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PART - I

TECHNICAL PAPERS

Magnitude of the Women Work Force in India

An Appraisal of the NSS Estimates and Methods

Paul Jacob*

1. Introduction

1.1 In the context of recent debate at the National and International levels on “Informal sector” and its role in the Nation’s economy, it is generally felt that the women’s contribution to the total production of the sector is not properly assessed. In India, the informal sector plays a very important role in the country’s economy. This sector serves as the main source of employment for the increasing labour force of the country. According to some estimates obtained indirectly, a little over 92 percent of the total workforce was engaged in the informal sector including agriculture during 1991. In the non-agricultural sectors, during 1987-88, it accounted for nearly 79 percent of the corresponding workforce¹.

1.2 With over 90 percent of the total workforce finding employment in the informal sector, doubts were raised and are being raised in many forums about the estimates of women workforce as thrown up by the census and the National Sample Surveys (NSS). The implication is that the women workers are underestimated by both the census and the NSS. SEWA Academy recently pointed out that a “source of error in calculating the workforce in the unorganised sector is the invisibility of women’s work. Often, women do not consider themselves as workers and only if detailed questions are asked about their income earning activities, they are properly classified”². In fact, the participants at a symposium on the “Concept and Measurement of Rural Unemployment: Theoretical Issues and Empirical Findings” held at Trivandrum during July, 1976, felt that the complexities of the labour supply situation in rural areas, particularly the labour force participation characteristics of women were not adequately reflected in the NSS 27th round (1972-73) estimates and suggested some new

areas of study on which further probes were considered worthwhile. It was felt that probes should be made into details of work performed by those classified as engaged in “domestic chores” according to “usual status” with a view to examining whether a part of the time spent by them in performing their household chores was really the time spent in gainful activity which remain concealed³. The National Sample Surveys for its subsequent quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment made suitable provisions in the survey questionnaire to collect and record information on the activities which are ‘gainful’ in nature and performed as a part of household chores by those classified as engaged in domestic duties according to usual status. In a seminar on ‘Informal Sector’, organized by NCAER, it was pointed out to the participants including SEWA representatives that ‘NSS uses probes to find out the activities pursued by women and depending on the activities pursued, they are classified as workers, unemployed, etc, and not on the basis of the perception of women whether she is a worker or not’⁴.

1.3 Thus, while the NSS can defend with confidence its estimates of women workforce against the doubts raised, one is not sure of the corresponding estimates thrown up by the censuses. A study of the estimates of women work force as obtained by the NSS and the census for different years will throw some light on the issues.

2. Worker population ratios of women and men

2.1 For a study of the estimates of women workers, the Worker Population Ratios (WPRs) as obtained by the NSS quinquennial surveys (1972-73 to 1999-2000) and census 1981 and

* The author is a retired NSSO official and the views expressed are not that of the NSSO. The paper was initially presented at the ‘National Seminar on Understanding Human Development Through National Surveys’ held at Pune as part of the NSS Golden Jubilee celebrations.

1991 are shown in Table 1. Corresponding ratios for men are also presented in the table for a comparison.

It is observed that while for men, the NSS estimates and the census figures are close, for women, the census estimates are far below the NSS estimates. During the period 1972-73 to 1999-2000, the WPR of rural men varied between 53-55 percent and that of urban men between 49-52 percent. On the other hand, for rural women, the NSS estimates varied between 31-34 percent during 1972-73 to 1993-1994. A sharp fall has been observed for the period 1999-2000 compared to 1993-94. Similarly for urban women, the WPR varied between 13 to 15 percent with a fall during 1999-2000 compared to 1993-94. For both rural and urban men also, the WPR fell during 1999-2000 compared to 1993-94. The observed fall particularly for rural women and to a certain extent for urban women also, probably support the fear that the globalization has reduced the job opportunities for women⁵.

2.2 It is worth noticing the difference in the WPRs as estimated by the NSS and Census for women. As observed earlier, while the men's rates estimated by the two agencies are of the same magnitude, the census rate is far below the NSS rates. This difference probably can be attributed to (i) agency difference in the capturing of women's participation in economic activities and (ii) concept of economic activity adopted by the NSS and the censuses for enumeration. As regards (i) to quote Visaria (1993), "The Technical Advisory Committee for the 1991 Census, set up by the Registrar General, had recommended that the question relating to work during the previous year, on the individual slip, should explicitly note and remind the enumerators that the workers should include unpaid family helpers on their family farms or in the family enterprise. The census was also preceded by a campaign on the television and other mass media that the economic activity of women should not be overlooked at the time of the visit of the enumerator. Of course, these efforts could not overcome the main weakness of the census

that the enumeration work has to be conducted through more than a million enumerators (who have little interest in their assignment) on the basis of only a token honorarium (which in urban areas barely covers the additional travel and incidental cost)⁶". A team of such a temporary and disinterested enumerators probably does not catch the invisible economic activities of women. The NSS team on the other hand is motivated and trained to capture the entire spectrum of women's participation. Regarding the concept of work adopted by the two agencies, there was a difference in the treatment of the activities relating to non-market output of the primary sector other than cultivation. While the NSS considered such activities, as "work", the census did not. This could also account for some difference⁷.

3. Subsidiary or marginal women workers, 1977-78 to 1999 - 2000

3.1 The subsidiary or marginal workers form an important group among women accounting for nearly one-quarters of the women workforce. The NSS schedule has a separate block to collect particulars of such workers. The 1999-2000 survey schedule made provision for recording more than one subsidiary activity. In an attempt like this to capture such persons, there is very little chance of missing any subsidiary status workers from the total count. Table 2 shows the estimates of subsidiary or marginal workers among women. For rural women, the 1981 census estimate is lower by two percentage points compared to the NSS 1983 estimate. Similarly, the 1991 estimate is on the lower side compared to the NSS 93-94 estimate. But for urban women, the corresponding estimates show a much larger relative difference. The higher magnitude of women subsidiary workers as estimated by NSS (excluding the 55th round) compared to census estimates shows that the chance of missing the information of women's work, which is invisible in nature, is the least in the NSS approach. However, the fall in the estimate as shown by the 1999-2000 survey may be due to the possibility that the globalization has thrown out more of subsidiary women workers out of employment.

4. Participation of women in activities deriving economic gains

4.1 For classification of a person as a worker, i.e. engaged in an economic activity, the NSS for its survey now adopts the following definition of economic activity⁸. "Economic activity is that activity which results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets among non-market activities. The field manual states that the full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts are not covered in the definition adopted for the NSS survey of Employment and Unemployment". It further adds "The non-market activities include (a) all the activities relating to the agricultural sector which results in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of fire wood, hunting, fishing, etc.) of agricultural produce for own consumption and (b) activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets".

Thus the NSS definition excludes some of the activities as defined in the UN system of National Accounts. Further, adoption of a "time criterion" will exclude some of the activities considered to be economic in nature because the time spent on them is nominal in nature. Such activities are usually pursued by women as a part of and along with their household chores. It is to understand this feature of the Indian women that from the 32nd round survey onwards, the NSS included a set of probing questions in its survey questionnaire for the women categorised as "engaged in household duties" according to usual status. Some of such women will be subsidiary status workers.

4.2 The probing questions relating to the participation of women in the activities deriving economic benefits included in the recent quinquennial rounds can be grouped into three broad categories⁹. They are:

(i) Activities relating to agricultural production like maintenance of kitchen garden, work in household poultry, dairy etc. and free collection of agricultural products for household consumption.

(ii) Processing of primary sector products

(a) produced by the household and (b) otherwise procured for household consumption and

(iii) Other activities for own consumption but deriving economic benefits to the household. Prior to 1993, the SNA included only the activities listed under (i) and ii (a) in the scope of the production boundary of non-market activities. However, the NSS did not consider the activity under ii (a) as economic activity for classification of persons as workers. Accordingly, persons pursuing only activities under (i) were considered as workers if pursued (a) for a relatively longer period of the reference year as principal status workers and (b) for a relatively minor period of the reference year as subsidiary status workers. But those who pursued such activities only nominally along with their household chores were captured along with others who pursued activities under (ii) and (iii) in the probing enquiry. To illustrate the pattern of the women's participation in such activities, the 50th round results relating to the women usually engaged in household chores i.e. excluding those classified as subsidiary status workers are presented in Table 3. In the table, activities with serial numbers 1-4 belong to category (i), those with serial numbers 5-9 belong to category ii (a), those with serial numbers 10-14 belong to category ii (b) and those with serial numbers 15-18 belong to category (iii). The table shows that the percentage of women classified as usually engaged in household duties but excluding the subsidiary status workers was 29 in rural India and 42 in urban India. Of them, 54 per cent of the rural women and 13 per cent of the urban women (see s.t.-3) pursued any of the category (i) activities (i.e., maintenance of kitchen garden, work in household diary, poultry etc. and free collection of agricultural products) for home consumption. They formed about 16 percent and 5 percent

(bracketed figures of s.t.-3) of the total rural and urban women respectively. Similarly, the women engaged in processing any of the primary products produced by their own households (category ii-a activities) for home consumption only along with household chores constituted 4 per cent for rural areas and 1 per cent for urban areas (bracketed figures of s.t.-4). As a woman may pursue one or more than one activity belonging to categories (i) and (ii a), which correspond to the concept adopted prior to 1993 SNA, NSSO has tabulated the proportion of women usually engaged in household duties (excluding the subsidiary status workers) and pursuing any of those activities. It was 58 per cent for rural areas and 14 per cent for urban areas. Expressed as percentage to total women, it worked out to 17 and 6 respectively for rural and urban India (bracketed figures of s.t.-5). The table gives also the proportions of women engaged in the different activities of categories (ii b) and (iii) for household consumption to total women usually engaged in household chores (excluding the subsidiary status workers) against serial numbers 10-18. It is observed that a large proportion of such women were engaged in bringing water for home consumption. In the context of the enlargement of the scope of the production boundary in the 1993 SNA in respect of non-market activities, the results shown in Table 3 assume great importance. One-quarter of both rural and urban women were found to be engaged in any of the category (i), (ii) and (iii) activities for home consumption along with their house chores. (See bracketed figures of G.T).

5. Scope of 1993 SNA in respect of the production boundary of non-market activities

5.1 The 1993 SNA has removed the restriction that the processing of primary products will be considered as economic activity only if the processing is done by the members of the household which produce those items. Similarly the activities relating to production for own consumption of "other goods" by household who

do not sell them will be considered as economic activity, provided the amount of such own account production is a significant proportion of the total production of those items in a given country. The 1993 SNA includes also "supply of water" for own consumption as economic activity. This enlargement of the production boundary of non-market activities obviously will jack up the women participation rate. However according to a separate provision contained in the "International Standards" in respect of persons engaged only in the production of goods and services for own household consumption, their activities should be considered economic only if the resulting production comprises an "important contribution to the total consumption of the household". Thus minor non-market activities such as "growing of vegetables" in the back yard or "maintaining a very small scale poultry" for consumption of household will not be considered economic activity, if the household's substance does not significantly depend on those activities. Ignoring the clause included in the 1993 SNA in respect of production of "other goods" and also the clause attached in the international standards (no estimate of such production to understand its significance is available), one can jack up the WPR of women, if those engaged only in the activities listed in Table 3 along with household chores are also considered as economically active. To elucidate, to jack up the WPR of women, two assumptions are made – (i) Only the women usually engaged in household duties pursue such activities (i.e. those listed in Table 3) for their household consumption and (ii) Irrespective of the time spent, which may be only nominal, to pursue these activities, the relevant women are considered 'workers' even if the activities pursued by them derive only relatively insignificant economic benefits to their households. (It may be noted that such activities are likely to be invisible and not reported unless thoroughly probed as in the case of NSS surveys). Attempt is made to jack up the WPR of Women using the results shown in Table 3 in three steps. In the first step, only the participation in any of

the activities of category (i) is considered. In the second step, participation in any of the activities of category (i) and (ii a) is considered to correspond to the SNA concept prior to 1993. For step three, participation in any of the activities of category (i), (ii) and (iii) including supply of water is taken into consideration to correspond to 1993 SNA concept. The relevant results are shown in Table 4 which also spells out the jacking up procedure adopted using the results of Table 3.

5.2 Adopting the 1993 SNA concept in respect of the production boundary including the supply of water (ignoring the attached clauses), the jacked up WPR of women for 1993-94 works out to be 58.1 for rural India and 40.9 for urban India (last category in Table 4). But how far such a single index to measure the women's participation in economic activities will be useful probably needs a careful look supported through methodological studies, particularly in the Indian situation. This issue is raised because the activities considered are generally pursued only nominally, except probably the "supply of water" in some states.

5.3 The NSSO in its surveys so far collected information on the participation in such

activities by those women usually classified as engaged in the household duties. But in India, particularly in rural areas and also in small towns some of the females classified as usually "students" may also be pursuing such activities. The NSSO may therefore, consider enlarging the scope of the probing enquiry for women to those categorised as "students" also for its next quinquennial survey.

6. NSS does cover invisible women workers

6.1 An in-depth study of the NSS estimates of women work force and the methods adopted to obtain them (as attempted above) probably reveals that the NSSO captures fully even the invisible economic activities of women in its Labour force surveys. In this context to quote Visaria again, "the broad comparability of the recent survey based WPRs with those of the 1961 census confirms that the declines in those ratios for females suggested by the 1971 and 1981 censuses were spurious and not real. The alleged invisibility of the work of women is, therefore, a serious problem only if one does not know about or chooses to ignore NSS data"¹⁰.

¹ See P. Visaria and Paul Jacob (1995): "The informal sector in India: Estimates of its size, and needs and problems of data collection (Tables 4 and 5)"; GIDR working paper.

² SEWA Academy (1996): "The contribution of the unorganised sector to the Indian economy" (Unpublished).

³ See S. Bhattacharyya and Paul Jacob: "Concepts and Methodology for Measurement of Employment, Unemployment and Under employment: An Outline of the Indian Experience" (Contribution to social Science Research and Problem of Poverty; Edited by Tarlok Singh), page 229.

⁴ Paul Jacob (1997) "On strengthening of the indicators of the informal sector's contribution to the national economy" Margin, vol.30 No.1, NCAER.

⁵ Inaugurating the seminar on "Resistance to globalisation and women" held on March 18, 2001, Brinda Karat, National General Secretary to AIDWA said "the Globalisation had reduced drastically the job opportunities for women in the unorganised and organised sectors....." see Indian Express, Kochi edition dated March 19, 2001.

⁶ P. Visaria: Women in the Indian Working Force: Trends and Differentials, Kunda Datar Memorial lectures, 1993, Page 7

⁷ For details on the topic see: Paul Jacob (1986), "Concept of work and estimates of work force: An appraisal of the treatment of activities relating to non-marketed output", Sarvekshana, vol., No.4, 1986.

⁸ Instructions to Field Staff, volume 1, NSS 55th Round, NSSO, May 1999.

⁹ SN Ray and Paul Jacob, "Employment, unemployment, and under employment, current Dimensions and conceptual issues: A study based on the NSS 43 Rd Round Results", IASSI quarterly Vol. 9, No. I & 2, 1999.

¹⁰ P. Visaria: "Women in the Indian working Force: Trends and Differentials; Kunda Datar Memorial lecture, 1993, Page 10".

Table 1: Percentage of employed (worker population ratio) according to NSS (usual principal and subsidiary status together) surveys and decennial censuses, 1972 - 73 to 1999 - 2000

Year	Source	Rural India		Urban India	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
1972	NSS 27 th Round	31.4	53.6	13.2	49.4
1977-78	NSS 32 nd Round	32.6	54.4	15.3	50.0
1981	Census*	23.2	53.8	8.3	49.1
1983	NSS 38 th Round	33.7	54.3	14.9	50.9
1987-88	NSS 43 rd Round	32.3	53.9	15.2	50.6
1991**	Census	26.7	52.5	9.2	48.9
1993-94	NSS 50 th Round	32.8	55.3	15.5	52.1
1999-2000	NSS 55 th Round	29.9	53.1	13.9	51.8

* Excludes Assam

** Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Source: 1. Pravin Visaria, Women in the Indian working Force: Trends and Differentials, Kunda Datar Memorial Lectures, 1993.
2. NSSO, Employment and unemployment in India, 1993-94 (March 1997)
3. NSSO, Employment and unemployment in India, 1999-2000 (December 2000)

Table 2: Percentage of subsidiary or marginal women workers 1977-78 to 1999-2000

Year	Source	Rural India	Urban India
1977-78	NSS 32 nd round	8.3	3.3
1981	Census*	7.2	1.0
1983	NSS 38 th round	9.2	3.1
1987-88	NSS 43 rd round	7.8	3.4
1991	Census**	8.0	1.1
1993-94	NSS 50 th round	9.4	3.4
1999-2000	NSS 55 th round	6.8	2.2

* Excludes Assam

** Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Source: Same as for Table 1

Table 3: Percentage of Women pursuing activities benefiting economic gain to their households among women categorised as usually engaged in household duties (excluding subsidiary status workers (1993-94): NSS 50th Round

	Activities	Rural	Urban
1.	Maintenance of kitchen garden etc.	16.2	4.7
2.	Work in household poultry etc.	30.1	5.2
S.t. 1	Either of items 1 or 2	35.9	8.7
3.	Free collection of fish etc.	16.9	1.7
4.	Free collection of fire wood etc.	34.3	5.8
s.t.2	Either of items 3 or 4	36.8	6.2
s.t.3	Any of items 1 - 4	54.3(15.8)	12.9(5.4)
5.	Husking of paddy (own produce)	9.8	0.5
6.	Grinding of food grains (own produce)	9.4	1.3
7.	Preparation of gur (own produce)	0.5	0.1
8.	Preservation of meat etc.(own produce)	0.5	0.2
9.	Making baskets (own produce)	1.5	0.1
s.t.4	Any of items 5-9	14.5(4.2)	1.8(0.8)
s.t.5	Any of items 1-9	58.2(16.9)	14.0(5.8)
10.	Husking of paddy (acquired)	5.3	2.3
11.	Grinding of food grains (acquired)	7.9	6.9
12.	Preparation of gur (acquired)	2.6	1.3
13.	Preservation of meat (acquired)	2.6	1.4
14.	Making baskets (acquired)	2.7	1.4
15.	Preparation of cow dung cakes	50.9	7.5
16.	Sewing, tailoring etc.	22.3	25.5
17.	Tutoring of own children	4.5	12.6
18.	Bringing water	56.4(16.4)	28.3(11.8)
G.T.	Any of item 1-18	86.9(25.3)	60.9(25.4)
	% of women usually engaged in household duties excluding subsidiary status workers.	29.1	41.7

Figures in brackets indicate the % to total women

Source: Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1993-94, (NSSO)

Table 4: Jacked up WPR of women taking also into consideration the participation of those classified as engaged in household duties (excluding the subsidiary status workers) in non – market activities for household consumption, 1993-94

Category	WRP of women	
	Rural	Urban
i) Usual principal and subsidiary status (See Table 1).	32.8	15.5
ii) Considering also activities of agricultural production for own use (add bracketed figures of s.t. 3, Table 3 to figures in (i) above).	48.6	20.9
iii) Considering also activities of the agricultural production and processing of own primary products for own use (add bracketed figures of s.t. 5, Table 3 to figures in (i) above).	49.7	21.3
iv) Considering all production activities of including supply for water for own use (add bracketed figures of G.T., Table 3 to figures in (i) above).	58.1	40.9

PART - II

**SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF
SURVEYS**

**An Integrated Summary of
NSS Fifty-Fifth Round (July 1999-June 2000)
Consumer Expenditure Survey Results**

Rattan Chand and G.C. Manna

An Integrated Summary of NSS Fifty-Fifth Round (July 1999-June 2000) Consumer Expenditure Survey Results

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An Integrated Summary of NSS Fifty-Fifth Round (July 1999 - June 2000) Consumer Expenditure Survey Results

Rattan Chand and G.C.Manna*

1. Introduction

1.1 Household consumer expenditure surveys formed a regular component of the activities of National Sample Survey (NSS) since its inception in 1950. It was an annual feature till 26th round (1971-72) and from 27th round (1972-73), it became a quinquennial survey integrated with employment and unemployment surveys. An annual series of consumer expenditure surveys on a smaller scale was again launched from the 42nd round (1986-87) to meet the persistent demand of planners and researchers. Beginning 45th round (1989-90), the item coverage of the consumer expenditure schedule for annual surveys was expanded to include important key characteristics of employment-unemployment so as to build up an annual series of consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment data. The results of quinquennial surveys with large sample sizes are used for the estimation of poverty and for evolving various policy interventions. Six quinquennial surveys of consumer expenditure have been conducted so far during 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd, 50th and 55th rounds of NSS in the years 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 respectively.

