



National Sample Survey 77th Round
**ALL INDIA DEBT &
INVESTMENT SURVEY – 2019**
A Note on Tamil Nadu Data



STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU

DECEMBER - 2021

by Prof. R. Srinivasan



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T.S. RAJSEKAR, I.A.S.,
Member - Secretary



STATE PLANNING COMMISSION,
Ezhilagam, Vth Floor,
CHEPAUK, CHENNAI-600 005.
Phone No. : 044-28545460
Cell No. : 9488961177

PREFACE

The State Planning Commission with a new team of Vice Chairman and Members has started a new initiative of publishing reports on Tamil Nadu based on the secondary data published by various agencies. The National Statistical Office every year collects and publishes sample data on specific themes. This report is based on National Sample Survey (NSS) 77th Round-All-India Debt and Investment -2019. **The report on All India Debt and Investment - a Note on Tamil Nadu Data-2019** is based on the data pertaining to Tamil Nadu. The report was prepared by **Prof. R. Srinivasan**, Full Time Member, State Planning Commission. However, the usual disclaimers apply that the views and interpretation of data presented in this report are not the official view of State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu.

T.S. RAJSEKAR
MEMBER-SECRETARY

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National Sample Survey 77th Round **ALL INDIA DEBT &** **INVESTMENT SURVEY – 2019**

The 77th Round of the National Sample Survey was carried out during January-December 2019 collecting quantitative information about debt and investment of sample households in India as on 30.6.2018 and it is called the All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS). This is the eighth in the series of debt and investment sample surveys carried out in India since 1951. The decadal surveys in 1951 and 1961 were done by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The third and fourth surveys in 1971 and 1981 were carried out by RBI in collaboration with the NSO. From the fifth survey in 1991 onwards, the NSO independently carries out this survey and the RBI gives an independent report on the results of the AIDIS. The purpose of these surveys is primarily to quantify the demand and supply of credit in rural areas. Over the period, the survey covered additional grounds such as total debt and other liabilities and investments of households in both rural and urban areas. Quantitative information on sources and purposes of debt and investment destinations at the household level in different states raises many questions regarding the adequacy and quality of credit flow to the different sectors in the economy besides the financial behaviour of households.

This note gives descriptive statistics of the estimated values of all variables for which sample data were collected in the AIDIS'19 for Tamil Nadu. The NSO published a national level report for this data. This note gives an exclusive account of the estimates for Tamil Nadu. All the tables are derived from the various tables given in the "NSS Report No 588 – All India Debt & Investment Survey 2019". There are three appendixes – one on the concepts and their definitions, two on the estimation procedures and three the two questionnaires used in the survey. Both these parts are reproduced from the NSO's report on AIDIS'19.

The Sample Survey and Data Base

The AIDIS'19 sample survey was conducted during January-December 2019. A two-stage stratified sampling procedure was followed to identify the sample households. In the first stage called the First Stage Units (FSU) the villages and urban wards for the sample were identified and in the second stage, called the Second Stage Units (SSU), the sample households were identified in the FSUs. This selection of households for the sample survey was done based on Census 2011.¹ The FSUs, that is, villages (for rural areas) and urban wards (for urban areas) selected were 5940 and 3995 respectively. From these FSUs, 1,16,461 and 1,13,072

¹ Refer Appendix II for further explanation on sample design.

households were included in the survey in the visits I and II respectively. The corresponding figures for Tamil Nadu were 298 villages and 298 urban wards as FSUs and 7075 households in visit I and 183 households in Visit II as SSUs.² The Visit II was to collect additional information from the same households who were included in Visit I. Therefore effectively 1,16,461 households were included in this sample survey. Because fewer households were included in the Visit II, almost all the estimates were based on sample data collected in Visit I.

The data were collected in two visits using two different questionnaires; essentially the questionnaire I was to collect data on debt & investment for a period of six months and questionnaire II was to collect similar data for the next six months of the reference period. The Visit I was done during January-August 2019 and the Visit II was done during September-December 2019. Data relating to assets and liabilities were collected as on 30.06.2018 and the capital expenditure was collected for the period July 2018 to June 2019.³ The data collected from the sample households were used to estimate the corresponding statistics for the nation/state as a whole following the estimation procedures.⁴ The indicators or variables presented in this part are:

Average Asset Holding

Debt

Fixed Capital Expenditure and Financial Inclusion

Asset and Debt profile of poorer households by value of asset holding

Average Asset Holding

The asset holding of a household is the aggregate monetary value of all assets owned by the household. Land and buildings are valued at the prevailing guideline values, that is, as on 30.06.2018.⁵ For all other assets, the values declared by the respondent were recorded. The values of different types of assets are presented separately. The Average Value of Asset (AVA) is the total estimated values of assets divided by total estimated number of estimated households in the state. Table 1 gives the AVA for all the households in Tamil Nadu classified by occupation, location and also by social groups.

² The households included in the survey in Tamil Nadu were 3529 rural and 3546 urban households in Visit I and 93 rural and 89 urban households in Visit II.

³ Refer Appendix III for the two questionnaires used in this survey.

⁴ Refer Appendix II for sample design and estimation procedures.

⁵ In June, 2017 the Government of Tamil Nadu reduced the guideline values of all immovable properties in the state by 33% and this has not been revised till now. Therefore as the IDIS1 wanted the value of land and buildings as on 30.06.2018, these values ought to have been far less than the market values of land and buildings at least on a comparative scale with other states that experienced similar growth in economy and real estate values. This should have deflated the assets values considerably in relative terms.

The AVA of urban households is Rs 16,43,000 compared to AVA of rural households of Rs 9,46,000. However within the rural households the cultivators who own land and agricultural equipment have higher AVA of Rs 17,55,000 compared to non-cultivators' AVA of Rs 6,93,000. Similarly among the urban households, the self-employed have higher AVA of Rs 30,36,000 than the others' AVA of Rs 13,06,000. It is understandable that the self-employed investment in business should have created more assets than the others. The AVAs of the three broad social groups are on expected pattern, with the SCs having the lowest AVA followed by STs, OBCs and Others. But, the difference in AVAs between rural and urban STs is negligible compared to such differences in AVAs of other social groups. On the contrary, the difference in AVAs between rural and urban households is the highest for 'Others'. Unless we get some more information about the kinds of assets and other household characteristics and correlate with the AVAs, these differences cannot be discerned to understand the asset accumulation pattern by social groups.



The diagram illustrates the formula for Return on Average Assets. It features a blue icon of a dollar sign with two arrows forming a circle, representing return. To the right, there is a stack of green banknotes representing annual total income and a black money bag with a dollar sign representing average total assets. The formula is presented as follows:

$$\text{Return on Average Assets Formula} = \frac{\text{Annual Total Income}}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$$

Table 1: Average Value of Assets (Owned by Households in Tamil Nadu)

SI.No	Particulars	AVA (Rs) per Household
1	Rural	9,46,000
1A	Cultivator	17,55,000
1B	Non-Cultivator	6,93,000
2	Urban	16,43,000
2A	Self-employed	30,36,000
2B	Others	13,06,000
3	Social Groups	
3.1A	Scheduled Tribes - Rural	9,02,000
3.1B	Scheduled Tribes - Urban	9,17,000
3.2A	Scheduled Castes - Rural	6,39,000
3.2B	Scheduled Castes - Urban	8,99,000
3.3A	Other Backward Classes - Rural	10,89,000
3.3B	Other Backward Classes - Urban	17,07,000
3.4A	Others - Rural	13,27,000
3.4B	Others - Urban	31,03,000

Table 2: Average Value of Asset by Deciles

Sl.No	Household Asset Holding Class	Rural AVA (Rs'000)	Urban AVA (Rs'000)
1	1	11.74	1.29
2	2	111.33	12.01
3	3	232.08	36.08
4	4	351.00	101.60
5	5	502.27	327.22
6	6	671.44	657.51
7	7	876.23	1162.65
8	8	1185.97	1961.89
9	9	1647.58	3279.82
10	10	3888.01	8903.36
11	All	945.88	1642.82

Table 2 gives the AVA of households classified by decile classes of value of asset holding.⁶ This AVA of decile-classes is a measure to show the inequality in the asset ownership. The lowest decile, that is, decile 1, has an AVA of Rs 11740 in rural areas

⁶ The households are arranged in ascending order of value of assets owned. Thereafter the households are grouped into deciles. Each decile will have more or less equal number of households.

compared to Rs 1290 in urban areas; whereas the top decile, that is, decile 10 has an AVA of Rs 38,88,010 in rural areas compared to Rs 89,03,360 in urban areas. The proportion of AVA of bottom decile to top decile in rural is just 0.3 per cent and in urban areas it is 0.01 per cent. You may also find that the AVA in urban areas is lower than the AVA in rural areas till the 6th decile and thereafter the AVA in urban is substantially higher than the AVA in rural areas. Therefore, there is a wide inequality in asset holding among households and such asset inequality is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 3: Asset ownership & AVA (Percentage of Households Reporting Different Components of Assets and Corresponding AVAs)

Sl.No	Category of assets	Rural		Urban	
		% Household reporting ownership	% of AVA	% Household reporting ownership	% of AVA
1	Land	87.4	48.4	53.1	50.7
2	Building	87.1	44.1	50.5	37.5
3	Livestock & Poultry	28.9	1.0	6.9	0.2
4	Agricultural Machinery & Equipment	37.9	0.3	11.8	0.1
5	Non-farm Business Equipment	8.6	0.3	11.8	0.1
6	Transport	70.4	2.9	72.6	3.7
7	Deposits	97.3	2.9	96.4	7.0
8	Shares	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0
9	All	99.3	100	98.2	100

The assets are classified into eight categories as given in column 2 of Table 3.

This table gives the percentage of households reporting ownership of a particular asset and also the proportion of asset value of such asset class. In rural areas, higher proportion of

households reported owning land, building, livestock & poultry and agricultural machinery & equipment and deposits compared to urban households. In urban areas, higher proportion of households reported owning non-farm business equipment, transport and shares in comparison to rural households. In terms of AVA, larger proportion of it was held in land and building. Though 97.3 per cent rural households reported owning deposits compared to 96.4 per cent of urban households, only 2.9 per cent of AVA was in the form of deposits in rural areas compared to 7 per cent in urban areas. The non-farm business equipment category also shows a higher proportion of urban areas holding such assets and allocating higher proportion of AVA in that category compared to rural households.

There is an alternate classification of assets – fixed assets, financial assets and valuables. Table 4 gives this information.

