

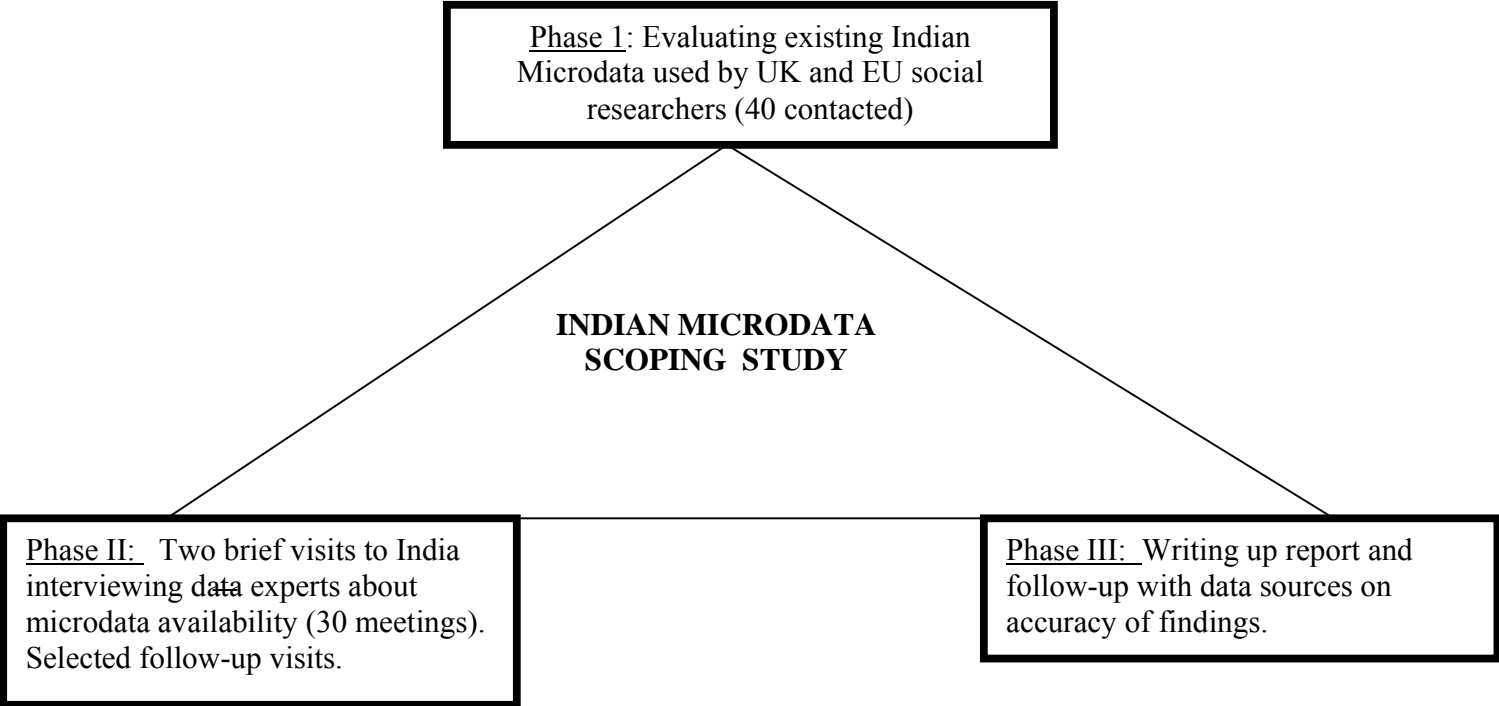
INDIAN MICRODATA SCOPING STUDIES REPORT

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Appendix 1.1: Phases of Data Collection



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Appendix 1.2: UK Academics working on Indian microdata contacted before fieldwork to understand data access and needs

Name	Institution	Expert area
Kunal Sen	University of Manchester	Economics and demography
Arun Thankom	University of Manchester	Economics
Khalid Nadvi	University of Manchester	Economics
Wendy Olsen	University of Manchester	Economics
Richard Palmer-Jones	University of East Anglia, Norwich	Economics and demography
Vergard Iversen	University of East Anglia, Norwich	Economics and geography
Arjan Verschoor	University of East Anglia, Norwich	Sociology
Nitya Rao	University of East Anglia, Norwich	Political Economy
Janet Sealey	University of East Anglia, Norwich	Anthropologist
P. B. Anand	University of Southampton	Demography
Sandeep Kapoor	University of London	Political economy
Rob Jenkins	University of London	Public administration, Political Science
Mohammed Asdullah	University of Reading	Economics, Econometrics
Uma Khambampatti	University of Reading	Economics
Bill Adams	University of Cambridge	Geography
Veron Hewitt	University of Bristol	Political Science
Sonia Bhalotra	University of Bristol	Economics and Demography
Gurleen Popli	University of Sheffield	Economics and Demography
Wiji Arulampalam	University of Warwick	Economics and Demography
Angelique Rajan	University of Cardiff	Planning and Architecture (Transport, road).
Robin Burgess	London School of Economics	Economics
Tom Besley	London School of Economics	Economics
Patricio Justino	University of Sussex	Economics
Ben Rogaly	University of Sussex	Anthropology
Rupesh Kumar Bhomia,	Independent consultant	Geography, Environment
Stephen Fries	University of Oxford	Economist

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Name	Institution	Expert area
Kirsty Menay	Independent consultant	Demography
Ashwani Puri	Independent consultant	Crime
Roger Jefferey	University of Edinburgh	Development and poverty
Kumar Aniket	University of Edinburgh	Economics
Mushtaq Khan	SOAS	Economics
Matthew Macartney	SOAS	Economics
S. K. Saha	SOAS	Economics
Satoshi Miyumura	SOAS	Economics
Barbara Harriss-White	University of Oxford	Development, poverty and political economy
Anna Lawrence	University of Oxford	Environment and Geography
Vijay Joshi	University of Oxford	Economics
Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay	University of Oxford	Economics
Stefan Dercon	University of Oxford	Economics
Geeta Kingdon	University of Oxford	Education
Anthony Heath	University of Oxford	Sociology/Election Studies

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Appendix 1.3: List of Data Experts Interviewed in India

Name	Organisation	Position	Expert area
Subroto Dhar	National Statistics Commission	Additional DG	Overall responsibility of national statistics system
Pranob Sen	Planning Commission	Adviser	Data user from variety of sources and sectors (especially agriculture, industry and consumption levels)
S.Jeyelakshmi	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Chief Statistician	Gender, children, health
Partho Chattopadhyay	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Chief Statistician	Health
R. C. Sethi	Census of India	Additional Director General	Sample Registration System
Harwinder Singh	Census of India	Director General	Decennial Census
Vishnu Kumar	Central Statistical Organisation	DG	Overall responsibility of the administrative data in India
K.V.Rao and senior colleagues	NSSO	DG & CEO	Overall responsibility of the nation-wide survey system
Aloke Kar	Central Statistical Organisation	Director	Overall responsibility of national statistics system
Arvind Pandey	National Institute of Medical Statistics	Director	Health
Laveesh Bhandari	Indicus Analytica	Director	Data analyst from variety of sources
P. C. Mohanan And colleagues	National Statistics Commission	Director General	Member of Statistics Commission and secretary to NSSO.
Abusaleh Sharriff	National Council for Applied Economics Research	Professor/Government Advisor	Conducts large scale surveys Review of position of Muslims

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Sashankha Bhide	NCAER	Research Fellow	Macro economy
Arun C. Mehta	NCERT	Professor	Education
Krishna Kumar	NCERT	Director	Education
Avtar Singh And senior colleagues	NCERT	Professor	Education
SMIA Zaidi	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	Professor	Education
Sithu Mathur	Tata Energy Research Institute	Senior Researcher	Energy, transport, infrastructure
Pooja Goel	Tata Energy Research Institute	Senior Researcher	Energy, transport, infrastructure
Naresh C. Saxena	UNICEF	Senior Researcher	Data analyst from variety of sources (especially poverty related)
Sudhir Avasthi And senior colleagues	National Crime Records Bureau	Director	Crime
Mari Bhatt and 11 senior colleagues	International Institute of Population Sciences	Director	Demography
R. Radhakrishna and senior colleagues	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	Director	Data user of Indian economy
K. S. Ramachandra Rao and senior colleagues	Reserve Bank of India	Principal adviser to statistical analysis	Finance and trade
Rohit Sabherwal	Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy	Director	Data collection and dissemination centre
D. R. Bhosale and colleague	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra	Director	State level data systems
S. L. Shetty	Economic and Political Weekly Foundation	Director	Macro level data generator of national accounts
Venkat Ramachandran	University of Madras	Faculty	GIS data