All results of the latest quinquennial survey (NSS 55th round) have already been released by NSSO through various NSS Reports (Reports No. 454 to 474). An integrated summary based on reports relating to household consumer expenditure, i.e., reports no. 457, 461, 463, 464, 466, 467, 471, 472, 473, 474 is presented here (see references).

2. The Survey in Brief

2.1 General

The NSS fifty-fifth round survey (July 1999 to

June 2000) was an integrated survey of households and enterprises and covered the subjects of household consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment and non-agricultural enterprises in the informal sector. It was the sixth quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment.

2.2 Geographical Coverage

The survey covered the entire country except the districts of Ladakh and Kargil of Jammu & Kashmir, 768 interior villages of Nagaland and 172 villages in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remained inaccessible throughout the year. A few other areas of Jammu & Kashmir were also excluded from the survey owing to unfavourable field conditions.

2.3 Sample design and sample size

As in the earlier surveys, a stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted during the 55th round. The first-stage units were 1991 census villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) for rural sector and latest Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for urban sector. The ultimate stage units were (a) households for both consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment surveys and (b) enterprises for the survey on informal non-agricultural enterprises. However, the sample villages / blocks with large population content or non-agricultural enterprises were divided into smaller parts called hamlet-groups / sub-blocks and three hamlet-groups / sub-blocks were selected for listing and selection of households / enterprises in each such village / block. A total of 10,384 first-stage units (6,208 villages and 4,176 urban blocks) were selected from which 10,162 villages / blocks (6,046 villages

* Both working as Directors in the National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi.

and 4,116 urban blocks) were actually surveyed. From each surveyed village or block, a sample of a maximum of 12 households was selected for collecting the data on household consumer expenditure. At the all-India level, a sample of 1,20,309 households (71,385 in rural India and 48,924 in urban India) was surveyed for collection of data relating to household consumer expenditure. For details of (a) sample design, (b) State and Union Territory wise sample size of villages or urban blocks allotted as well as surveyed, (c) number of households and persons surveyed under the consumer expenditure enquiry and (d) estimation procedure, reference may be made to Annex -I. The concepts and definitions used in the survey are given in Annex-II. Statistical tables are given in Annex-III. A copy of the schedule (Household Schedule 1.0: Consumer Expenditure) used in the survey is given in Annex-IV.

2.4 Spread of field work

To eliminate the effect of seasonality on the survey results, the entire survey period of one year was divided into four sub-rounds of three months each as indicated below and equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted to each sub-round. Care was taken to survey each village / block in the same sub-round to which it was allocated.

- Sub-round 1 : July-September 1999
- Sub-round 2 : October-December 1999
- Sub-round 3 : January-March 2000
- Sub-round 4 : April-June 2000

2.5 Important steps taken during data collection

A series of steps taken during data collection are enumerated below:

- (i) Considering the size of the consumer expenditure schedule and the employment-unemployment schedule, it was thought that it would be very difficult to obtain information for both the schedules from the

same household. So, they were canvassed in separate sets of households unlike in earlier rounds. However, an abridged consumer expenditure schedule was added to the employment-unemployment schedule to facilitate classification of employment-unemployment data by levels of Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE).

- (ii) The itemization in the consumer expenditure schedule was rationalized by merging some of the items. Information on cash purchase and consumption out of home-grown stock was not collected like in earlier rounds as it was found from the past results that a household normally consumed either from purchase or from home-grown stock and seldom from both purchase and home-grown stock during the reference period. During this round, therefore, only total consumption for each item of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, fuel & light and clothing & footwear was collected. Also source of consumption was collected for items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light by giving five codes, i.e., 'only purchase', 'only home-grown stock', 'both purchase and home-grown stock', 'only free collection' and 'others'.
- (iii) For ensuring better cooperation from the informants, a team of 2 or 3 investigators along with one supervisory staff was deployed for fieldwork in each first stage unit (village or urban block) instead of only one investigator, which had been the practice in earlier years.
- (iv) The expenditure on second-hand clothing and second-hand durable goods was included in the consumption expenditure for the first time. Although information on second-hand durable goods was collected in earlier rounds, they were never included in total consumption expenditure estimates.

Also, the wages paid in cash to domestic servant or cook who was classified as a member of the household by definition, were also included in the consumption expenditure estimates for the first time. Thus, the scope of the consumption expenditure data has been extended as compared to the previous rounds.

- (v) Information on consumption for items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants was collected for two different reference periods viz., 7 days and 30 days. However, the field functionaries were instructed to collect information for 30 days first and seven days thereafter. In the past, this information was collected for only one reference period, usually 'the last 30 days'.
- (vi) In contrast, information for items of clothing, footwear, education, medical (institutional) expenses and durable goods was collected for only one reference period of last 365 days. This information was collected for two different reference periods in the earlier quinquennial rounds of consumer expenditure. Prior to 50th round, two reference periods – last 30 days and last 365 days - were used for the items of clothing, footwear and durable goods only.

- (vii) Considering the very high workload per first-stage unit on an average in the 55th round, the total number of sample first-stage units was reduced. However, to balance this reduction, the number of sample households surveyed per first-stage unit was increased from 10 to 12.

Results: Summary of the results is given below. Detailed tables are in Annex-III.

3. Level and pattern of household consumer expenditure

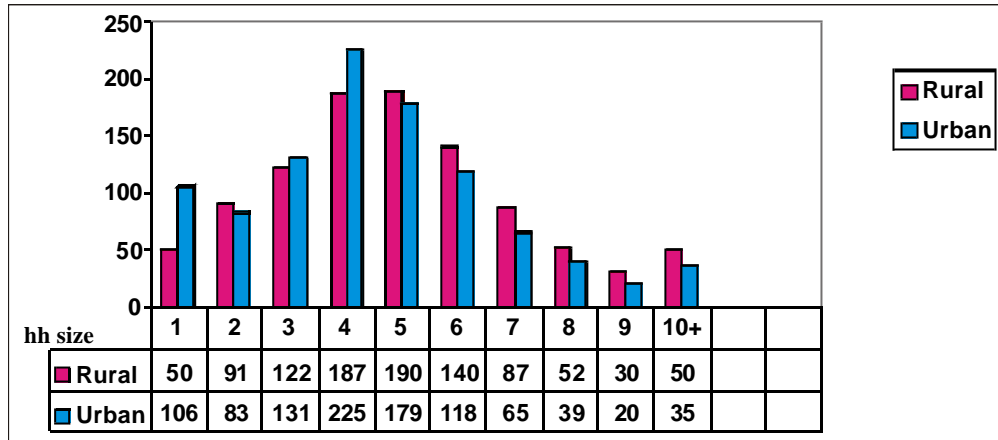
3.1 Population characteristics

Average household size in rural India was 5.0 and in urban India it was 4.5 (Statement 1). The rural population had 941 females per 1000 males whereas the urban population had 900 females per 1000 males. About 75% of the population of the country was found to reside in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The households with 4 or 5 members accounted for around 40% of all rural or urban households in India. Single-member households formed 5% and 11% of all households in rural and urban areas respectively. The single member households were more common than 2 member households in the urban areas (Statement 1 & Figure 1).

Statement 1: Demographic differences between rural and urban sectors – all India

population characteristic	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
average household size	5.0	4.5
Sex ratio	941	900
% of population	74.9	25.1
% of households by size:		
1	5.0	10.6
2	9.1	8.3
3	12.2	13.1
4	18.7	22.5
5	19.0	17.9
6	14.0	11.8
7	8.7	6.5
8 or more	13.2	9.4
all	100.0	100.0

Figure 1: Per 1000 distribution of huseholds by size of household (hh)



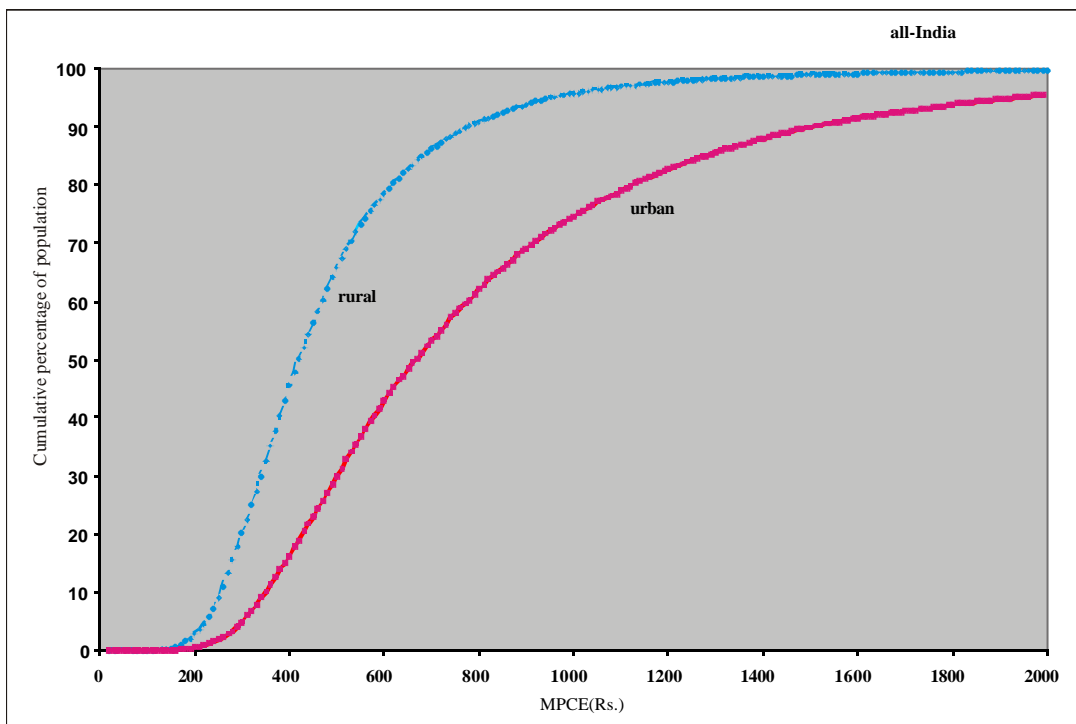
State/Union Territory wise sex ratio, average household size and distribution of households by household size are given in Tables 1, 2R & 2U of Annex-III.

3.2 Distribution of population by Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) classes

The rural population is more concentrated in the lower level of MPCE than their counterpart in

urban areas (Statement 2 & Figure 2). For example, the population having average MPCE below Rs 775 accounts 90% in rural areas while it accounts for only 60% in urban areas (Statement 2). The MPCE size classes correspond broadly to 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 100% of population. Details regarding formation of MPCE classes are given in para 1.13 of Annex-II.

Figure 2: Percentage of population below different levels of MPCE



Statement 2: Average MPCE and percentage distribution of population by MPCE classes – all India

MPCE class (Rs)	rural average MPCE (Rs)	cumulative population (%)	MPCE class (Rs)	urban average MPCE (Rs)	cumulative population (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
000-225	191	5.1	000-300	256	5.2
225-255	242	10.1	300-350	327	10.1
255-300	279	20.2	350-425	389	19.7
300-340	321	30.2	425-500	464	29.8
340-380	361	40.5	500-575	537	39.7
380-420	400	50.2	575-665	619	49.7
420-470	445	60.4	665-775	719	59.8
470-525	497	69.7	775-915	841	69.8
525-615	567	80.0	915-1120	1010	79.8
615-775	686	89.9	1120-1500	1286	89.9
775-950	852	94.9	1500-1925	1692	94.9
950 or more	1345	100.0	1925 or more	3074	100.0
all	486	100.0	all	855	100.0

State / UT level number per 1000 of persons corresponding to the lowest 10%, middle 80% and highest 10% population at all India level is given in Table 3. The percentage of persons in the rural sector below the MPCE-level of Rs 255 ranged from 0% to 26%. Among major* states, this figure was high in Orissa (26%), Madhya Pradesh (19%) and Bihar (16%) and low around 1% in Punjab, Haryana and Kerala (Figure 3R). Detailed state level MPCE wise figures are given in Tables 5R and 5U for rural and urban sectors.

In urban areas of major states, the proportion of persons having low MPCE (Rs 350 or less) was

found to be high in Bihar (26%) followed by Orissa (21%) and Uttar Pradesh (19%) (Figure 3U).

Among the major States, the percentage of population with MPCE exceeding Rs 775 ranged from 3% (Bihar) to 34% (Kerala) in the rural sector (Figure 4R). The figure was high in Kerala (34%), Punjab (33%) and Haryana (32%) and low in Bihar (3%), Assam (3%), Orissa (4%), MP (5%) and WB (6%). In the urban sector, too, the percentage of population with MPCE exceeding Rs 1500 was the lowest in Orissa (3%) and Bihar (4%). However, the range of variation in urban sector was much narrower (Figure 4U).

* The major states and abbreviations (in bracket) used to represent the respective states are: Andhra Pradesh (AP), Assam (ASM), Bihar (BHR), Gujarat (GUJ), Haryana (HAR), Karnataka (KAR), Kerala (KER), Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra (MAH), Orissa (ORS), Punjab (PUN), Rajasthan (RAJ), Tamil Nadu (TN), Uttar Pradesh (UP) and West Bengal (WB).

Figure 3R: Percentage of population with MPCE below Rs 255 for major states and all-India: Rural

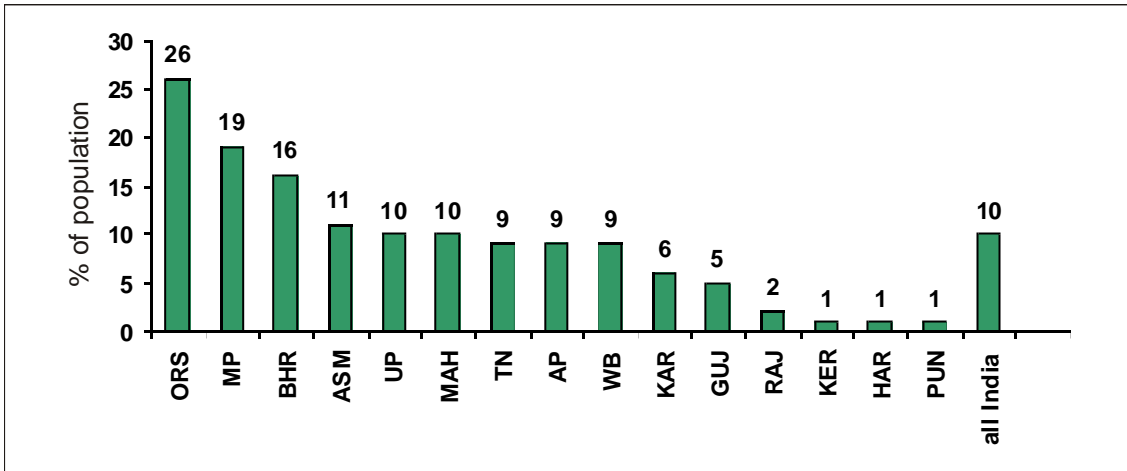


Figure 3U: Percentage of population with MPCE below Rs 350 for major states and all-India: Urban

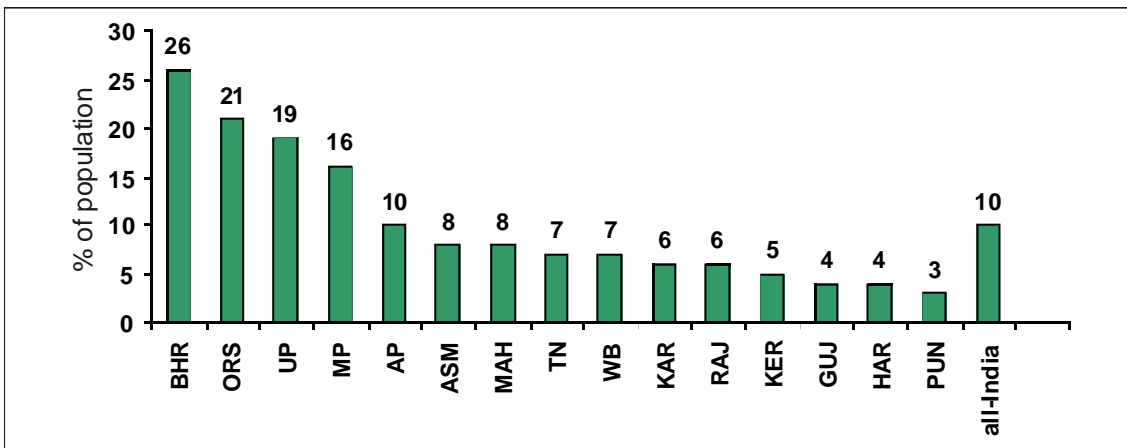


Figure 4R: Percentage of population with MPCE above Rs 775 for major states and all-India: Rural

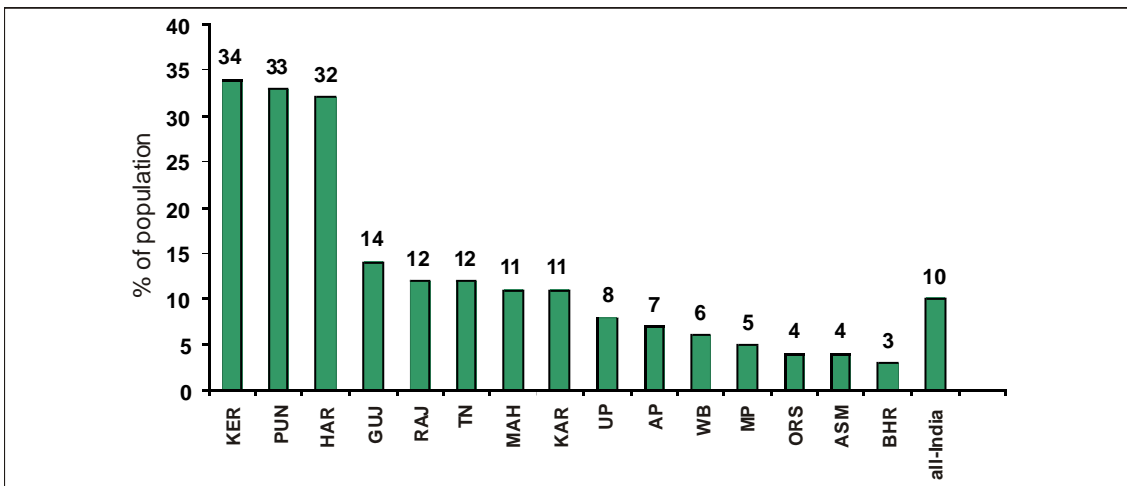
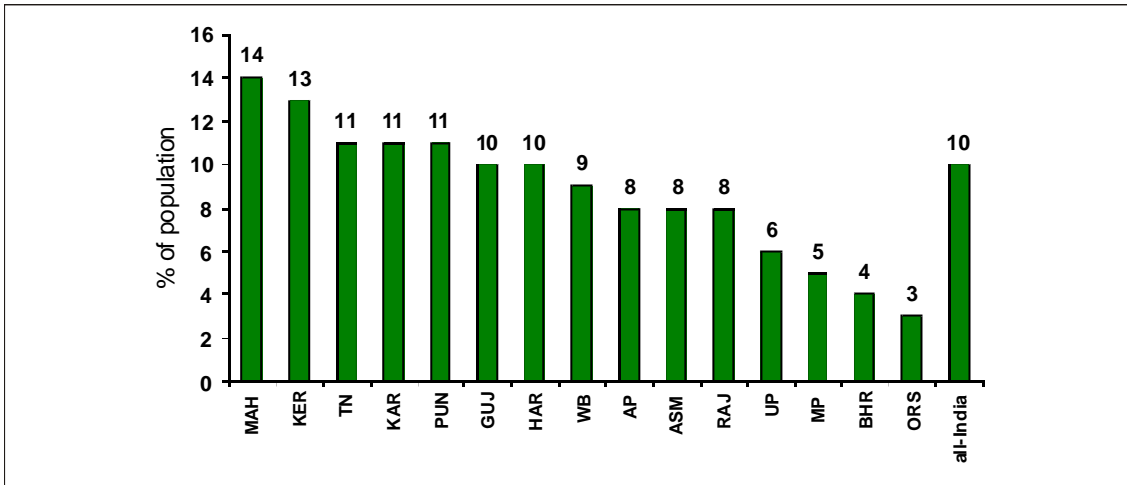


Figure 4U: Percentage of population with MPCE above Rs 1500 for major states and all-India: Urban

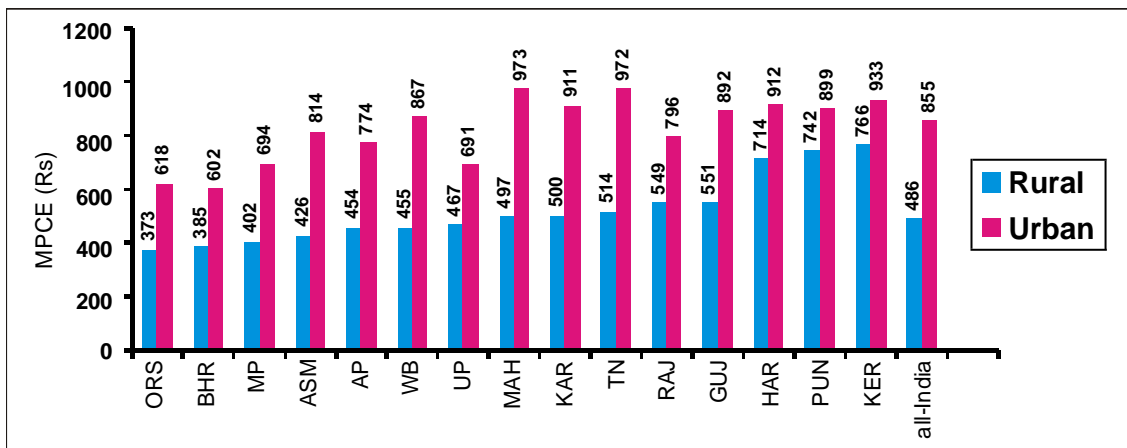


3.3 Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE)

The average MPCE for the rural India was Rs 486 and for the urban India it was Rs. 855 (Statement 2). In the rural areas of major States, the average MPCE varied from Rs 373 to Rs 766 (Table 4 and Figure 5). The average MPCE was low in Orissa (Rs 373), Bihar (Rs 385) and

Madhya Pradesh (Rs 402). It was high in Kerala (Rs 766), Punjab (Rs 742) and Haryana (Rs 714). In the urban areas of 15 major States, the average MPCE ranged between Rs 602 to Rs 973. The average urban MPCE was high in Tamil Nadu (Rs 972), Maharashtra (Rs 973) and Kerala (Rs 933) and low in Bihar (Rs 602) and Orissa (Rs 618).