Table 4: Percentage of Households Reporting Fixed and Financial Assets and Valuables and Corresponding Average Values

Sl.No	Household by Occupation	Fixed Assets		Financial Assets		Valuables	
		Percentage of Households reporting	Average Value (Rs)	Percentage of Households reporting	Average Value (Rs)	Percentage of Households reporting	Average Value (Rs)
1A	Cultivator	99.9	17,17,893	99.3	37,090	95.4	1,20,511
1B	Non-cultivator	94.4	6,68,733	96.7	24,374	91.6	95,383
1	Rural - all	95.7	9,18,207	97.3	27,672	92.5	1,01,358
2A	Self-employed	97.9	29,24,329	99.2	1,11,920	98.3	1,83,409
2B	Others	80.5	11,89,532	95.7	1,16,178	89.8	1,17,702
3	Urban - all	83.9	15,27,615	96.4	1,15,348	91.4	1,30,507

Only 83.9 per cent of urban households report holding fixed assets, while 97.9 per cent of rural households report holding fixed assets. But the value of fixed assets per household in urban areas is Rs 15.28 lakh compared to Rs 9.18 lakh, value of fixed assets per household in rural areas. The self-employed in urban areas and cultivators in rural areas have reported larger value of assets per household in urban and rural areas respectively. In both rural and urban areas, the average value of fixed assets is several times higher than the average values of other two categories of assets, that is, financial assets and valuables. In

urban areas, the value of financial assets is nearly as much as the value of valuables. However, the households in rural areas prefer the valuables more than the financial assets.

Another interesting set of statistics relating to Asset Holding is that Tamil Nadu is ranked 30 for rural areas and 31 for urban areas among 36 states and Union Territories in terms of the average asset holding. However, the Gini Coefficients of value of household assets in Tamil Nadu for rural and urban areas are 0.542 and 0.687 respectively. While comparing with the all-India Gini Coefficients, we infer that the rural value of 0.542 is lower than all-India measure of 0.615 and similar figures for urban areas in Tamil Nadu and All-India are 0.687 and 0.678 respectively. Thus, we infer that the inequality in rural Tamil Nadu is lower than in rural-India, while the inequality in urban Tamil Nadu is higher than that of urban-India.

Debt

In this section the debt profile of households in Tamil Nadu is discussed. Two main indicators-Incidence of Indebtedness (IoI) and value of debt are analysed along with different classification of debt by institutions, rate of interest and households by location and employment.

IoI is the percentage of indebted households to total households in that class. To understand the debt profile of households it is essential to analyse the sources of debt by types of credit agencies. Households access credit from institutional agencies that include, banks, cooperative societies, insurance companies, provident funds, non-banking financial institutions, self-help groups, and other such agencies. Debt from these institutional sources is called institutional debt. The non-institutional debt refers to debt from landlord, money lenders, input supplier, friends and relatives, chit funds, commission agents, traders, etc.

Table 5 gives the IoI by sources of credit. IoI among rural households is higher at 36.9 per cent compared to 26.6 per cent IoI of urban households. Among the households classified by occupation, the cultivators have the highest values for all types of IoIs followed by self-employed in urban areas. We understand the access to institutional credit is more for cultivators and self-employed and also their total credit requirements are also higher compared to others. The non-institutional IoIs are higher among cultivators and non-cultivators compared to the two types of urban households.⁷

⁷ The IoI by social groups is given in appendix IV

Table 5: Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI) by Household Type and Credit Institutions

Sl.No	Type of Households	Institutional credit only (%)	Non-institutional credit only	Both	All
1	Rural	23.6	6.3	7.1	36.9
1A	Cultivators	28.4	7.9	12.7	49.1
1B	Non-cultivators	22.1	5.7	5.3	33.2
2	Urban	18.9	4.3	3.4	26.6
2A	Self-employed	22.4	5.7	5.8	33.9
2B	Others	18.1	4.0	2.8	24.9



Table 6: Average Amount of Debt per Household (AOD), and Debt-Asset Ratio (DAR) as on 30.06.2018

Sl.No	Particulars	AOD (Rs)	DAR (%)
1	Rural	53,000	5.6
1A	Cultivator	90,000	5.1
1B	Non-Cultivator	41,000	5.9
2	Urban	1,03,000	6.3
2A	Self-employed	1,87,000	6.2
2B	Others	83,000	6.3
3	Social Groups		
3.1A	Scheduled Tribes - Rural	85,000	9.4
3.1B	Scheduled Tribes - Urban	40,000	4.3
3.2A	Scheduled Castes - Rural	38,000	5.9
3.2B	Scheduled Castes - Urban	77,000	8.6
3.3A	Other Backward Classes - Rural	59,000	5.4
3.3B	Other Backward Classes - Urban	1,05,000	6.2
3.4A	Others - Rural	23,000	1.7
3.4B	Others - Urban	1,61,000	5.2

The liabilities of a household consist of all outstanding loans to be paid by cash or kind. The outstanding bills to be settled with grocers, doctors, etc., and loans received from friends and relatives at nil interest rate are also included in the liabilities. Debt is the amount of liabilities to be paid in cash, in other words, cash loan outstanding is debt. As given in Table 6

Another evidence of the link between assets and debts is given in Table 7.

Table 7: AVA, AOD, IOI, and DAR by Asset Holding Class

Asset Holding Class	Rural				Urban			
	AVA (Rs)	AOD (Rs)	IOI	DAR	AVA (Rs)	AOD (Rs)	IOI	DAR
1	11,704	12,766	18.16	109.07	1,286	11,503	15.2	894.47
2	1,11,330	27,078	38.73	24.32	12,014	11,301	12.7	94.06
3	2,32,080	22,065	27.30	9.51	36,683	28,540	26.1	77.80
4	3,51,004	30,414	32.58	8.66	1,01,597	31,114	22.2	30.62
5	5,02,267	36,693	30.69	7.31	3,27,218	51,047	39.3	15.60
6	6,71,444	39,429	38.49	5.87	6,57,508	54,740	24.2	8.32
7	8,76,231	70,154	46.06	8.01	11,62,650	1,12,857	32.7	9.71
8	11,85,970	45,447	42.02	3.83	19,61,890	1,04,021	34.3	5.30
9	16,47,580	85,935	46.06	5.22	32,79,820	2,01,331	26.8	6.13
10	38,88,010	1,57,073	49.35	4.04	89,03,360	4,26,315	32.9	4.74
All	9,45,876	52,665	36.95	5.57	16,42,960	1,03,238	26.6	6.28

From Table 7 we can infer that IOI increases with the increase in asset holding class in both rural and urban areas. Therefore, households with larger amount of assets, i.e., households in higher asset owning classes, are quite likely to incur more debt as well. Therefore, the credit worthiness in the form of assets increases chances of borrowing. Though the IOI is lower in the lower asset owning classes, the value of their debt in relation to value of assets is disproportionately larger, that is the reason for higher DAR among the households in the lower deciles of asset owning classes.

Table 8: Percentage of Outstanding Cash Debt by Types of Credit Institutions

Sl.No	Occupational Category of Household	(% of outstanding Debt	
		Institutional (%) Credit	Non Institutional (%) Credit
1	Rural	72.9	27.1
1A	Cultivator	67.6	32.4
1B	Non-Cultivator	76.6	23.4
2	Urban	87.2	12.8
2A	Self-employed	86.1	13.9
2B	Others	87.9	12.1

It can be inferred from the Table 8, the cultivators have the lowest institutional cash debt outstanding but the highest non-institutional cash debt outstanding compared to all other occupational groups. This may be due to need for larger and lack of creditworthiness from the point of view of commercial banking and other financial institutions. Non-cultivators in rural areas are the next in the category in having low level of access to institutional credit measured in terms of outstanding cash debt from financial institutions. On the contrary, the both the self-employed and the “others” in urban areas have equal access to institutional credit and these groups have larger outstanding cash debt sourced from formal financial institutions. The urban households have easier access to institutional credit than the rural households which is evident from the statistics of the proportion of outstanding cash debt from non-institutional financial sources is almost double in rural areas as compared to urban areas.



Table 9: Percentage Of Households Reporting Cash Debt And Percentage Of Outstanding Amount Of Cash Debt As On 30.06.2018 For Institutional Credit By Nature Of Interest In Rural & Urban Tamil Nadu

Sl.No	AREA	Interest Rate	Percentage of households reporting cash debt	Percentage of outstanding amount of cash debt as on 30.06.2018
1a	Rural	Interest Free	0.7	1.1
		Simple Interest	21.5	64.8
1c		Compound Interest	9.5	34.1
2a	Urban	Interest Free	0.4	0.7
2b		Simple Interest	15.8	44.2
2c		Compound Interest	6.5	55.1

From Table 9 we can infer that the number of households reporting interest free debt and the corresponding amount of debt are low in both rural and urban Tamil Nadu. The proportion of households reporting debt obtained at simple interest rate is double the proportion of households obtaining debt at compound interest rate; so too are the proportions of outstanding cash debts in these two interest rate categories in rural areas. In urban areas, nearly 15.8 per cent of households obtain loan at simple interest rate compared to only 6.5 households obtain loan at compound interest rate. On the contrary, the outstanding cash debt is 44.2 per cent under simple interest rate and 55.1 per cent under compound interest rate. Compared to rural households, a small proportion of urban households obtain loan at compound interest rate, while the outstanding cash debt for this category being the largest, show that a small proportion of urban households obtain disproportionately larger amount of loan at exorbitant compound interest rate.

Information related to this issue is given in Table 10 which is about percentage distribution of amount of outstanding debt by rate of interest in Tamil Nadu.

Table 10: Percentage Distribution Of (Amount Of) Outstanding Debt By Rate Of Interest.

Interest Rates	Institutional		Non-institutional		All	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Nil	1.1	0.7	17.4	15.8	5.5	2.6
<6	8.3	1.9	1.9	6.0	6.6	2.4
6-10	<u>19.1</u>	<u>48.1</u>	5.2	0.4	15.4	<u>42.0</u>
-15	<u>44.3</u>	<u>41.5</u>	9.7	7.7	<u>33.5</u>	<u>37.1</u>
15-20	13.9	5.0	2.8	4.5	10.9	5.0
20-25	13.1	2.4	<u>39.6</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>20.3</u>	5.7
25-30	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.5	0.9	0.6
30-50	1.1	0.2	<u>19.1</u>	<u>28.9</u>	5.9	3.8
50-100	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.1	1.1	0.8
>100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

We can infer from Table 10 that in every category more than 50 per cent of the outstanding cash debt is clustered in two bands of interest rates. In the institutional credit system, the bands of interest rates are 6 per cent to 10 per cent and 10 per cent to 15 per cent for both rural and urban areas. However, nearly 90 per cent of outstanding cash debt in urban areas is in these two bands compared to only 65 per cent of outstanding cash debt in rural areas. The institutional credit in rural areas is offered in a wide range of interest rates compared to urban areas.