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Appendix 1.4 Bureaucratic, political and judicial structures in India at various levels

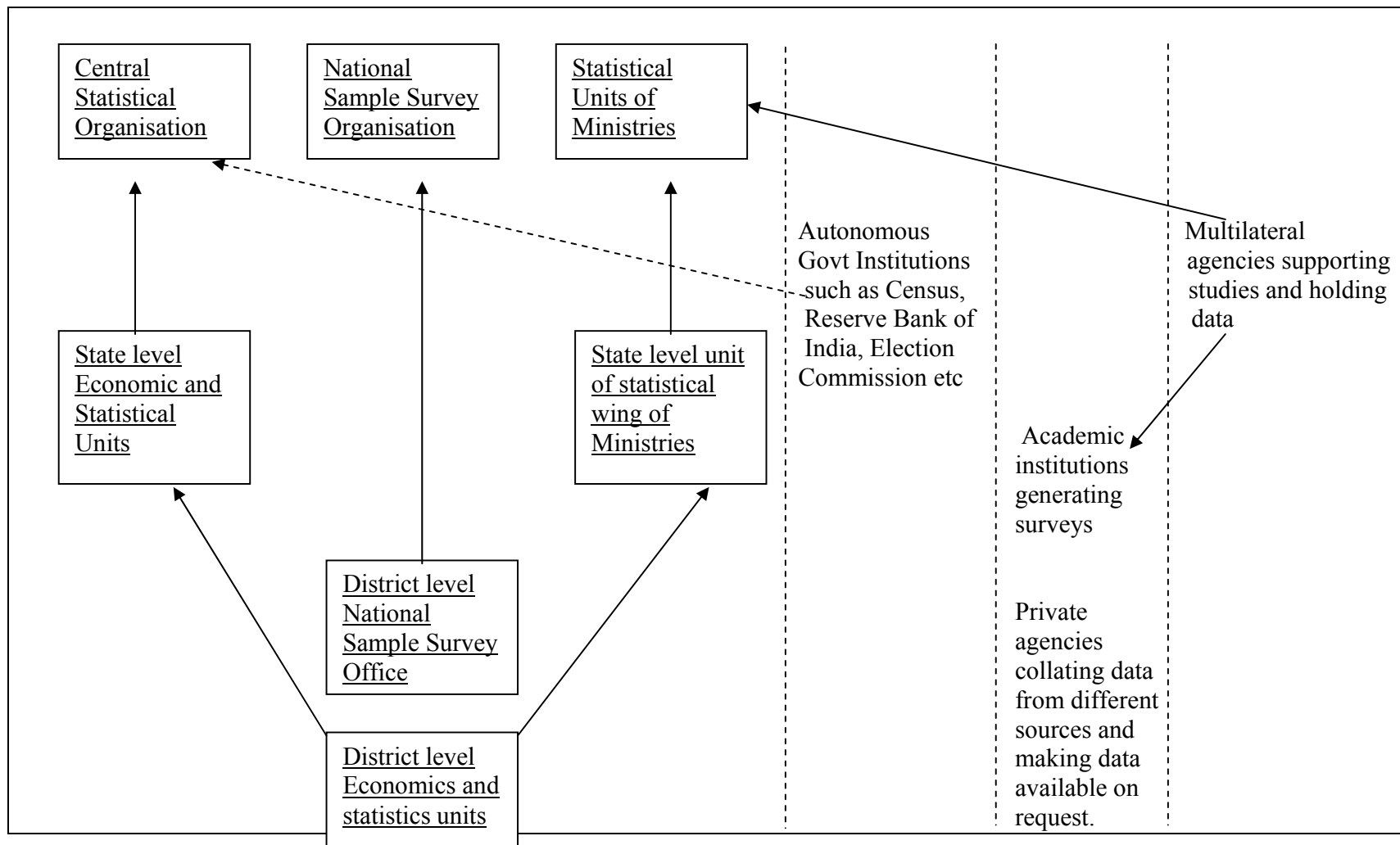
Elected political representatives	Government	Bureaucracy	Judiciary	Description
Union Level				29 States, 6 Union Territories
542 directly elected members in Lower House of Parliament (<i>Lok Sabha</i>) and 250 indirectly elected members of Upper House of Parliament (<i>Rajya Sabha</i>)	President Union Cabinet Members headed by the Prime Minister Minister responsible for each ministry/ department	Ministry/ department headed by civil servants from the Indian Administrative Services (IAS) cadre Central Planning Commission	Supreme Court	48 members of Lower House and 19 members of Upper house of Parliament are from Maharashtra
State Level				Maharashtra has 35 districts
288 directly elected members of Lower House and 78 members indirectly to the Upper House	Governor State Cabinet headed by Chief Minister Minister responsible for each ministry/ department	Chief Secretary of State Ministry/ departments headed by Civil Servants from IAS cadre State Planning Commission	High Court State police commissioner drawn from Indian Police Service (IPS) co-ordinating with home minister of state	Groups of districts are organized into divisions and Maharashtra has five divisions.
District Level				
District elected <i>Zilla</i> or parish council	--	District collector (IAS) is primarily responsible for revenue, law and order and social security	District (civil cases) and Sessions courts (criminal cases)	Five to eight <i>Tehsils</i> together constitute a district.

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		programmes Chief Executive Officer (IAS) is responsible for development programmes	District Police Commissioner drawn from the Indian Police Service (IPS)	Some <i>Tehsils</i> may be grouped as a unit under a sub-divisional magistrate
<i>Tehsil or Block Level</i>				
District elected <i>Panchayat Samiti</i> or village committee members	--	<i>Tehsildars</i> (drawn from the state level civil servants) Block Development Officer (drawn from state level civil servants)	Sub-district courts	60-100 villages are grouped together as a <i>Tehsil / Block</i>
Village Level				Population of 500 to 1200 persons
Directly elected village councils	--	<i>Talatti</i> (revenue officer) <i>Gram Sewak</i> (development officer)	<i>Lok Adalat</i> (people's court/ panchayat/police <i>patil</i>)	Small villages are grouped together under one village council.
Ward Level				20-50 households
Directly elected Ward members represented on the village council	--	--	--	Often this is one hamlet or group of houses in one geographical location.

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Appendix 1.5: Various institutions of data management in India



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Appendix 2: Key Micro data sets in India

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. of records</u>	<u>Since year</u>	<u>Type of data</u>	<u>Content</u>
<u>Population Census</u>	<u>Census of India</u>		<u>1881</u>	<u>Census</u>	<u>Demography, literacy, health, housing, migration</u>
<u>Consumer expenditure survey (other surveys on employment, debt etc)</u>	<u>NSSO</u>	<u>3,002,531</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Income and expenditure, demography, education, health, housing</u>
<u>Sample Registration Survey</u>					
<u>All India Education Survey</u>	<u>NCERT</u>		<u>1977</u>	<u>Survey of schools</u>	<u>Education</u>
<u>District Education Information System</u>	<u>NIEPA</u>		<u>1997</u>	<u>Admin data</u>	<u>Education</u>
<u>Education in India</u>	<u>Ministry of education</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>Admin data</u>	<u>Education</u>
<u>Educational Achievement Surveys</u>	<u>NCERT</u>				
<u>Annual Survey of Industry</u>	<u>CSO</u>	<u>181,191</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Industry & labour</u>
<u>Economic Census</u>	<u>CSO</u>			<u>Survey</u>	<u>Industry & labour</u>
<u>Rural Economic Development Survey</u>	<u>NCAER</u>	<u>4979 hhs</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Income & expenditure</u>
<u>Market Information Household Survey</u>	<u>NCAER</u>				
<u>Rural Finance Access Survey</u>	<u>NCAER</u>				<u>Rural Livelihood</u>
<u>Sample Registration System</u>	<u>Registrar General of India</u>	<u>6671 registration units</u>		<u>Admin data</u>	<u>Demography</u>
<u>National Family Health Survey 1, 2 and 3</u>	<u>IIPS</u>	<u>91,196</u>	<u>1992-93-2005/6</u>	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Health</u>
<u>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</u>	<u>WCH, MHRD, UNICEF</u>				
<u>Reproductive and Child Health Survey</u>	<u>IIPS</u>	<u>529,817</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Health</u>
<u>National Election Surveys</u>	<u>CSDS-Lokniti</u>				