Figure 5: Average MPCE (Rs) : Major States and all India



3.4 Composition of consumer expenditure

At the all-India level, the share of food in total consumption expenditure was 59% in rural areas and 48% in urban areas (Statement 3 and Figure 6). Further, the highest share of expenditure

on food items, for the rural areas of major States, was observed for the state of Assam (68%) followed by Bihar (66%), West Bengal (66%) and Orissa (64%) (Table 4). In case of urban areas the maximum share on food items was observed in the states of Bihar (57%), Orissa (57%) and Assam (55%). State wise and commodity wise

information on average monthly consumer expenditure per person on different food and non-food items is given in Tables 6R & 6U.

Tables 7R & 7U give state wise quantities of

monthly average consumption of different cereals per person in rural and urban areas respectively. Tables 8R & 8U give the corresponding values of consumption.

Figure 6: Percentage Share of Consumer Expenditure on Food and Non-food: all-India



3.5 Changing composition of consumer expenditure over the years

In rural India, the percentage share of food expenses decreased steadily from around 73% to 59% over the period 1972 – 2000. During this period, the average MPCE increased from Rs 44 to Rs 486 at the current prices, which is 11 times in 55th round (1999-2000) as compared to 27th round (1972-73) (Statement 3).

In urban India, the percentage share of food expenses decreased from around 65% to 48% over the period 1972 – 2000. During this period, the average MPCE increased from Rs 63 to Rs 855 at the current prices, which is 13.6 times in 55th round as compared to 27th round.

Value of consumption in absolute and percentage terms by broad food and non-food items for different quinquennial rounds is given in Tables 9R, 9U, 10R and 10U for all-India.

Statement 3: Percentage distribution of MPCE by food and non-food consumption items in various NSS rounds – all India

item	27th round	32nd round	38th round	43rd round	50th round	55th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
food total	72.9	64.3	65.6	64.0	63.2	59.4
Non-food total	27.1	35.7	34.4	36.0	36.8	40.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total expenditure(Rs.)	44	69	112	158	281	486
no. of times over 27 th round	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.6	6.4	11.0
Urban						
food total	64.5	60.0	59.1	56.4	54.7	48.1
Non-food total	35.5	40.0	40.9	43.6	45.3	51.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total expenditure(Rs.)	63	96	166	250	458	855
no. of times over 27 th Rd.	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.0	7.3	13.6

27th round - October 1972 to September 1973

32nd round - July 1977 to June 1978

38th round - January 1983 to December 1983

43rd round - July 1987 to June 1988

50th round - July 1993 to June 1994

55th round - July 1999 to June 2000

3.6 Comparison of average MPCE over NSS rounds

During the period 1993 to 2000, the increase in average MPCE in rural India, in real terms (after

adjustment of rise in prices) was 8%. The corresponding figure for urban India was 16% (Statement 4). Broad information for the food and non-food items is given in Tables 9R & 9U for rural and urban areas respectively.

Statement 4: Average MPCE (Rs) at current and constant prices – all India

MPCE		rural		urban	
		50 th round (July 1993– June 1994)	55 th round (July 1999– June 2000)	50 th round (July 1993– June 1994)	55 th round (July 1999– June 2000)
at current prices (Rs)	av. MPCE	281	486	458	855
	% increase over 50 th rd.	–	73.0%	–	86.7%
at constant prices(Rs)	av. MPCE	281	304	458	529
	% increase over 50 th rd.	–	8.0%	–	15.6%
	CPI*	193	309	221	357

4. Consumption of some important commodities

4.1 The household consumer expenditure schedule used in the survey had provision for collecting information on individual items of consumption. Per capita estimates of consumption in quantity and value terms are presented for those items for which either the monthly estimate of expenditure was at least 50 paise or at least 10% of the households reported consumption of such items. The estimates of monthly per capita consumption of these individual items, both in terms of quantity and value, are presented in Tables 11R & 11U along with the corresponding estimates of two previous quinquennial rounds – 50th (July 1993 – June 1994) and 43rd (July 1987 – June 1988).

4.2 The monthly per capita quantity of consumption (PCQC) and monthly per capita value of consumption (PCVC) for individual items was found to be more or less stable during the period 1987 – 2000 for almost all the important items

in both rural and urban areas of the country (Tables 11R & 11U). During 55th round, information on *atta* was collected along with wheat (whole or broken grain) in one item 'wheat/*atta*' whereas in earlier rounds, the information on wheat and *atta* was separately collected. In the estimates presented here, rice does not include rice products such as *chira* (rice flakes), *muri* (puffed rice), etc. This is a departure from the convention normally followed in presenting NSS tables for cereal consumption estimates where rice stands for "rice and rice products", "wheat" for "wheat and wheat products", and so on. Cooked rice purchased from market is not accounted here. The following points emerged from the analysis of all-India level data:

- (i) Among the items of cereals, the most important items of consumption were 'rice' and wheat/*atta*. The PCQC for rice showed a declining trend over the period 1987-2000 whereas no such trend was observed for '*atta*'. In the 55th round, the PCQC for *atta* in rural India was exactly the same as

* For rural areas CPI for agricultural labourers with base 1986-87 =100 and for urban areas, CPI for urban non-manual employees with base 1984-85 =100 has been used.

in urban India (Figure 7). PCQC for some selected items in NSS 55 round is given in Figures 8 to 10.

- (ii) Regarding the items of pulses, the quantity of consumption remained almost static during the period 1987-2000 both in rural and urban areas.
 - (iii) PCQC for milk (liquid) increased during the period 1987-2000, both in rural and urban areas.
 - (iv) Among different edible oils, only mustard oil was used in increasing quantities over the period 1987-2000 both in rural and urban areas.
 - (v) Among the items of meat, egg & fish there was an increase in PCQC for many of the items. However, in rural India, there was a decline in consumption of goat meat /mutton during the period 1987-2000 whereas its consumption was more or less same in urban India.
 - (vi) Data on the consumption of vegetables showed that the increase in PCQC was considerable in both rural and urban areas for almost all the important items of vegetables except brinjal, for which a slight fall was observed during the period 1987-2000.
- (vii) Among the spices, PCQC decreased for tamarind and dry chillies. For many other items of spices group, it showed an increase.
 - (viii) PCVC for almost all the items increased from 1987 to 2000 at current prices. The increase was about three times during this period 1987-2000.
 - (ix) In the rural areas, there was a sharp increase in PCVC for many items, viz., chicken, egg, chilli (green), leafy vegetables, cauliflower, cabbage, tea (leaf), biscuits, electricity, LPG, clothing items, footwear, toilet articles (soap, lotion, cream etc.), postage, telegram and telephone charges, petrol and bicycle.
 - (x) In the urban areas, the increase was significantly higher for the items like coconut oil, chicken, leafy vegetables, lady's finger, beans, garlic, electricity, LPG, books, newspapers, toilet articles, scooter, motor car etc.

Figure 7: Per capita consumption (in kg) of rice and wheat per 30 days: all-India (NSS 55th round)

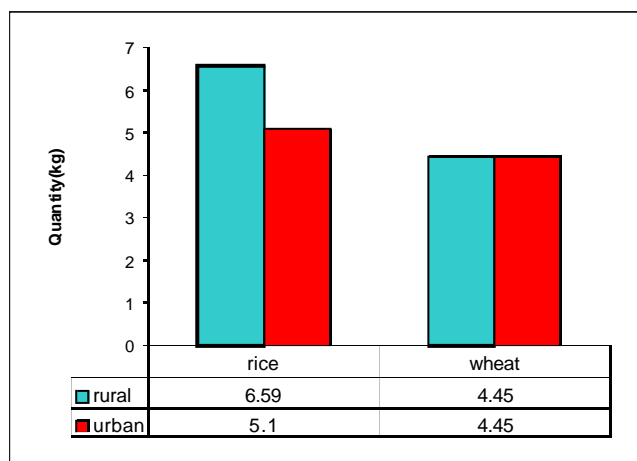


Figure 8: Per capita consumption of some selected items per 30 days: all-India (NSS 55th round)

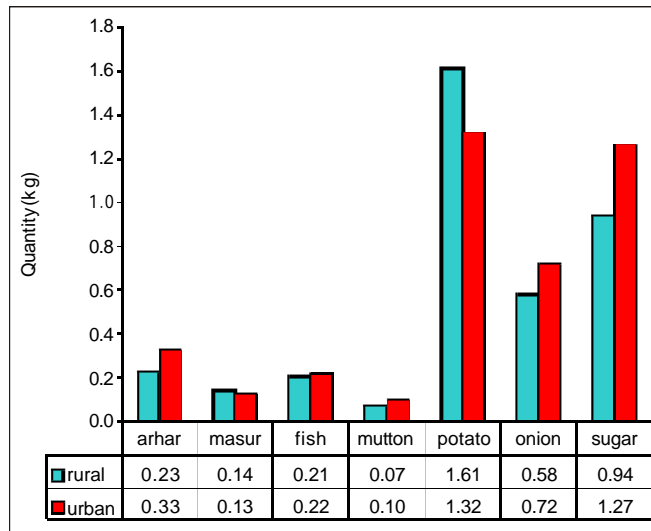


Figure 9: Per capita consumption of some selected items per 30 days: all-India (NSS 55th round)

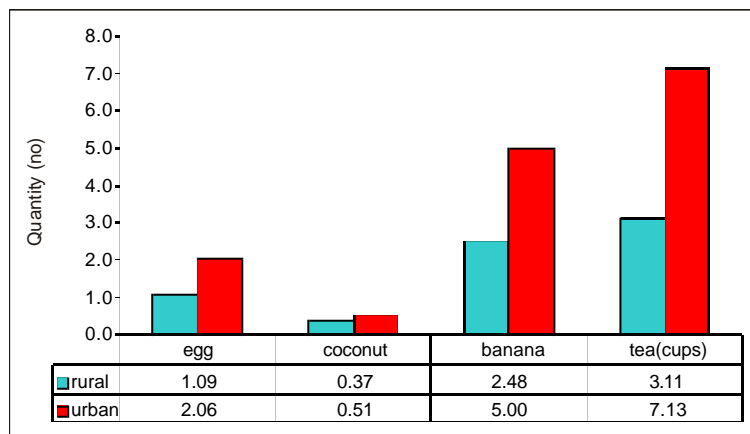
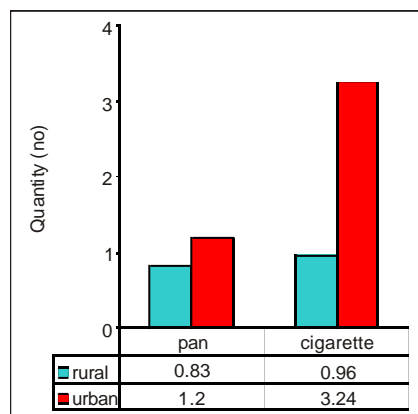


Figure 10: Per capita consumption of some selected items per 30 days: all-India (NSS 55th round)



5. Sources of procurement of the items of consumption

5.1 The household consumer expenditure survey schedule used in the survey had provision for recording the source of procurement for each item relating to food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, and fuel & light consumed during last 30 days. The five sources from which the items were procured for consumption were classified as: 'only purchase', 'only home-grown stock', 'both purchase and home-grown stock', 'only free collection' and 'others'.

The distribution of households by sources of consumption is presented in respect of only those items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, which were consumed by at least 15% of households. In rural India, there were 63 such items while in urban India there were 77 such items (Table 12R, 12U).

5.2 Consumption out of only purchase

A large proportion of households consumed various items through purchase only both in rural and urban areas. In rural India, the lowest percentage of households consuming from only purchase was observed for 'dung cake' (15%) and 'firewood and chips' (24%). In urban India, over 96% of the households consumed most of the items through purchase only.

5.3 Consumption out of only home-grown stock

In rural India, the proportion of households consuming only from home-grown stock was relatively high for rice: other sources (24% of households), wheat/*atta* (30%), milk liquid (36%), firewood and chips (22%) and dung cake (58%), as compared to other items. In urban India, a relatively high proportion of households consumed coconut (6%), pickles (11%) and firewood and chips (7%) only from home-grown stock.

5.4 Consumption from both purchase and home-grown stock

The proportion of households reporting con-

sumption from both purchase and home-grown stock was 3% or less for all the items in both rural and urban areas. In rural India, the percentage of such households was 3% for firewood & chips and 2% for rice, wheat/*atta*, eggs, palak/other leafy vegetables and other vegetables. In urban India, only 2% and 1% of the households respectively consumed firewood and coconut by procuring through both purchase and home-grown stock both.

5.5 Consumption out of free collection only

The Consumption out of 'only free collection' was the highest for firewood and chips both in rural and urban areas. The percentage of households consuming firewood and chips from 'only' free collection was 48% in rural India and 17% in urban India. As compared to other items, the percentage of such households was relatively high in rural India for fish, prawn (12%), palak/other leafy vegetables (9%), other vegetables (5%), honey (11%), firewood and chips (48%) and dung cake (24%). In urban India, 1% or fewer households reported consumption by free collection for all items except firewood and chips where 17% of households reported this.

6 Level of consumption among different socio-economic categories

6.1 The main findings on variation in the level and pattern of consumer expenditure by household type, household social groups and size of land possessed have been presented and the discussions are restricted to major States and all-India.

6.2 Distribution of population by household type

Based on the occupations pursued by the household members, rural households were classified into five types and urban households into four types. The five types of rural households were *self-employed in non-agriculture*, agricultural

labour, other labour, self-employed in agriculture, and other households. The four types of urban households were: *self-employed, regular wage / salary earner, casual labour, and other households.*

In rural India, 38% of population was engaged as self-employed in agriculture and 31% as agricultural labourer. Thus, more than two-thirds of the rural population was engaged in agriculture. The agricultural and other labour households in rural areas accounted for about 38% of population. In the urban areas, the casual labour households were only 14% (Table 13R).

In urban areas, each of the household occupational types – ‘self-employed’ and ‘regular wage/salary earners’ accounted for about 39-40% of population (Table 13U). The rural-urban occupational distributions, in some of the States, were markedly different from the distribution at the national level.

6.3 Distribution of population by MPCE class and household type

In rural India, the proportions of persons belonging to household type ‘others’ falling in the top MPCE classes were more than the corresponding proportions for all remaining household types. But the distribution was just the opposite for population belonging to occupational type ‘agricultural labour’. In urban areas, the distribution was tilted towards higher MPCE classes for regular wage/salary earning households as well as ‘other’ households. For casual labour households, the distribution was just the opposite with concentration of such households around lower values of MPCE (Table 14R & 14U).

6.4 MPCE and household type: a state-by-state look

6.4.1 Rural

At the national level, the average MPCE for the household type ‘others’ was the highest (Rs 652) followed by self-employed in agriculture

(Rs 520), self-employed in non-agriculture (Rs 502), other labour (Rs 483) and agricultural labour (Rs 386) (Table 15R). The average MPCE was the highest for the household types ‘others’ in all the major states, except Punjab. Further, the average MPCEs of households belonging to household types ‘self-employed in agriculture’ and ‘self-employed in non-agriculture’ did not vary much within many major States as also for all-India. Large differences between these two types were, however, noticed for Punjab and Haryana. Similarly, the average MPCEs did not vary much within many of the major States between ‘other labour’ and ‘agricultural labour’ households. The state of Maharashtra, however, showed a very large gap between the two averages. The average MPCE was the lowest for agricultural labour in most of the major States followed by other labour.

6.4.2 Urban

The average MPCE was the highest (Rs 1031) for the household type ‘others’ as in the rural areas (Table 15U). The average MPCE was the lowest for the casual labour households in all the major States. For four out of fifteen major States the average MPCE was the highest for regular wage / salary earning households.

The variation in average MPCE across household types was much greater in urban areas than in rural areas.

6.5 Distribution of population by social group

The households were classified in to four social groups, viz., scheduled tribe (ST), scheduled caste (SC), other backward class (OBC) and ‘others’.

6.5.1 Rural

At the national level, the percentage of population of Scheduled Tribes (ST) was the lowest (10%) followed by Scheduled Castes (SC)- 20%, others (31%) and Other Backward Classes (OBC)- 38% (Table 16). Thus, the scheduled caste and

scheduled tribe population together was almost equal to the population of the social group 'others'. Among the four social groups, OBC constituted the highest segment of the population (38%). Among the major States, the percentages of rural population belonging to ST was less than 2% in Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh whereas it was above 27% in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The proportion of SC population was relatively low in Assam (11%), Gujarat (11%) and Kerala (10%) and relatively high in Punjab (38%) and Tamil Nadu (31%).

6.5.2 Urban

At the national level, the total of SC and ST populations constituted only 18% of total urban population and the social group 'others' constituted 52% of total urban population (Table 16). Among major States, the proportion of ST population was the highest in Orissa (11%) and 7% or less in all other major States. Among major States, the proportion of SC population was relatively high in Punjab (28%) and Haryana (21%). There were only two major States having more than 50% OBC population – Kerala (55%) and Tamil Nadu (68%).

6.6 Average MPCE by social group

In rural areas, average MPCE at the national level was the lowest (Rs 388) for 'ST' population followed by 'SC' population (Rs 419), 'OBC' (Rs 474) and 'others' (Rs 577) (see Table 17). For urban areas, the ordering among social groups was the same excepting for ST and SC – where the ranking was reversed. However, in the rural areas, there were five States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh for which the average MPCE was higher for the ST population compared to that of the SC population. Similarly, there were two States, namely, Assam and West Bengal, for which average MPCE was higher for OBC population compared to the social group 'others'.

In the urban areas of the major States, the pattern was similar to the national pattern for most

of the major States except for West Bengal and Punjab for which the average MPCE of SC population was slightly higher compared to that of ST population.

6.7 Distribution of population by MPCE class for different social groups

A much higher proportion of persons falling in the lower MPCE classes belonged to SC and ST groups as compared to the general population (Table 18). This was true for both rural and urban areas. The MPCE level of the OBC was better than those for SC and ST but not as high as that for population belonging to the social group 'others'.

