



भारत में पारिवारिक उपभोक्ता व्यय, 2007-08
Household Consumer Expenditure in
India, 2007-08

राप्रस 64वां दौर
NSS 64th Round
(जुलाई 2007 - जून 2008)
(July 2007 - June 2008)



राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
National Sample Survey Organisation
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
भारत सरकार
Government of India

मार्च 2010
March 2010

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Preface

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted an all-India survey of households in the 64th round of NSS during July 2007 - June 2008. The survey comprised household enquiries on (i) participation and expenditure in education (ii) employment-unemployment and migration (iii) consumer expenditure. Surveys on consumer expenditure are being conducted quinquennially on a large sample of households from the 27th round (October 1972 - September 1973) of NSS onwards. Additionally, the NSSO has conducted annual consumer expenditure surveys using a smaller sample of households from 1986-87 to 2007-08. The 64th round consumer expenditure survey belongs to this annual series.

The report presents data on level of consumption and its break-up by commodity group. The level of living of an individual is measured by his or her household's per capita consumption level, with household consumption measured as the sum of monetary values of goods and services consumed during a month by a household. Apart from average levels of consumption for rural and urban sectors of different States/UTs, the report presents fractiles of the distributions of persons over different levels of living.

Chapter One of the report is introductory. Chapter Two explains the concepts and definitions used in the survey. Chapter Three gives the main findings on level and pattern of consumption. Chapter Four discusses other aspects of level of living such as structure and area of household dwelling unit, and energy used for household purposes. Detailed tables at the State and all-India level are given in Appendix A, while the sample design and the estimation procedure are explained in Appendix B. A facsimile of the schedule used for data collection is given as Appendix C.

The Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of the NSSO undertook the development of the survey methodology and survey instruments, and the drafting of the report. The field work was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO while the data processing and tabulation work was handled by the Data Processing Division (DPD) of NSSO. The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

I am thankful to the members of the Steering Committee of National Sample Surveys, and to the Working Group for NSS 64th round, for their valuable guidance at various stages of survey activities from designing of the questionnaire to the preparation of this report. I also place on record my thanks to various officers of different divisions of the NSSO involved in the preparation of this report.

I hope the report will be found useful by planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of the content of the report will be highly appreciated.

New Delhi
March 2010

S.C.Seddey
Director General & Chief Executive Officer
NSSO

मुख्य परिणाम

2007-08 में संचालित रा.प्र.स. के 64वें दौर के उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में फ़ैले 31673 ग्रामीण परिवारों के एवं 18624 नगरीय परिवारों के एक प्रतिदर्श का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ।

2007-08 में खपत का स्तर

- 2007-08 के मूल्यों का औसत मासिक प्रतिव्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय (मा.प्र.उ.व्य.) ग्रामीण भारत में रु. 772 था एवं नगरीय भारत में रु. 1472 था । राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण औसत से करीब 65% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का मा.प्र.उ.व्य. कम था । नगरीय भारत के लिए तदनु रूप अनुपात 66% था ।
- सर्वेक्षण द्वारा यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि 2007-08 में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के करीब आधे परिवारों का मा.प्र.उ.व्य. 2007-08 के मूल्यों पर रु. 649 से कम था । 2006-07 में, मा. प्र.उ.व्य. का तदनु रूपी स्तर ग्रामीण जनता के लिए रु. 580 था ।
- नगरीय भारत में, जनसंख्या का आधा हिस्सा ऐसे परिवारों का था जिनका मासिक पूंजीगत उपभोक्ता रु. 1130 से कम था । 2006-07 में मा.प्र.उ.व्य. का तदनु रूपी स्तर नगरीय जनता के लिए रु. 990 था ।
- ग्रामीण जनता के करीब 10% का मा.प्र.उ.व्य. रु. 400 से कम था । नगरीय जनता का तदनु रूपी स्तर रु. 567 था, अर्थात्, 42 % अधिक । दूसरी ओर पर, ग्रामीण जनता के करीब 10% का मा.प्र.उ.व्य. रु. 1229 से ऊपर था । नगरीय जनता का तदनु रूपी आंकड़ा रु. 2654 था, अर्थात्, 116% अधिक ।
- 1993-94 से लेकर 2007-08 तक (अर्थात् 14 वर्ष के दौरान) यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि वास्तविक मा.प्र.उ.व्य. (आधार 1987-88) ग्रामीण भारत में 21% तक बढ़ा एवं नगरीय भारत में 36% तक बढ़ा । वार्षिक वास्तविक बढ़ोत्तरी 2006-07 से 2007-08 तक ग्रामीण मा. प्र.उ.व्य. में औसतन 2.2% एवं नगरीय मा.प्र.उ.व्य. में 5.4% की रही ।