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Appendix 3.1 Population Census

Name	Population Census
Principal Investigator	The Registrar General of India
Year(s)	1871 (partial) to 2001 (every ten years)
Areas of Interest	General: Demography, population, migration, fertility Specific: Household characteristics, socio-economic variables.
Brief Description	<p>Summary The decennial population census of India is conducted across the whole population. Information is collected at the household level and includes details of the census house, its status (residential or non-residential), amenities, information on household members such as sex, age, marital status, religion, mother tongue and language, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, literacy, educational attainment, place of birth, past residence, economic activity, migration, fertility, and special needs such as disability, ex-servicemen and pensioners</p> <p>Purpose “In order to ensure full utility of the population count, Indian Census attempts to collect information on various socio-economic characteristics of the entire population”. (https://www.censusindia.net)</p> <p>Methodology The census operations in India are a huge undertaking, involving one of the largest administrative exercises conducted every ten years by the Registrar General of India. The methodology for census operations has several phases: (1) Preparatory phase for census collection: enacting census legislation, creating administrative organizations, demarcating administrative units, creating location codes,</p>

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	<p>house-numbering, formulating the census questionnaire, pre-testing the questionnaire, identifying methods of enumeration, data processing, staff recruitment and training.</p> <p>(2) Enumeration phase: two methods of data enumeration are used including the “canvasser” and the “householder method”. In the “canvasser” method the enumerator approaches each household, interviews the head of household (HoH) and fills the schedule in him/herself. The “householder” method, involves the enumerator sending out data schedules to every household in the jurisdiction and asking the HoH to fill out the schedule. Due to poor-response rate, inaccurate data filed in the schedules and non-return of schedules, the householder method is used less frequently compared to the ‘canvasser method’.</p> <p>(3) Data collection: The Registrar General of India and the state level census offices employ teachers and other government employees to collect census data, after they have received training in conducting interviews. However, unlike the National Sample Survey Organization which employs full-time, trained survey professionals, the Census suffers from the limitation of field error due to untrained staff. Completed data schedules are collected from each administrative unit and collated at the state level, then national level.</p> <p>(4) Data processing: Given the sheer volume of the data collected from c1 billion people, it has been found very difficult and expensive to process the data using electronic data processing techniques. As a result, most of the data is compiled at the local level manually, while aggregate datasets and cross tabulations are developed at the state and national level, and disseminated electronically.</p> <p>(5) Data evaluation and analysis: The Registrar General of India, works in tandem with other government organizations, NGOs and academic institutions to check on internal consistency of data, reduce sampling error and ensure data coverage. However despite these safeguards, the Census is not free from errors in the earlier stages. The most recent census is available electronically and is published under six main headings including General Population tables, General Economic tables, Social and Cultural tables, Migration tables, Fertility tables, and Tables on Houses and Household Amenities. The latest census (2001) uses geo-coding references for the villages.</p> <p>Sample Design: Whole population Weighting N/A</p>
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	Geography: Country-wide coverage
How useful to researchers?	Indispensible, as it provides extensive coverage across the whole country. However, census data is collected by untrained, semi-permanent staff (e.g. school teachers) during the vacation months of March/May. The census has been criticized by Indian researchers for having insufficient coverage of populations without permanent housing (e.g migrant workers/ slums), being insensitive to gender (head of household accounts tend to be men) and approaching households during working hours. Several interviews with data experts in India noted that data quality could significantly differ, since data is collected manually and is not free from enumeration error.
Data Format	Raw microdata is not made available to the public. Aggregate data sets and cross-tabulations are published in the decennial census report, which is available in hard copy form in several UK libraries. Soft copies are available in CD form, including state level and national level data. Some UK universities regularly purchase the Indian Census. La Trobe University has scanned the earliest Census reports from 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901.
Availability of data description	Data descriptions are not made available, except in summary form in the census report. Raw data, data labeling and data descriptions at micro-level are not available for public use.
Conditions	Soft copy forms of the census report (not raw data) is available for free downloads from the website, as well as in CD form for sale.
Costs	£40-£100.
Tabled outputs	Tabled outputs of aggregated census data are freely available at the website.
Contact	For information: See official website of the Census of India http://www.censusindia.net For data: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, 2-A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011 Phone: 00-91-11-23070629, 23386583 Fax: 00-91-23383145 Email: orgindia@vsnl.net , rgoffice@censusindia.net

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Appendix 3.2 Raw Census Data (2001)

<u>Name</u>	Raw Census data (one per cent of whole country and five per cent of the states)
<u>Principal investigator</u>	The Office of the Registrar General of India
<u>Year(s)</u>	2001
<u>Area(s) of interest</u>	<u>General:</u> Housing <u>Specific:</u>
<u>Brief description</u>	<p><u>Summary:</u> For the first time, raw data from the census has been released from the census of 2001 (in aggregate format). This is one per cent of the whole of country and five per cent each of the states. The housing data indicators available for raw data are: number, condition and type of use of houses, predominant material of floor, wall and roof etc, number of dwelling rooms, size of households etc, type and location of drinking water source, availability of bathroom, latrine, type of drainage and separate kitchen, fuel used for cooking (like firewood, coal, LPG etc), source of lighting (like electricity, kerosene, etc), availing baking services, availability of assets (like radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, car etc), special for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes households.</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> subset of census</p> <p><u>Methodology:</u> same as census enumeration</p> <p><i>Sample design:</i> Whole of population</p> <p><i>Weighting:</i> N/A</p> <p><i>Geography:</i></p>
<u>How useful to researchers?</u>	Very useful since it provides household level data, but the quality of census data has been doubted for the reasons discussed earlier.
<u>Data format</u>	Spread sheet

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<u>Availability of data descriptions</u>	Well defined data descriptions
<u>Conditions</u>	Not clear on multiple users
<u>Costs</u>	£2480 (approximately)
<u>Tabled outputs</u>	
<u>Contact</u>	For information: www.censusofindia.net For data: Publication division of the Office of the Registrar General of India 2-A Mansingh Road, New Delhi –110011, India.

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Appendix 3.3 Economic Census

Name	Economic Census
Principal Investigator	Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and Ministry of Finance (MoF)
Year(s)	1977 to present (so far 5 rounds conducted)
Area(s) of Interest	General: Labour market activity (formal registered enterprises) Specific: Economic performance of country.
Brief Description	<p>Summary The Economic Census (EC) is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the country. While all units engaged in non-agricultural activities are counted, in the agricultural sector units in crop production and plantation activities are excluded.</p> <p>Purpose The purpose of the Economic Census is to count all units engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services other than for the sole purpose of 'own consumption'.</p> <p>Methodology Information for the Economic Census is collected using three data schedules: (1) House list, (2) Enterprise schedules and (3) Address slips. For each enterprise identified in the house list, (for enterprises employing 10 or more workers) the enterprise schedules and address slips have to be filled up, with separate schedules for rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Sample Design Census villages are the primary unit for sampling in rural areas, while the Urban Frame Survey Block (UFS) formulated by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of the National Sample Survey Organization is the primary unit for sampling in urban areas.</p> <p>Weighting</p>

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	<p>Geography All entrepreneurial units in the country.</p>
How useful to researchers?	The economic census, is a useful data set for macro level information on economic activity in the country. Another useful data set which can be used to validate the Economic Census is the Annual Survey of Industries, although these two data sets do not always agree with each other sometimes by a substantial margin, a point underlined in the National Statistics Commission report (2001).
Data format	Soft form is available.
Availability of data descriptions	--
Conditions	--
Cost	--
Tabled outputs	Summary of results for Economic Census (1998) is available at website.
Contact	<p>For information: http://mospi.nic.in/cso_test1.htm</p> <p>For data: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, East Block 10, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066, India.</p>

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Appendix 4.1 National Sample Survey (NSS)

Name	National Sample Survey (NSS)
Principal Investigator	National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)
Year(s)	Since 1950 (every year defined as a “round”)
Area(s) of Interest	<p>General Multi-purpose socio-economic survey</p> <p>Specific Consumption expenditure surveys, income surveys</p>
Brief Description	<p>Summary The NSS is a multi-purpose socio-economic enquiry with an all India coverage, carried out in successive “rounds”, with each round typically being one year.</p> <p>Purpose The purpose of the NSS is to provide estimates at state level on varied topics. During every NSS round, data is collected on consumption expenditure. In addition, every round has a specific set of subjects for additional data. In 2004 data was collected on unemployment (2,304,879 records) and morbidity (959,426 records). Some of these specific focuses are repeated periodically (e.g Debt and Investment information is collected every ten years, and unemployment data every five years). In addition to these NSS rounds, various surveys are conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at the request of specific ministries or departments on special issues. For example on request of the Women and Child Department, NSSO conducted a Time-Use Survey in 1994. A full list of rounds and subjects covered in the surveys is provided at the website http://www.mospi.nic.in .</p>

