 to 5
	24	Frequency of visits	N	C	1 to 5
	25	Remittances	N	C	1 to 3
12	26,27	Period of Employment	N	C	0 to 99
13	28	Nature of employment	N	C	1 to 4
14	29	Other commitments	N	C	1 to 5
15	30,31	Hours of work	N	C	0 to 24
16	32,33,34	Monthly wages(cash)	N	C	0 to 999
17	35,36,37	Monthly wages (kind)	N	C	0 to 999
18	38,39	Period of employment	N	C	0 to 99
19	40	Nature of employment	N	C	1 to 4
20	41	Other commitments	N	C	1 to 5

(VLS-C continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	42,43	Hours of works	N	C	1 to 24
22	44,45,46	Monthly wages (cash)	N	C	0 to 999
23	47,48,49	Monthly wage (kind)	N	C	0 to 999
24	50	Degree of disability	N	C	1 to 5
25	51	Status changes	N	C	1 to 8

* A = Alpha; N = Numerical; B = Both

† D = Discrete; C = Continuous

Note: In Alpha field, we never used 'I' and 'O'. Therefore whenever A to Z are continuously used, 'I' and 'O' are excluded.

E.3.

VLS-D Plot and Crop Rotation Schedule

Field No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible Data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card Code	A	D	D
	2	Village Code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F
	3	Land class	A	C	0 to 3
	4,5	House number	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7,8,9,	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
2	10	Main plot code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L, M,N,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X, Y,Z.
	11	Sub-plot code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L, M,N,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X, Y,Z
3	12,13	Distance	N	C	0 to 99
4	14	Inside or outside	N	D	0,1
5	15	Ownership status	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,K,L,P, Q,R,T,S,
6	16,17,18	Area	N	C	0 to 999
7	19,20,21	Cultivable area	N	C	0 to 999
8	22,23,24	Command area	N	C	0 to 999
9	25	Source code	N	C	1 to 6
10	26	Ownership code	N	C	1 to 5
11	27	Season available	N	C	0 to 5
12	28	Soil type	N	C	1 to 8
13	29	Bunding code	N	C	0 to 4
14	30,31,32	Revenue rate	N	C	0 to 999
15	33,34	1st season maincrop	A	D	CA,CB,CC,CD,CE,CF,CG, CH,CJ,CK,CL,CM,CN,CP, CX, PA,PB,PC,PD,PX,BA, BB,BC,BD,BE,BF,BC,BX, DA,DB,DX,SA,VA,VB,VC, VD,VE,VX,VY,FA,FB,FC, FD,FE,FG,FX,ZC,ZD.
16	35,36	1st season second crop	A	D	-do-
17	37,38	1st season third crop	A	D	-do-
18	39,40	1st season fourth crop	A	D	-do-
19	41,42	1st season fifth crop	A	D	-do-

E.4.

(VLS-D continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	43	More than five crops	N	D	1
26	54	More than five crops	N	D	1
21	44,45	2nd season main crop	A	D	CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CP, CX, PA, PB, PC, PD, PX, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BX, DA, DB, DX, SA, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VX, VY, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FG, FX, ZC, ZD,
22	46,47	2nd season secondcrop	A	D	-do-
23	48,49	2nd season thirdcrop	A	D	-do-
24	50,51	2nd season fourthcrop	A	D	-do-
25	52,53	2nd season fifthcrop	A	D	-do-
27	55,56	3rd season firstcrop	A	D	-do-
28	57,58	3rd season secondcrop	A	D	-do-
29	59,60,61	Measured area	N	C	0 to 999
30	62,63,64	Value per acre	N	C	0 to 999
31	65	Relay cropping	N	D	1
32	66,67	Fruit trees	N	C	0 to 99
33	68,69	Other trees	N	C	0 to 99
34	70	Sub-Sub plot code	A	D	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
35	71	Crop suitability code	N	C	0 to 5

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E.5.