6.8 Size class of land possessed - Rural

6.8.1 Distribution of persons by size class of land possessed

The percentage of population with land less than 0.01 hectare was less than 1% only in Kerala and Orissa (Table 19). The percentage of population possessing 4.01 hectares of land or more was the highest in Rajasthan (22%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (12%), Karnataka (11%) and Punjab (11%). It was the lowest (below 1%) in Kerala followed by West Bengal. At all-India level, households comprising over 52% of rural population possessed land not exceeding 0.40 hectare.

6.8.2 Distribution of population by MPCE class for size classes of land possessed

The distribution for the classes 0.41 – 1.00 hectare and 1.01 – 2.00 hectares was more or less similar to the distribution for 'all classes' (Table 20). For the class 0.01-0.40 hectare, the distribution was tilted towards lower MPCE values while for the classes above 2.01 hectares the distribution was tilted towards higher values of MPCE.

6.8.3 Average MPCE by size class of land possessed

The average of MPCE increased rather slowly with the increase in the area of land possessed,

provided one overlooks the households having land less than 0.01 hectare (Table 21). For Kerala, the average MPCE of the population in this size class of land possessed was strikingly high. Even in other States, the persons in the lowest size class might depend more on non-agricultural occupations, which explains the exceptional character of average MPCE for this size class.

6.9 Average MPCE by household type, social group and size class of land possessed - a three way classification

From the all-India averages of MPCE for different combinations of household type, social group and size class of land possessed, along with the corresponding number of sample households for rural India it is observed that the sample size was not adequate for all the cells of the three-way classification to throw up reliable averages of MPCE even at all-India level (Table 22). It is found that average MPCE for households differed significantly across household types, social groups and size classes of land possessed. However, the size class of land possessed <0.01 hect-

are did not follow the same pattern as the other size classes of land possessed in respect of average MPCE of the households. The households having land 4.01 hectares or more had the highest MPCE among different size classes of land possessed. This was true for each social group and household type. The exceptions to this general pattern were probably due to sampling fluctuations especially where the sample size was very small.

6.10 Average MPCE by household type and social group - Urban

From the all-India average MPCEs of different combinations of household type, social group along with number of sample households (Statement 5) for urban India, it is seen that ST households classified as casual labour households had the lowest average MPCE (Rs 425) out of 16 basic combinations of households. The highest average MPCE (Rs 1208) was for the households classified as 'others' according to both social group and household type.

Statement 5: Average MPCE of urban households classified by household type and social group – all India

household type	average MPCE (Rs) of households of social group					Urban number of sample households of social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	others	all	ST	SC	OBC	others	all
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
self-employed	662.14	542.68	674.97	953.00	812.96	777	1572	5391	9864	17626
regular wage/salaried	834.94	754.69	859.34	1101.05	981.49	1471	2399	4862	11600	20359
casual labour	424.50	463.58	608.23	548.65	540.66	526	1569	2184	1727	6024
other households	808.09	649.49	860.69	1207.74	1030.82	400	433	1187	2726	4750
all households	690.52	608.79	734.82	1004.75	854.70	3202	5985	13668	25966	48924

7. Perception of households regarding sufficiency of food

7.1 Two questions on the perception of household regarding sufficiency of food were asked

from the sample households. The first question was 'Do all members of your household get enough food everyday?' If the answer was 'no' another question asked was 'During which calendar months did you / all members of house-

hold not have enough food everyday?' The households whose reported consumption indicated that they got sufficient food to eat were not asked these questions. The expression 'getting enough food everyday' - as used in common parlance, conveys that the concerned person gets, by and large, sufficient food to eat. The 'year' meant twelve calendar months preceding the date of survey.

7.2 Food adequacy by household type

In the rural areas, the percentage of households not getting enough food everyday during the year

was relatively high for the household types 'agricultural labour' and 'other labour' as compared to other types of households (Statement 6R). The households belonging to the type 'self-employed in agriculture' had the lowest percentage of households not getting enough food everyday.

In the urban areas, the percentage of households not getting enough food everyday was relatively high for households belonging to 'casual labour' as compared to other types of households (Statement 6U). It is the regular wage / salary-earning households for which the proportion of households getting adequate food was the highest.

Statement 6R: Per 1000 distribution of households by food availability status for each household type – all India

household type	no. per 1000 of households				
	getting enough food everyday throughout the year	not getting enough food everyday		not reported	all
		some months of the year	all months of the year		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
self-employed in non-agriculture	971	17	6	6	1000
agricultural labour	935	49	11	5	1000
other labour	946	37	13	3	1000
self-employed in agriculture	984	9	3	5	1000
other households	978	10	7	5	1000
not recorded	880	63	23	34	1000
all types	962	26	7	5	1000

Rural

Statement 6U: Per 1000 distribution of households by food availability status for each household type – all India

household type	no. per 1000 of households				
	getting enough food everyday throughout the year	not getting enough food everyday		not reported	all
		some months of the year	all months of the year		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
self-employed	987	5	4	4	1000
regular wage/ salary earning	993	2	1	3	1000
casual labour	966	22	9	3	1000
other households	982	4	5	9	1000
not recorded	995	3	1	0	1000
all types	986	6	3	4	1000

Urban

7.3 Food adequacy by social group

The proportion of households not getting enough food everyday during some months of the year was the highest for ST households followed by SC households in both rural and urban areas

(Statement 7). However, in rural areas, the proportion of households not getting enough food for 'all months of the year' was found to be slightly higher for 'scheduled caste' households as compared to 'scheduled tribe' households.

Statement 7: Per 1000 distribution of households by food availability status for each social group – all India

social group	no. per 1000 of households				
	getting enough food everyday throughout the year	not getting enough food everyday		not reported	all
		some months of the year	all months of the year		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural					
scheduled tribe	932	52	8	8	1000
scheduled caste	945	39	11	5	1000
other backward class	974	17	4	4	1000
others	970	18	8	4	1000
not recorded	853	91	1	55	1000
all groups	962	26	7	5	1000
Urban					
schedule tribe	948	26	18	8	1000
schedule caste	975	14	6	6	1000
other backward class	988	6	3	3	1000
others	991	3	2	4	1000
not recorded	924	0	0	76	1000
all groups	986	6	3	4	1000

7.4 Adequacy of food by MPCE class

The proportion of households not getting enough food everyday was relatively high for the lower MPCE classes and low, almost zero, for the higher MPCE classes in both rural and urban areas (Statement 8). As one moves from lower to higher MPCE classes a relatively sharper

decline in this proportion is observed in urban areas. The calendar months during which the incidence of not getting enough food everyday was high were May - September for rural India. In urban India, only a few MPCE classes at the bottom showed relatively high proportion of households not getting enough food everyday during June- September.

Statement 8: Number per 1000 of households not getting enough food everyday in different calendar months of the year by MPCE class – all India

MPCE class (Rs)	number per 1000 of households whose members did not have enough food everyday during												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	all the months*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
													rural
0-225	5	6	6	18	29	40	48	48	35	16	8	7	28
225-255	5	6	7	14	23	24	29	27	23	14	6	5	20
255-300	5	4	5	7	10	13	19	21	19	13	4	1	15
300-340	1	2	4	6	10	13	16	18	15	9	5	1	13
340-380	3	3	3	5	6	8	10	14	14	11	6	3	8
380-420	1	1	5	7	4	7	10	9	8	4	2	1	8
420-470	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	8	4	2	0	6
470-525	1	1	5	2	3	3	5	7	9	5	2	1	2
525-615	1	2	2	3	2	5	6	7	4	3	1	0	2
615-775	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	1	0	1
775-950	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	3	1	1	0	1
950-more	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	1
all classes	2	2	3	5	6	8	11	12	10	6	3	1	7
													urban
0-300	7	4	2	2	8	15	32	30	20	10	5	4	28
300-350	5	3	3	1	2	8	13	12	8	5	3	3	8
350-425	2	3	3	2	3	4	7	6	4	3	2	2	7
425-500	1	1	0	1	1	3	7	8	3	3	1	1	7
500-575	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	2	1	1	1	4
575-665	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	2
665-775	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
775-915	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2
915-1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1120-1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1500-1925	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1925-more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all classes	1	1	1	0	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	3

* Households in column 14 were not counted in columns 2 to 13.

7.5 Food inadequacy by number of calendar months at the state level

The percentage of **rural** households not getting enough food everyday for 1 to 3 months during

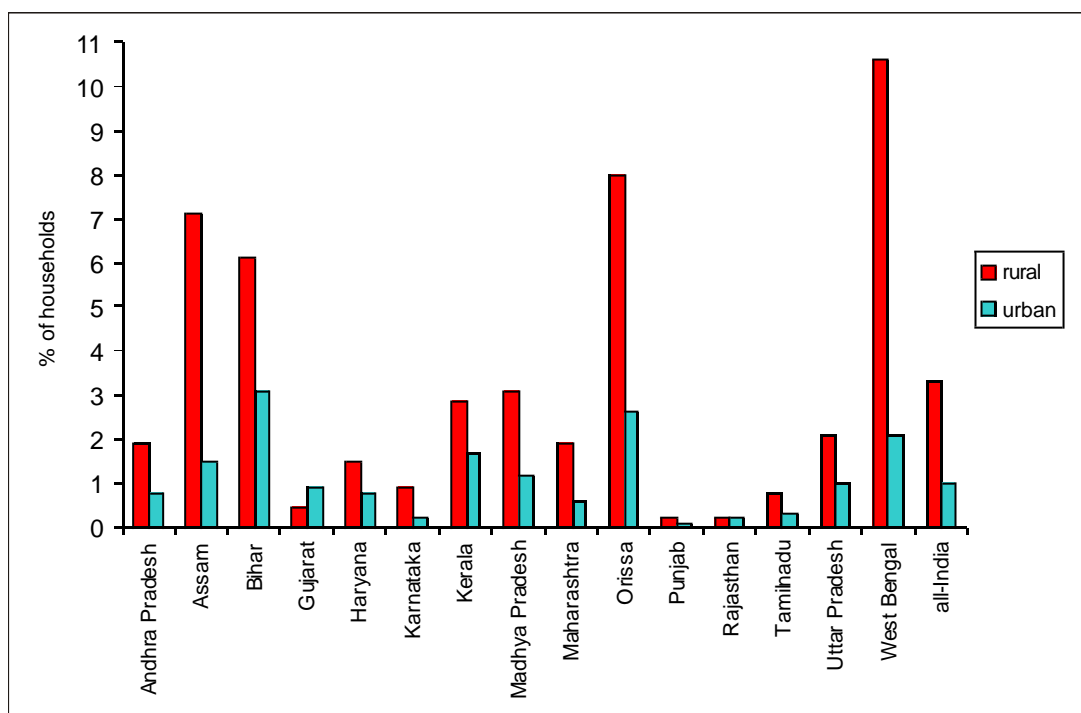
the reference year was the highest for West Bengal (7%), followed by Orissa (6%) and Bihar (4%) among the major States (Table 23). If we examine similar percentages for 'all the months' of the year, then also these three States showed

high percentages but Assam topped the list with a figure of 4%. In **urban** areas too, the percentage of such households under 1-3 months was the highest (1%) in these three States. Only additions to the list are Kerala (1%) and Madhya Pradesh (1%). For the urban areas the percentage of households not having enough food everyday during all months of the year was high for Orissa (1.6%), Bihar (1.1%) and West Ben-

gal (0.9%), and zero for only two States – Punjab and Rajasthan – among the 15 major States (Table 23 and Figure 11).

The percentage of households not getting enough food everyday during all the months of the year were the lowest, near zero, for the states of Karnataka and Punjab in rural areas, and Punjab and Rajasthan in urban areas.

Figure 11: Percentage of households not having enough food everyday during the year



7.6 Temporal variation

In **rural** areas, the percentage of households where all the members got enough food everyday throughout the year rose from 81.1% to 96.2% during the period 1983 – 2000 (Statement 9). The percentage of households with at least one of the household members not getting enough food everyday during some months of the year declined from 16.2% to 2.6% during 1983 – 2000. The percentage of households with at least one member not getting enough food everyday in all the months of the year also declined from 2.4% to 0.7% during the period 1983 – 2000. While calculating the percentage, a household is

considered not getting enough food everyday if at least one of the members of the household did not get so.

In **urban** areas also, the pattern of availability of enough food everyday to the members of households was the same. The percentage of households getting enough food everyday throughout the year increased from 93.3% to 98.6% during 1983 - 2000. The percentage of households not getting enough food everyday for some months of the year decreased from 5.6% to 0.6% over 1983 – 2000. The percentage of households not getting enough food everyday during all months of the year declined from 0.8%

to 0.3% during 1983-2000.

Overall, the perception of the people in the country was that they were in general getting enough

food everyday. The percentage of such households was above 96.2% in rural India and 98.6% in urban India.

Statement 9 : Percentage distribution of households by food availability status – all India

sector/round	% of households				
	getting enough food everyday throughout the year	not getting enough food everyday		not recorded	all
		some months of the year	all months of the year		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural					
NSS 55 th round (July 1999 – June 2000)	96.2	2.6	0.7	0.5	100
NSS 50 th round (July 1993 – June 1994)	94.5	4.2	0.9	0.4	100
NSS 38 th round (Jan – Dec 1983)	81.1	16.2	2.4	0.3	100
Urban					
NSS 55 th round (July 1999 – June 2000)	98.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	100
NSS 50 th round (July 1993 – June 1994)	98.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	100
NSS 38 th round (Jan – Dec 1983)	93.3	5.6	0.8	0.3	100

8. Nutritional intake in India

8.1 Average level of intake

The per capita per *diem* intake of calorie as per the NSS 55th round survey (1999-2000) was estimated to be 2149 kcal and 2156 kcal respectively for rural and urban India (Statement 10). The same for protein was estimated as 59.1 gm and 58.5 gm respectively and for fat as 36.1 gm

and 49.6 gm respectively for rural and urban India. These estimates indicate that the difference in the per capita intake of calorie and protein between persons living in rural and urban areas of the country was negligible. However, there was a noticeable difference in the per capita per *diem* intake of fat, the intake being much higher for persons living in urban India as compared to their counterparts in rural India.

Statement 10: Per capita per *diem* intake of different nutrients – all India

sector	per capita per diem intake as per NSS 55 th round (1999-2000)		
	calorie (kcal)	protein (gm)	fat (gm)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	2149	59.1	36.1
urban	2156	58.5	49.6

8.2 Variation in the level of intake over MPCE classes

Per capita per *diem* intake of each of the three nutrients is found to be increasing with the increase in the level of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (Table 24). This is true for both rural and urban India. All the intake levels were very low for persons belonging to the lower

monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) classes and quite high for those belonging to the upper MPCE classes. It may also be seen from the same Table that the percentage expenditure on food, unlike the level of intake of nutrients, is a decreasing function of MPCE. Statement 11 presents the intake levels of three nutrients for persons belonging to the lowest and highest MPCE classes.

Statement 11: Per capita per *diem* intake of nutrients for persons belonging to the lowest and highest MPCE classes – all India

sector	category of persons	per capita per diem intake		
		calorie (kcal)	protein (gm)	fat (gm)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	lowest MPCE class (Rs. 0-225)	1383	36.3	14.7
	highest MPCE class (Rs. 950+)	3178	88.8	80.8
	All MPCE classes combined	2149	59.1	36.1
urban	lowest MPCE class (Rs. 0-300)	1398	38.8	18.6
	highest MPCE class (Rs. 1925+)	2938	80.1	91.5
	all MPCE classes combined	2156	58.5	49.6

8.3 Distribution of persons by calorie intake levels for each MPCE class

Apart from the per capita per *diem* intake of three different nutrients for different MPCE classes (presented in Table 24), it may be of interest to examine per thousand distribution of persons by calorie intake levels within each MPCE class

(Table 25). It is seen that the persons with lower calorie intake levels clustered around the lower MPCE classes. Similarly the persons with higher calorie intake levels clustered around the higher MPCE classes. This was true for both rural and urban areas. Statement 12 below gives per thousand distribution of persons by calorie intake levels only for the lowest and highest MPCE classes.

Statement 12: Per thousand distribution of persons by calorie intake levels – all India

sector	MPCE class	per thousand distribution of persons					
		calorie intake level *					
		< 70	70-80	80-100	100-120	120-150	150+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	lowest (Rs. 0-225)	657	183	138	16	2	4
	highest (Rs. 950+)	25	19	120	219	280	337
	all classes comb.	151	138	318	213	125	55
urban	lowest (Rs. 0-300)	654	183	137	20	3	3
	highest (Rs. 1925+)	11	20	162	267	295	245
	all classes comb.	162	149	334	206	105	43

* Expressed as a percentage of a "norm" level of 2700 kcal per consumer unit per diem

8.4 Inter-State variation in the average level of intake

Inter-State variation in the average level of intake of calorie, protein and fat was much more prominent in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (Table 26). Among the fifteen major States, four States in rural and six States in urban reported higher per capita per *diem* intake of calorie as compared to the national averages of 2149 kcal for rural areas and 2156 kcal for urban areas. These States were (a) for Rural: Haryana (2455 kcal), Punjab (2381 kcal), Rajasthan (2425 kcal) and Uttar Pradesh (2327 kcal), and (b) for Urban: Assam (2174 kcal), Bihar (2171 kcal), Haryana (2172) kcal), Orissa (2298 Kcal), Punjab (2197 kcal) and Rajasthan (2335 kcal). The lowest per capital per *diem* intake of calorie was observed for Tamil Nadu (1826 kcal) in the rural areas and for Kerala (1995 kcal) in the urban areas.

8.5 Distribution of persons by calorie intake levels for major States

From the per thousand distribution of persons by calorie intake level for major States (Table 27), it may be seen that the States reporting relatively lower concentration of persons around the lower calorie intake levels were Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in case of rural and Orissa and Rajasthan in case of urban. Tamil Nadu had the maximum percentage of people with calorie intake level less than 70 per cent in both rural (34% of people) and urban areas (23% of people). For each calorie intake level, it may be interesting to know the relative position of the fifteen major States after they are ranked in ascending (or descending) order of percentage of people under the particular calorie intake level. Statement 13 indicates names of 6 such States having lowest three and highest three ranks for each of the lowest and highest calorie intake levels.

Statement 13: States having highest three and lowest three ranks in terms of percentage of people under the lowest and highest calorie intake levels – all India

sector	calorie intake level @	% of people at all-India level	six out of fifteen major States (classified into category I and category II) having highest three and lowest three ranks	
			category I *	category II **
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	lowest (<70)	15.1	Rajasthan (4.6), Punjab (7.1), Haryana (7.2)	Tamil Nadu (33.7), Assam (21.8), Karnataka (21.7)
	highest (150+)	5.5	Haryana (12.2), Punjab (11.3), Rajasthan (9.8)	Assam (1.3), Gujarat (2.7), Tamil Nadu (2.7)
urban	lowest (<70)	16.2	Orissa (6.2), Rajasthan (7.4), Haryana (13.9)	Tamil Nadu (22.5), Kerala (19.8), Karnataka (19.0)
	highest (150+)	4.3	Haryana (6.4), Assam (6.1), Rajasthan (6.1)	Maharashtra (2.6), Gujarat (2.9), Andhra Pradesh (3.3)

@ Expressed as a percentage of a "norm" level of 2700 kcal per *consumer unit* per diem

* Relatively better

** Relatively worse

(Note: Figures within parentheses denote percentage of people under the particular calorie intake level)

8.6 Changes in per capita intake of calorie and fat over NSS rounds

At the national level, in the rural areas, the intake of calorie decreased over the period 1972-2000, dropping by 117 kcal per capita per *diem* (Table 28 for corresponding estimates as per four quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure carried out during 1972-73, 1983, 1993-94 and 1999-2000). However, in urban India, the corresponding averages did not show such a fall, the average for the year 1999-2000 (NSS 55th round) was higher by 49 kcal per capita per *diem* than the average for the year 1972-73 (NSS 27th round). The State wise averages generally showed fluctuations without any clear trend (see the same Table). There were States where the estimates sometimes increased over the period and sometimes decreased. Among the 15 major States, the per capita intake of calorie appears to have increased over 1972-2000 in rural areas of Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal and in urban areas of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. Kerala was the only State where these estimates increased considerably over the NSS rounds.