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	<p>Methodology The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has a well-defined administrative structure with delegated operations for specific research areas from creating surveys, identifying appropriate methodologies, collecting data, analysis and dissemination.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) with the headquarters in Kolkatta is primarily responsible for planning the survey, formulating the sampling design, creating the interview schedules, validating the schedules and pre-testing the survey.(2) Field Operations Division (FOD) with their headquarters in New Delhi, is responsible for collecting data through the Annual Survey of Industries, follow-up surveys for Economic Census, price-collection surveys and socio-economic surveys. They also update blocks for the Urban Frame Survey and provide in-service training to survey teams.(3) Data Processing Division (DPD) located in Kolkatta is responsible for developing the sampling frame, conducting validity and reliability checks, manual checking of data entered in schedules, data entry, coding and analysis.(4) Co-ordination and Publications Division (CPD) located in Delhi is responsible for coordinating all the research activities of the four research departments. They disseminate the survey results through a biannual technical journal called “Sarvekshana” and liaison with other stakeholders such as ministries, departments, academic institutions, researchers and international departments. <p>Sample Design Cluster Sampling Design Weighting various Geography Country-wide</p>
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How useful to researchers?	The key distinguishing feature of the NSS survey rounds, which sets them apart from other surveys; is that the surveys are conducted by permanent, trained survey staff. However several data experts in India, mentioned that NSS survey designs may be rather traditional and not in line with the latest methods, and timely revisions of data categories are not always carried out. For example occupational categories in NSS surveys did not include IT/ Software development until 2005. Several data users raised the problem of lack of comparability between different NSS rounds. This is because despite various experiments with reference periods in surveys, a lasting solution has not been found. For example. in NSS round 51-54 both ‘last week’ and ‘last month’ were used in different half-sample estimates for household items, and results revealed that the weekly estimates were about 30 per cent higher than monthly estimates. Despite these concerns, many social science researchers rely on NSS survey data and see it as generally robust, and reliable.
Data format	Available in soft form or on CD-ROM. Many UK academic researchers regularly use and purchase these datasets.
Availability of data descriptions	Data users have complained about the ambiguous labeling of NSS data. However, upon purchase of the data set, a description of data labels, is normally provided.
Conditions	NSSO requires researcher wishing to purchase the data set to sign a Memorandum of Understanding, with a written statement that the data set will be used for the public good.
Cost	The purchase of the full data sets from the NSS round costs £337.
Tabled outputs	Summary of tabled outputs is available at the website.
Contact	<p>For information: See website http://www.mospi.net.in</p> <p>For data: National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, East Block 10, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066</p>

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Appendix 4.2 RATE LIST OF NSS DATA ON CD's

(Last updated on 04-Aug-06)

(http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_nso_data.htm)

Survey Period	Round No.	Sch No.	Subject covered	No. of records	Total Cost		
					In Rs	In \$	In £
1983	38	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	6532081	4351	256	161
		10	Employment & Unemployment	2352926	3075	181	114
1986-87	42	25.1	Maternity, Childcare, Family Planning & Utilization of Distribution	1686663	1537	90	57
		25.2	Participation in Education	979109	922	54	35
		25.7	Utilization of Medical Services	438673	922	54	35
		27	Survey on persons aged 60 years & above	494920	922	54	35
1987-88	43	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	7295326	4749	279	175
		10	Employment & Unemployment	2508820	3075	181	114
1988-89	44	29.1	Living conditions of tribal	943436	1537	90	57
		29.2	Economic Activities of tribal	568935	922	54	35
		29.3	Migration & ownership of land by non-tribal in tribal areas	286360	922	54	35
1989-90	45	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	2215469	2922	172	108
		2.2.2	Unorganized Manufacture	3465788	3382	199	125
1990-91	46	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	2192533	2895	170	107
		2.1.2	Trade NDTE & OATE	2955663	2460	145	91
1991	47	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	1029559	1522	90	57
		30	Literacy & Culture	1219660	1537	90	57
		26.0	Disabled Persons	473308	922	54	35
		26.1	Developmental Milestone of Children	254372	922	54	35
		3.1	Village facilities	13192	922	54	35

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1992	48	1.0 18.1 18.2	Consumer Expenditure Land & Livestock holdings Debt & investment	1006592 2472009 2738399	1495 2152 3690	88 127 217	56 80 136
1993	49	1.0 0.21 1.2	Consumer Expenditure Particulars of slums Housing Condition & Migration	2236166 4225 1845082	2946 922 2459	173 54 145	109 35 91
1993-94	50	1.0 10	Consumer Expenditure Employment & Unemployment	12176962 1597903	7138 2459	420 145	263 91
1994-95	51	1.0 2.2	Consumer Expenditure Unorganized Manufacture	4404709 6350766	2942 6586	173 387	109 243
1995-96	52	1.0 25.0 25.2	Consumer Expenditure Health Care Participation in Education	4137845 3748792 1896134	5175 4443 2518	304 261 148	191 164 93
1997	53	1.0 2.41.2	Consumer Expenditure Non-directory Trade Establishment & Own Account Trading	4531859 5842842	5655 7339	333 432	209 271
1998	54	1.0 31 3.3	Consumer Expenditure Common property resources, sanitation & hygiene services Common property resources & villages facilities	2266129 1510931 29604	2981 2090 922	175 123 54	110 78 35
1999-00	55	1.0 10/10.1 2.0	Consumer Expenditure Employment & Unemployment Informal Non-Agricultural Enterprises	16330856 6435478 592938	15050 8963 7180	871 516 412	546 324 258
2000-01	56	1.0 2.2	Consumer Expenditure Unorganized Manufacture	8204705 1742378	8868 2253	466 119	287 74
2001-02	57	1.0 2.345	Consumer Expenditure Unorganized Services excluding Trade & Finance	9337238 723552	9696 1246	493 61	345 43

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2002	58	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	3399968	3794	193	135
		1.2	Housing Condition	495228	963	54	35
		0.21	Particulars of slum	692	922	54	35
		3.1	Village facilities	4646	922	54	35
		26	Disabled Persons	573040	1494	75	53
2003	59	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	4344806	4891	260	182
		33	Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers	7215315	7980	466	269
		18.2	Debt & Investment	25499400	19664	1135	654
2004	60	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	3002531	3523	212	123
		10	Employment & Unemployment	2304879	4052	242	140
		25.0	Morbidity and Healthcare	959426	2048	127	74

- Note:- (1) These prices are inclusive of cost of media, supporting documents, packing & postage including overseas shipping.
- (2) Instruction to Field Staff (Volume-I) is currently available only from 49th Round onward.
- (3) Multiplier values not computed for 44th Rnd : Sch.29.1, 29.2 & 29.3; 45th Rnd : Sch.1.0; and 47th Round : Sch. 26.0/26.1.
- (4) For 54th Rnd : Sch.3.3, data is available for rural sector only (without multiplier).
- (5) For 47th Rnd : Sch.26.0, directory for urban sector not available.

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Appendix 4.3 Procedure for obtaining NSS Data on payment of nominal price :-

- Validated unit level data relating to various Surveys / Rounds / Schedules are available on CD's and can be obtained by submitting the following documents:
 - i) Written request addressed to the Deputy Director General, Computer Centre, Ministry Statistics and P.I., East Block-10, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110066;
 - ii) Bank Draft / Cashier's Cheque for the price amount drawn on **Pay & Accounts Officer, M/o Statistics & P.I.**, payable at NEW DELHI; and
 - iii) A duly filled in and signed undertaking in the specified format available at web site http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_nssso_undertaking_form.htm

- Overseas users/International Organizations pay the price quoted in USD or GBP or its equivalent in INR at current rate.