VLS-E Animal Inventory Schedule

Field No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card code	A	D	E
	2	Vill. code	A	C	A to F
	3	Landholding class	N	C	0 to 3
	4,5	Household Number	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7 to 9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
2	10,11	Item code (2D)	A	D	LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, IK, LM, LP, LQ, LZ.
3	12	Item code (1D)	-	-	NIL
4	13	Unit	A	D	N
5	14 to 19	Quantity	N	C	0 to 999999
6	20 to 24	Value	N	C	0 to 99999
7	25	Source	N	C	1 to 6

VLS-F Farm Implement Inventory Schedule

Field No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card code	A	D	F
	2	Vill. code	A	C	A to F
	3	Landholding			
		class	N	C	0 to 3
	4 to 5	Household No.	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7,8,9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
2	10,11	Item code (2D)	A	D	EA,EB,EC,ED,EF,EG,EH, EJ,EK,EL,EM,EN,EP,EQ, ER,ES,ET,EU,EY,EZ, MA, MB, MC, MD,ME,MF, MG, MH, MJ, MK,ML, MZ.
3	12	Item code (ID)	-	-	NIL
4	13	Unit	A	D	N
5	14 to 19	Quantity in stock	N	C	0 to 999999
6	20 to 24	Value of stock	N	C	0 to 99999
7	25	Source of stock	N	C	1 to 6

VLS-G Farm Building Inventory Schedule.

Field No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card code	A	D	G
	2	Vill. code	A	C	A to F
	3	Landholding class	N	C	0 to 3
	4 to 5	Household Number	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7 to 9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
	2	10,11	Item code (2D)	A	D
3	12	Item code (1D)	-	-	NIL
4	13	Unit	A	D	S
5	14 to 19	Quantity in stock	N	C	0 to 999999
6	20 to 24	Value of stock	N	C	0 to 99999
7	25	Source	N	C	1 to 6

VLS-H Cultivation Schedule

Field No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card code	A	D	H
	2	Village code	A	C	A to F
	3	Landholding class	N	C	0 to 3
	4,5	Household Number	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7,8,9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
2	10	Main plot code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,P,J,K,L, M,N,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z.
	11	Sub-plot code	A	D	- do -
3	12	Operation code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M, M,N,P,Q,R,S,T,U,X,Z.
4	13,14,15	Family labor used hours (male)	M	C	0 to 999
5	16,17,18	Family labor used hours (female)	N	C	0 to 999
6	19,20,21	Family labor used hours (child)	N	C	0 to 999
7	22,23,24	Hired labor used hours (male)	N	C	0 to 999
8	25,26,27	Hired labor used hours (female)	N	C	0 to 999
9	28,29,30	Hired labor used hours (child)	N	C	0 to 999
10	31,32,33	Bullock hours (owned)	N	C	0 to 999
11	34,35,36	Bullock hours (hired)	N	C	0 to 999
12	37,38	Machinery (type code)	A	D	MA,MB,MC,MD,ME,MF,MG,MH, MJ,MK,ML,MN,MP,MZ.
13	39	Machinery(hired or owned)	N	D	0, 1
14	40,41,42	Machinery (Time-Hours)	N	C	0 to 999
15	43	Fertilizers (type code)	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M, N,P,Q,R,S,T,U,X,Z.
16	44,45,46	Fertilizers(Quantity in kgs)	N	C	0 to 999
17	47	Organic manure(type code)	N	C	1 to 8
18	48,49,50	Organic manure(Quantity/ Quintal)	N	C	0 to 999
19	51	Irrigation code	N	C	1 to 6
20	52	Insecticides (type code)	N	C	1 to 9
21	53,54,55	Insecticides(Quantity/ kgs,lits.)	N	C	0 to 999
22	56,57	Seeds (type code)	A	D	CA,CB,CC,CD,CE,CF,CG,CH, CJ,CK,CL,CM,CN,CP,CX, BA,BB,BC,BD,BE,BF,BG,BX, DA,DB,DX, SA,VA,VB,VC,VD, X,VY, FA,FB,FC,FD,FE,FG,FX,ZC.

(VLS-H contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	58,59,60	Seeds (Quantity/kgs)	N	C	0 to 999
24	61,62	Main Product (type code)	A	D	CA,CB,CC,CD,CE,CF,CG,CH,CJ,CK,CL, CM,CN,CP,CX, PA,PB,PC,PD,PX, BA,BB,BC,BD,BE,BF,BG,BX, DA,DB,DX,SA, VA,VB,VC,VD,VE,VX,VY, FA,FB,FC,FD,FE,FG,FX,ZC,ZD
25	63,64,65, 66	Main product (Quantity/ kgs)	N	C	0 to 9999
26	67,68	By-product (type code)	A	D	ZA,ZB,ZC,ZD,ZE,ZK.
27	69,70,71, 72	By-product (Quantity/ quintals)	N	C	0 to 9999
28	73	Sub-sub plot code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,P,Q,R, S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z.
29	74	Insecticides (type code)	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L