As regards fat, generally speaking, per capita per *diem* intake of fat was found to be rising during

the period 1972-2000 for different States and all-India. However, the increasing trend was disturbed during the period 1972-83 for the States of Haryana and Rajasthan in the rural areas and for Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in the urban areas. The disturbance in the increasing trend is also observed during the period 1983-94 for the urban areas of Kerala.

9. Possession of durable goods

9.1 The percentages of households possessing durable goods were generally found to be higher in urban India than the corresponding percentages for rural India (Statement 14). There was, however, practically not much rural-urban difference in the proportion of households possessing bicycles (40% for rural India and 39% for urban India) and bedsteads (rural - 79%, urban - 82%). For all the other durables rural-urban differentials were much higher. Information for major states on possession of durable goods is presented in Tables 29R, 29U, 30R & 30U.

The proportion of households possessing different items increased during the period of NSS 50th to 55th round (1993 - 2000).

Statement 14: Number per 1000 of households possessing different items of durable goods – all India

Sector-NSS round	bed-stead	radio	television	VCR / VCP	Electric fan	air conditioner, air cooler	refrigerator	washing machine	bicycle	motor cycle/scooter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural-55	791	304	187	5	263	17	27	6	405	45
-50	687	268	70*	–	159	5	9	2	327	21
urban-55	818	351	595	37	685	109	229	89	390	184
-50	743	418	405*	–	566	64	123	41	371	116

* Includes VCR / VCP

10. IRDP Assistance

10.1 All-India results

10.1.1 Proportion of households benefited

About 5.2% households benefited from the Inte-

grated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the last 5 years prior to the date of NSS 55th round survey (1999-2000). The corresponding proportions for different categories of households are presented in Statement 15.

Statement 15: Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance during the 5 years prior to the date of NSS 55th round survey (1999-2000) – Rural India

per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance							
category of households							
all households	MPCE class		land possessed class (hectare)		social group		
	lowest (Rs. 0-225)	highest (Rs. 950+)	< 0.01	4.01 +	ST	SC	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
52	57	50	43	56	73	61	45

10.1.2 Form of IRDP assistance received

Out of all the households receiving IRDP assistance, the major proportion of households (about 70%) received the milch animals (Table 34). Other forms of assistance received were drought animal (2% of the recipient households), sheep/goat (4% households), pump-pet (4% households), agricultural tools and equipment (2% households), and other forms of assistance other than fish-pond, sewing machine and those already specified (18% households). At all-India level, proportion of households receiving fishpond and sewing machine was found to be negligible.

10.2 Inter-State variation

10.2.1 Variation in the proportion of households

The State of Mizoram had the maximum percentage of households (32%) benefiting from the IRDP while Goa had the minimum percentage of such households (0.2%). Fourteen States/

Union Territories had the percentage of beneficiary households greater than the national average (5.2% households). These were: Arunachal Pradesh (17%), Assam (7%), Bihar (5.3%), Himachal Pradesh (13%), Karnataka (6%), Maharashtra (6%), Manipur (11%), Mizoram (32%), Punjab (12%), Tamil Nadu (6%), Tripura (13%), Chandigarh (11%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (8%), and Daman & Diu (15%). Goa and Delhi had less than 1 per cent of households benefiting from the IRDP.

10.2.2 Variation over MPCE classes

No definite pattern over MPCE classes is observed in the proportion of households receiving IRDP assistance for many of the States and Union Territories (Table 31). Statement 16 below indicates the names of States/Union Territories where proportion of beneficiary households was found to be higher than the proportion at the national level, for each of the lower three MPCE classes.

Statement 16: States/UTs having higher proportion of beneficiary households from IRDP than that at the national level for lower three MPCE classes – Rural India

MPCE class (Rs.)	proportion per 1000 households receiving IRDP assistance at the national level	states/UTs with proportion of beneficiary households being higher than the national average
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-225	57	Arunachal Pradesh (154), Assam (77), Bihar (62), Gujarat (85), Himachal Pradesh (296), Karnataka (94), Kerala (251), Orissa (80), Punjab (520), Rajasthan (85), Tripura (281)
225-255	62	Arunachal Pradesh (347), Assam (68), Bihar (66), Gujarat (85), Himachal Pradesh (250), Karnataka (103), Kerala (172), Madhya Pradesh (68), Maharashtra (97), Rajasthan (80), Tamil Nadu (106), Tripura (508), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (293)
255-300	53	Arunachal Pradesh (297), Bihar (68), Himachal Pradesh (201), Jammu & Kashmir (212), Karnataka (125), Madhya Pradesh (70), Manipur (65), Tamil Nadu (58), Tripura (142), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (121)

10.2.3 Variation by size class of land possessed

No definite trend is found in the proportion of households receiving IRDP assistance over the size class of land possessed (Table 32). For the lowest land possessed class (less than 0.01 hectare), 13 States/Union Territories had higher percentage of beneficiary households from IRDP than the percentage at the national level (4.3%). These States/Union Territories were: Arunachal Pradesh (11%), Assam (5%), Bihar (5%), Gujarat (8%), Himachal Pradesh (5%), Madhya Pradesh (5%), Meghalaya (28%), Punjab (25%), Rajasthan (6%), Tripura (7%), Uttar Pradesh (5%), Chandigarh (16%), and Daman & Diu (4.4%).

10.2.4 Variation by social group

At the national level, the percentage of households receiving IRDP assistance was the highest (7.3%) for scheduled tribes (Table 33), followed by scheduled castes (6.1%). Among the households headed by scheduled tribes (ST), the percentage of beneficiary households was relatively high for the major States of Assam (13%) and Gujarat (12%). Among scheduled castes (SC), the percentage was the highest for the major

States of Kerala (12%) and Punjab (12%). In 17 out of 32 States/UTs, proportion of beneficiary households was the highest for “ST households” as compared to “SC households” and “Other households”. Out of remaining 15 States/UTs, proportion of beneficiary households was the highest within “SC households” in 9 States/UTs.

10.2.5 Form of IRDP assistance received

In all the States and Union Territories (excepting Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Lakshadweep), a major proportion of the recipient households received milch animals as the form of assistance (Table 34). Fishpond and sewing machine were the two most rare forms of IRDP assistance for most of the States/UTs. In 6 States, however, at least one percent beneficiary households received fish-pound. These States were Arunachal Pradesh (1.2% of the recipient households in the State), Manipur (1.0%), Meghalaya (2.0%), Mizoram (5.6%), Nagaland (1.9%) and Tripura (4.7% of the recipient households in the State). As regards sewing machine, at least one percent beneficiary households received the same in 7 States/UTs, namely, Gujarat (2.2% of the recipient households in the State),

Haryana (2.6%), Maharashtra (1.6%), Manipur (21.4%), Tamil Nadu (1.8%), West Bengal (2.0%) and Lakshadweep (50.0% of the recipient households in the UT).

10.3 Changes over time in the proportion of households receiving IRDP assistance

The overall proportion of rural households in the country receiving IRDP assistance during the last 5 years prior to the date of survey was estimated as 52 per 1000 households during 1999-2000 (NSS 55th round). This is lower than the corresponding proportion i.e. 63 per 1000 households during both 1993-94 and 1987-88 i.e. NSS 50th and 43rd rounds. At the State/Union territory level, no definite trend in the proportion of house-

holds receiving IRDP assistance over the period 1987-2000 is observed (Table 35).

11. Participation in public works

A household with participation in public works was defined as that in which at least one member was employed in public works for at least 60 days during the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey. The estimates pertain to the rural areas of the country.

11.1 All-India results

At the all-India level, 2.9 per cent households participated in public works during the last 365 days preceding the 55th round survey (1999-2000). Other salient results for different categories of households are presented in Statement 17.

Statement 17: Per 1000 number of households participating in public works during the last 365 days preceding the 55th round survey (1999-2000) for different categories of households – Rural India

per 1000 number of households participating in public works							
categories of households							
all	MPCE class		land possessed class of households (in hectares)		social group		
	lowest (Rs. 0-225)	highest (Rs. 950+)	< 0.01	4.01+	ST	SC	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
29	42	22	28	22	51	32	24

11.2 Inter-State variation

11.2.1 Variation in the proportion of households

The State of Tripura had the maximum percentage of households (14%) participating in public works while Goa had the minimum percentage of such households (0.1%). In sixteen States/Union Territories (Table 37), percentage of households participating in public works was found to be greater than the proportion at the national level (2.9% households).

11.2.2 Variation over MPCE classes

For all-India as well as most of the States and

Union Territories, no definite pattern over MPCE classes is observed in the proportion of households participating in public works during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey (Table 36). The degree of participation in public works was somewhat higher in the lower MPCE classes for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

11.2.3 Variation by size class of land possessed

There was considerable diversity among the States in the way the proportion of households participating in public works (PPW) varied with the size of land possessed (Table 37). Among

the major States, the PPW proportion in the bottom size class of land possessed (less than 0.01 ha) was the highest in Rajasthan (9.8%), followed by Bihar (5.0%). In the top size class of land possessed (4.01 ha and above), the PPW proportion was the highest in Assam (10.2%), followed by Tamil Nadu (5.4%) and West Bengal (5.1%) so far as the major States were concerned.

11.2.4 Variation by social group

From Table 38 showing the proportions of households participating in public works for each social group by State and Union Territory, it may be seen that the highest rate of PPW was for scheduled tribes, followed by scheduled castes and 'others' for many States and Union Territories.

11.3 Changes over time in the proportion of households participating in public works

The overall proportion of rural households in the country participating in public works during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey declined from 6.4 per cent in 1987-88 to 5.9 per cent in 1993-94, which further declined, and that too

very considerably, to 2.9 per cent in 1999-2000. At the State/Union Territory level also, for most of them, the PPW proportion in 1999-2000 was lower than the corresponding proportions in 1993-94 as well as 1987-88 (see Table 39).

12. Sources of household income

12.1 All-India results

12.1.1 Rural-urban differences

Two major sources of income during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey for the rural households (see Statement 18) were cultivation (57% households) and wage/salaried employment (56% households). For households residing in urban India, two major sources were wage/salaried employment (60% households) and non-agricultural enterprises (35% households). In rural India, quite a good percentage of households also received income from fishing and other agricultural enterprises (15% households) and non-agricultural enterprises (18% households). Percentage of households receiving income from each of pension, rent, and interest and dividends was found to be higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Statement 18: Percentage of households receiving income from various sources during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey – all India

Percentage of households receiving income from various sources								
culti- vation	fishing and other agr. enterprises	wage/salaried employment	non-agr. enterprises	pension	rent	remi- ttances	interest & dividend	other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
57.1	14.5	55.8	18.4	2.8	1.2	8.6	2.4	9.2
Urban								
7.0	4.0	60.0	35.1	6.3	4.5	6.8	7.3	7.4

12.1.2 Variation over household types

The household type is determined on the basis of the sources of income of the household from different types of occupation during last 365 days

preceding the date of survey. Therefore, household type of a household is expected to be consistent with its source of income. This fact is more or less corroborated as may be seen from Table 40.

12.1.3 Pattern of variation over MPCE classes

From per thousand distribution of households receiving income by MPCE class for each source presented in Table 41, the following two facts broadly emerge:

- (i) Distribution of households receiving income from each of cultivation, fishing/other agricultural enterprises, wage/salaried employment and non-agricultural enterprises over MPCE classes is more or less similar with the distribution of households (i.e. all households) over the MPCE classes in both rural and urban areas.
- (ii) For the households receiving income from each of pension, rent, remittances, and interest and dividends, a major proportion belonged to upper MPCE classes in both rural and urban areas.

12.1.4 Variation over land possessed classes (Rural)

As may be seen from Table 42, except for households receiving income from cultivation, a major proportion of the households receiving income from other sources belonged to the lower two land possessed classes (i.e. less than 0.01 hectare and 0.01-0.20 hectare). In fact, more than 90% of the households receiving income from each of wage/salaried employment, non-agricultural enterprises, pension, rent, remittances, and interest and dividends belonged to these two lower size classes of land possessed. For the households receiving income from cultivation, more than half of the households (about 54%) possessed land between 0.41 hectare and 2.00 hectare.

12.2 State Level Estimates

As per Table 43 giving number per thousand households receiving income from various sources during the last 365 days for 15 major States and all-India, the main findings are as under:

- (i) In rural areas, two major sources of household income were cultivation and wage/salaried employment for each major State.

A good proportion of households also received income from fishing/other agricultural enterprises as well as non-agricultural enterprises.

- (ii) In urban areas, wage/salaried employment and non-agricultural enterprises were found to be the two major sources of household income in each major State.
- (iii) In rural areas, cultivation was the most prominent source of income in Rajasthan (79% households received income from cultivation), followed by Uttar Pradesh (74% households) and Madhya Pradesh (71% households).
- (iv) Fishing /other agricultural enterprises was found to be a prominent source of income to both the rural and urban households of Kerala and to the rural households of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The proportion of households receiving income from fishing/other agricultural enterprises was the highest in Kerala.
- (v) Income from pension was received by a large proportion of households in the rural areas of Haryana (17% households) and in the urban areas of Haryana (10%) and Kerala (11%).
- (vi) Remittances were received by a relatively large proportion of households in the rural areas of Bihar (14%), Kerala (21%) and Uttar Pradesh (12%) and in the urban areas of Bihar (12%) and Kerala (22%).
- (vii) Income from interest and dividends was received by a good proportion of households in the urban areas of Gujarat (18%), Kerala (13%), Maharashtra (15%) and West Bengal (13%).

12.3 Trends at the all-India level

The trends in proportion of households receiving income from different sources over the period 1987-2000 based on three quinquennial survey results are presented in the Statement 19 given below.

Statement 19: Trends in proportion of households receiving income from different sources over the period 1987-2000 – all India

year	per 1000 number of households receiving income from different sources								
	culti- vation	fishing & other agr. enterpr.	wage/ salaried employ- ment	non-agr. enterpr.	pension	remi- ttances	interest & dividends	rent	other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural									
1987-88	624	197	567	181	23	32	11	-	95
1993-94	605	195	565	183	25	79	25	-	90
1999-2000	571	145	558	184	28	86	24	12	92
Urban									
1987-88	85	49	626	343	42	81	44	-	107
1993-94	80	50	626	347	50	88	76	-	107
1999-2000	70	40	600	351	63	68	74	45	74

The following facts emerge from the Statement:

- (i) In both rural and urban India, proportion of households receiving income from cultivation as well as fishing and other agricultural enterprises dropped during the period 1987-2000.
- (ii) In rural India, proportion of households receiving income from wage/salaried employment remained more or less same (about 56%) during the period 1987-2000. However, in urban India, the proportion declined from about 63% during 1987-94 to 60% during 1999-2000.
- (iii) Proportion of households receiving income from non-agricultural enterprises remained almost static over the period 1987-2000 in both rural and urban India.
- (iv) There was an increase in the proportion of households receiving income from pension during 1987-2000 for both rural and urban India. The rate of increase was fast in urban India.
- (v) For remittances, there was an increase in the proportion of households during 1987-

2000 in rural India. But in urban India, the proportion increased slightly from 8.1% in 1987-88 to 8.8% during 1993-94 but again declined to 6.8 % in 1999-2000.

- (vi) As regards the households receiving income from interest and dividends, the proportion increased marginally over the period 1987-94 but remained more or less same during 1994-2000 in both rural and urban India.

13. Energy Used by Indian Households

13.1. Primary source of energy for cooking: All-India Results

13.1.1 Rural-urban differences

In the rural areas of the country, the households used mainly three primary sources of energy for cooking. These were firewood and chips, LPG and dung cake (Statement 20). About 92% of the households depended mainly on these three sources of energy for cooking. Firewood and chips was the single major source of energy for cooking used by almost three-fourths of the rural households. In urban India, three primary sources of energy for cooking were firewood and chips,

LPG and kerosene. These were used by about 88% of the households. LPG was used as the primary source of energy for cooking by 44% of the urban households. Only about 1 per 1000 households in rural India and 4 per 1000

households in urban India used electricity as the primary source of energy for cooking. About 1% of the rural households and 4% of the urban households were found to have no cooking arrangement.

Statement 20: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary sources of energy for cooking – all India

per 1000 distribution of households by primary sources of energy for cooking									
coke, coal	firewood & chips	LPG	<i>gobar</i> gas	dung cake	charcoal	kerosene	electricity	others	no arrangement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural									
15	755	54	3	106	0	27	1	27	11
Urban									
41	223	442	1	21	1	217	4	7	43

13.1.2 Variation by MPCE classes

For each of the four primary sources of energy namely, firewood and chips, dung cake, kerosene and LPG mainly used for cooking by the Indian households, it is worth studying the distribution of households over MPCE classes for each of these sources used for cooking (Table 44). The following are the main findings:

- (i) In rural India, the frequency of use of firewood & chips and dung cake was higher among the lower MPCE classes. As regards kerosene and LPG, the frequency of use was higher among upper MPCE classes.
- (ii) Urban households also revealed more or less the same phenomenon except for the fact that the use of kerosene for cooking purposes was found to be less common among the three upper-most MPCE classes.

13.1.3 Variation by household type

From the distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking for different household types (Table 45), it may be seen that use of

firewood and chips was more common among the agricultural labour households. In rural India, about 84% of agricultural labour households used firewood and chips for cooking. The use of LPG was, however, more common among the households classified as 'others' (i.e. other than self-employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour, other labour, and self-employed in agriculture). About 19% of such households used LPG for cooking. Use of dung cake was relatively more common among the households classified as self-employed in agriculture with about 14% of these households using dung cake for cooking. In urban India, proportion of households using firewood & chips and kerosene was the highest i.e. 53% and 29% respectively for casual labour households against the national average of 22% for 'all households' using each of these sources of energy for cooking. For the LPG, its use for cooking purposes was more common among the households classified under 'regular wage/salary earning' – proportion being 56% against the national average of 44% for all households combined.

13.1.4 Variation by social-group

Firewood and chips was used by more than 90% of the households belonging to scheduled tribe (ST) in rural areas as against 76% of rural households belonging to scheduled caste (SC) and other backward class (OBC) using the same (Table 46). This could be probably because they normally live in places from where forests are accessible. For dung cake, the percentages of households using the same for cooking were higher for SC households (13%) and OBC households (13%) than that for ST households (2%). In urban India, the use of firewood and chips was more common among ST, SC and OBC households and much less common for 'other households'. The percentage of urban households using LPG was much higher for this last group i.e. 'other households' as compared to ST, SC and OBC households.

13.1.5 Primary source of energy for cooking State level estimates and changes over time

Table 47R and Table 47U giving State wise distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking for major States as per NSS 55th round (1999-2000) and NSS 50th round (1933-94) reveal the following:

- (i) In rural areas, firewood and chips was more commonly used as the primary source of energy for cooking by the households of each major State except Punjab where dung cake was used by the higher proportion of households (38%) as compared to firewood and chips, used by 35% of households.
- (ii) Dung cake was used as the primary source of energy for cooking by a good proportion of rural households in certain States. In four States, proportion of such households exceeded the national average of 11%. These States were Bihar (24%), Haryana (30%), Punjab (38%) and Uttar Pradesh (33%).
- (iii) The use of LPG was relatively common in four major States. Against the national

average of about 5% rural households using LPG for cooking, proportion of such households in these four States were 10% for Gujarat, 18% for Haryana, 12% for Kerala, and 14% for Punjab.

- (iv) In urban areas, as compared to other sources of energy, LPG was more commonly used for cooking in all major States except Kerala and Orissa. In each of these two States, the urban households more commonly used firewood and chips.
- (v) The major States where proportion of urban households using firewood and chips as the primary source of energy for cooking exceeded the national average of 22% were Andhra Pradesh (27%), Assam (34%), Bihar (26%), Karnataka (23%), Kerala (54%), Madhya Pradesh (35%), Orissa (43%), Rajasthan (31%), Tamil Nadu (23%) and Uttar Pradesh (31%).
- (vi) The proportion of urban households using kerosene as the primary source of energy for cooking was the highest (33%) for Tamil Nadu and lowest (7%) for the State of Kerala.
- (vii) In rural India, the proportion of households using firewood and chips as the primary source of energy for cooking declined marginally from 78% to 76% during 1993-2000. Similarly, during the said period, a marginal decline from 12% to 11% is observed in the proportion of households using dung cake for cooking. However, proportion of households using LPG for cooking increased considerably from 2% to 5% during the period 1993-2000. For most of the major States, a decline in proportion of households using firewood and chips as well as dung cake for cooking and an increase in the proportion of households using LPG for cooking during the period 1993-2000 is observed.