- Enquiries relating to procurement of data can be made at :
 - Email : nssdat@gmail.com
 - Phone : (+91) 11 - 26716383 (Mr M.L. Philip, Deputy Director)
 - Phone : (+91) 11 - 26196058 (Mr Karan Singh, Joint Director)
 - Tel/Fax : (+91) 11 - 26107649
 - Tel/Fax : (+91) 11 - 26160652

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Appendix 4.4 India Human Development Survey

<u>Name</u>	India Human Development Survey
<u>Principal investigator</u>	NCAER
<u>Year(s)</u>	1990; 2006
<u>Area(s) of interest</u>	General: Income and expenditure, health, education Specific: expenditure for health and education related needs of households.
<u>Brief description</u>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Purpose: First study was commissioned by UNDP and present study is being commissioned by the University of Maryland.</p> <p>Methodology: Nation wide representation from all states on a random basis. Field survey is paper based interviews.</p> <p><i>Sample design: a sample of 30,000 households each in both waves of 1990 and 2006 are selected randomly on...</i></p> <p><i>Weighting</i></p> <p><i>Geography</i></p>
<u>How useful to researchers?</u>	Very useful for researchers since this is the only data set that estimates expenditure incurred by households to meet social needs (e.g. by expenditure on health and education) .
<u>Data format</u>	
<u>Availability of data descriptions</u>	
<u>Conditions</u>	

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<u>Costs</u>	So far this data has not been made available, but after the present survey this is under consideration
<u>Tabled outputs</u>	
<u>Contact</u>	For information: For data:

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Appendix 4.5 Rural Economic Development Survey

<u>Name</u>	Rural Economic Development (Demography) Survey
<u>Principal investigator</u>	<u>NCAER</u>
<u>Year(s)</u>	1970-71; 1981-82; 1998-99; 2005-06
<u>Area(s) of interest</u>	General: Demography, health, housing, income and expenditure Specific: [more detail]
<u>Brief description</u>	<p>Summary: This is one of the most widely used panel datasets in India. Three rounds have been completed so far, and a fourth round is nearing completion. The latest round has a sample size of 5000.</p> <p>Purpose: This is a study initiated by Prof. Mark Rosenzweig (Harvard University). Thus, the key contact persons for this data set are both NCAER and Prof. Rosenzweig.</p> <p>Methodology: The sample for this interview-based survey is drawn from households in 250 villages all over India. From each state 15-20 villages were chosen and from each village 15-20 households were chosen randomly. The purpose is to have a sample that is nationally representative.</p> <p><i>Sample design: the sample was nationally representative when it was first designed in 1970. But, such a claim can not be substantiated now.</i></p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography : Nation wide</p>
<u>How useful to researchers?</u>	This is an extremely important data set for researchers interested in rural household income and expenditure patterns. Since the data is collected from poor and non-poor

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	households, these comparisons may also useful. The income aspect is particularly important since most of the datasets including the NSS surveys are more concerned with expenditure (consumption).
<u>Data format</u>	Spread sheet (Excel)
<u>Availability of data descriptions</u>	
<u>Conditions</u>	
<u>Costs</u>	Though this data set available in some cases, it is not routinely sold. The contact person at NCAER indicated that if the dataset was to be used by multiple users, the price would have to be negotiated.
<u>Tabled outputs</u>	
<u>Contact</u>	For information: Shashank Bhide (NCAER) For data: Shashank Bhide (NCAER)

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Appendix 4.6: Annual Survey of Industry

Name	Annual Survey of Industry
Principal Investigator	Central Statistics Organization (CSO), New Delhi, India
Year(s)	Since 1960 (every year)
Area(s) of Interest	<p>General: All India coverage of registered commercial business units</p> <p>Specific: Capital, types of industry, organizational details, loans, labour description</p>
Brief Description	<p>Summary The Annual Survey of Industry (ASI) replaced the earlier Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) and Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SSMI) which were unsuccessful in providing comprehensive information about the industrial sector in India. The ASI has been conducted every year since 1960. This survey covers all factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (including all factories which have 10 or more workers using electricity or 20 worker not using electricity).</p> <p>Purpose The ASI is the principal source of statistical information on the industrial sector in India. The purpose of the ASI is to evaluate statistically the growth, change and reform in the industrial sectors related to manufacturing, repairs, water, electricity and cold storage.</p> <p>Methodology The ASI follows a very simple research design, with country level coverage. All commercial units with 50 workers using power and 100 workers not using power were included in the census sector. 12 states and Union Territories which were considered industrially backward, were also covered along with census sector for a two year period, to evaluate their industrial growth. This procedure continued till ASI 1986-87. Due to an enormous growth in the industrial sector, after 1986-87 the criterion for listing factory units was amended to include both those with and without power. All the 12 states/UTs</p>

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	<p>considered to be industrially backward were covered on a complete enumeration basis, while the rest of the country was covered using a sample design of State X 3 digit industry stratum coverage, a practice still continued until ASI 1996-97. In 1996, due to lack of resources, the research design was amended once again, to include units with 200 or more workers as well as some units identified in earlier 1996-97 surveys. This research method has continued after 2000.</p> <p>Sample Design The sampling frame for the ASI includes a list of factories maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) in each state/district. A list of bidi and cigar makers is also available at the district level.</p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography Country-level coverage (census sectors) + 12 industrially backward states/UT.</p>
How useful to researchers?	<p>The ASI is a useful survey providing country coverage of all industrial sectors. However, a large number of factory units which were qualified to be included in the CIF list have not been included, while several outmoded units have not been removed from the list. Apart from this the ASI does not provide any information on the enormous and highly significant informal sector in India. As a result it has been claimed that “data generated by the ASI frame does not depict the true situation of the organized industrial sector in India” (NSC, 2001:2.4.2)</p>
Data format	Soft copy available.
Availability of data descriptions	Only data estimation figures are available
Conditions	A Memorandum of Agreement needs to be signed
Cost	£300-£2000.
Tabled outputs	Summary of tabled outputs available at website
Contact	<p>For information: http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_asi.htm</p> <p>For data: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, East Block 10, R.K.Puram, New delhi-110066.</p>

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Appendix 4.7 : Energy Statistics

Name	Compendium of Environmental Statistics/ Energy Statistics
Principal Investigator	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Year(s)	Since 1997
Area(s) of Interest	General: Environmental Statistics Specific: Forest, fauna, energy, water resource management etc.
Brief Description	Summary CSO has brought out seven editions of the publication "Compendium of Environment Statistics". The latest Compendium is available on the Ministry's website.. Purpose Methodology The annually published "Energy Statistics", provides time series data on production and consumption of different energy sources viz. Coal, Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Electricity (Hydro and Nuclear). Sample Design Time-Series Design Weighting Geography
How useful to researchers?	Environmental issues have emerged as an important agenda issue in India only in the last decade. While useful, energy statistics publications only provide overall details of energy usage in the country. NGOs like TERI provide much more in-depth information.
Data format	Soft form available
Availability of data descriptions	Energy statistics 2004-05 is available at the website.
Conditions	Procedure for procurement : Request for publications may be addressed to the

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	Dy. Director General, Computer Centre, Ministry of Statistics & P.I., East Block-10, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110066 along with Demand Draft / Banker's Cheque for the price amount in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Statistics & P.I. . Overseas users will pay in USD or GBP. Those who wish to receive by post may add a postage of Rs.50/- or \$3/- or £2/-, as the case may be, to the price amount.
Cost	£11 or \$15 (for Energy Statistics 2003-2004 report)
Tabled outputs	Summary of the tabled outputs for "Energy Statistics 2003-2004" is available on the website http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_energy_stat.htm
Contact	For information: http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_energy_stat.htm For data: Dy. Director General, Computer Centre, Ministry of Statistics & P.I., East Block-10, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110066

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Appendix 4.8 : National Family Health Survey (NFHS 1, 2 and 3)

Name	National Family Health Survey (NFHS 1, 2 and 3)
Principal Investigator	International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, USAID, ORC Macro and East-West Centre.
Year(s)	1) 1992-93 2) 1998/9 3) 2005/6
Area(s) of Interest	General: Health and morbidity data Specific: fertility, birth rate, death rate, child morbidity, maternal morbidity
Brief Description	<p>Summary The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is one of the best data sets on health status and morbidity in India. Three rounds (1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06) have been completed so far. For the second round of the NFHS the sample size was 91,196 households. Topics covered in the NFHS survey include marital status, fertility, family planning, maternal and natal care, AIDS awareness and nutrition. The latest round NFHS-3 includes both an AIDS awareness and HIV/AIDs blood test for a sub-sample of adults-results will be published from December 2006.</p> <p>Purpose The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted among a representative sample of households across the country. The NFHS has two major goals: (1) to provide essential data on health and morbidity issues to the Ministry of Family and Health Welfare and concerned institutions to enable programme implementation, (2) to provide information on emerging health and family issues in the country.</p> <p>Methodology The NFHS is carried out by a team of professionally trained survey specialists. The NFHS involves the administration of three types of questionnaire: (1) Household Questionnaire, (2) Women's Questionnaire and (3) Village</p>