In the non-institutional category, more than 50 per cent of outstanding cash debt is two bands of higher interest rates, that is, 20 per cent to 25 per cent and 30 per cent to 50 per cent. Another interesting pattern is that the non-institutional credit is accessed in a wide range of interest rates compared to institutional credit. These aspects are also reflected in the aggregate figures given under the heading 'All'.

Fixed Capital Expenditure and Financial Inclusion

The AIDIS also captures the recently committed fixed capital expenditure (FCE) by the households and the financial inclusion of the households. Table 11 gives some of the core statistics such as proportion of households reported fixed capital expenditure in one year from 1.7.2018 to 30.6.2018 and the average value of the FCE per household.

The FCE is classified in three categories – Residential Land & Building, Farm Business and Non-farm Business. 27.1 per cent of cultivators have reported FCE compared to 13.6 per cent of non-cultivators have reported having incurred FCE in rural areas. 19.4 per cent of cultivators have reported to have incurred FCE in farm business with an average value of Rs 7216 during the reference period and their FCE in two other categories are very low.

Sl. No	House hold Category	Residential Land & Building % HH		Farm Business		Non - farm Business		All	
		Percentage of Household Reporting	Ave. per Household (Rs)	Percentage of Household Reporting	Average per Household (Rs)	Percentage of Household Reporting	Average per Household (Rs)	Percentage of Household Reporting	Average per Household (Rs)
1A	Cultivator	7.4	3,876	19.4	7,216	3.7	93	27.1	11,186
1B	Non-cultivator	8.1	3,197	2.6	311	4.0	880	13.6	4,388
1	Rural	8.0	3,359	6.6	1,962	3.9	692	16.8	6,014
2A	Self-employed	3.9	11,938	3.6	1,358	20.0	5,241	24.4	18,537
2B	Others	3.6	9,034	1.1	142	2.1	368	6.3	9,544
2	Urban	3.7	9,602	1.6	380	5.6	1,321	9.9	11,304

Among the urban households, the 24.4 per cent of self employed households reported to have incurred FCE and of that 20 per cent reported to have spent on fixed capital related to non- farm business. Only 6 percent of "oters" category reported to have incurred in FCE, of which 3.6 per cent spent on Residential Land & Building and only 1.1 per cent and 2.1 per cent of households spent on farm and non-farm businesses. On the whole, only 9.9 per cent of urban households compared to 16.8 per cent of rural households incurred FCE.

Next important indicator is the financial inclusion. This is measured as proportion of households holding a savings account in banks (including cooperative credit societies and banks) and post offices. Strangely 90.5 per cent of rural households compared to 88.1 per cent of urban households reported having savings account in a bank. 4.4 per cent rural households and 4.5 per cent urban households reported to have a savings account in post offices. It is clearly established that access to formal financial institutions for holding a savings account should be increased in urban areas and on an average this should be increased by another 5 to 6 percentage points in both the areas.

Table 12: Percentage Of Adult Population (18 Years & Above) Having Deposit Account In Banks And Post Offices

Sl.No	Particular	Banks	Post Office
1	Rural - Male	90.2	3.3
2	Rural - Female	90.9	5.5
3	Rural-Persons	90.5	4.4
4	Urban - Male	89.8	4.0
5	Urban - Female	86.4	5.1
6	Urban - Persons	88.1	4.5
7	Rural - Scheduled Tribes	88.4	2.5
8	Rural Scheduled Castes	91.2	4.1
9	Rural Other Backward Classes	90.2	4.8
10	Rural - Others	97.5	1.4
11	Rural - All	90.5	4.4
12	Urban Scheduled Tribes	83.9	8.5
13	Urban Scheduled Castes	84.9	4.7
14	Urban Other Backward Classes	88.5	4.5
15	Urban - Others	91.6	3.6
16	Urban - All	88.1	4.5

The distributions of households and outstanding cash loans by sources of credit give a little different picture of differential access to formal and informal credit sources between

rural and urban households. Table 13 shows that 72.9 per cent of cash loan was accessed from formal institutional agencies by 30.7 per cent of households in rural areas. The similar ratios for urban areas are 87.2 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively. In other words, smaller proportion of urban households gets larger proportion of cash loan from formal institutional credit agencies compared to rural households. Within the institutional sources, the 16.7 per cent of households get 78.9 per cent of cash loan from banks, credit societies and insurance companies and provident funds; whereas, the corresponding percentages for rural areas are 20.1 and 56.2. For rural households, other than commercial banks and cooperative banks, the microfinance institutions and NBFCs are the main institutional sources of credit, and such institutions normally charge higher interest rate compared to banks. Professional money lenders, friends and relatives are the major sources of non-institutional credit for both rural and urban households. The rural households generally access greater amount of cash loans from non-institutional sources and even within institutional sources, they access those institutions that charge relatively higher interest rates.



Table 13: Percentage Of Households Reporting Cash Loans Outstanding As On 30.06.18 And Percentage Of Cash Loans Outstanding By Credit Agency For Rural And Urban Households

Sl.No	Sources of Institutions	% cash loans outstanding (% households reporting in parenthesis)	
		Rural	Urban
1	Scheduled commercial bank	43.6 (15.3)	76.6 (14.1)
2	Regional rural bank	1.9 (0.8)	0.8 (0.3)
3	Co-operative society	3.9 (2.3)	0.7 (0.6)
4	Co-operative bank	6.8 (1.7)	0.6 (0.5)
5	Insurance companies	0 (0.0)	1.1 (0.2)
6	Provident fund	0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
7	Employer	0 (0.0)	0.4 (0.1)
	Financial corporation/institution	5.5 (1.5)	2.4 (1.4)
9	NBFCs including micro-financing institution (MFIs)	5.4 (5.4)	1.8 (2.3)
10	Bank linked SHG/JLG	3.7(4.6)	1.4 (3.1)
11	Non-bank linked SHG/JLG	0.6 (0.9)	0.1 (0.2)
12	Other institutional agencies	1.3 (1.3)	1.3 (0.8)
13	All institutional agencies	72.9 (30.7)	87.2 (23.3)
14	Landlord	0.8 (0.4)	0 (0.0)
15	Agricultural moneylender	0.5 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
16	Professional moneylender	8.8 (8.2)	9.7 (5.5)
17	Input supplier	0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.2)
18	Relatives and friends	4.7 (3.9)	2.0 (1.6)
19	Chit fund	0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
20	Market commission agent/traders	0.5 (0.3)	0.1 (0.1)
21	Others	1.8 (0.9)	0.3 (0.3)
22	All non-institutional agencies	27.1 (13.3)	12.8 (7.7)
23	All Agencies	100 (36.9)	100.0 (26.6)

Asset And Debt Profile Of Poorer Households By Value Of Asset Holding

We classify households by value of asset holding into deciles. In this section we analyse the asset and debt profile of households in the bottom three deciles of asset holding. Table 14 gives the Incidence of Indebtedness, the average asset value and average debt value and debt-asset ratio of indebted households in the bottom three deciles.

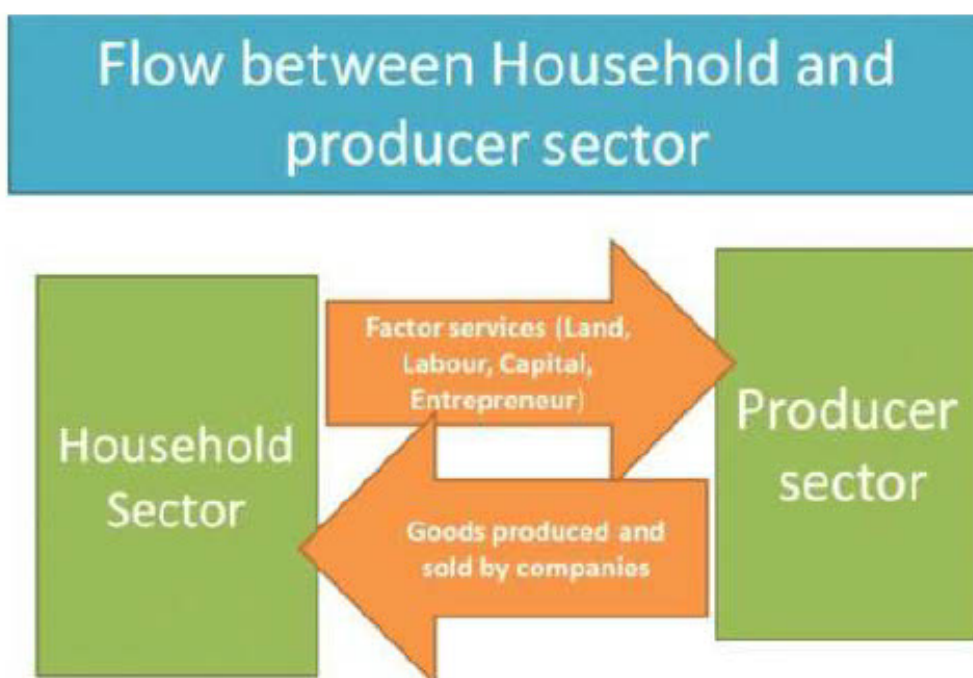


Table 14: Asset And Debt Profile Of Households In Bottom Three Deciles Of Asset Holding Classes

Sl. No	Category	Decile Class	IoI (%)	of Indebted Households		
				AVA (Rs)	AOD (Rs)	DAR (%)
1	Rural	1	18.2	16,700.60	70,300.12	421
2		2	38.7	1,17,018.02	69,922.37	60
3		3	27.3	2,34,268.53	80,843.79	35
4		All	36.9	11,96,011.94	1,42,533.28	12
5	Urban	1	15.2	1,612.34	75,977	4712
6		2	13.1	11,701.11	87,639	749
7		3	25.8	36,447.57	1,10,324	303
8		All	26.6	22,18,410.52	3,87,601	17

The Incidence of Indebtedness is lower among urban households (26.6%) than among rural households (36.9%). The IoI is also lower in the lower deciles than the average in both rural and urban areas, except the second decile in rural areas. The pattern of debt-asset ratio (DAR) among the indebted households is in a higher plane. You may infer from the last column of Table 14, the average DAR is just 12 per cent in rural areas compared to slightly higher percentage of 17 in urban areas. But the households in the bottom three deciles in both the areas have higher DAR than the average. Between the rural and urban areas, the urban households show far higher DAR than the corresponding average DAR.

When it is a fact that the value of debt is far higher than the value of assets of households in lower deciles by asset holding, it is logical to expect that their credit worthiness should have reflected in the form of higher interest rate on their outstanding cash loans. This information is provided in Table 15, which gives the average AOD by decile classes and interest rates in both rural and urban areas. On an average the outstanding cash loan in lower deciles is far lower than the average cash loan for the entire rural and urban areas, we can infer from the last row of the Table 15. However, it can be noticed that this was far higher compared to their value of asset holding.