(viii) In urban India, the proportion of households using firewood and chips as the primary source of energy for cooking declined from 30% to 22% during the period 1993-2000. During the same period, proportion of households using kerosene for cooking declined marginally from 23% to 22% and proportion of households using LPG for cooking purposes increased from 30% to 44%. For most of the major States, a decline in proportion of households using firewood & chips and kerosene for cooking and an increase in proportion of households using LPG for cooking during 1993-2000 is observed.

13.2. Primary source of energy for lighting: All-India results

13.2.1 Rural-urban differences

Among the different primary sources of energy used for lighting (see Table 49) by the households in India, only kerosene and electricity were found to be more common. At national level, 99% of the households used kerosene and electricity for lighting. While kerosene and electricity were respectively used for lighting purposes by 51% and 48% of the rural households, the same were respectively used by 10% and 89% of the urban households for lighting. It is also seen that 5 out of 1000 households in rural India and 3 out of 1000 households in urban India had no lighting arrangements.

Statement 21: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary sources of energy used for lighting – all India

per 1000 distribution of households by primary sources of energy used for lighting						
kerosene	other oil	gas	candle	electricity	others	no lighting arrangement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
506	2	1	1	484	1	5
Urban						
103	1	1	0	891	1	3

13.2.2 Variation by MPCE classes

As per the distribution of households using each of the two common sources of energy for lighting (i.e. kerosene and electricity) over MPCE classes (Table 48), the findings are:

- (i) The households in lower MPCE brackets used kerosene more frequently than electricity for lighting purposes in both rural and urban India.
- (ii) The households in upper MPCE brackets used electricity more frequently than kerosene for lighting purposes in both rural and urban India.

13.2.3 Variation by household type

From the distribution of households by primary

source of energy for lighting with respect to each household type (Table 49), the following facts emerge:

- (i) In rural India, proportion of households using kerosene for lighting was the highest (61%) for agricultural labour households and lowest (34%) for the households classified as 'others' (i.e. other than self employed in agriculture/non-agriculture and other than agricultural/other labour). In the frequency of use of electricity for lighting, the position of these two types of households was just reverse. That is, proportion of households using electricity for lighting was the lowest (38%) for agricultural labour households and highest (65%) for 'other households'.

- (ii) In urban India, proportion of households using kerosene for lighting was the highest (28%) for casual labour households and lowest (about 4%) for the households classified under 'regular salary/wage earning'. As regards the frequency of use of electricity for lighting, the position of these two household types was reverse. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting was the lowest (71%) for casual labour households and highest (about 96%) for the households classified under 'regular salary/wage earning'.

13.2.4 Variation by social group

In both rural and urban areas, kerosene was used by the highest percentages of households of scheduled tribe (ST), followed by scheduled caste (SC), and then by other backward class and 'others' (Table 50). The use of electricity by different social groups followed the reverse pattern. The percentage for ST and SC households using the above sources of energy for lighting were fairly close while those for the other groups were appreciably lower or higher, as the case may be.

13.2.5 State level estimates and changes over time

From the per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting for each major State as per NSS 55th round (1999-2000) and NSS 50th round (1993-94) (Table 51), the following observations can be made:

- (i) In rural areas of 15 major States, the use of electricity was the highest in Punjab (93% of households) followed by Haryana (82%) and Gujarat (79%). The percentage of households using electricity was the lowest in Bihar (only 6%) followed by Orissa (18%), West Bengal (21%), Uttar Pradesh (24%) and Assam (25%).
- (ii) The proportions of households using kerosene and electricity were complementary to each other and therefore moved in

opposite directions across the States. This was also true for urban areas of the major States.

- (iii) The percentage of households using electricity was high in urban areas of all the major States: it was 90% or more in 9 out of 15 major States. At all-India level, 89% of urban households used electricity for lighting. The percentage was less than 70% for only Bihar (68%) and Orissa (69%).
- (iv) Over the period 1993-2000, the percentage of households using kerosene for lighting decreased and that using electricity for lighting increased in both rural and urban areas of almost all the major States. This is probably due to the increase in electrification over the period that lessened the dependence on kerosene.

14. Literacy and levels of education

The results on literacy and levels of education presented in this section relate to persons aged 7 years and above classified by different socio-economic categories based on the information collected through the household schedule on consumer expenditure.

14.1 All-India results

14.1.1 Rural-urban differences

Literacy rate (i.e. number of literates per 100 persons aged 7 years and above) during 1999-2000 at all-India level was estimated to be 56% for rural India and 80% for urban India (Statement 22). Literacy rate for males was higher than that for females in both rural and urban areas - the degree of difference being more prominent in rural areas.

In rural India, 14% of persons (15% for males and 11% for females) had completed primary level of education - the corresponding percentage for urban India being 15% (15% for males and 14% for females). Percentage of graduates and above was 2% in rural-India and 11% in urban

India. In each level of education, the proportion of persons was lower for females than for males. Also, for each level of education except 'literate

but below primary', proportion of males/females/persons was higher for urban India than that for rural India.

Statement 22: Literacy rates and percentage of persons by different levels of education – all India

category of persons	percentage of literates	percentage of persons by different levels of education					
		literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural							
Male	67.8	22.1	15.4	15.3	8.5	4.0	2.6
Female	43.4	16.5	11.4	9.0	4.1	1.5	0.8
Person	56.0	19.4	13.5	12.3	6.4	2.8	1.7
Urban							
Male	86.5	16.4	14.9	17.7	15.1	9.7	12.7
Female	72.3	15.7	14.3	15.3	11.7	7.1	8.2
Person	79.8	16.1	14.7	16.5	13.5	8.5	10.5

Note: Sum of entries in Cols. (3) to (8) may not tally with that in Col. (2) due to errors of rounding.

14.1.2 Variation over MPCE classes

The literacy rate as well as the proportion of persons in any specific level of education was normally found to be increasing with increase in the value of MPCE. This is true for males, females and persons of both rural and urban-India (Tables 52R & 52U).

14.1.3 Variation by household type

In rural India, literacy rate was the highest (74%) for household type 'others' (*i.e. other than self employed in agriculture/non-agriculture, agricultural labour and other labour*), followed by self-employed in non-agriculture (63%). The rate was the lowest (43%) for agricultural labour households (Table 53). These differentials were similar for both males and females. Similar patterns were observed for proportion of persons in each level of education. In urban India, the literacy rate was distinctly low for casual labour households compared to other households. It was 59% for persons belonging to casual labour households as compared to the national average

of 80%. For the remaining household types, the proportions of literates among males, females or persons were the highest for regular wage/salary earning households.

14.1.4 Variation over social groups

In rural India, the literacy rate was the lowest for persons belonging to ST households (42%) followed by persons belonging to SC households (47%), as might be seen from Table 54. But in urban India, the literacy rate was the lowest for SC households (66%) followed by ST households (70%). For both the sectors, the literacy rate was the highest for persons belonging to social group 'others' – the rate being 68% and 87% respectively for rural and urban India.

14.1.5 Variation over size classes of land possessed (rural)

Literacy rate was a very slowly increasing function of the area of land possessed for both males and females and so for all persons (Table 55). For the lowest size class of land possessed the

literacy rate of all persons was 52% while it was 64% for the highest size class of land possessed. The literacy rate for males was much higher than that for females for any specified size class of land possessed.

14.1.6 Variation across religions

Literacy rate was the highest for 'Jainism' in both rural and urban India (Tables 56R & 56U). In urban India, however, literacy rate for 'zoroastrianism' was also very close to that for 'Jainism'. Literacy rate was the lowest for 'Islam' as compared to other religions in both rural and urban India. 'Hinduism' and 'others' were similar, especially for females, in rural India. In rural areas, gender disparity in literacy rate was very large for Hinduism and Islam as compared to other religions. This pattern was similar to some extent in urban areas, but here the gender disparities were generally smaller.

14.2 Comparison of state wise literacy rates between NSS 50th and 55th rounds

Table 57R & 57U giving percentage of literates for each State, Union Territory and all-India separately for rural and urban areas as per NSS 55th and 50th rounds, reveal the following:

- (i) At all-India level, literacy rate increased during the period from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. For males, it increased from 63% to 68% in rural areas and from 85% to 87% in urban areas. For females, the corresponding figures for the two periods were 36% and 43% in rural areas and 68% and 72% in urban areas. The figures for persons were 50% and 56% in rural areas and 77% and 80% in urban areas for the corresponding two periods.
- (ii) Among the rural areas of 15 major states, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh showed the highest increase in literacy rate for males and females over 1993-94 to 1999-2000. The increase was by 9 percentage points

for males and by 10 percentage points for females in each of these states. For females, there was one more major state, namely, Maharashtra, for which the increase in literacy rate was 10 percentage points.

- (iii) Among urban areas of the major states, the increase in literacy rate over 1993-94 to 1999-2000 was more than that at the national level in case of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) Literacy rates for males had not changed much for most of the States and UTs although there were some increases for females.
- (v) Literacy rate in each State was higher for males than that for females. Also, rates for rural areas were, normally, lower than the corresponding rates for urban areas.
- (vi) Among the major States, the rural literacy rate for all persons was the highest in Kerala. It was around 90% in both the NSS rounds – 50th and 55th. The second highest literacy rate among the rural areas of major States was found for Assam (69%). The rate was the lowest for Bihar (42%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (46%) and Rajasthan (47%). The literacy rate was also relatively low (between 50 and 60%) in the rural areas of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
- (vii) Out of a total of 32 States and UTs, 8 States/UTs had rural literacy rate of 80% and above. These States and UTs were Goa, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep.
- (viii) In urban areas, the variation of literacy rates across States and Union Territories was much smaller compared to the rural areas. It ranged from 70% to 99% over the urban areas of different States and Union

Territories while it varied from 42-91% in rural areas. The urban literacy rate (%) was very high in Kerala (94), Meghalaya (92), Mizoram (99), Nagaland (94) and relatively low in Andhra Pradesh (75), Bihar (70), Orissa (76), Punjab (79) and Uttar Pradesh (70).

14.3 Comparison of state wise literacy rates between NSS 55th round and Census 2001

The comparison of the State and Union Territory level literacy rates according to NSS 55th round (1999-2000) and Population Census 2001 (Table 58), reveals the following:

- (i) Although Census 2001 and NSS 55th round (1999-2000) estimates of literacy rates are close to each other, NSS estimates are generally lower than those based on Census 2001 for all major states except Assam and Kerala. In contrast, NSS estimates for smaller States and UTs are generally higher than those according to Census 2001.
- (ii) At the all-India level, the difference in Census and NSS estimates of literacy rate was 3 percentage points for both males and females. For rural males, literacy rate as per NSS 55th round was 73% while that as per Census 2001 was 76%. Similarly, for females, literacy rate as per NSS 55th round and Census 2001 were 51% and 54% respectively.
- (iii) The difference in literacy rates between NSS 55th round and Census 2001 were roughly same for males and females for any State or Union Territory.
- (iv) For persons, the absolute difference in literacy rate between the two sources was more than 5 percentage points in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and Rajasthan

and was less than 2 percentage points in Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

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**SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION
PROCEDURE**

**NSS Fifty-Fifth Round
(July 1999-June 2000)**

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

NSS 55th Round (July 1999 – June 2000)

1. Sample Design

1.1 General

A stratified sampling design was adopted for selection of the sample first-stage units (FSUs). The FSUs were villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) for rural areas and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for urban areas. The ultimate stage units (USUs) were households for the surveys on consumer expenditure as well as employment-unemployment, and enterprises for survey on informal sector, which were selected by the method of circular systematic sampling with equal probability from the corresponding frames in the FSU. Large FSUs were subdivided into hamlet-groups (rural) / sub-blocks (urban) and the selected hamlet-groups / sub-blocks were grouped into two segments (refer to paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8 for details). USUs were selected independently from each of these segments.

1.2 Sampling frame for first-stage units

List of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) as per 1991 Census and latest lists of UFS blocks were respectively used for selection of rural and urban sample FSUs. For selection of sample villages from the State of Jammu & Kashmir, list of villages as per 1981 Census was used as the sampling frame. It may be mentioned that all the uninhabited villages of the country as per 1991 Census, interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 km of a bus route and

inaccessible villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands were left out of the survey coverage of the NSS 55th round.

1.3 Stratification

1.3.1 Rural

Two special strata were formed at the State/ Union Territory level, viz.,

Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 1 to 100, and

Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000.

The above-noted strata of either type were formed if at least 50 such FSUs were there in the respective frames. Otherwise, they were merged with the general strata formed as per the principle outlined in the next paragraph.

While forming general strata (consisting of FSUs other than those covered under strata 1 & 2), efforts were made to treat each district as a separate stratum. If limitation of sample size did not allow the formation of many strata, smaller districts within a particular NSS region were merged to form a stratum. Each district with rural population of 2 million or more as per 1991 Census (1.8 million or more as per 1981 Census in case of Jammu & Kashmir) was split into a number of strata.

1.3.2 Urban

Strata were formed within each NSS Region as follows:

Stratum number	Composition of strata by considering population of various towns as per the 1991 Census
1, 3, 5 *	'hospital area' (HA) / 'industrial area' (IA) / 'bazaar area' (BA) blocks taken together, of each single city with a population of 10 lakhs or more (there could be a maximum of 3 such cities within an NSS Region)
2, 4, 6 *	Other blocks of each single city with a population of 10 lakhs or more
7	HA or IA or BA blocks of all towns with population between 50,000 and less than 10 lakhs
8	Other blocks of all towns with population between 50,000 and less than 10 lakhs
9	HA or IA or BA blocks of all towns with population less than 50,000
10	Other blocks of all towns with population less than 50,000

* Strata numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 remained void if there was only one city in an NSS region with a population of 10 lakhs or more.

Note: The above two strata were spread across a given State and were not confined to any particular administrative division within the State.

If sample size was not adequate for forming so many strata, all blocks of stratum 7 were merged with those of stratum 8 and all blocks of stratum 9 were merged with those of stratum 10.

1.4 Sample size

A total number of 10,384 FSUs was selected for survey in the *central sample* at all-India level (rural & urban combined) in the 55th round. For *state sample*, there was normally an equal matching. Exceptions were only for Nagaland (urban), Delhi, Goa and Maharashtra (urban) where the state sample size was higher than central sample. Sample for the whole round for each State/Union Territory and sector (i.e., rural/urban) was allocated equally among the four sub-rounds. Sample FSUs for each sub-round were selected afresh in the form of two independent sub-samples. The details of number of allotted and surveyed FSUs as well as number of households and persons surveyed in the 55th round are given in Table T₀ at the end of this Annexure. Results given here are based on the central sample.

1.5 Allocation of first-stage units (FSUs)

State / Union Territory level rural sample size was allocated among the rural strata in proportion to population. State / Union Territory level

urban sample size was first allocated among the three classes of towns (i.e., 10 lakh +, 50000 to less than 10 lakhs, and less than 50000) in proportion to population. Then sample allocation for each of the three classes of towns, within an NSS region, was further allocated between two strata types consisting of (i) HA/ IA/ BA blocks, and (ii) the rest, in proportion to total number of FSUs in the respective frames with double weightage given to the first category of blocks. Stratum level allocations for both rural and urban areas of a sub-round were made in even numbers in order to facilitate selection of FSUs in the form of two independent sub-samples. Sub-sample numbers were 1 & 2 for sub-round 1; 3 & 4 for sub-round 2; 5 & 6 for sub-round 3; and 7 & 8 for sub-round 4.

1.6 Selection of first-stage units

For each sub-round, sample FSUs from each stratum were selected in the form of 2 independent sub-samples by following circular systematic sampling with (a) probability proportional to population for all rural strata other than stratum 1, and (b) equal probability for rural stratum 1 as well as all urban strata. Thus, stratum level allocation of FSUs was a multiple of 8.

1.7 Formation of hamlet-groups in large villages and number of hamlet-groups selected for survey

Depending upon the values of approximate present population (P) and approximate total

number of non-agricultural enterprises (E), decision was taken to divide the FSU into a fixed number of hamlet-groups (hg's - the term applicable for rural samples) / sub-blocks (sb's - the term applicable for urban samples) as per the rules given below:

value of P	no. of hg's/sb's formed in the FSU as per population criterion	value of E	no. of hg's/ sb's formed in the FSU as per enterprise criterion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
less than 1200	1 @	less than 100	1 @
1200 – 1999	5	100 – 249	5
2000 – 2399	6	250 – 299	6
2400 – 2799	7	300 – 349	7
2800 – 3199	8	350 – 399	8
	(and so on)	(and so on)	

@ no. of hb's/ sb's = 1 means the whole FSU is considered for listing.

[For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir, number of hg's formed in the village as per population criterion was: 1 for P < 600, 5 for P = 600 to 999, 6 for P = 1000 to 1199, 7 for P = 1200 to 1399, 8 for P = 1400 to 1599, and so on.]

The number (D) of hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) formed in the FSU was the higher of the two values as per population and enterprise criteria. If the value of P was less than 1200 (600 for certain hilly areas specified above) as well as the value of E was less than 100 for an FSU, hg/ sb formation was not resorted to and the whole FSU was considered for listing. In case hg's/ sb's were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population.

1.8 Formation of segments within FSU

The hg/ sb having maximum concentration of non-agricultural enterprises was selected with certainty for listing of households/ enterprises. This hg/ sb was referred to as segment 1. From the remaining (D-1) hg's/ sb's of the FSU, 2 more hg's/ sb's were selected circular systematically and these 2 selected hg's/ sb's together were referred to as segment 2 for doing a combined listing of households/ enterprises. Thus, the listing of households/ enterprises was done only

in segments 1 and 2 of the FSU. The FSU not requiring hg/ sb formation was to be treated as segment 1.

1.9 Stratification of households

All the households listed in a segment (both rural & urban) were stratified into two second stage strata, viz., 'affluent households' (forming second stage stratum 1) and the rest (forming second stage stratum 2). In the rural sector, a maximum of ten households which were relatively affluent compared to others and possessed at least certain item(s) like motor car/ jeep, colour TV, telephone, etc. or owned land / livestock in excess of certain limits were included in second stage stratum 1. In urban sector, the households having MPCE (monthly per capita consumer expenditure) greater than a certain limit for a given town/city were treated as 'affluent' households for the present survey and were included in the frame of second stage stratum 1, and the rest of the urban households were included in the frame of second stage stratum 2.

1.10 Number of households/ enterprises selected for survey for survey from each FSU in general is given below:

The number of households/ enterprises selected

segment	number of households allotted for consumer expenditure schedule		
	second stage stratum (SSS)		
	1	2	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FSU with hg/ sb formation			
1	1	3	4
2	1	7	8
FSU with no hg/ sb formation			
1	2	10	12

For the purpose of systematic sampling, households in the frame of second-stage stratum 2 were arranged by means of livelihood and land possessed classes for rural samples and by means of livelihood and MPCE classes for urban samples.

2. Estimation Procedure

2.1 Approach

The estimate for a sub-round was obtained by combining the estimates of the corresponding sub-sample replicates. Similarly, an estimate for the Round was obtained by combining the four sub-round-wise estimates.

2.2 Notations used

The following notations are being used in this section:

a = subscript for the a-th stratum

r = subscript for the r-th sub-sample replicate (r = 1,2,...,8)

q = subscript for the q-th sub-round (q = 1,2,3 and 4)

f = subscript for the f-th sampled village/ block as First Stage Unit (FSU)

s = subscript for the s-th segment of sampled village/ block (s = 1 and 2)

c = subscript for the c-th 2nd stage stratum of households in the sampled village/ block (c = 1,2)

j = subscript for the j-th sampled household

p = subscript for pooled estimate

z = size used for selection of an FSU from the sampling frame

Z = total of sizes in the sampling frame for the stratum

[Note: For urban sector, z=1 and Z=N which is the total number of UFS blocks (FSU's) in the frame.]

n = number of sampled FSU surveyed within a stratum and a sub-sample replicate (including zero cases but excluding casualty and not reported cases) and used for tabulation

L = number of sub-sample replicates surveyed and used for tabulation

D = number of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed in rural/ urban sampled FSU

H = total number of households listed in the appropriate frame

h = number of sampled households surveyed and used for tabulation from the frame

E = total number of enterprises listed in the appropriate frame

e = number of sampled enterprises surveyed and used for tabulation from the frame

y, x = value of characteristic y, x obtained in the sample

\hat{y}, \hat{x} = estimated value of aggregate of characteristic y, x obtained from the sample.