VLS-K Labor, Draft animal, Machinery, Utilization Schedule

Field No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card code	A	D	K
	2	Village code	A	C	A to F
	3	Landholding class	N	C	0 to 3
	4,5	Household number	N	C	0 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7,8,9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
2	10,11	Human Resource code	A	D	HA,HB,HC,HD,HE,HF,HG, HH,HJ.
		Live-stock code	A	D	LA,LD,LE,LB
3	12,13	Individual Number	N	C	1 to 99
4	14	Hired or owned activity	N	C	0 to 9
5	15	Operation code	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L, M,N,P,Q,R,S,X,Z.
6	16,17,18	Hours	N	C	0 to 24
7	19,20,21	Value of wages	N	C	0 to 999
8	22	Hired or owned activity	N	C	0 to 9
9	23,24,25	Hours	N	C	0 to 24
10	26,27,28	Value of wages	N	C	0 to 999
11	29	Hired or owned activity	N	C	0 to 9
12	30,31,32	Hours	N	C	0 to 24
13	33,34,35	Value of wages	N	C	0 to 999
14	36	Hired or owned activity	N	C	0 to 9
15	37,38,39	Hours	N	C	0 to 24
16	40,41,42	Value of wages	N	C	0 to 999
17	43	Hired or owned activity	N	C	0 to 9
18	44,45,46	Hours	N	C	0 to 24
19	47,48,49	Value of wages	N	C	0 to 999
20	50	Hired or owned activity	N	C	0 to 9
21	51,52,53	Hours	N	C	0 to 24
22	54,55,56	Value of wages	N	C	0 to 999
23	57	Hired or owned activity	N	C	0 to 9
24	58	Work kind code	A	D	A,S,K,I,J,E,Z.
25	59,60,61	Hours	N	C	0 to 24

E.11.

(VLS-K contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	62,63,64	Value of wages	N	C	0 to 999
27	65,66	Food gathering/processing (Hours)	N	C	0 to 24
28	67,68	Fuel gathering/processing (hours)	N	C	0 to 24
29	69,70	School Attendance (Hours)	N	C	0 to 24
30	71,72	Regular job	N	C	0 to 24
31	73	Reasons for not working	N	C	1 to 9
32	74,75	Involuntary unemployment (no. of days)	N	C	0 to 99
33	76,77	Wage employment(No.of days)	N	C	0 to 99
34	78,79	Non-farm Employment(No. of days)	N	C	0 to 99

VLS-L Household Transaction Schedule

File No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card Code	A	D	L
	2	Village code	A	C	A to F
	3	Landholding class	N	C	0 to 3
	4,5	Household Number	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7,8,9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
2	10,11	Account Receiving money			
		value	N	C	01 to 89
3	12,13	Item code (2D)	B	D	1A 2A,2B,2C,2D,2E,2F,2G,2H,2J, 2K,2L, 3A,3B,3C,3D,3E,3F,3G, 4A,4B,5A,5B,6A,6B,7A,7B,8A, 8B,8C,8D,9A, AV,AD,AF,AG,AM,AP,AS,AW,AX, AY BA,BB,BC,BD,BE,BF,BG,BH,BL, BS,BX, CA,CB,CC,CD,CE,CF,CG,CH,CP, CJ,CK,CL,CM,CN,CQ,CX, DA,DB,DX, EA,EB,EC,ED,EF,EG,EH,EJ,EK, EL,EM,EN,EP,EQ,ER,ES,ET,EU, EY,EZ, FA,FB,FC,FD,FE,FG,FX, GE,GG,GP,GM,GS,GN,GZ, HA,HB,HC,HD,HE,HF,HG,HH,HJ, KA,KB,KC,KD,KE,KF,KG,KH,KJ, KK,KL,KM,KN,KP,KQ,KR,KZ, LA,LB,LC,LD,LE,LF,LG,LH,LK, LM,LP,LQ,LZ, MA,MB,MC,MD,ME,MF,MG,MH,MJ, MK,ML,MN,MP,MZ, NA,NB,NC,ND,NM,NN,NP,NS,NZ, PA,PB,PC,PD,PF,PG,PH,PJ,PX,PZ, QA,QB,QC,QD,QE,QF,QG,QH,QJ, QK,QZ, RA,RB,RC,RD,RE,RF,RG,RZ, SA,SB, SX, VA,VB,VC,VD,VE,VX,VY, ZA,ZB,ZC,ZD,ZE,ZK.
		Item code (1D)	A	D	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N, P,Q,R,S,T,U,X,Z.
4	14	Item code (1D)	N	C	1 to 9

E.13.