Table 15: AOD by Interest Rate and by asset holding classes

Sl. No	Interest Rate	AOD (Rs) Rural				AOD (Rs) Urban			
		Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	All Rural	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	All Urban
1	Nil	44,180	40,925	23,118	1,10,810	1,16,080	1,33,549	1,42,928	1,52,444
2	<6	73,676	72,213	91,495	1,87,389	42,419	52,985	84,569	1,84,308
3	6-10	89,322	75,024	70,754	2,15,065	1,39,228	1,02,051	1,19,880	7,88,983
4	10-15	97,244	82,000	61,765	1,32,319	54,294	74,017	1,63,799	4,05,402
5	15-20	1,12,531	83,692	95,209	1,51,460	25,689	57,243	73,102	1,57,818
6	20-25	46,126	65,331	70,463	1,04,468	1,03,026	80,504	95,275	98,584
7	25-30	0	29,700	52,800	1,23,885	1,32,112	38,899	69,709	1,54,050
8	30-50	1,04,204	1,08,362	4,52,060	1,49,109	48,362	98,762	84,212	2,35,758
9	50-100	48,707	22,459	48,000	54,596	0	0	1,87,000	2,25,721
10	>100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Total	70,300	69,922	80,844	1,42,533	75,977	87,639	1,10,324	3,87,601

We compare the AOD in various interest rate ranges with the corresponding decile AOD. The AODs in the three deciles in the interest rate range 30-50 are higher in rural areas compared to corresponding decile ADO in urban areas.

A similar pattern is found in the interest rate range 15-20 in rural areas. On the contrary, the AODs in the interest rate ranges “Nil” and “6-10” are higher in all the three deciles in urban areas. Thus, even the bottom deciles by asset holding, the households in urban areas could access a large amount of cash loans at lower interest rates compared to such households in rural areas. This should be a reason for higher DAR among urban households than among the rural households. The urban households could access a larger share of their outstanding cash loan from formal institutions and this is also a reason for higher value of AOD in the lower interest rate ranges.

Summary of Findings

The AVA of urban households is Rs 16,43,000 compared to AVA of rural households of Rs 9,46,000. However within the rural households the cultivators who own land and agricultural equipment have higher AVA of Rs 17,55,000 compared to non-cultivators AVA of Rs 6,93,000. Similarly among the urban households, the self-employed have higher AVA of Rs 30,36,000 than the others AVA of Rs 13,06,000. It is understandable that the self-employed investment in business should have created more assets than the others. The AVAs of the three broad social groups are on expected pattern, with the SCs having the lowest AVA followed by STs, OBCs and Others.

This AVA of decile-classes is a measure to show the inequality in the asset ownership. The lowest decile, that is, decile 1, has an AVA of Rs 11,740 in rural areas compared to Rs 1,290 in urban areas; whereas the top decile, that is, decile 10 has an AVA of Rs 38,88,010 in rural areas compared to Rs 89,03,360 in urban areas. The proportion of AVA of bottom decile to top decile in rural is just 0.3 per cent and in urban areas it is 0.01 per cent. You may also find that the AVA in urban areas is lower than the AVA in rural areas till the 6th decile and thereafter the AVA in urban is substantially higher than the AVA in rural areas. Therefore, there is a wide inequality in asset holding among households and such asset inequality is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

In rural areas, higher proportion of households reported owning land, building, livestock & poultry and agricultural machinery & equipment and deposits compared to urban households. In urban areas, higher proportion of households reported owning non-farm business equipment, transport and shares in comparison to rural households.

Only 83.9 per cent of urban households report holding fixed assets, while 97.9 per cent of rural households report holding fixed assets. But the value of fixed assets per household in urban areas is Rs 15.28 lakh compared to Rs 9.18 lakh the value of fixed assets per household in rural areas. The self-employed in urban areas and cultivators have reported larger value of assets per household in urban and rural areas respectively. In both rural and urban areas, the average value of fixed assets is several times higher than the average values of other two categories of assets, that is, financial assets and valuables. In urban areas, the value of financial assets is nearly as much as the value of valuables. However, the households in rural areas prefer the valuables more than the financial assets.

Another interesting set of statistics relating to Asset Holding is that Tamil Nadu is ranked 30 for rural areas and 31 for urban areas among 36 states and Union Territories in terms of the average asset holding. However, the Gini Coefficients of value of household assets in Tamil Nadu for rural and urban areas are 0.542 and 0.687 respectively. While comparing with the all-India Gini Coefficients, we infer that the rural value of 0.542 is

lower than all-India measure of 0.615 and similar figures for urban areas in Tamil Nadu and All-India are 0.687 and 0.678 respectively. Thus, we infer that the inequality in rural Tamil Nadu is lower than in rural-India, while the inequality in urban Tamil Nadu is higher than that of urban-India.

Table 5 gives the IoI by sources of credit. IoI among rural households is higher at 36.9 per cent compared to 26.6 per cent IoI of urban households. Among the households classified by occupation, the cultivators have the highest values for all types of IoIs followed by self-employed in urban areas. We understand the access to institutional credit is more for cultivators and self-employed and also their total credit requirements are also higher compared to others. The non-institutional IoIs are higher among cultivators and non-cultivators compared to the two types of urban households.

The urban households AOD is Rs 1,03,000 which is nearly double the AOD of rural households. However, within rural areas, the AOD of cultivators is more than double that of non-cultivators. Similarly in urban areas the AOD of self-employed is more than double that of others. The cultivators and self-employed households could have borrowed more due to farm and non-farm commercial activities respectively. Among the social groups, the urban others category has the highest AOD followed by urban OBC. Among the rural households, the STs have the highest AOD.

The DAR is the ratio of debt to asset values expressed in percentage terms. This ratio could help to understand the debt servicing ability of the households. Higher DAR shows lower ability to service debts. If one compares the AVAs of groups in Table 1, we can understand that the groups that have lower AVAs show higher DAR.

IOI increases with the increase in asset holding class in both rural and urban areas. Therefore, households with larger amount of assets, i.e., households in higher asset owning classes, are quite likely to incur more debt as well.

The cultivators have the lowest institutional cash debt outstanding but the highest non-institutional cash debt outstanding compared to all other occupational groups.

The proportion of households reporting debt obtained at simple interest rate is double than the proportion of households obtaining debt at compound interest rate; so too are the proportions of outstanding cash debts in these two interest rate categories in rural areas. In urban areas, nearly 15.8 per cent of households obtain loan at simple interest rate compared to only 6.5 households obtain loan at compound interest rate. On the contrary, the outstanding cash debt is 44.2 per cent under simple interest rate and 55.1 per cent

under compound interest rate. Compared to rural households, a small proportion of urban households obtain loan at compound interest rate, while the outstanding cash debt for this category being the largest, show that a small proportion of urban households obtain disproportionately larger amount of loan at exorbitant compound interest rate.

In every category more than 50 per cent of the outstanding cash debt is clustered in two bands of interest rates. In the institutional credit system, the bands of interest rates are 6 per cent to 10 per cent and 10 per cent to 15 per cent for both rural and urban areas.

In the non-institutional category, more than 50 per cent of outstanding cash debt is two bands of higher interest rates, that is, 20 per cent to 25 per cent and 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

While 27.1 per cent of cultivators have reported FCE compared to 13.6 per cent of non-cultivators have reported having incurred FCE in rural areas. The 19.4 per cent of cultivators have reported to have incurred FCE in farm business with an average value of Rs 7216 during the reference period and their FCE in two other categories are very low.

Among the urban households, the 24.4 per cent of self-employed households reported to have incurred FCE and of that 20 per cent reported to have spent on fixed capital related to non-farm business. Only 6.3 per cent of "others" category reported to have incurred in FCE, of which 3.6 per cent spent on Residential Land & Building and only 1.1 per cent and 2.1 per cent of households spent on farm and non-farm businesses. On the whole, only 9.9 per cent of urban households compared to 16.8 per cent of rural households incurred FCE.

Strangely 90.5 per cent of rural households compared to 88.1 per cent of urban households reported having saving account in a bank. 4.4 per cent rural households and 4.5 per cent urban households reported to have a savings account in post offices.

72.9 per cent of cash loan was accessed from formal institutional agencies by 30.7 per cent of households in rural areas. The similar ratios for urban areas are 87.2 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively. In other words, smaller proportion of urban households gets larger proportion of cash loan from formal institutional credit agencies compared to rural households. Within the institutional sources, the 16.7 per cent of households get 78.9 per cent of cash loan from banks, credit societies and insurance companies and provident funds; whereas, the corresponding percentages for rural areas are 20.1 and 56.2.

We analyse the asset and debt profile of households in the bottom three deciles of asset holding. The Incidence of Indebtedness is lower among urban households (26.6%) than among rural households (36.9%). The IoI is also lower in the lower deciles than the average in both rural and urban areas.

The average DAR is 12 per cent in rural areas compared to slightly higher percentage of 17 in urban areas. But the households in the bottom three deciles in both the areas have higher DAR than the average. Between the rural and urban areas, the urban households show far higher DAR than the corresponding average DAR.

On an average the outstanding cash loan in lower deciles is far lower than the average cash loan for the entire rural and urban areas. However, we have noticed that this was far higher compared to their value of asset holding.

The AODs in the three deciles in the interest rate range 30-50 are higher in rural areas compared to corresponding decile ADOs. A similar pattern is also found in the interest rate range 15-20 in rural areas. On the contrary, the AODs in the interest rate ranges "Nil" and "6-10" are higher in all the three deciles in urban areas. Thus, even the bottom deciles by asset holding, the households in urban areas could access a large amount of cash loans at lower interest rates compared to such households in rural areas. This should be a reason for higher DAR among urban households than among the rural households. The urban households could access the larger share of their outstanding cash loan from formal institutions and this is also a reason for higher value of AOD in the lower interest rate ranges.

APPENDIX: 1

BASIC CONCEPTS

Household

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months during the survey period) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months during the survey period).

Household size

The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

Household Type

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

In rural areas, a household was classified to belong to any one of the following six household types:

- self-employed in agriculture
- self-employed in non-agriculture
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour in agriculture
- casual labour in non-agriculture
- others

In urban areas, each household was categorised into one of the following four groups:

- self-employed
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour
- others

Occupational classification of households

The rural households are classified into two types, namely, cultivator and non-cultivator households using the criteria below:

Cultivator households: households operating at least 0.002 hectare of land during the 365 days preceding the date of survey;

Non-cultivator households households operating no land or land less than 0.002 hectare of land.

For the urban areas, self-employed and other households are the two occupational categories of the households.

Household assets

Household assets represent all that were owned by the household and had monetary value. This includes physical assets like land, buildings, livestock, agricultural machinery and implements, non-farm business equipment, all transport equipment, and financial assets like receivable on loans advanced in cash or in kind, shares in companies and cooperative societies, banks, etc., national saving certificates and the like, deposits in companies, banks, post offices and with individuals. The AIDIS did not include crops standing in the fields and stock of commodities held by the household in the household assets.