2.3 Estimate of aggregate

In the formulae given in this section, \hat{y} is the estimate of aggregate of any characteristic y for a given stratum (a), and for a particular sub-round (q) and sub-sample replicate (r). These formulae are provided for the general case of FSU's having two segments 1 and 2. For the FSU's requiring no hg/ sb formation, the formula is identical to that given for segment 1 while the contribution from segment 2 is taken as zero for estimating a characteristic of household from a given 2nd stage stratum (c) in the selection frame

$$\text{Rural: } \hat{Y}_c = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{f=1}^n \frac{1}{Z_f} \sum_{s=1}^2 B_{fsc} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{fsc}} y_{fscj} \quad \dots(1)$$

Here $B_{fsc} = \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$, for segment 1 (s=1)

and $B_{fsc} = \frac{D_f - 1}{2} \times \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$, for segment 2 (s=2).

$$\text{Urban: } \hat{Y}_c = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{f=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^2 B_{fsc} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{fsc}} y_{fscj} \quad \dots(2)$$

Here $B_{fsc} = \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$, for segment 1 (s=1)

and $B_{fsc} = \frac{D_f - 1}{2} \times \frac{H_{fsc}}{h_{fsc}}$, for segment 2 (s=2).

Note: For tabulating any characteristic from this detailed schedule $\hat{Y} = \sum_c \hat{Y}_c$ is to be used.

2.3.1 Combined estimate from sub-samples

In the previous section, the estimate of a charac-

teristic \hat{y} as obtained for a stratum (a), for a particular sub-round (q) and a sub-sample replicate (r), actually represent \hat{Y}_{aqr} . The combined /pooled estimate for a particular stratum and a particular sub-round is computed as the average of sub-sample replicate estimates and is given below:

$$\hat{Y}_{aq} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{r=1}^L \hat{Y}_{aqr} \quad \dots(3)$$

2.3.2 Estimate of aggregate for a sub-round at State / Union Territory / Region level

If \hat{Y}_{qr} be the State / Union Territory / Region level aggregate from the r-th sub-sample replicate and q-th sub-round, and \hat{Y}_{qp} , the combined/ pooled estimate of the aggregate based on the whole sample, for a given sub-round q, then

$$\hat{Y}_{qr} = \sum_a \hat{Y}_{aqr} \quad \dots(4)$$

based on sub-sample replicate group r, and

$$\hat{Y}_{qp} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{r=1}^L \hat{Y}_{qr} \quad \dots(5)$$

based on all sub-sample replicates.

2.3.3 Estimate of aggregate for the round (i.e., taking all the 4 sub-rounds together) at State / Union Territory / Region level

The estimates of aggregates for the whole round are computed as the simple average of the sub-round estimates derived in section 2.2.2, and are given below:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{q=1}^4 \hat{Y}_{qr} \quad \dots(6)$$

based on sub-sample replicate 1 and 2* and

$$\hat{Y}_p = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{q=1}^4 \hat{Y}_{qp} \quad \dots(7)$$

based on whole sample.

*Note: In the Round, sub-samples 1, 3, 5 and 7 (in sub-rounds 1 to 4) are combined together to form sub-sample replicate 1 (annual) while sub-samples 2, 4, 6 & 8 (in sub-rounds 1 to 4) are combined together to form sub-sample replicate 2 (annual). Stratum level estimate for the Round is obtained similarly.

2.4 Estimate of ratio

If \hat{X} and \hat{Y} be the State / Union Territory / Region level aggregate estimate corresponding to variables x and y, then the estimate of ratio is given below:

$$\hat{R}_r = \frac{\hat{Y}_r}{\hat{X}_r} \quad \dots(8)$$

based on sub-sample group r, and

$$\hat{R}_p = \frac{\hat{Y}_p}{\hat{X}_p} \quad \dots(9)$$

based on the whole sample.

The formulae for \hat{X} are obtained similarly by replacing \hat{Y} by \hat{X} and y by x in the above formulae stated in previous sections.

Note: Estimates for the sub-round \hat{R}_{qr} and \hat{R}_{qp} have been obtained by replacing \hat{Y}_r and \hat{Y}_p by \hat{Y}_{qr} and \hat{Y}_{qp} , respectively and \hat{X}_r and \hat{X}_p by \hat{X}_{qr} and \hat{X}_{qp} , respectively.

Table T₀ : Number of sample villages/ blocks allotted and surveyed and number of sample households and persons surveyed

State/UT	no. of villages		no. of blocks		no. of households surveyed		no. of persons surveyed	
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pr.	432	432	320	320	5181	3806	22600	16524
Arunachal Pr	80	74	24	21	827	233	4314	953
Assam	296	291	72	71	3462	852	19272	3370
Bihar	624	611	192	190	7311	2279	40109	11764
Goa	16	16	24	24	192	284	944	1239
Gujarat	208	208	232	232	2479	2764	12807	12855
Haryana	96	96	64	64	1132	758	6502	3732
Himachal Pr.	144	140	80	80	1634	947	7793	3429
J & K	208	131	128	84	1472	1008	8322	5035
Karnataka	232	232	208	208	2763	2470	14154	11220
Kerala	240	240	168	168	2604	2015	12324	9115
M.P.	432	432	264	264	5144	3145	28816	16075
Maharashtra	352	352	440	440	4121	5234	20399	24172
Manipur	64	64	56	56	738	665	3997	3522
Meghalaya	80	80	32	32	933	384	4901	1673
Mizoram	40	39	72	72	428	858	2276	4169
Nagaland	40	40	24	24	480	264	2441	1102
Orissa	296	293	88	88	3477	1050	17059	4560
Punjab	184	184	160	160	2152	1883	12067	8348
Rajasthan	272	272	168	168	3229	1985	19021	10159
Sikkim	88	88	24	24	1056	288	5173	1171
Tamil Nadu	352	352	360	359	4173	4212	17338	16571
Tripura	136	86	48	40	1031	569	4853	2408
U.P.	792	791	392	391	9432	4638	57397	25051
West Bengal	384	384	288	288	4550	3432	23508	14061
A.& N. Islands	24	24	16	16	273	191	1514	788
Chandigarh	16	16	64	64	180	765	654	3105
D.&N. Haveli	16	16	8	8	192	96	914	381
Daman & Diu	16	15	16	16	180	192	821	946
Delhi	16	16	96	96	187	1081	982	4883
Lakshadweep	8	7	16	16	84	192	363	1202
Pondicherry	24	24	32	32	288	384	1222	1577
all-India	6208	6046	4176	4116	71385	48924	374856	225160

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

**Household Consumer Expenditure
NSS Fifty-Fifth Round
(July 1999-June 2000)**

Concepts and Definitions

1.0 The concepts and definitions used in the NSS 55th round for certain important terms are given below.

1.1 Household

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word 'normally' means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus, a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. 'Living together' is usually given more importance than 'sharing food from a common kitchen' in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered to be one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

1.2 Adult member in the household

A person who has completed 15 years of age is called an adult. Children are those who have not completed 15 years of age.

1.3 Household size

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

1.4 Household consumer expenditure

The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period

is the household's consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary values of consumption of various groups of items, namely, (i) food, *pan* (betel leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light, (ii) clothing and footwear and (iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

1.5 For groups (i) and (ii), the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value of goods actually consumed during the reference period. An item of clothing and footwear is considered to be consumed if it is brought into maiden or first use during the reference period. The consumption may be out of (a) purchases made during the reference period or earlier; (b) home grown stock; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipt through gift, charity, borrowing; and (e) free collection. Home produce is evaluated at the ex farm or ex factory prices. For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii), i.e. items categorised as miscellaneous goods and services and durable goods, a different approach is followed. In this case, the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services is considered to be consumption.

1.6 It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the normal resident members of the household and also by the guests, whether during ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan, advance, etc., made by the household are not considered consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, the item 'cooked meals' is an exception to the rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty

in estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or to others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the normal resident members and of guests and employees are recorded in the purchaser household.

1.7 This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households only leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, as the proportions of donors and recipients of free cooked meals are likely to vary in opposite directions over the expenditure classes, the nutritional intake derived from the consumer expenditure survey data may present a somewhat distorted picture. These derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and somewhat understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

1.8 Value of consumption

Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex farm or ex factory prices. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

1.9 Reference period

Reference period means the period of time for which data on consumption was collected. The reference period used for the survey was a “moving” one, varying from household to household, although it was a fixed length of period. During

55th round of NSS, information on consumption of food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants was collected independently for two different reference periods of the last 30 days and the last 7 days from the same households. For items of clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and medical (institutional) expenses, data were collected for the reference period of “last 365 days” preceding the date of survey. For the remaining items, a reference period of “last 30 days” preceding the date of survey was used. However, the **monthly estimates presented in this journal were based on data collected for “last 365 days” for clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and medical (institutional) expenses and for “last 30 days” for the rest of the items**. Here, it is worth mentioning that the main results of 50th and other earlier quinquennial rounds were based on a reference period of 30 days only for all the items.

1.10 Sector

The word “Sector” is used for the rural-urban demarcation: rural and urban are the only two sectors as far as this report is concerned.

1.11 Major States

This refers to the following States of India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1.12 Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE)

For a household, this is its last 30 days’ total consumer expenditure divided by its size. A person’s MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

1.13 MPCE class

The MPCE classes are normally revised during quinquennial surveys of Consumer Expenditure. Usually, 12 MPCE classes are formed from a

table giving estimated cumulative percentage frequency distribution of persons by MPCE for each sector separately and also combinedly. The upper limits of these classes correspond broadly to 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 100% - of population. The class limits are given below:

sl. no.	rural (in Rs)	urban (in Rs)
1	0 – 225	0 – 300
2	225 – 255	300 – 350
3	255 – 300	350 – 425
4	300 – 340	425 – 500
5	340 – 380	500 – 575
6	380 – 420	575 – 665
7	420 – 470	665 – 775
8	470 – 525	775 – 915
9	525 – 615	915 – 1120
10	615 – 775	1120 – 1500
11	775 – 950	1500 – 1925
12	950+	1925+

1.13.1 The MPCE classes have been assigned to the households on the basis of data with reference period of “365 days” for items of education, institutional medical expenses, clothing, footwear and durable goods and of “last 30 days” for the rest of the items.

1.13.2 Since average household size tends to decrease as MPCE increases, the percentage of households falling in the bottom MPCE classes tends to be smaller than the corresponding percentage of population (5 or 10%), while the percentage of households falling in the higher MPCE classes tends to be larger than 5 or 10%.

1.14 Socio-economic category

Attempts were made in this report to classify households into different socio-economic categories using three distinct characteristics, viz., (i) social group (ii) household type and (iii) size class of land possessed by the household. (This last characteristic was considered only for rural households.) The following are the detailed speci-

fications of the socio-economic categories of households thus formed.

1.15 Household type

Rural households were classified into five types and urban households into four types on the basis of the occupations pursued by the household members. The five types of rural households are *self-employed in non-agriculture*, *agricultural labour*, *other labour*, *self-employed in agriculture*, and *other households*. The four types of urban household are: *self-employed*, *regular wage / salary earner*, *casual labour*, and *other households*. The “type” of a household was determined as follows.

1.15.1 Rural

A household was classified as “agricultural labour”, if its income from that source was 50% or more of its total income. The same criterion was followed to classify a household as “self-employed in agriculture”. A household was classified as “self-employed in non-agriculture” if its income from that source was greater than that from rural labour as well as that from all other gainful sources put together. If a household was not one of these three types but its income from total rural labour was greater than that from all self-employment and from other gainful sources, it was classified as “other labour”. The remaining households were classified as “other households”.

1.15.2 Urban

A household was classified as “self-employed”, “regular wage or salary earning”, or “casual labour”, according to the major sources of its income from “gainful employment” during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. A household not having any income from gainful employment was classified under “others”.

1.16 Household group

Four social groups were distinguished - scheduled tribe (ST), scheduled caste (SC), other back-

ward class (OBC) and other households. In case different members of a household belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belongs has been considered as the social group of the household.

2. Concepts and definitions: Further details

2.1. Cash purchase

The term cash purchase is used to signify that purchases for which payment is made in **kind** (barter purchase) are excluded. Credit purchases (where payment is to be in cash) are included even when payment is not made within the reference period. Only purchases made for domestic consumption are considered.

2.2. Consumption out of home-grown or home-produced stock

Home-produced or home-grown stock refers to goods produced by households in their own farm or manufacturing establishment and crop received as rent on land leased out. Produce brought from village home and consumed at urban residence is also included. Valuation excludes transport charges for carrying the commodity to the place of residence for consumption.

2.3. Land possessed

The area of land possessed (in hectares) includes land owned, leased in, and (encroached) land neither owned nor leased in, but excludes land leased out.

2.4. Milk and milk products

This group includes *ghee*, butter, curd, ice cream, etc. Milk-based sweetmeats (*pera*, *rosogolla*, etc.) come under 'beverages, refreshments and processed food' unless they are prepared from milk, sugar, etc., within the household. In the latter case, consumption of milk, sugar, etc., is accounted separately instead of as a single item under 'milk products'.

2.5. Beverages, refreshments, etc. (including processed food)

This includes all beverages including tea, coffee, cocoa, cold drinks and various commercially produced beverages, biscuits and confectionery, salted refreshments, sweets, pickles, sauce, jams and jellies, and also cooked meals obtained on payment.

2.6. Clothing

This category includes bedsheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses, blankets, rugs, mats and matting, cotton yarn, wool and knitting wool. It, however, **excludes** tailoring charges, which come under 'miscellaneous goods and services'.

2.7. Education

Apart from educational expenses proper such as school and college fees, private tuition charges, textbooks, etc., this group of items includes expenses on newspapers and magazines, fiction and stationery. Donations to school fund, however, are excluded.

2.8. Institutional and non-institutional medical expenses

The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred for medical treatment undergone as an in-patient of a medical institution (such as a hospital or nursing home) or otherwise. Medical expenses include expenditure on medicines and medical goods including family planning appliances, payments made for medical treatment, and expenses incurred for clinical tests.

2.9. Miscellaneous goods and services

This includes amusement, goods for personal care and effect, toilet articles, consumer services, conveyance etc. In fact, this is a residual group containing items other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing, footwear and durable goods.

2.10. Entertainment

This includes expenses on cinema, theatre, fairs, etc., photography, sports goods, toys, club fees and other recreational/hobby expenses, and hire charges for video cassettes/VCR/VCP.

2.11. Goods for personal care

These include pens, torches, locks, spectacles, umbrellas and raincoats, walking sticks, sanitary napkins and cigarette lighters.

2.12. Sundry articles

These include electric bulbs, fluorescent tubes, batteries other non-durable electrical goods, earthenware, glassware, plastic goods, washing requisites, flowers, incense, insecticide and other petty household articles.

2.13. Consumer services

This category includes expenses on domestic servants, cook, sweeper, barber/beautician, laundry and ironing, tailor, priest, and pet animals; legal expenses, postage, telegram and telephone charges, repair charges (excluding repairs of household durables), grinding charges, and other consumer services excluding transport.

2.14. Conveyance

Apart from bus, rail, plane, steamer, taxi and similar fare, this includes cost of fuel for owned motor transport and animal feed for owned animal driven carriage, but not driver's or cleaner's salary, nor garage rent. Expenses of holiday transport reimbursed by employer (e.g. Leave Travel Concession journeys by Government servants) are included.

2.15. Rent

This includes house rent (residential building), garage rent, residential land rent, and consumer rent (other goods). For government accommodation, the portion of monthly emoluments forfeited on account of occupation of government

quarters is considered as monthly house rent payment. Hire charges of video cassettes, VCR and VCP are not accounted in consumer rent here but under "amusement".

2.16. Taxes and cesses

This category includes road cess, chowkidari tax, municipal rates, other taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer, and consumer license fees. It does not include income tax or sales taxes.

2.17. Durable goods

This term refers to durable goods other than clothing and footwear (which come under semi-durable); items included here are distinguished from miscellaneous goods by having a longer expected lifetime of use (roughly, one year or more). Though life of some petty durables such as pens, torches, spectacles and walking sticks, as well as books, is normally one year or more, they are by convention included among miscellaneous goods and not under durable goods. *Durable goods used for household purposes thus include furniture and fixtures, recreational goods such as cameras, TV, cassettes and musical instruments, jewellery and ornaments, clocks and watches, household utensils and appliances for cooking, heating, cooling, and other work such as sewing, vehicles for personal transport, tyres and tubes, fluorescent tubes and lamps, and other electrical and sanitary fittings.* Expenditure incurred on repairs and construction of durables used for domestic purpose is included in "expenditure on durable goods".

2.18. Notes on coverage of specific items

2.18.1 Rice

This does not include rice products such as *chira* (rice flakes), *muri* (puffed rice), etc. This is a departure from the convention normally followed in presenting NSS tables for cereal consumption estimates (see, e.g., NSS report nos. 453, 454, 457) where rice stands for "rice and rice prod-

ucts”, “wheat” for “wheat and wheat products”, and so on. Cooked rice purchased from market is not accounted here.

2.18.2 Milk (liquid)

Consumption of “milk (liquid)” includes milk converted into curds, butter, *ghee*, casein (*panir*), etc. within the household prior to consumption. It also includes milk going into household preparation of sweetmeats. Bottled or polypacked flavoured milk comes under milk (liquid).

2.18.3 Ghee

Consumption of ghee excludes ghee prepared from milk within the household. See milk (liquid).

2.18.4 Mustard oil, coconut oil, etc.

Oil used for toilet purposes is not accounted here.

2.18.5 Sugar

Consumption of sugar includes sugar used in household preparation of sweetmeats, pickles etc.

2.18.6 LPG

Expenditure on this does not include caution money deposited for getting a cylinder connection.

2.18.7 Clothing

Apart from clothing in the narrow sense, this category includes bedsheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses, blankets, rugs, mats and matting, cotton yarn, wool, and knitting wool. It, however, **excludes** tailoring charges, which come under “miscellaneous goods and services”.

2.18.8 Saree

This includes variants such as “*mekhla*” (Assam), and “*dakbanda*” (Garo hills).

2.18.9 Education

Cost of all books including fiction and journals and all newspapers and magazines bought by the household are included under “education”. All

tuition fees (but not school donations) are included. School bus/van expenses are excluded.

2.18.10 Medical

Expenditure on family planning appliances is included here. Free medicines and medical treatment received from employer are excluded. But expenditure on medicine, medical tests, and treatment incurred by the household and reimbursed by the employer are included.

2.18.11 Rent (imputed)

This is rent of the residential house or garage which are either not owned or otherwise occupied without paying any rent. It is imputed at the prevailing rate of rent of similar houses in the locality or surrounding areas. This information has been collected for urban households only.

2.19. Public Distribution System (P.D.S.)

P.D.S. means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rates through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. For kerosene, P.D.S. also included kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices. “Super bazaars” and co-operative stores were not included under P.D.S. except when they sold rationed commodities at controlled prices against ration cards. Any purchase made by paying some extra amount in addition to the normal P.D.S. rates was considered as ‘purchase from other sources’ and not as purchase from P.D.S. Purchases made from P.D.S. by the household for sale in the open market was not treated as purchase from P.D.S.

2.20. Source of consumption

Consumption may be made out of one or more sources. The different sources of consumption were categorised as only purchase, only home-grown stock, both purchase and home-grown stock, only free collection and others. Information on sources of consumption for each item of food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel and light

which has been consumed during the last 30 days was collected during the survey.

2.21 Consumer unit

Consumer unit is the rate of equivalence of a normal person determined on the basis of age-sex composition of a person. It is usual to assess the calorie needs of men, women and children in terms of those of the average man by applying

various coefficients to the different age and sex groups. Consumer unit of a normal male person doing sedentary work and belonging to the age group 20-39 is taken as one unit and the other coefficients are worked out on the basis of calorie requirements. To facilitate comparisons between calorie requirements of persons of different ages and sexes the conversion table shown below has been used.

Statement 2: Number of consumer units assigned to a person

age in completed years	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)
less than 1	0.43	0.43
1-3	0.54	0.54
4-6	0.72	0.72
7-9	0.87	0.87
10-12	1.03	0.93
13-15	0.97	0.80
16-19	1.02	0.75
20-39	1.00	1.71
40-49	0.95	0.68
50-59	0.90	0.64
60-69	0.80	0.51
70+	0.70	0.50

2.22 Nutrients

A wide range of nutrients are necessary to a person for the performance of various bodily functions and also to lead a healthy life. The nutrients include **proteins, fat, carbohydrate, vitamins and minerals**. These nutrients are chemical ingredients which are present in the food substances. The food containing these nutrients which we consume daily are classified as cereals, pulses, nuts & oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, milk & milk products and also as foods, fleshy in nature (fish, meat & poultry).