2007-08 में खपत का ढंग

- 2007-08 में औसत ग्रामीण भारतीय द्वारा उपभोग के मूल्य के प्रत्येक रुपये में से 52 पैसे खाद्य के हिसाब के थे । इनमें से, अनाज एवं अनाज प्रतिस्थापी का हिस्सा 16 पैसे, दूध एवं दूध उत्पादों का हिस्सा 8 पैसे था ।
- 2007-08 में औसत नगरीय भारतीय द्वारा उपभोग के मूल्य के प्रत्येक रुपये में से 40 पैसे खाद्य के हिसाब के थे । इनमें, अनाज एवं अनाज प्रतिस्थापी का हिस्सा 9 पैसा था, जबकि दूध एवं दूध उत्पादों का हिस्सा 7 पैसा था ।

- नगरीय भारत के मुकाबले ग्रामीण भारत में खाने की सामग्रियों का भाग कुल उपभोग व्यय में उच्च था, अपवाद में फल एवं संसाधित खाद्य थे। गैर-खाने वर्ग के लिए, नगरीय भारत का भाग सामान्यतः अधिक था। केवल किराया (नगरीय भाग: 6%, ग्रामीण भाग: 0.4%), शिक्षा (नगरीय: 7%, ग्रामीण: 3.7%), उपभोग सेवाएं यातायात के अलावा (नगरीय: 7.8%, ग्रामीण: 4.5%), एवं यातायात (नगरीय: 6.4%, ग्रामीण: 4%) में दर्शनीय भिन्नता देखी गई।
- ग्रामीण भारत में कुल उपभोक्ता व्यय में दूध एवं दूध उत्पादों का भाग निचले दशमक वर्ग में 3% के अंदर से नौवें दशमक वर्ग में लगभग 10% तक क्रमशः बढ़ता नजर आया। ईंधन एवं विद्युत का भाग ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय दोनों जनता के सबसे गरीब दशमक के लिए लगभग 12% था और यह मा.प्र.उ.व्य. में वृद्धि के साथ सबसे ऊपरी दशमक वर्ग के लिए ग्रामीण भारत में 7% और नगरीय भारत में 6% तक नियमित तौर पर गिरता पाया गया।
- ग्रामीण परिवारों के कुल उपभोक्ता व्यय में खाद्य का भाग मुख्य राज्यों के बीच विभिन्न स्तर का रहा: केरल में 41% एवं पंजाब में 44% से ओड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, झाड़खण्ड, आसाम एवं बिहार में 58-60% तक। नगरीय क्षेत्र में खाद्य के कुल व्यय का भाग 36% (केरल एवं छत्तीसगढ़) एवं 47% (आसाम एवं बिहार) के बीच विभिन्न स्तरों का रहा।
- नगरीय भारत के 36% परिवारों की तुलना में ग्रामीण भारत के 61% परिवारों में तम्बाकू का उपभोग किया गया। पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि करीब ग्रामीण परिवारों के 62% तथा नगरीय परिवारों के 59% ने अण्डा, मछली या मांस का उपभोग किया। गैर-खाद्य पदार्थों में, मनोरंजन के नाम पर ग्रामीण परिवारों द्वारा 28% एवं नगरीय परिवारों द्वारा 63% के उपभोग की सूचना प्राप्त की गयी। किराये के लिए उपभोक्ता व्यय ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए केवल 7% एवं नगरीय परिवारों के लिए 38% रहा।