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	<p>Questionnaire. For each of the 24 states and the National Capital Territory of Delhi at both state and national level, these three data files are available. Also data on children born in the three years preceding the survey (last two children only) along with women's characteristics.</p> <p>Sample Design The unit of measurement for this survey is the household and information is gathered about adults aged 15-44 years. The purpose of the survey is to provide health estimates at state level (data on smaller administrative units such as district or sub-district level may not be as reliable). A representative sample of households is used in the study.</p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography State and National level-coverage</p>
How useful to researchers?	The NFHS data set is considered to be of very high quality, and is regarded by researchers to be better than the NSS rounds.
Data format	Data is available on CD-ROMS in SPSS, SAS and STATA format.
Availability of data descriptions	All data is available for downloading on the Demographic Health Survey data distribution system, administered by ORC Macro www.measuredhs.com
Conditions	
Cost	This data set is available free of cost and can be downloaded from the official website http://www.nfhsindia.org or www.measuredhs.com . Data is also available in CD and microdata formats.
Tabled outputs	Summary of the tabled outputs and fact sheets are available at the NFHS website.
Contact	<p>For information: http://www.nfhsindia.org/data1.html</p> <p>For data: International Institute for Population Sciences Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088 Maharashtra, India Tel: (91+)(22)25563254/55,ext.114, Email: rchpro@vsnl.net.in</p>

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Appendix 4.9: Reproductive and Child Health Survey (RCHS)/ DLHS-RCH

Name	Reproductive and Child Health Survey (RCHS/ DLHS-RCH)
Principal Investigator	International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, India in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, USAID, ORC Macro and East-West Centre
Year(s)	1998-99 (first round) and 2002-03 (second round)
Area(s) of Interest	General: Family planning and child health Specific: Maternal health, pregnancies, child immunization etc.
Brief Description	<p>Summary The Reproductive and Child Health Survey (RCHS), the District Level Health Survey (DLHS) and the Rapid Household Surveys (RHS) are district-level estimations of reproductive and child health and government facilities.</p> <p>Purpose The RCHS is a facilities survey, which has been created with the main objective of assessing the service coverage of ante-natal care (ANC) and immunization programmes, extent of safe deliveries, contraceptive usage, unmet family planning needs, HIV/AIDS awareness, utilization of government services and patient satisfaction.</p> <p>Methodology The RCHS survey has been a massive undertaking, involving the collaborative efforts of 12 research organizations from across the country, including the Population Research Council (PRC); while IIPS has served as the nodal agency responsible for overall conduct of the study and training of the survey teams in each area. All states and national capital territories were divided into 15 regions, and data was collected from district, state and national levels.</p> <p>Sample Design</p>

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	<p>Sampling for the RCHS has been both at individual and at the household level. 1000 households per district (529,817 for India) with 474,463 women and 257,245 men were interviewed, in two phases using slightly modified questionnaires.</p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography Country-wide in 15 regions.</p>
How useful to researchers?	The RCHS data set is regarded to be of high quality and is collected by professional survey teams.
Data format	Data is published in SPSS, SAS and STATA (check) format.
Availability of data descriptions	
Conditions	
Cost	The data set is available free of cost and can be downloaded from www.nfhsindia.org and www.measuredhs.com .
Tabled outputs	
Contact	<p>For information:</p> <p>For data: International Institute for Population Sciences Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088 Maharashtra, India Tel: (91+)(22)25563254/55,ext.114 Email: rchpro@vsnl.net.in</p>

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Appendix 4.10 : Time-Use Survey

Name	Time-Use Survey
Principal Investigator	Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and UNIFEM
Year(s)	1998-99
Area(s) of Interest	General Time-use patterns Specific: Women's economic contribution, time-use weekday/weekend
Brief Description	<p>Summary The Time Use Survey was conducted in 18,591 households spread over 6 selected States namely, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya. Various activities involved in the survey were handled and coordinated by the Social Statistics Division of the Central Statistical Organisation. The field work for the survey was done during July, 1998 to June, 1999 with the help of the staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the participating States. The field work was spread over one year to take care of seasonal variations in the activity pattern. This Survey with its size and coverage is claimed to be the first of its kind, not only in India but in developing countries</p> <p>Purpose The main objectives of the survey were to collect data to quantify the economic contribution of women to the national economy and to study the gender discrimination in household activities.</p> <p>Methodology Interviewing method rather than a diary or observation schedule was adopted. A reference period of one week was adopted for collecting the data. With a view to capture the variation in the activity pattern, data were collected for three types of days namely, normal, weekly variant and abnormal. Further, data for each type of t</p>

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	<p>day were collected with a recall lapse of only one-day. As no activity classification useful to India was available, a new activity classification was developed for use in the survey.</p> <p>Sample Design: the sampling design adopted in the survey was a three stage stratified design. The first, second and third stages were the district, villages/urban blocks and households. Proper stratification of the districts in the selected states was done using population density and the proportion from the tribal population to ensure capturing variability in the population. In the villages/urban blocks also sub-stratification was adopted to ensure representation of all types of households in the survey. Of the 18,628 households targeted, the survey was conducted in 18,591 households (non-response negligible)</p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography: 6 selected States namely, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya.</p>
How useful to researchers?	<p>The Time-Use Survey (1998) is the first of its kind in the South Asian region. Results of the survey have been included in the Gender Budgeting exercise by the Ministry of Finance. Usefulness of the survey has been contested, as current research has tried to monetarize unpaid work by women. Since the 1994 round, no other time-use surveys have been conducted.</p>
Data format	Soft copy available
Availability of data descriptions	Data descriptions available with purchase of data set.
Conditions	Memorandum of Agreement needs to be signed
Cost	£150 (delivery 4-8 weeks)
Tabled outputs	Tabled outputs available at website http://www.mospi.net.in
Contact	For data: Deputy Director General, Computer Centre, Ministry of Statistics & P.I., East Block-10, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066

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Appendix 4.11: All India Education Survey (AIES)

Name	All India Education Survey (AIES)
Principal Investigator	National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) under the Ministry of Human Resource and Development
Year(s)	Since 1974 (every 5-7 years), 7 rounds completed so far
Area(s) of Interest	General: Educational achievement Specific: School-level educational statistics
Brief Description	<p>Summary The All India Education Survey (AIES) provides basic inputs to develop educational plans at micro-level as well as at macro-level, to formulate educational policies, and to monitor the progress of various educational schemes of the Central and State levels.</p> <p>Purpose The main purpose of the AIES is to collect, compile and disseminate information on the country's overall progress in school education.</p> <p>Methodology The survey covers availability of schooling facilities in rural areas, physical and educational facilities in schools, incentive schemes and beneficiaries, medium of instructions, languages taught, enrolment particularly of socially disadvantaged groups (e.g. girls, SC/ST), teachers and academic staff, professional qualifications, library and laboratory facilities, ancillary staff, subject-wise enrollment at the higher secondary stage of education.</p> <p>Sample Design Sample of schools covered include formally recognized schools, unrecognized schools, alternative schools, AIE centres, Oriental schools covering Sanskrit</p>

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	<p>Pathshalas, religious schools such as Madrasas, Maktabas, special school for children with disabilities and pre-primary institutions.</p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography: Country-wide coverage</p>
How useful to researchers?	<p>The AIES is a highly regarded survey which has been widely used by Indian and international researchers, policy makers and the teaching community. The one main disadvantage is that the survey is conducted only every 5-7 years, which means that changes in educational attainment, enrollment and performance are not captured in a dynamic way.</p>
Data format	Data is published in soft copy and hard bound copies.
Availability of data descriptions	
Conditions	
Cost	
Tabled outputs	
Contact	<p>For information: http://www.ncert.nic.in</p> <p>For data: National Council for Education, Research and Training (NCERT)</p>

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Appendix 4.12 : District Information System of Education (DISE)