Liabilities

All claims against a household held by others are considered as liabilities of the household. Thus all loans payable by the household to others, irrespective of cash or kind are deemed as liabilities of the households. However, in the report, only cash loan are taken into the consideration to generate estimates on indebtedness. Unpaid bills of grocers, doctors, lawyers, etc., were also considered liabilities of the household. Different kinds of liabilities are defined below:

Cash loans: All loans taken in cash are considered to be cash loans, irrespective of whether such loans were repaid or proposed to be repaid in cash or in kind. Cash loans, generally, covers borrowings at specific rates of interest for specific periods of time. However, if a loan was taken even at nil rate of interest from relatives and friends, it was considered to be a cash loan. The loans may be taken against a security or without any security. Dues payable by the household owing to purchase of goods under a hire-purchase scheme were treated as cash loans.

Kind loans : All loans taken in kind (except the cases of hire-purchase) irrespective of whether those were already repaid or yet to be repaid in cash or in kind are regarded as kind loans payable.

Valuation of assets

In the first visit, information was collected on assets (owned) and liabilities as on 30th June, 2018. The basis for valuation of assets is described below:

(a) Value of land as on 30.06.2018 was reported as per their normative/guideline values. For buildings, valuation was done as per the market price prevailing in the locality.

(b) Assets and liabilities of household enterprises were recorded only if the enterprise was fully owned by the household and not a partnership involving members of different households.

(c) The value of the shares/debentures owned on the date of survey was evaluated as per the market price prevailing on the date of survey, if the shares/debentures were acquired before the reference date, i.e. 30.06.2018. On the other hand, if the shares/debentures were acquired by way of purchase or disposed of through sale between the reference date and the date of survey, then the purchase or sale price was recorded under 'acquisition' or under 'disposal', as the case may be. If they were acquired during the reference date and the date of survey by ways other than purchase (as inheritance, gift, etc.) or disposed of during this period by means other than sale, then the market price prevailing on the date of survey was considered to determine value of the transaction, and (in case of acquisition) for valuation of the asset owned on the date of survey.

(d) In cases where it was not possible to ascertain the prevailing market price of a share, the paid-up value of the shares (if acquired other than by purchase) or the value paid by the household (if they were purchased) was considered.

(e) In case of certificates and annuity schemes, the amount paid at the time of purchase was considered and in case of deposits, the face value was considered. However, for the purpose of estimation of capital formation, actual expenses incurred on all transactions during the reference period (i.e., between 01.07.2018 and 30.06.2019) were recorded separately and were collected in both visits.

Farm business

Farm business comprised of household economic activities like cultivation, including cultivation of plantation and orchard crops, and processing of produce on the farm, e.g. paddy hulling and gur (jaggery) making. Although gur (jaggery) making is a manufacturing activity, this was covered under farm business only when such activity was

carried out in the farm by indigenous method. Farm business also included activities ancillary to agriculture, like livestock raising, poultry, fishing, dairy farm activities, bee keeping and other allied activities coming under tabulation categories A and B of the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2008.

Non-farm business

Non-farm business was defined as all household economic activities other than those covered in the farm business. This cover manufacturing, mining & quarrying, trade, hotel & restaurant, transport, construction, repairing and other services. For the purpose of this survey, non-farm business was excluded when such activities were carried out in non-household enterprises. Non-farm business enterprises, which were registered under section 2m(i) or 2m(ii) and section 85 of Factories Act, 1948 and Bidi and Cigar manufacturing establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (condition of employment) Act, 1966 were kept outside the coverage of the survey.

Enterprise

An enterprise was defined as an undertaking which was engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods and/or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body.

Household enterprise

A household enterprise was defined as one run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis, irrespective of whether the enterprise was located in the premises of the household(s) or not. In other words, all proprietary and partnership enterprises were household enterprises.

Non-household enterprise

Non-household enterprises were defined as those which were institutional, i.e., owned and run by the public sector (Central or State Government, local governments, government undertakings, etc.), corporate sector, co-operative societies, other types of societies, institutions, associations, trusts, etc.

Non-agricultural enterprises

All the enterprises covered under NIC-2008, 2 digit codes 05 to 99 were considered as non-agricultural enterprises.

Household asset holding class

This refers to the 10 decile classes of the Rural/Urban All-India distribution (estimated distribution) of households by asset holding size. In the tables, the different decile classes are referred to simply as 1 (lowest), 2, 3, ... 9, 10 (highest).

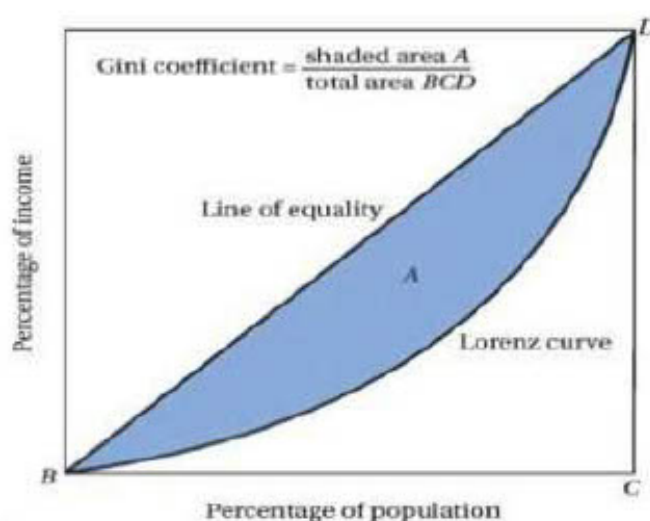
Thus, for example, the words “decile class 2” (or “10-20%”) in a table for the State Punjab, Rural sector, means households of rural Punjab falling in the second (second lowest) decile class of the estimated all-India distribution of rural households by asset holding size. The 10 household asset holding classes were determined separately for each sector based on visit 1 data by examining the distribution of sample households over the asset holding classes for all-India.

Capital expenditure

Fixed capital formation takes place by way of new purchase, construction for own use and improvement of physical assets which help in further production. Thus, expenditure on land development work, on fixed assets used in farm and non-farm business and on residential buildings were considered as capital expenditure.

Gini's Coefficient

This is a measure of inequality of a distribution. It is defined as the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve of the distribution and the line of equality; and the area under the line of equality. The Gini's coefficient, should lie between 0 & 1 and is often used as a measure of income inequality. Here, 0 corresponds to perfect income equality (i.e. everyone has the same income) and 1 corresponds to perfect income inequality (i.e. one person has all the income, while everyone else has zero income). The Gini coefficient can also be used to measure wealth inequality.



APPENDIX: 2

Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Introduction

The National Sample Surveys (NSS) are being conducted by the Government of India since 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. 77th round of NSS commenced from 1st January 2019.

Subject coverage

NSS 77th round was earmarked for collection of data on and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of agricultural households and Debt and Investment. The last survey on these subjects was conducted in 70th round of NSS (January 2013 - December 2013).

Outline of the Survey programme

Geographical coverage: The survey was cover the whole of the Indian Union *except* the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which were difficult to access.

Survey Period and Visits: The survey period was of one year duration.

Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 :	list of households
Schedule 33.1 :	land and livestock holdings of households and situation assessment of agricultural households
Schedule 18.2 :	debt and investment

Schedule 33.1 was canvassed in rural areas only.

Visits 1 & 2 Each sample FSU and sample households were visited twice during this round. Since the workload of the first visit (i.e. Visit 1) is more, the first visit was continued till the end of August, 2019. Thus, period of the first visit (i.e. Visit 1) was of

January – August, 2019 (duration of eight months) and that of the second visit (i.e. Visit 2) was September–December, 2019 (duration of four months).

The listing schedule (Schedule 0.0) was canvassed only in Visit 1. Schedules 33.1 and 18.2 were canvassed in independent sets of sample households. Visit 1 and Visit 2 schedules were canvassed in the same set of sample households during first and second visit respectively. Contents of the schedules for the two visits were not same since the information relate to two different periods.

Sub-rounds The survey period of the round was divided into two sub-rounds. Sub-round one was consist of the first half of the survey period of each visit i.e. January – April, 2019 for Visit 1 and September – October, 2019 for Visit 2 while sub-round two was consist of the remaining period of the respective visits. Thus, each sub-round was of four months for Visit 1 and two months for Visit 2.

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample FSUs were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempts were made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

The FSUs visited in the first sub-round of Visit 1 was revisited during the first subround of the Visit 2. Similarly, FSUs of sub-round 2 of Visit 1 was revisited in sub-round 2 of Visit 2.

Participation of States: All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated. Following is the matching pattern of the participating States/ UTs.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Manipur, Telangana	double
Maharashtra (U)	one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

Sample Design

Formation of sub - units (SUs):

Rural areas: A rural village is notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages was projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs formed in a village was determined apriori.

The above procedure of SU formation was implemented in the villages with population more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages, no SU was formed.

The number of SUs formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1000 or more) of the frame was decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
4800 to 5999	5
.....and so on	.

Special case

For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (v) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu and Kashmir and (vi) Idukki district of Kerala, numbers of SUs formed in a village were determined in such a way that each SU contains 600 or less projected population. Further, SUs were not formed in the villages in the above mentioned districts/States with population less than 500 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages, the number of SUs formed for these States/districts is as follows:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
.....and so on	.

For rural parts of Kerala, similar procedure as mentioned in para 4.1.3 above was adopted with the modification that the SUs were formed within Panchayat Wards instead of villages.

Urban areas: SUs were formed in urban sector also. The procedure was similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs were formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 250 was divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU was formed.

Outline of sample design: A stratified two stage design was adopted for the 77th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors.

Sampling Frame for First Stage Units (FSUs): There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas mentioned in para 4.1.4.1) and entire village was considered as one FSU. All

such villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) were the First Stage Units (FSUs).

In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) were formed following the procedure as described in para 4.1. Such SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs). For the UFS blocks with less than 250 households, the entire UFS block were considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

List of FSUs as described above was the sampling frame for respective cases.

Stratification:

(a) Each district was a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum.

(b) A special stratum, in the rural areas only, was formed at all-India level before district level strata were formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 belonging to all States/UTs.

Sub - stratification:

Rural sector: Three groups of villages were formed within each stratum (except special rural stratum):

Group 1	all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 250
Group 2	all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population more than or equal to 250 but less than 500
Group 3	remaining villages

The sample size for a rural stratum was allocated among 3 groups in proportion to population. Let r_1 , r_2 and r_3 be the allocations to Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively. The villages within each group were first arranged in ascending order of number of cultivators. For all the three groups within each strata, $r_1/2 > 1$, $r_2/2 > 1$ and $r_3/2 > 1$, was simply formation of 2 or more sub-strata in each group. Sub-strata was demarcated in Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum was comprise a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and have more or less equal number of cultivators.