2007-08 में अनाजों का उपभोग

- 2007-08 में, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा हर महीने औसतन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 11.7 किलो एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 9.7 किलो अनाज का उपभोग किया गया।
- ग्रामीण भारत में, जनसंख्या के सबसे गरीब 10% का औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज का उपभोग 10.3 किलो के आसपास था। अगले हर 6 दशमक वर्गों के लिए यह 11 से 12 किलो के बीच था, एवं सबसे ऊपर के दशमक वर्गों के लिए यह 12 किलो के ऊपर था। नगरीय भारत में, प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग पहले 4 दशमक वर्गों में हर महीने 9.5 किलो से 10 किलो तक बढ़ा परन्तु मा.प्र.उ.व्य. स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ इसमें जरा सी गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी।
- मा.प्र.उ.व्य. स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ, कुल उपभोक्ता व्यय में अनाज का भाग में ग्रामीण भारत में सर्वनिम्न दशमक वर्ग में 28% से सर्वोच्च दशमक वर्ग में 8% तक एवं नगरीय भारत में सर्वनिम्न दशमक वर्ग में 21% से लेकर सर्वोच्च दशमक वर्ग में 4% तक गिरावट देखी गई।
- राज्य स्तर पर, ग्रामीण भारत में कुल व्यय में अनाज का भाग पंजाब में 8%, हरियाणा एवं केरल में 9% से ओड़ीसा, बिहार तथा झाड़खण्ड में 24-25% के बीच रहा। नगरीय भारत में, यह बदलाव कुछ कम रहा: पंजाब में 6% और केरल एवं हरियाणा में 7% से झाड़खण्ड, आसाम तथा बिहार में 13-15% तक।

निवास करने की परिस्थितियों के अन्य पहलू

- भारत में 19% ग्रामीण परिवार कच्ची संरचनाओं (छत एवं दीवारें दोनों कच्चे माल की बनी) में निवास कर रहे थे एवं 50% पक्की संरचनाओं में (जिसमें छत एवं दीवारें दोनों पक्के माल से बनी थी)। ग्रामीण परिवारों के शेष 31% कुछ पक्की संरचनाओं में रह रहे थे, अर्थात्, जिसकी संरचनाओं में या तो छत या दीवारें (लेकिन दोनों नहीं) पक्के माल से बनी थी। नगरीय परिवारों में, 3% का कच्ची संरचनाओं में, 9% का कुछ पक्की संरचनाओं में, एवं 88% का पक्की संरचनाओं में रहने का अनुमान था।
- नगरीय भारत में, खाना पकाने के लिए परिवारों के 62% ने मुख्य रूप से एल.पी.जी. व्यवहार किया एवं 20% परिवारों ने जलाऊ लकड़ी और चिप्पियों का व्यवहार किया। ग्रामीण भारत में, 77% से ऊपर परिवार खाना पकाने के लिए जलाऊ लकड़ी और चिप्पियों पर अब भी निर्भर थे जबकि केवल 9% ने एल.पी.जी. व्यवहार किया।
- ग्रामीण भारत में परिवारों के 60% ने प्रकाश के लिए बिजली व्यवहार किया जबकि 39% ने केरोसीन का। नगरीय भारत में सभी मुख्य राज्यों में 90% या उससे अधिक परिवारों ने प्रकाश के लिए बिजली का व्यवहार किया, सिवाय बिहार, आसाम, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं ओड़ीसा के।
- भारत में प्रति परिवार आवासीय इकाई का औसत छतदार क्षेत्रफल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 52 वर्ग मीटर और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में लगभग 47 वर्ग मीटर अनुमानित था।

Highlights

A sample of 31673 rural households and 18624 urban households spread over the entire country was surveyed in the Consumer Expenditure Survey of the 64th round of NSS, carried out in 2007-08.

LEVEL OF CONSUMPTION IN 2007-08

- Average Monthly Per Capita consumer Expenditure (MPCE) in 2007-08 was Rs.772 in rural India and Rs.1472 in urban India at 2007-08 prices. About 65% of the rural population had MPCE lower than the national rural average. For urban India the corresponding proportion was 66%.
- The survey estimated that in 2007-08, around one-half of the Indian *rural* population belonged to households with MPCE *less than Rs.649* at 2007-08 prices. In 2006-07, the corresponding level of MPCE for the rural population had been estimated as Rs.580.
- In *urban* India, one-half of the population belonged to households with monthly per capita consumer expenditure *less than Rs.1130*. In 2006-07, the corresponding level of MPCE for the urban population had been estimated as Rs.990.
- About 10% of the rural population had MPCE under Rs.400. The corresponding figure for the urban population was Rs.567, that is, 42% higher. At the other extreme, about 10% of the rural population had MPCE above Rs.1229. The corresponding figure for the urban population was Rs.2654, that is, 116% higher.
- Real MPCE (base 1987-88) was estimated to have grown by about 21% from 1993-94 to 2007-08 (that is, over a 14-year period) in rural India and by about 36% in urban India. The annual real terms increase from 2006-07 to 2007-08 in average rural MPCE was 2.2% and in average urban MPCE was 5.4%.

PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION IN 2007-08

- Out of every rupee of the value of the average *rural* Indian's household consumption during 2007-08, the value of food consumed accounted for about 52 paise. Of this, cereals and cereal substitutes made up 16 paise, while milk and milk products accounted for 8 paise.
- Out of every rupee of the value of the average *urban* Indian's household consumption during 2007-08, the value of food consumed accounted for about 40 paise. Of this, cereals and cereal substitutes made up 9 paise, while milk and milk products accounted for 7 paise.
- While the share of most of the food item groups in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural India than in urban India, fruits and processed food were exceptions. For non-food item groups, the share was usually higher in urban India. The noticeable differences were in case of rent (urban share: 6%, rural share: 0.4%), education (urban: 7%, rural: 3.7%), consumer services other than conveyance (urban: 7.8%, rural: 4.5%), and conveyance (urban: 6.4%, rural: 4%).
- The share of milk and milk products in total consumption expenditure was found to rise steadily in rural India with MPCE level from under 3% in the bottom decile class to nearly 10% in the ninth decile class. The share of fuel and light was about 12% for the poorest decile

class of the rural as well as of the urban population and fell steadily with rise in MPCE to 7% for the top decile class in rural India and to 6% in urban India.

- The share of food in total consumption expenditure of rural households varied among the major States from 41% for Kerala and 44% for Punjab to 58-60% for Odissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam and Bihar. In the urban sector the share of food expenditure varied between 36% (Kerala and Chhattisgarh) and 47% (Assam and Bihar).

- Tobacco was consumed in as many as 61% households in rural India compared to 36% households in urban India. About 62% of rural households and 59% of urban households were estimated to have consumed egg, fish or meat during the last 30 days. In non-food items, consumption on account of entertainment was reported by 28% of rural households and 63% of urban households. Consumer expenditure for rent was reported by only 7% of rural households and 38% of urban households.

CEREAL CONSUMPTION IN 2007-08

- Average quantity of cereals consumed per person per month in 2007-08 was 11.7 kg in rural areas and 9.7 kg in urban areas.

- In rural India, average monthly per capita cereal consumption was around 10.3 kg for the poorest 10% of the population. It was between 11 and 12 kg for each of the next 6 decile classes, and was above 12 kg for the top 3 decile groups. In urban India, per capita cereal consumption increased from under 9.5 kg to about 10 kg per month over the first 4 decile classes but showed a tendency to fall slightly with further increase in MPCE level.

- With rise in MPCE level, the share of cereals in total consumption expenditure was found to fall from nearly 28% in the bottom decile class to about 8% in the top decile class in rural India and from 21% in the bottom decile class to 4% in the top decile class in urban India.

- At State level, the share of cereals in total expenditure in rural India varied from 8% in Punjab and 9% in Haryana and Kerala to 24-25% in Orissa, Jharkhand and Bihar. In urban India, the share varied less, from 6% in Punjab and 7% in Kerala and Haryana to 13-15% in Jharkhand, Assam and Bihar.

OTHER ASPECTS OF LIVING CONDITIONS

- 19% of rural households in India were living in *katcha* structures (both roof and walls made of *katcha* materials), and 50% in *pucca* structures (both roof and walls made of *pucca* materials). The remaining 31% of rural households lived in semi-*pucca* structures, that is, structures of which either the roof or the walls (but not both) were made of *pucca* materials. Among urban households, 3% were estimated to live in *katcha* structures, 9% in semi-*pucca* structures, and 88% in *pucca* structures.

- In *urban* India, 62% of households used LPG as the major fuel for cooking and 20% households used firewood and chips. In *rural* India, over 77% of households in the country continued to depend on firewood and chips for cooking, with only 9% using LPG.

- About 60% of households in *rural* India used electricity for lighting while 39% used kerosene. In urban India 90% or more households used electricity for lighting in all major States except Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Odissa.

- Average covered area of dwelling unit per household was estimated as 52 sq. m. in rural areas and about 47 sq. m. in urban areas of India.

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Energy for cooking and lighting	<i>Table 14R and 14U</i> Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE by primary source of energy for cooking	States & all-India	A38 - A41
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Social group	<i>Table 19</i> Per 1000 distribution of households by social group in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE	all-India	A51
Occupational type	<i>Table 20R and 20U</i> Per 1000 distribution of rural (urban) households by household type in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE	all-India	A52