Name	District Information System of Education (DISE)
Principal Investigator	National Institute of Education, Planning and Administration (NIEPA)
Year(s)	1997-98 (continuous)
Area(s) of Interest	<p>General : District level education</p> <p>Specific: School level educational attainment at district level</p>
Brief Description	<p>Summary The DISE was devised by National Institute of Education, Planning and Administration to publish school level report cards at district level coverage for the country. This is the first educational survey to be computerized at collection and dissemination level and the unit of measurement is disaggregated to school-level, not state level like the AIES.</p> <p>Purpose The purpose of the DISE system has been to provide comprehensive information on infrastructure, teacher-pupil ratios, educational attainment, rural-urban differences and school-level performance at the district level in the country.</p> <p>Methodology India has one of the largest educational systems in the world. Before the DISE sporadic attempts were made to computerize the school education survey (EMIS). The Ministry of Human Resource Development under the DPEP program, commissioned NIEPA to develop software for a school based computerized information system implemented at the district level. The DISE system has so far been implemented across 539 out of 608 districts, covering all formal recognized schools.</p>

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	<p>Sample Design DISE has coverage of 931,471 schools in 539 districts (of which 87% are rural).</p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography District level coverage</p>
How useful to researchers?	The DISE is one of the best available educational data sources, collected at district level and block level (administrative unit below district). The major advantages of the DISE are that it is completely computerized, eliminating significant time-lags in compiling educational statistics (time-lag is only few months). Limitations are that data entry at the village level school is manual, and is compiled at district level, leaving it still vulnerable to enumeration error; and due to very large numbers, pupil level information is still not technically feasible (though it seems some states such as Andhra Pradesh have made moves in this direction).
Data format	Soft copy available
Availability of data descriptions	Data descriptions are available in the District level school report card report.
Conditions	Freely available
Cost	--
Tabled outputs	Tabled outputs are available at the website educationforallinindia.com
Contact	<p>For information: National Institute of Applied Educational Research, 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016, India.</p> <p>For data: Contact Dr. Arun Mehta arun.mehta@niepa.org</p>

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Appendix 4.13 : Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Name	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Principal Investigator	Department of Women and Child Development (WCD), Ministry of Human Resource Development, and UNICEF
Year(s)	2000 (every two years) third round in progress
Area(s) of Interest	General: Development program Specific: Monitoring position of women and children
Brief Description	<p>Summary The MICS is a development programme developed by UNICEF to assist countries in monitoring the position of women and children.</p> <p>Purpose The purpose of the MICS is to collect and disseminate information on household related characteristics, living conditions, health and educational position of women and children.</p> <p>Methodology The MICS is conducted every two years, and currently the third round is in progress. Information is collected in three survey modules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Household characteristics: household listing, education, child labour, water and sanitation, salt iodization, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, support for children, orphans, vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, disability, child discipline, security of tenure, durability of housing, source and supply of ITNS, maternal morbidity. (2) Women characteristics: women's position, child mortality, tetanus toxoid, maternal and new born health, marriage/union, contraceptive usage, HIV/AIDS knowledge, malaria prevalence, polygamy, female genital cutting, sexual behaviour, unmet family planning needs, security of tenure, attitudes towards domestic violence. (3) Children characteristics: birth registration, early learning, vitamin A, breastfeeding, care during illness, malaria, immunization, anthropometry, child development, source and cost of ORS, antibiotics and anti-malaria medication.

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	<p>Sample Design Sample size for third round is 119,305 households. Normally the MICS survey use cluster samples to allow reliable estimates for sub-national units.</p> <p>Weighting</p> <p>Geography</p>
How useful to researchers?	The MICS is part of the UNICEF 60 country evaluation of the development position of women and children. It is a useful and reliable data base, but difficult to access (raw data).
Data format	
Availability of data descriptions	
Conditions	
Cost	
Tabled outputs	
Contact	<p>For information: http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/m2reports/reports.htm</p> <p>For data:</p>

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Appendix 4.14: ICRISAT Longitudinal Panel Survey

Name	ICRISAT Village Level Study (VLS)
Principal Investigator	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Area tropics (ICRISAT)
Year(s)	1975-84, 2000/01.
Area(s) of Interest	General Socio-economic, Agriculture Specific Income and expenditure survey at village level

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Brief Description	<p>Summary ICRISAT Economics Program initiated the Village Level Studies (VLS) at six locations in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra state in India in May 1975. It was later extended to Gujarat in 1980 and Madhya Pradesh in 1981 in India and a few villages in Africa. ICRISAT's village studies were designed to suit multi-disciplinary research work where agro-biological and social scientists can work together in a local agricultural area.</p> <p>Purpose The major objective of Village Level Studies (VLS) was to understand the socio-economic, agro-biological, and institutional constraints to agricultural development in semi-arid tropical (SAT) areas. To achieve this goal, information is gathered with the help of twelve specially designed questionnaires from 40 selected households in each location over a ten year period constituting now the very well known "ICRISAT VLS Panel Data". The information gathered from these studies help to generate technologies which are feasible and acceptable to the farmers in such areas.</p> <p>Methodology Actual method used to collect these data is not currently considered best practice in data collection (e.g. compared to the LSMS suggested modules for consumption and income, see Glewwe and Grosh (2000)). The high frequency of data collection and the fact that enumerators were present in the village throughout the year has meant that the data can be considered to be high quality. Nevertheless, it should be noted that despite the care taken to collect the data, the series suggested much higher income than consumption, most likely related to some underestimation of actual income (Townsend 1994, Morduch 2004).</p> <p>Income from the various sources can be separated into six categories: crop, livestock, trade, transfer and labour, the same categories used between 1975 and 1984, and an additional category – income from migration sources. Income from migration between 1975 and 1984 was incorporated into labour income. Since migration is now a major income activity for some households it was decided to create a new category for income generated from this source. Income data was collected using a yearly recall on all income received by the households.</p>
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	<p>The consumption module asks respondents the quantity and value of food required on average for different food and non-food items in a typical day or month during the year, or during the last year.</p> <p>Asset data was collected using a yearly recall - the surveys were conducted at the end of the agricultural year but assets levels were asked for the beginning of the agricultural year. The types and qualities of farm implements and consumer durables owned by households has changed quite significantly between 1975 and 2001.</p> <p>In 2005 4796 of the 4907 individuals linked to the VLS were traced, and detailed individual level surveys were conducted for all individuals. In addition, household level surveys were conducted for all households in the villages, and for a third of migrant households.¹ The surveys include recall data on ‘shocks’, family and personal circumstances, as well as sections on fertility history and health.</p> <p>Sample Design</p> <p>There were some issues with the collection of the consumption and income data. The first year of consumption data (1975) were typically ignored in analysis due to some collection problems at start-up. In addition, the sample of six villages received different data collection coverage in this period.</p> <p>Since 2001, new data collection has started covering the same households interviewed in 1984/85, based on a broadly consistent questionnaire and a sampling strategy that takes into account split-offs from the original households. The sample was further expanded using proportional sampling although the stratification was maintained. The total sample consisted then of 259 households linked to 173 households from the 1984/5 sample. Approximately 100 of the households picked up were split-offs linked to male children of the 1984/85 sample households. Finally, the sample was increased to 446, divided proportionately to village size.</p>
How useful to	Useful survey, given it is the only rigorous longitudinal panel survey available on income and

¹ Of the 4796 individuals, 3006 were living in the villages, 1292 had migrated and 498 had died. Key respondents were interviewed to gain data on migrants and the deceased, whilst 70% of adults were interviewed in person for all those residing in the village.