The sub-strata in Group 1 was always be numbered as 11, 12, 13,..... The numbering of sub-strata in Group 2 were 21, 22, 23,..... Finally, for Group 3, sub-strata numbers started from 31.

If number of FSUs in a particular Group was very small, no sub-stratum was formed in that Group. Further, in those strata where allocations were very small, minimum allocation for Group 1 and Group 2 was 1 each.

Urban sector: Let 'u' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ' $u/2$ ' > 1, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata was demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of UFS blocks (all SUs within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

Total sample size (FSUs)

9,954 FSUs have been allocated for the central sample at all-India level. For the state sample, there are 10,630 FSUs allocated for all-India.

Allocation of total sample to State/UTs

The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the State/UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

Allocation of State/UT level sample to rural and urban sectors

State/UT level sample sizes were allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, was allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation was limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector.

Allocation to strata

Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2. For special stratum formed at state level as mentioned in para 4.4 (b), 4 FSUs were allocated.

Allocation to sub-strata:

Rural: Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum in the rural sector (except for sub-strata formed in Group 1 and Group 2 in some cases where minimum allocation was 1).

Urban: Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum in the urban sector.

4.10.3 In certain exceptional cases, especially for some States in the North Eastern Region, Bigger sub-strata were formed because of much skewed distribution of villages. In such sub-strata, the allocations were more than 2.

Selection of FSUs within a stratum/sub-stratum:

From all the sub-strata in both rural and urban sector within each stratum, required

numbers of FSUs were selected by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) scheme.

Formation of sub-units and listing of households

Procedure of formation of SUs: After identification of the boundaries of the village/UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block was to be divided into the number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs were located. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs to be formed was 1 as per the sample list, no SU formation was required.

Listing of households: All the households of the sample FSU are listed. Temporarily locked households are also listed after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry.

Formation of Second Stage Strata (SSS) of Households and Allocation Among SSS

Composition	SSS No.	number of households to be surveyed
non-agricultural households	1	2
agricultural households with land possessed less than 0.250hectare (0.618 acre)	2	2
agricultural households with land possessed equal to or morethan 0.250 hectare but less than 1.000 hectare (2.471 acre)	3	2
agricultural households with land possessed equal to or morethan 1.000 hectare but less than 2.000 hectares (4.942 acre)	4	2
agricultural households with land possessed equal to or morethan 2.000 hectares	5	2
Total		10

Schedule 18.2: Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS): A cut-off points 'A' (in Rs.) was determined from household's usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72nd round (July, 2014 – June, 2015) data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 20% of the population have MPCE more than 'A'.

Six SSS were formed both in rural and urban sector considering the MPCE and

indebtedness of households. The composition of the SSS and number of households surveyed from different SSS for both rural and urban sectors are as follows:

Composition	SSS No.	Number of households to be surveyed
households with $MPCE > A$ and indebted either to institutional agencies only or to both institutional and non-institutional agencies	1	2
households with $MPCE > A$ and indebted to non-institutional agencies only	2	2
households with $MPCE > A$ and without any indebtedness	3	2
households with $MPCE \leq A$ and indebted either to institution agencies only or to both institutional and non-institutional agencies	4	2
households with $MPCE \leq A$ and indebted to non-institutional agencies only	5	2
households with $MPCE \leq A$ and without any indebtedness	6	2
Total		12

Estimation procedure

Notations:

S = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

i = subscript for i-th FSU [SU/ village (panchayat ward)/ block]

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU

k = subscript for k-th sample household within an FSU

N = total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-stratum

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y Under the above symbols,

y_{stijk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household of the j-th second stage stratum of the i-th FSU for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

Selection of households: The sample households from each SSS for each of the schedules were selected by SRSWOR.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum □ sub-stratum:

Schedule 0.0 (Rural/Urban):

For estimating the number of households in a stratum * sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

Where y_i is the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in i-th FSU respectively.

For estimating the number of villages in a stratum x sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

where y_i is taken as 1 for sample villages possessing the characteristic and 0 otherwise.

Schedules 18.2 (Rural/Urban):

(If for j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum x sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

Where n_j is the number of sample FSUs with non-void j-th second-stage stratum.

(ii) Aggregate \hat{Y} is obtained combining all the second-stage strata:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y} over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio $(R = \frac{Y}{X})$ will be obtained as

Estimates for Visit 1, Visit 2 and for the two Visits combined may be obtained separately by restricting the sample FSUs to the respective Visits.

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

Estimates for Visit 1, Visit 2 and for the two Visits combined may be obtained separately by restricting the sample FSUs to the respective Visits.

Estimation of Errors:

Formula for estimated variance (for Rural/Urban):

The sampling scheme in the current round was SRSWOR. However, if the sampling fraction is small, then the difference between variance estimates using the SRSWR and SRSWOR becomes negligible. In such case, samples can be treated as drawn with SRSWR and variance estimates becomes simpler in form and easy to calculate. It has been observed that overall sampling fraction is quite low in the current situation and hence there is not much loss in accuracy of variance estimates if SRSWR is assumed.

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_z V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_z) = \sum_z \sum_t V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{zt})$$

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \hat{B}(\hat{Y}_{st}) + \hat{W}(\hat{Y}_{st})$$

where $\hat{B}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{(1-f_{st})}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{l=1}^{n_{st}} (N_{st} \hat{Y}_{stl} - \hat{Y}_{st})^2$; $\hat{W}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}} \sum_{l=1}^{n_{st}} \sum_j \frac{(1-f_{stlj})}{h_{stlj}} H_{stlj}^2 S_{w_stlj}^2$

Formula for estimated variance of ratio \hat{R} (for Rural/Urban):

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R})$$

$$M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R}) = \hat{B}_{r_{st}}(\hat{R}) + W_{r_{st}}(\hat{R})$$

$$\text{where } \hat{B}_{r_{st}}(\hat{R}) = \frac{(1-f_{st})}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} [N_{st}(\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{X}_{sti}) - (\hat{Y}_{st} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st})]^2;$$

$$\hat{W}_{r_{st}}(\hat{R}) = \frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \sum_j \frac{(1-f_{stij})}{h_{stij}} H_{stij}^2 S_{wr_{stij}}^2$$

Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for aschedule type are given below. The formulae are applicable for both Visit 1 and Visit 2.

Schedule type	Sector	Formula for multipliers
18.2	Rural/urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 for Schedule 18.2	

Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- (ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

APPENDIX: 3

DetailedTables

RURAL	
URBAN	

*GOVERNMENTOFINDIA

CENTRAL	
STATE	

*NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTY- SEVENTH ROUND : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2019
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 18.2 : DEBT AND INVESTMENT

VISIT 1

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/u.t.:		5. investigator unit /block:	
2. district:		6. sample sub unit (SU) number:	
3. sub district/ tehsil/town: *		7. name of head of household:	
4. village name(s):		8. name of informant:	

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample village/block				6.	visit	1
2.	round number	7		7	7.	serial number of informant [#] (as in column 1 of block 3 of visit-1 schedule)	
3.	schedule number	1	8	2	8.	response code	
4.	second-stage stratum number				9.	survey code	
5.	sample household number				10.	reason for substitution of original household	

Codes for Block 1

Item 8: response code: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

Item 9: survey code: original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.

Item 10: reason for substitution of original household: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

* tick mark (μ) may be put in the appropriate place.

#if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

[2] particulars of field operations									
srl no	item	Field Investigator (FI)/ Junior Statistical Officer(JSO)				Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)			
(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)			
1(a)	(i) name (block letters)								
	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
1(b)	(i) name (block letters)								
	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
2.	date(s) of:	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection								
	(ii) receipt								
	(iii) scrutiny								
	(iv) despatch								
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached								
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]								
5.	number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule								
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/JSO/SSO (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 15/16							
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule							

[15] remarks by investigator (FI/JSO)

--

[16] comments by SSOs

--

\$ like chit fund/jewellery house etc.

**like Paytm, pay U money, Airtel money, Vodafone M-pesa, UPI, BHIM, freecharge, mobiwik, Oxigen wallet, etc. # as on date of survey*

Codes for Block 3

col. 3	relation to head: self -1, spouse of head -2, married child -3, spouse of married child - 4, unmarried child -5, grand child -6, father/mother/ father-in-law/ mother-in-law - 7, brother / sister/ brother-in-law/ sister-in-law/ other relatives-8, servant/employees/ other non-relatives-9.
col. 4	gender: male-1 female-2, transgender-3
col. 6	highest educational level attained: not literate -01 literate: below primary- 02 primary -03 upper primary/middle -04 secondary -05 higher secondary -06 diploma /certificate course (upto secondary) -07 diploma/certificate course (higher secondary) -08 diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) - 10 graduate -11 post graduate and above -12
col. 7	Commercial bank/RRB/Co-op bank: yes with banking services taken only from bank branch- 1 yes with banking services taken only from bank mitra- 2 yes with banking services taken from bank branch & bank mitra - 3 no account - 4

[4] household characteristics						
1.	household size			8.2	area operated under kitchen garden (acres 0.00)	
2.	religion (code)					
3.	social group (code)			how many household members have the following govt. insurance/pension subscription[#]		
4.	household type (code)			9.1	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	
5.	area of homestead land possessed as on date of survey (acres 0.00)			9.2	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	
area of land possessed as on date of survey (acres 0.00)				9.3	Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	
6.1	owned and possessed			household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (in whole no. of Rs.)		
6.2	leased in					
6.3	otherwise possessed			10.1	usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A)	
6.4	leased out			10.2	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B)	
7.	whether operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)			10.3	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc (C)	
if 'yes' in item 7				10.4	expenditure on purchase of household durable during last 365 days (D)	
8.1	area operated by the household (acres 0.00)			10.5	usual monthly consumer expenditure E: [A+B+C+(D/12)]	

[#] please put 0 (zero), if no household member is having any govt. insurance/pension subscription

Codes for Block 4

item 2:	religion: Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, other-9		
item 3:	social group: scheduled tribe (ST) -1, scheduled caste (SC) -2, other backward class (OBC) -3, other-9		
item 4:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>household type- for rural areas: self-employed in agriculture -1 self-employed in non-agriculture -2 regular wage/salary earning -3 casual labour in agriculture-4 casual labour in non-agriculture -5 other -9</td> <td>household type-for urban areas: self-employed-1 regular wage/salary earning -2 casual labour-3 other -9</td> </tr> </table>	household type- for rural areas: self-employed in agriculture -1 self-employed in non-agriculture -2 regular wage/salary earning -3 casual labour in agriculture-4 casual labour in non-agriculture -5 other -9	household type-for urban areas: self-employed-1 regular wage/salary earning -2 casual labour-3 other -9
household type- for rural areas: self-employed in agriculture -1 self-employed in non-agriculture -2 regular wage/salary earning -3 casual labour in agriculture-4 casual labour in non-agriculture -5 other -9	household type-for urban areas: self-employed-1 regular wage/salary earning -2 casual labour-3 other -9		

srl. no. of plot	survey number or other identification particulars of the plot	type of land (code)	land owned by the household as on 30.06.2018 (to be canvassed in both rural & urban households)		whether female members of the household have any share in the ownership of the plot (yes-1, no-2) (6)	if yes in col. 6, arc-owned by female members (acres 0.00) (7)
			area (acres 0.00) (4)	value (Rs.) (5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.						
2.						
96.	total rural land outside the FSU					
98.	total homestead land owned	10				
99.	total land owned					

@ if it is a joint ownership, the area and value of the portion owned only by the selected household is to be recorded
col.3; type of land: crop area, irrigated-01, crop area, unirrigated-02, orchards and plantations -03, forest -04, water bodies for fishing & aquaculture -05; area put to non-agricultural uses: water bodies -06, exclusively for non-farm business -07, other non-agricultural uses -08; residential area including homestead-10, other areas -09.