(VLS-L contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	15	Unit	A	D	Q,L,C,S,M,K,N,A,H.
6	16,17,18 19,20,21	Goods/Services out (quantity)	N	C	0 to 999999
7	22,23,24, 25,26,27, 28.	Money value in (value)	N	C	0 to 9999999
9	31,32	Item code (2D)	B	D	02 to 99 1A 2A,2B,2C,2D,2E,2F,2G,2H,2J,2K,2L. 3A,3B,3C,3D,3E,3F,3G 4A,4B,5A,5B,6A,6B,7A,7B,8A,8B,8C, 8D,9A AC,AD,AF,AG,AM,AP,AS,AW,AX,AY, BA,BE,BC,BD,BE,BF,BG,BH,BL,BS,BX CA,CB,CC,CD,CE,CF,CG,CH,CP,CJ,CK, CL,CM,CN,CQ,CX DA,DB,DX EA,EB,EC,ED,EF,EG,EH,EJ,EK,EL,EM,EN, EP,EQ,ER,ES,ET,EU,EY,EZ FA,FB,FC,FD,FE,FG,FX GE,GG,GP,GM,GS,GN,GZ KA,KB,KC,KD,KE,KF,KG,KH,KJ,KK,KL,KM, KN,KP,KQ,KR,KZ LA,LB,LC,LD,LE,LF,LG,LH,LK,LM,LP, LQ,LZ MA,MB,MC,MD,ME,MF,MG,MH,MJ,MK,ML,MN, MP,MZ NA,NB,NC,ND,NM,NN,NP,NS,NZ PA,PB,PC,PD,PF,PG,PH,PJ,PX,PZ QA,QB,QC,QD,QE,QF,QG,QH,QJ,QK,QZ RA,RB,RC,RE,RF,RG,RZ SA,SB,SX VA,VB,VC,VD,VE,VX,VY ZA,ZB,ZC,ZD,ZE,ZK
8	29, 30	Account paying money value	N	C	02 to 99
10	33	Item code (1D)	(A ((N	D C	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,P,Q,R S,T,U,X,Z, 1 to 9
11	34	Unit	A	D	Q,L,C,S,M,K,N,A,H
12	35 to 40	Goods/Services in (Quantity)	N	C	0 to 999999
13	41 to 47	Money value out	N	C	0 to 9999999
14	48,49	Distance in miles	N	C	0 to 99

VLS-P Credit and Debt Schedule

Field No.	Col.No.	Description	A/N/B	D/C	Possible data
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Card code	A	D	P
	2	Village code	A	C	A to F
	3	Landholding class	N	C	0 to 3
	4 to 5	Household Number	N	C	1 to 99
	6	Year	N	C	0 to 9
	7 to 9	Day of interview	N	C	1 to 366
10	38	Item	A	D	S,D,C,L,Z,B,R,A,Y
11	39 to 43	Value (Rs)	N	C	0 to 99999
12	44, 45	Purpose	N	C	0 to 89
13	46	Source	N	C	1 to 9
14	47,48	% interest (monthly)	N	C	0 to 99
15	49,50,51	Period (of outstanding)	N	C	0 to 999
16	52,53,54	Period (Overdue)	N	C	0 to 999

GLOSSARY

Jajmani System	:	Hereditary Patron-Client System
Beedi	:	Country Cigarette
Agarbathi	:	Incense Stick
Kharif Season	:	Monsoon Season
Rabi Season	:	Post-Monsoon Season
Puja	:	Worship
Nagoba	:	A Diet
Tirupati	:	Pilgrimage
Gunta	:	Land Measurement Unit Equal to 0.025 Acres
Desi Plough	:	Country Plough
Vaidya	:	Doctor
Jadugar	:	Magician
Toddy Tapping	:	Palm Wine Tapping
Gur	:	Jaggery
Ganza	:	Hashis

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