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researchers?	expenditure. However, there are discrepancies in the data format between the different rounds.
Data format	
Availability of data descriptions	
Conditions	Data request form needs to be filled (available on the website)
Cost	
Tabled outputs	Available at website:
Contact	For information: http://www.icrisat.org/gt-mpi/KnowledgeBase/Databases/vlsoutputs.asp

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Appendix 4.15: National Election Survey (NES)

Name	National Election Survey (NES)
Principal Investigator	<i>Lokniti</i> , Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS)
Year(s)	1967-2004
Area(s) of Interest	<p>General Election and voting behavior</p> <p>Specific Electorate participation, voting attitudes, religious constituencies</p>
Brief Description	<p>Summary The National Election Studies series of surveys does not simply record voting preferences and behaviour but by collecting a substantial volume of social economic and other background data on its respondents can throw light on the larger forces and the long-term changes taking place in India. The National Election Study, 1996 -2004, is a panel study involving six waves of a national representative sample of about 15,000 Indian electors across the parliamentary elections that took place in this period.</p> <p>Methodology The National Election Surveys have taken place since 1967 to 2004, among a sub-set of the population, using a post-poll election participation questionnaire. Major areas covered include the Lok Sabha (Lower House) elections held in the past five years, voting behavior, political affiliation, socio-demographic characteristics of constituency, religious and political affiliations and projections on future voting behavior. The NES questionnaire is available on the website http://www.csdsdelhi.org/nes04.PDF .</p> <p>The surveys typically use stratified random sampling to gather opinions and behaviors from a representative sample of the electorate across India.. Interviews are conducted after the votes had been cast, but before the results are out..</p> <p>Sampling In the most recent survey, the sample was randomly selected from 32 States and Union Territories:</p>

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	<p>within 420 of the 543 Lok Sabha constituencies.. Within the parliamentary constituencies, 932 Assembly segments were selected, and then a further 2,380 individual polling station areas, typically villages or urban wards, were randomly selected for interviews. Random sampling was used throughout with the probability of a particular constituency or polling station being selected varying according to the size of its electorate..</p> <p>Weighting When grouping all the States and Union Territories together, for the all-India analysis, the data was weighted to allow each State to be proportionately represented in the analysis, in order to get an accurate assessment of regional and State level situations, as well as getting an appropriate national level set of estimates.</p> <p>Geography: State-level coverage</p>
How useful to researchers?	The National Election Survey results, are used by some researchers from the UK, and are key datasets not just for election studies and electoral behaviour, but also because of their extensive collection of social, economic and background data on each respondent. .
Data format	Soft form available
Availability of data descriptions	The National Election Survey data sets are available for purchase only in aggregate form. However in the past bilateral agreements have been reached for the dissemination of raw data sets.
Conditions	A letter of intent must be sent to Lokniti, with payment form, and an agreement to share results of the research.
Cost	Ranging from \$100 (for up to 100 constituencies) to \$300 (401 constituencies and above). This is for the raw data of election results, only at constituency level.
Tabled outputs	Available at website http://www.lokniti.org
Contact	<p>Address: Lokniti: Programme for Comparative Democracy Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) 29 Rajpur Road, Delhi 110 054 India</p> <p>Telephone: +91-11-23942199 (Extension: 333) Direct and Telefax: +91-11-23981012, 23831290 Fax: +91-11-3943450 Email: Lokniti@vsnl.com</p>

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Appendix 5 : Spatial datasets for GIS (remote sensing excluded)

Name	GIS datasets (Administrative boundaries and other geographical features)
Principal Investigator	<p><u>Governmental Agencies:</u> Survey of India, National Informatics Centre</p> <p><u>Non-Governmental Agencies:</u> Commercial providers</p>
Area(s) of Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative boundaries • Villages and towns location • Rivers and communication network <p>Additionally some traditional thematic maps (e.g. soil map, forest cover) provided by the Survey of India (http://www.surveyofindia.gov.in/) and the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (http://natmo.gov.in/) have been converted into geo-referenced data.</p>
Brief Description	<p>Administrative boundaries, towns, river and rail/road network from the Survey of India and available in vector format (in coverage). The datasets are created from existing maps digitized and updated.</p> <p>In accordance with the 2001 Census jurisdiction, the states, districts and sub-district maps have been digitized in four layers (called coverage) including boundary coverage, two line coverage modeling rivers/water bodies and rail/road network and one point coverage showing the locations of towns. A geo-coded system has been developed at the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner to link administrative boundaries at various levels with the census results. In the 2001 Indian census, location codes (ID codes) exist for the states (2 digits within the country), the districts (2 digits within the state), sub-districts (4 digits within the district), villages (8 digits within the state), towns (8 digits within the district) and wards (4 digits within the town). The same ID codes are present in the geo-referenced datasets.</p>
How useful to researchers?	<p>Geo-referenced datasets are essential for GIS and any multi-disciplinary research with a spatial dimension. The administrative boundaries at various levels, from country to village, are likely to be of great interest for many different types of project.</p> <p>Some researchers working at very local scale (village and sub-village level) may argue that the</p>

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	geo-referenced data is not precise enough and they may prefer to use their own measurements.
Data format	Digital data in vector format (Shapefile, Coverage).
Availability of data descriptions and Cost	<p>Several agencies provide administrative boundaries. As an example this is a specimen set of costs from a non-governmental source (<u>ML Infomap</u>):</p> <p>1) All India state, district and taluka boundaries, all 625000 census village points and town/city points at 1:1 million scale. Boundaries and settlement points are corrected to Census 2001 and linked to Census 2001 demographics. <u>Evaluation cost:</u> GBP 12,500.</p> <p>2) State, district, taluka and all census village boundaries, and town/city points at 1:250,000 scale. Boundaries and city/town points are corrected to Census 2001 and linked to Census demographics. This data set is available for 12 states at present. <u>Evaluation cost:</u> GBP 100 per district. The minimum order size would be for one state.</p>
Contact	<p>For information:</p> <p>The Survey of India is the Authority providing spatial datasets for Indian-based researchers and institutions (http://www.surveyofindia.gov.in/).</p> <p>The Remote Sensing & GIS Division of the National Informatics Centre (http://gis.nic.in) has mainly worked on integration of data from multiple agencies for deployment in GIS services.</p> <p>Various non-governmental agencies, for example: http://www.indiastat.com/, www.mlinfomap.com</p> <p>For data: Generally commercial providers offer on their website contact details for data enquiries. From ML Infomap: Dr Manosi Lahiri: manosi@mlinfomap.com</p>

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Appendix 6: Contact List

CONTACT LIST OF INDIAN DATA ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT PERSON	ADDRESS
National Statistics Commission (NSC)	P.C. Mohanan (Deputy Director General, NSC)	Deputy Director General, NSC Secretariat Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi – 110001 Email: pc.mohanan@nic.in
National Statistics Commission (NSC)	Subroto Dhar (Director, NSC)	Director, NSC Secretariat, Sardar Patel Bhawan Parliament Street, New Delhi -110001 dharsubroto@hotmail.com
National Council for Applied Economics Research (NCAER)	Abusaleh Shariff (Member Secretary)	Member secretary, P. M High level committee, 112 Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street, 110001 salehshariff@yahoo.com
Ministry of Women and Child Development	Mrs. S. Jeyelakshmi	Statistical Adviser, M/o Women and Child Development, Room no.001, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament street, New Delhi-110001. sa.wcd@nic.in
National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)	Dr.K.V.Rao (Deputy General)	DG, NSSO Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi – 110001
Central Statistical Organization (CSO)	Vishnu Kumar/ Dr. S. D. Nath, (CSO)	Room. 416 (Kumar) Room. 414 (Nath) Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street,

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		New Delhi – 11000 v-kumar@nic.in/ eskaynath@nic.in
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NEIPA)	Dr. S.M.I.A. Zaidi (Senior Fellow, Educational Planning Unit)	17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016 (INDIA) Email: smiazaidi@niepa.org
National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT)	Dr. Hukum Singh	NIE (NCERT)17, Sri Aurobindo Marg New Delhi-110016
The Energy and Resources Institute	Ms. Rithu Mathur	Darbari Seth Block, IHC Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003,
Planning Commission	Professor Abhijeet Sen, Member PC	Government of India. Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110001.
National Crime Records Bureau	Sudhir Avasthi (Director)	East Block-7, RK Puram, New Delhi-110066,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	A.P.Singh (Deputy Director)	Nirman Bhavan, Maulana Azad Road New Delhi-110011
Census of India (Registrar General)	Harvinder Singh (DG)	2/A Mansigh Road, New Delhi
ICMR/ NIMS Campus,	Dr.Arvind Pandey	Ansari Nagar, New Delhi -110029
Indicus Analytics	Dr.Lauresh Bhandari	Nehru House 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg New Delhi 110002
UNDP	Dr.Seeta Prabhu	55, Lodi Estate New Delhi-110003
International Institute of Population Sciences	Prof. Mari Bhatt Director	Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

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Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	Prof. R. Radhakrishna Director	Gen. A.K.Vaidya Marg Goregaon (E) Mumbai 400 065
Dept of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services, Reserve Bank of India	Dr. K. S. Ramachandra Rao, Principal Adviser	Reserve Bank of India C-8/9, Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra	D. R. Bhosale, Director	Administrative Building, 8 th floor, Govt. colony, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400051.
Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy	Rohit Sabherwal	11, Apple Heritage, 54-C, Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400093
Economic and Political Weekly Foundation	S L Shetty	C 212, Akurli Industrial Estate, Kandivli (East) Mumbai 400 101 INDIA

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