[6] buildings and other constructions owned (exclusively/jointly[@]) by the household as on 30.06.2018				
type	item description	sr l n o.	owned by the household as on 30.06.2018	
			area in sq. m. (0.00)	value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
residential building	used as dwelling by household members	1.		
	other residential building within the village/town	2.		
	other residential building outside the village/town	3.		
building used for farm businesses	animal shed	4.		
	others such as barn, warehouse (incl. cold storage), farm house, etc.	5.		
	building used for non-farm business (workplace, workshop, mfg. unit, shop, etc.)	6.		
	building for other purposes (charitable, recreational like cinema hall, temple etc.)	7.		
	work-in-progress (structure under construction)	8.		
	other constructions (well, borewell, tubewell, field distribution system, etc.)	9.		
	total (items 1 to 9)	10		

@ if it is a joint ownership, the area and value of the portion owned only by the selected household is to be recorded

7] livestock and poultry owned (exclusively/jointly [@]) by the household as on 30.06.2018				
item description		srl no.	owned by the household as on 30.06.2018	
			no.	value (Rs.)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
cattle exotic/ cross- bred/ descript/ non- descrip t	(a) young stock	1.		
	(i) young stock (male)	2.		
	(ii) young stock (female)	3.		
	(b) female	4.		
	(i) breeding cow (<i>milching</i>)	5.		
	(ii) breeding cow: dry/not calved even once	6.		
	(iii) other	7.		
(c) male cattle for work/ breeding/other	8.			
buffalo exotic/ cross- bred/ descript/ non- descrip t	(a) young stock	9.		
	(i) young stock (male)	10.		
	(ii) young stock (female)	11.		
	(b) female	12.		
	(i) breeding buffalo: in milk	13.		
	(ii) breeding buffalo: dry/not calved even once	14.		
	(iii) other	15.		
(c) male for work/breeding/other	16.			
sub-total (items 1 to 12)		17.		
ovine and other mammals (sheep, goat, pig, rabbits, etc.)		18.		
poultry birds (hen, cock, chicken, duck, duckling, other poultry birds, etc.)		19.		
other including large heads (elephant, camel, horse, mule, pony, donkey, yak, mithun, etc.)		20.		
total (items 13 to 16)		21.		

[@] if it is a joint ownership, value of the livestock shared only by the selected household is to be recorded

[8]transportequipment owned (exclusively/jointly [@])by the householdas on 30.06.2018				
item description	srl .n o.	owned by the household as on 30.06.2018		main use of the equip- ment owned (code)
		no.	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
tractors (all types)	1.			
motor cars/jeep/van	2.			
motorcycles/ scooters/ mopeds/ auto- rickshaws	3.			
rickshaw/e-rickshaw/toto rickshaw/van rickshaw	4.			
bicycles	5.			
carts (hand-driven / animal driven)	6.			
other transport equipment incl. boats, trucks, trailers, light commercial vehicles (LCV), passenger buses, etc.	7.			
total (items 1 to 7)	8.			

@ if it is a joint ownership, the value of the item shared only by the selected household is to be recorded

Code for Block 8: col. 5: main use of transport equipment: for farm business -1; for non-farm business-2;
for household use-3.

[9] agricultural machinery and implements owned (exclusively/jointly[@]) by the household as on 30.06.2018			
item description	srl. no.	owned by the household as on 30.06.2018	
		no.	value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
power tiller/power driven plough etc.	1.		
crop harvester (power driven)/combined harvester	2.		
thresher, other power driven machinery and equipment	3.		
laser land leveler	4.		
manually operated implements/tools (inc. sickle, chaff- cutter, axe, spade, chopper, plough, harrow etc.)	5.		
diesel pumps	6.		
electric pumps	7.		
drip sprinkler	8.		
other machineries for irrigation	9.		
capital work-in-progress(<i>agricultural machinery and equipment under installation</i>)	10.		
other not covered in items 1 to 10excluding furniture and fixtures	11.		
furniture and fixtures	12.		
total (items 1 to 12)	13.		

@ if it is a joint ownership, the value of the item shared only by the selected household is to be recorded

[10] non-farm business equipment fully owned by the household as on 30.06.2018		
item description	srl. no.	owned by the household as on 30.06.2018 value(Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
machinery, tools& appliances		
handloom, semi-automatic and power looms, ginning, pressing and baling equipment	1.	
reeds, bobbins and other items used in spinning and weaving and tailoring equipment, and related accessories	2.	
equipment used in beauty salon/spa	3.	
instruments used in gyms	4.	
equipment for maintaining and repairing cycles/rickshaw/automobile	5.	
mills (e.g. ghanies, oil-mills/crusher (power-driven), rice-milling including crusher and pounding equipment, flour-milling and grinding equipment), cane crusher etc.	6.	
electric motors, generators, pump sets, inverters, etc.	7.	
casting, melting and welding equipment, furnace, bellows, kiln, potter's wheels, cobbler tools etc.	8.	
scales, weights and measures	9.	
saw (all types), carpentry tools, electric drilling machines and other related tools and machines	10.	
Xerox/ duplicating machine, camera, lamination machine, fax machine, printing press, personal computer, printer, other ICT equipment etc.	11.	
tools for mobile repairing , computer repairing, etc.	12.	
X- ray machine, ultra sound machine, ECG machines, other medical equipment	13.	
lathes, other machinery tools& appliances	14.	
total: machinery, tools & appliances (items 1 to 14)	15.	
intellectual property product (intangible assets) like software, database, trademark, manuscripts, copyrights, etc.	16.	
capital work-in-progress (<i>non-farm business equipment under installation/ software development</i>)	17.	
other non-farm business equipment not covered in item 1 -14, 16-17, excluding furniture and fixtures	18.	
ffurniture fixtures	19.	
total (item 15 + items 16 to 19)	20.	

Note: The above block is only applicable to those households in which household member(s) own one or more of the above items which are used in some non-farm business of the household or hired out for such use.

[11a] financial assets including receivables (other than shares and related instruments) owned by the household as on 30.06.2018					
sr n o.	item description	value (Rs.) as on date of survey (3)	transactions during 01.07.2018 to the date of survey		value (Rs.) as on 30.06.2018 (col. 3 + col. 5 – col.4)
			acquisition	disposal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	cash in hand				
2.	amount in current bank account				
3.	deposit in savings bank account (excl. Post Office Savings Bank POSB)				
4.	fixed deposit/ term deposit/ RD / flexi- RD in banks (excl. POSB)				
5.	savings and/or fixed deposits in post office savings bank				
6.	other fixed income deposits (NSC, KVP, saving bonds, other small savings schemes, etc.)				
7.	deposits in cooperative banks				
8.	deposits with non-banking finance companies				
9.	deposits with Co-op credit society/micro-finance institutions/self-help groups				
10	contributions to provident fund (GPF/PPF/EPF etc.)				
11	contributions to pension fund & NPS/other contributory funds/annuity schemes				
12	<i>total no. of insurance policies in the name of household member(s)</i>				
13	total sum assured				
14	<i>amount received under money back policies etc.</i>				
15	other financial savings (deposits with other enterprises, individuals, chit fund contributions etc.)				
16	interest free loan given to others including friends and relatives				
17	business loans given to others				
18	personal loans given to others				
19	total (items 1 to 18)				
20	bullion & ornaments (incl. gold jewellery, gems & precious stones etc.)				
21	paintings and artistic originals				

[11b] investments in share and related instruments owned by the household in co-operative societies & companies as on 30.06.2018					
srl .n o.	type of instrument	value (Rs.) as on date of survey	value (Rs.) of transactions during 01.07.2018 to date of survey		value (Rs.) as on 30.06.2018 (col. 3 + col. 5 – col.4)
			acquisition	disposal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	mutual fund				
2.	shares in companies				
3.	debentures/bonds in companies				
4.	shares in co-operative society				
5.	total (item 1 to 4)				

[12] particulars of cash loans payable by the household to institutional/ non-institutional agencies as on the date of survey and transactions of loans during 01.07.2018 to date of survey														
srl. no. of loan	year of borrowing	borrowings										amount (Rs.) outstanding (including interest) as on date of survey	if code in col.3=1 amount (Rs.) outstanding (including interest) as on 30.06.2018 (cols. 12 + 13 + 14)	
		whether loan remained unpaid on 30.6.2018 (yes-1)	amount borrowed originally	credit agency (code)	scheme of lending (code) if col. 5 is 01-08 and 10 to 13	tenure of loan (code)	nature of interest (code)	annual rate of interest (%)	purpose of loan (code)	whether the loan is secured (yes -1 no 2)	amount (Rs.) repaid (including interest) during 01.07.2018 to date of survey			amount (Rs.) written off (including interest) during 01.07.2018 to date of survey
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
A. institutional agencies														
1														
2														
..														
50														
B. non-institutional agencies														
51														
..														
98														
99.	total													

CODES ON NEXT PAGE

[13] kind loans payable by the household as on the date of survey				
srl. no	period (code)	source (code)	purpose (code)	amount outstanding as on the date of survey (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.				
2.				
...				
99.	total			

Codes for Block 12

col.5:	credit agencies: <i>scheduled commercial bank – 01, regional rural bank - 02, co-operative society -03, co-operative bank – 04, insurance companies –05, provident fund – 06, employer – 07, financial corporation/institution – 08, NBFCs including micro-financing institution (MFIs) –10, bank linked SHG/JLG –11, non-bank linked SHG/JLG –12, other institutional agencies –13</i> <i>landlord – 14, agricultural moneylender – 15, professional moneylender -16, input supplier – 17, relatives and friends – 18, Chit fund-19, Market commission agent/traders-20</i> <i>other - 09</i>
col. 6:	scheme of lending: <i>Mudra – 1, Stand-Up India scheme – 2, NRLM/NULM (National Rural/Urban Livelihood Mission)- 3</i> <i>other central govt schemes -4, exclusive state scheme -5, exclusive bank scheme-6, kisan credit card -7, crop loan/ other agricultural loan – 8, not covered under any scheme -9</i>
col.7:	tenure of loan: <i>short-term (less than 1 year)-1, medium term (1 to 3 year) – 2, long-term (3 year or more) -3</i>
col.8:	nature of interest: <i>interest free -1, simple -2, compound -3</i>
col. 10:	purpose of loan: <i>capital expenditure in farm business-01, revenue expenditure in farm business- 02, capital expenditure in non-farm business -03, revenue expenditure in non-farm business-04, expenditure on litigation-05, repayment of debt-06, financial investment expenditure-07, for education -08 ,for medical treatment-10,for housing-11,for other household expenditure- 12, other-09</i>

Code for Block 13

col. 2:	period: <i>less than 1 month-1, 1 month and above but less than 3 months-2, 3 months and above but less than 6 months-3, 6 months & above but less than 1 year-4, one year & above-5</i>
col.3:	source : <i>input supplier-1, relatives & friends-2, doctor, lawyers and other professionals-3, other -9</i>
col.4:	purpose: <i>revenue expenditure in farm business-1 , revenue expenditure in non-farm business-2, household expenditure-3, other expenditure -9</i>

[14] value (Rs.) of transactions by the household on specified items during 01.07.2018 to 31.12.2018													
item description	sr. no.	floor area in sq. m. (0.00) URBAN ONLY	expenditure (Rs.) on				amount (Rs.) financed from borrowings			value (Rs.)		net addition (col.8 - col.13) (Rs.)	
			purchase (new)	addition*	major repairs & alterations@	improvement#	total (cols.4 to 7)	institutional	non-institutional	sale	disposal / loss		total (col.11 + col.12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
residential land & buildings													
land	1.												
houses, buildings and other constructions (including farmhouses)	2.	₹											
	3.	₹											
P*: purchase, A*: addition													
farm business													
land	4.												
land rights	5.												
building, barns & animals sheds	6.												
orchard & plantations	7.												
fish tank (all type)	8.												
wells, bore-wells, tube-wells, field distribution systems, other construction and irrigation resources	9.												
pump and other water lifting equipment	10.												
sickle, chaff-cutter, axe, spade, chopper, plough, harrow etc.	11.												

power tiller, thresher, cane crusher, oil crusher, combined harvester, etc.	12														
---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[14] value (Rs.) of transactions by the household on specified items during 01.07.2018 to 31.12.2018													
item description	sr no.	floor area in sq. m. (0.00) URBAN ONLY	expenditure (Rs.) on					amount (Rs.) financed from borrowings		value (Rs.)			net addition (col.8 - col.13) (Rs.)
			purchase (new)	additio n*	major repairs & altera tions@	improve- ment #	total (cols.4 to 7)	institu- tional	non- institu- tional	sale	disposal / loss	total (col.11 + col.12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
livestock: working/breeding cattle & buffaloes	1 3.												
livestock: egg-laying ducks and hens	1 4.												
transport equipment incl. tractor used for farm business only	1 5.												
other	1 6.												
sub-total (items 1 to 16)	9 7.												
non-farm business													
land	1 7.												
workplace, workshop/ manufacturing unit, shop & other constructions	1 8.												
non-farm business equipment & accessories	1 9.												
transport equipment incl. tractor used for non-farm business only	2 0.												

RURAL	
URBAN	

* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
* NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

CENTRAL	
STATE	

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ROUND : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2019
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 18.2 : DEBT AND INVESTMENT

VISIT 2

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/u.t.:		5. investigator unit /block:	
2. district:		6. sample sub unit (SU) number:	
3. sub district/ tehsil/town: *		7. name of head of household:	
4. village name(s):		8. name of informant:	

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	sr. no. of sample village/block				6.	visit	2
2.	round number	7		7	7.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 3 of visit-1 schedule)	
3.	schedule number	1	8	2	8.	response code	
4.	second-stage stratum number				9.	survey code	
5.	sample household number				10.	reason for casualty of original household	

Codes for Block 1

item 8: **response code:** informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

item 9: **survey code:** surveyed -1, casualty -3.

item 10: **reason for casualty of household:** informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

If the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

* tick mark (μ) may be put in the appropriate place.

[2] particulars of field operations										
srl · no ·	item		Field Investigator (FI)/ Junior Statistical Officer(JSO)			Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer(SSO)				
(1)	(2)		(3)			(4)				
1(a)	(i) name (block letters)									
	(ii) code									
	(iii) signature									
1(b)	(i) name (block letters)									
	(ii) code									
	(iii) signature									
2.	date(s) of:		DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection									
	(ii) receipt									
	(iii) scrutiny									
	(iv) despatch									
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached									
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]									
5.	number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule									
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/JSO/SSO officer (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 15/16								
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule								

[15] remarks by investigator(FI/JSO)

[16] comments by SSO (s)

[11c] premium paid by the household for life and non-life		
srl. no.	type of instrument	paid during 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	premium paid for endowment life insurance plan	
2.	premium paid for term life insurance plan	
3.	premium paid for health insurance	
4.	premium paid for motor vehicle insurance	
5.	premium paid for crop and other agriculture insurance	
6.	premium paid for other [@] non- life insurance	
7.	total (item 1 to 6)	

[@]other insurance includes insurance on marine, fire, miscellaneous.

[12] particulars of cash loans payable by the household to institutional/ non-institutional agencies as on the date of survey and transactions of loans during 01.07.2019 to date of survey															
srl. no. of loan	(1)	(2)	(3)	borrowings							(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				whether loan remained unpaid on 30.6.2019 (yes-1 no-2)	amount borrowed originally	credit agency (code)	scheme of lending (code) if col. 5 is 01-08 and 10 to 13	tenure of loan (code)	nature of interest (code)	annual rate of interest (%)					
year of borrowing	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
A. institutional agencies															
1															
2															
..															
49															
B. non-institutional agencies															
50															
51															
..															
98															
99.		total													

CODE LIST ON NEXT PAGE

[13] kind loans payable by the household as on the date of survey				
srl. no	period (code)	source (code)	purpose (code)	amount outstanding as on the date of survey (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.				
2.				
99.	total			

Codes for Block 12

col.5: credit agencies:

scheduled commercial bank – 01, regional rural bank - 02, co-operative society -03, co-operative bank – 04, insurance companies –05, provident fund – 06, employer – 07, financial corporation/institution – 08, NBFCs including micro-financing institution (MFIs) –10, bank linked SHG/JLG –11, non-bank linked SHG/JLG–12, other institutional agencies –13

landlord – 14, agricultural moneylender – 15, professional moneylender -16, input supplier – 17, relatives and friends – 18, Chit fund-19, Market commission agent/traders-20

other - 09

col 6: scheme of lending:

Mudra – 1, Stand-Up India scheme – 2, NRLM/NULM (National Rural/Urban Livelihood Mission)- 3 other central govt schemes -4, exclusive state scheme -5, exclusive bank scheme- 6, kisan credit card -7, crop loan/ other agricultural loan-8 not covered under any scheme -9

col7: tenure of loan:

short-term (less than 1 year) -1, medium term (1 to 3 year) – 2, long-term (3 year or more) -3

col.8: nature of interest: interest free -1, simple -2, compound-3

col. 10: purpose of loan:

capital expenditure in farm business-01, revenue expenditure in farm business- 02, capital expenditure in non-farm business -03, revenue expenditure in non-farm business-04, expenditure on litigation-05, repayment of debt-06, financial investment expenditure-07, for education -08 , for medical treatment-10, for housing-11, for other household expenditure-12, other-09

Codes for Block 13

col2: period: less than 1 month-1, 1 month and above but less than 3 months-2, 3 months and above but less than 6 months-3, 6 months & above but less than 1 year-4, one year & above-5

col3: source : input supplier-1, relatives & friends-2, doctor, lawyers and other professionals- 3, other-9

col4: purpose: revenue expenditure in farm business-1, revenue expenditure in non-farm business-2, household expenditure-3, other expenditure-9

[14] value (Rs.) of transactions by the household on specified items during 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2019													
item description	srl. no	floor area in sq. mt (0.00) URBAN	expenditure (Rs.) on					amount (Rs.) financed from borrowings		value (Rs.)			net addition (col.8 - col.13) (Rs.)
			purchase (new)	addition*	major repairs & alterations@	improvement #	total (cols.4 to 7)	institutional	non-institutional	sale	disposal / loss	total (col.11 + col.12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
residential land & buildings													
land	1.												
houses, buildings and other constructions (including farmhouses)	2.	₹											
	3.	₹											
P: purchase, A*: addition													
farm business													
land	4.												
land rights	5.												
building, barns & animals sheds	6.												
orchard & plantations	7.												
fish tank	8.												
wells, bore-wells, tube-wells, field distribution systems, other construction and irrigation resources	9.												
pump and other water lifting equipment for irrigation	10.												
sickle, chaff-cutter, axc, spade, chopper, plough, harrow etc.	11.												
power tiller, thresher, cane crusher, oil crusher, combined	12.												

[14] value (Rs.) of transactions by the household on specified items during 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2019													
item description	srl. no.	floor area in sq. mt (0.00) URBAN	expenditure (Rs.) on				amount (Rs.) financed from borrowings		value (Rs.)			net addition (col.8 - col.13) (Rs.)	
			purchase (new)	addition*	major repairs & alterations@	improvement#	total (cols.4 to 7)	institutional	non-institutional	sale	disposal / loss		total (col.11 + col.12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
harvester, etc.													
livestock: working/breeding cattle & buffaloes	13.												
livestock: egg-laying ducks and hens	14.												
transport equipment incl. tractor used for farm business only	15.												
other	16.												
sub-total (items 1 to 16)	97.												
non-farm business													
land	17.												
workplace, workshop/ manufacturing unit, shop & other constructions	18.												
non-farm business equipment & accessories	19.												
transport equipment incl. tractor used for non-farm business only	20.												
other	21.												
sub-total (items 17 to 21)	98.												

APPENDIX: 4

IOI (%) by social category		
Category	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Tribe	44.2	26.1
Scheduled Caste	40.0	35.6
Other Backward Classes	35.6	26.5
Others	13.6	28.2
All	36.9	26.6



STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Government of Tamil Nadu
Ezhilagam, 5th floor,
Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005.

Phone: 044 - 2854 5460
E-mail: msspc.tn@nic.in
Website: www.spc.tn.gov.in