2.23 **Proteins, fat and carbohydrate** get oxidized in the body to yield energy, which the body needs. Although proteins provide energy, their primary function is to provide amino acids for building body proteins. Fats, particularly the veg-

etable oils, besides being a concentrated source of energy, provide essential fatty acids which perform functions akin to vitamins in the body. Vitamins and minerals do not supply energy but they play an important role in the regulation of the metabolic activity in the body and help in the utilization of the proximate principles.

2.24 Proteins

Proteins are the source materials needed to build and repair our body. Proteins, like carbohydrates and fats, are compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen but they also contain other elements such as nitrogen and sulphur, which play an important role in many life processes. All foods except refined sugar, oil and fats contain protein to varying degrees. Some food contains high amount of protein and can be classified as protein

rich food. Example of such food is animal food like meat, fish and egg and plant food like pulses, oil seeds and nuts. Milk also can be classified under this category if due allowance is made for the large amount of water in it. It contains over 20% protein. Soyabean is a very rich source of protein containing over 40% of protein. Cereals are moderate sources of protein as they contain about 10% protein. Rice contains less protein (7%) than wheat (approx. 10%) and other cereals. However, as the cereals are consumed in large quantity daily, they contribute a considerable quantity of protein to the daily intake. Leafy vegetables, fruits, roots, tubers are generally poor sources of protein as they contain less than 2% protein. The protein values were calculated from the nitrogen contents and the factor used was 6.25 for the entire foodstuff.

2.25 Fats

Fat is an important component of diet and serves a number of functions in the body. Fats are generally insoluble in water, but soluble in organic solvents. They are members of a heterogeneous group of chemicals called Lipids. Fat is a concentrated source of energy and per unit weight it supplies more than twice the energy furnished by either protein or carbohydrate. It also imparts palatability to a diet and retards the pace of emptying the stomach. Presence of fat in the diet is important for the absorption of fat soluble vitamins like vitamin A and carotene present in the diet. Apart from these functions, some fats, particularly those derived from vegetable sources provide what is known as "essential fatty acids" (EFA) which have vitamin-like functions in body. Fats in the diet can be of two kinds, visible and invisible fat. The visible fats are those derived from animal fats like butter and ghee which are solid fats and those derived from vegetable fats like groundnut, mustard, coconut, sunflower, til which are liquid fats. The invisible fats are present in other food items like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, milk, egg, meat etc. These invisible fats are believed to contribute significantly to the total

fat and essential fatty acid contents of diet depending upon the nature and quantity of foodstuff present in the diet. The values of fat relate to the total other extractives and are measured in gm.

2.26 Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are a class of energy yielding substances which include starch, glucose, cane sugar, milk etc. Grain foods and roots and tubers are largely composed of starch, a complex carbohydrate. Food ingredients like simple sugar, namely, cane sugar and glucose are pure carbohydrates. Glucose derived from starch and other sugar present in the diet is the main source of energy in the body. Carbohydrates derived from cereals form the chief source of energy in Indian diets.

2.27 Energy

Protein, fat and carbohydrates are mainly the energy yielding components of a diet. Proteins normally supply 10-12% of energy in most diets; energy that carbohydrate and fat contribute may vary from diet to diet. It is desirable that the energy from fat should not exceed 30% and the rest may be derived from carbohydrate (60%). Quantitative food requirements are usually estimated in terms of energy. The unit of measuring energy is calorie which is the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kg of water by 1°C from 14.5°C to 15.5°C. The calorie unit of measurement of food items is 1000 times the conventional calorie unit of energy. Hence in some studies the unit of energy - nutrient notations like "kcal" (i.e., kilo calories or 1000 calories) or simple "cal" are used. However, only calories have been used to represent the unit of energy for nutrition, which is one thousand times the conventional calorie unit.

3.1 Educational level

The level of general education of a member of the household refers to the highest course successfully completed by him/her. The different

levels of education recorded in the Consumer Expenditure schedule are given below:

1. not literate literate through attending:
2. NFEC/AEC
3. TLC
4. others
5. literate but below primary
6. primary
7. middle
8. secondary
9. higher secondary graduate and above:
10. agriculture
11. engineering/technology
12. medicine
13. other subjects

3.2 For a person who has studied up to, say, the first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary. For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed in that examination, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary'.

3.3 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate. There are persons who achieve literacy through attending Non-Formal Education Course (NFEC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC), Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and other similar courses have been given a separate level. Criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary etc. depended on the recognition of concerned

State or Union Territory. For the level 'graduate and above' agriculture includes 'forestry', 'fishery science', etc. If more than one of the subject codes 10 to 13 are relevant for a person, the following procedure will be adopted:

- (i) when code 13 as well as one of the codes 10 to 12 are appropriate code 13 will not be considered.
- (ii) when more than one of the codes 10 to 12 are relevant, the code indicating the degree last obtained will be considered.
- (iii) no distinction need be made between graduate and post- graduate.

Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian etc.) through formal but not the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

3.4 Literate and Illiterate

In the NSS rounds under consideration, a person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language was considered as literate. Those who were not able to do so were considered as "not literate" or "illiterate". This definition is the same as that adopted in the decennial population censuses in the country.

3.5 Literacy rate

It is defined as the ratio of literate persons to all persons aged 7+. In this report, literacy rate has been expressed in the form of a percentage.

TABLES
of
Integrated Summary of
NSS Fifty-Fifth Round (July 1999-June 2000)
Consumer Expenditure Survey Results

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Table 1: Demographic differences between rural and urban sectors

State/UT	sex ratio		average household size	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pr.	993	960	4.1	4.2
Arunachal Pr.	910	761	5.0	4.2
Assam	881	856	5.5	4.1
Bihar	922	846	5.3	5.1
Goa	877	978	4.8	4.4
Gujarat	904	899	5.0	4.5
Haryana	840	854	5.6	4.7
Himachal Pr.	1026	884	4.6	3.1
J & K	962	850	5.2	5.2
Karnataka	934	935	4.9	4.5
Kerala	1071	1062	4.6	4.4
M.P.	947	893	5.3	5.1
Maharashtra	979	874	4.7	4.5
Manipur	942	1038	5.2	5.4
Meghalaya	992	1078	5.1	4.1
Mizoram	940	995	5.2	4.8
Nagaland	897	875	5.0	4.2
Orissa	1000	906	4.6	4.4
Punjab	908	832	5.4	4.3
Rajasthan	932	897	5.7	5.1
Sikkim	850	827	4.6	4.0
Tamil Nadu	990	988	4.0	3.9
Tripura	888	941	4.6	4.2
U.P.	915	857	5.7	5.1
West Bengal	927	882	5.1	4.1
A. & N. Islands	975	882	4.5	4.1
Chandigarh	496	858	3.3	4.1
D. & N. Haveli	776	623	4.5	3.6
Daman & Diu	705	926	4.4	4.5
Delhi	683	871	4.4	4.5
Lakshadweep	877	1049	4.3	6.1
Pondicherry	1077	1023	4.0	4.1
all-India	941	900	5.0	4.5

Table 2R: Per 1000 distribution of household by size class of households for different states and all-India

state	household size										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	≥ 1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pr.	92	128	158	229	193	108	45	21	14	12	1000
Arunachal Pr.	82	78	113	164	190	117	128	49	32	47	1000
Assam	25	47	108	178	197	161	116	71	39	57	1000
Bihar	32	106	120	155	180	151	95	62	35	63	1000
Goa	54	67	109	237	222	127	95	35	38	15	1000
Gujarat	54	88	116	187	208	141	91	49	20	47	1000
Haryana	18	39	86	169	245	199	100	49	35	60	1000
Himachal Pr.	91	94	116	207	191	128	80	36	22	35	1000
J & K	47	91	136	137	204	154	89	49	28	64	1000
Karnataka	60	79	131	210	205	127	72	43	26	48	1000
Kerala	38	80	153	276	218	114	50	31	15	24	1000
Madhya Pr	48	93	98	155	199	142	98	58	40	70	1000
Maharashtra	69	93	117	198	210	143	79	42	20	30	1000
Manipur	19	73	124	186	196	157	97	74	34	39	1000
Meghalaya	36	70	134	169	206	156	96	73	24	36	1000
Mizoram	40	45	76	178	234	197	124	56	27	23	1000
Nagaland	67	86	116	160	136	153	161	59	42	21	1000
Orissa	52	116	150	199	183	131	80	44	22	23	1000
Punjab	32	54	99	176	205	159	126	59	35	55	1000
Rajasthan	36	70	91	145	167	158	123	80	44	85	1000
Sikkim	102	83	131	147	208	141	83	60	33	13	1000
Tamil Nadu	66	134	177	258	196	92	41	21	7	7	1000
Tripura	17	71	157	273	216	140	65	36	8	17	1000
Uttar Pr.	43	77	96	137	151	158	121	81	48	88	1000
West Bengal	23	72	131	215	211	141	81	50	31	44	1000
A & N.Islands	75	115	124	238	174	129	77	36	13	21	1000
Chandigarh	300	96	229	100	110	94	35	16	10	11	1000
Dadra & N.Haveli	90	98	119	213	205	134	68	26	8	38	1000
Daman & Diu	49	117	220	196	165	110	49	28	42	23	1000
Delhi	173	93	32	164	208	210	56	22	18	24	1000
Lakhsadweep	225	11	143	151	166	166	42	36	9	50	1000
Pondicherry	84	79	170	311	186	124	23	10	3	9	1000
all-India	50	91	122	187	190	140	87	52	30	50	1000

Table 2U: Per 1000 distribution of household by size class of households for different states and all-India

state	household size										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	≥ 1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pr.	94	100	152	251	195	104	49	25	13	16	1000
Arunachal Pr.	61	128	180	252	162	100	57	25	15	20	1000
Assam	181	83	157	200	133	114	54	39	7	31	1000
Bihar	119	81	90	134	160	151	91	66	38	70	1000
Goa	90	75	170	292	149	85	61	48	4	26	1000
Gujarat	99	83	129	236	185	124	63	31	22	30	1000
Haryana	121	74	81	205	206	143	79	39	14	38	1000
Himachal Pr.	360	85	129	199	119	48	23	18	10	8	1000
J & K	58	40	72	194	229	166	108	77	29	27	1000
Karnataka	95	90	151	239	176	108	52	37	15	37	1000
Kerala	103	66	152	278	167	102	56	21	17	37	1000
Madhya Pr	66	72	103	187	193	154	97	48	31	48	1000
Maharashtra	115	73	121	228	186	123	63	36	18	38	1000
Manipur	38	40	89	170	210	170	133	64	31	54	1000
Meghalaya	208	61	147	202	132	115	55	27	19	34	1000
Mizoram	40	76	134	182	220	174	82	52	28	13	1000
Nagaland	176	97	151	153	162	96	53	49	43	20	1000
Orissa	128	83	126	215	186	112	72	35	14	30	1000
Punjab	172	63	95	204	209	130	59	33	17	20	1000
Rajasthan	75	69	93	191	209	138	84	51	30	60	1000
Sikkim	236	72	115	182	139	97	63	72	6	19	1000
Tamil Nadu	99	114	176	296	174	75	35	17	7	7	1000
Tripura	73	111	196	244	175	92	56	25	10	18	1000
Uttar Pr.	107	66	109	172	151	134	98	65	38	61	1000
West Bengal	108	103	189	251	155	87	37	36	12	21	1000
A & N.Islands	87	87	157	295	212	101	17	21	0	23	1000
Chandigarh	108	79	166	248	191	114	54	21	8	11	1000
Dadra & N.Haveli	164	108	255	168	193	40	40	32	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	37	89	196	226	192	128	56	36	11	29	1000
Delhi	111	66	100	260	192	125	62	39	14	30	1000
Lakhsadweep	150	27	31	172	112	80	105	78	61	183	1000
Pondicherry	79	99	179	269	204	97	38	10	14	12	1000
all-India	106	83	131	225	179	118	65	39	20	35	1000

Table 3: Number per 1000 of persons in various states / UTs corresponding to the all-India distribution of lowest 10%, middle 80% and highest 10% population

State/UT	rural			urban		
	MPCE (Rs)			MPCE (Rs)		
	000-255	255-775	775 or more	000-350	350-1500	1500 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pr.	93	836	71	101	824	75
Arunachal Pr.	39	711	250	50	877	73
Assam	111	854	35	79	839	82
Bihar	163	810	27	264	696	40
Goa	0	532	468	1	801	198
Gujarat	46	819	135	36	866	98
Haryana	12	669	319	40	860	100
Himachal Pr.	5	742	253	22	731	247
J & K	2	773	225	3	905	92
Karnataka	66	829	105	64	823	113
Kerala	12	646	342	51	819	130
M.P.	193	761	46	163	788	49
Maharashtra	96	792	112	76	783	141
Manipur	9	894	97	5	980	15
Meghalaya	0	915	85	0	894	106
Mizoram	0	655	345	0	872	128
Nagaland	0	351	649	0	756	244
Orissa	264	698	38	211	762	27
Punjab	6	660	334	29	866	105
Rajasthan	22	862	116	57	868	75
Sikkim	21	868	111	49	856	95
Tamil Nadu	93	791	116	72	815	113
Tripura	16	888	96	24	846	130
UP.	95	826	79	187	755	58
West Bengal	89	849	62	72	835	93
A.& N. Islands	0	661	339	0	822	178
Chandigarh	1	412	587	27	725	248
D.& N. Haveli	74	781	145	0	704	296
Daman & Diu	0	451	549	7	851	142
Delhi	0	360	640	9	679	312
Lakshadweep	0	438	562	1	882	117
Pondicherry	57	698	245	119	808	73
All-India	102	798	100	102	798	100

Table 4: Average MPCE and percentage share of MPCE by food and non-food items for each State, UT and all-India**(in Rs)**

State/UT	rural			urban		
	average MPCE (RS)	% share of average MPCE		average MPCE (RS)	% share of average MPCE	
		food	non-food		food	non-food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pr.	453	60.5	39.5	773	47.4	52.6
Arunachal Pr.	648	55.6	44.4	762	57.7	42.3
Assam	426	67.6	32.4	814	55.4	44.6
Bihar	384	66.5	33.5	602	57.2	42.8
Goa	869	54.2	45.8	1155	51.3	48.7
Gujarat	551	59.8	40.2	892	49.6	50.4
Haryana	714	55.5	44.5	912	45.9	54.1
Himachal Pr.	684	56.0	44.0	1243	45.3	54.7
J & K	677	62.6	37.4	953	55.5	44.5
Karnataka	500	59.1	40.9	911	46.3	53.7
Kerala	766	53.7	46.3	932	49.0	51.0
M.P.	401	58.1	41.9	693	47.6	52.4
Maharashtra	497	54.7	45.3	973	45.3	54.7
Manipur	537	63.1	36.9	707	56.4	43.6
Meghalaya	563	60.4	39.6	972	47.0	53.0
Mizoram	722	59.4	40.6	1056	52.0	48.0
Nagaland	941	58.9	41.1	1242	47.6	52.4
Orissa	373	64.1	35.9	618	57.0	43.0
Punjab	742	52.3	47.7	899	47.1	52.9
Rajasthan	549	59.5	40.5	796	50.9	49.1
Sikkim	531	56.8	43.2	905	47.5	52.5
Tamil Nadu	514	58.7	41.3	971	45.6	54.4
Tripura	528	65.2	34.8	876	56.2	43.8
U.P.	466	57.4	42.6	690	50.5	49.5
West Bengal	454	65.9	34.1	866	52.3	47.7
A.& N. Islands	780	61.6	38.4	1114	51.3	48.7
Chandigarh	989	47.8	52.2	1435	38.8	61.2
D.& N. Haveli	561	60.1	39.9	1207	47.7	52.3
Daman & Diu	901	53.8	46.2	979	53.7	46.3
Delhi	917	44.4	55.6	1383	41.0	59.0
Lakshadweep	876	62.1	37.9	1018	60.0	40.0
Pondicherry	597	56.6	43.4	784	51.0	49.0
all-India	486	59.4	40.6	855	48.1	51.9

Table 5R: Per 1000 distributions of persons in the rural sector over 12 MPCE classes for different states and all-India

state	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs)													ave.	estd.
	000-225	225-225	255-300	300-340	340-380	380-420	420-470	470-525	525-615	615-775	775-950	>950	all classes	MPCE (Rs)	popula-tion (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pr.	48	45	104	117	125	121	108	95	98	70	34	37	1000	453	520628
Arunachal Pr.	19	20	50	87	72	69	86	76	129	143	119	131	1000	648	7686
Assam	58	53	97	112	129	119	124	96	106	72	24	11	1000	426	202349
Bihar	79	84	156	149	132	100	98	67	64	44	16	11	1000	384	794020
Goa	0	0	0	29	24	26	100	41	144	168	149	319	1000	869	6985
Gujarat	23	23	53	69	81	74	119	124	151	148	65	70	1000	551	294134
Haryana	7	5	15	30	45	50	86	101	137	206	145	174	1000	714	137974
Himachal Pr.	2	3	20	18	53	70	89	114	159	219	105	148	1000	684	49508
J & K	0	2	7	17	20	38	67	169	152	303	125	100	1000	677	60064
Karnataka	27	39	86	90	111	101	117	101	125	98	54	51	1000	500	345026
Kerala	6	6	15	32	40	53	85	103	123	195	138	204	1000	766	202123
Madhya Pr.	103	90	145	116	118	91	91	75	69	55	24	22	1000	401	597356
Maharashtra	47	49	97	97	87	92	107	102	104	106	61	51	1000	497	550155
Manipur	7	2	35	40	104	141	129	108	167	171	51	46	1000	537	12608
Meghalaya	0	0	6	24	51	77	141	176	244	196	45	40	1000	563	14629
Mizoram	0	0	4	6	20	49	43	122	153	257	200	145	1000	722	3379
Nagaland	0	0	0	2	1	8	4	28	50	258	246	403	1000	941	4795
Orissa	162	102	139	131	99	89	76	59	52	51	19	19	1000	373	293655
Punjab	1	5	12	22	43	44	75	104	147	213	142	192	1000	742	150474
Rajasthan	10	12	47	60	74	97	127	131	156	171	62	54	1000	549	363975
Sikkim	11	10	47	92	84	146	135	96	133	134	51	60	1000	531	3841
Tamil Nadu	48	45	93	102	94	90	104	92	106	110	61	55	1000	514	377856
Tripura	11	5	40	69	77	107	146	135	175	139	68	28	1000	528	24261
Uttar Pr.	44	51	113	113	115	107	98	88	102	91	43	36	1000	466	1286565
West Bengal	43	46	109	91	115	124	117	106	104	82	35	27	1000	454	574247
A. & N. Islands	0	0	0	11	5	24	67	92	170	293	161	178	1000	780	1979
Chandigarh	1	0	18	58	0	16	88	32	80	120	154	433	1000	989	989
D. & N. Haveli	27	47	63	83	70	92	154	93	140	87	48	97	1000	561	1400
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	23	22	0	62	39	98	207	173	376	1000	901	619
Delhi	0	0	0	0	7	6	6	41	93	208	225	415	1000	917	31113
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	95	151	154	243	319	1000	876	329
Pondicherry	25	32	51	49	95	61	103	96	126	117	104	141	1000	597	3116
all-India	52	50	100	100	103	97	102	93	103	99	50	50	1000	486	6917836

Table 5U: Per 1000 distributions of persons in the urban sector over 12 MPCE classes for different states and all-India

state	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs)													ave.	estd.
	000-300	300-350	350-425	425-500	500-575	575-665	665-775	775-915	915-1120	1120-1500	1500-1925	> 1925	all classes	MPCE (Rs)	popula-tion (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pr.	49	52	112	121	110	99	104	88	93	96	41	34	1000	773	212412
Arunachal Pr.	50	0	119	115	110	102	113	163	70	84	45	28	1000	762	669
Assam	43	36	87	165	72	107	89	94	100	124	39	43	1000	814	22967
Bihar	132	132	165	117	92	86	75	58	51	51	23	17	1000	602	119760
Goa	1	0	36	17	42	87	100	176	179	163	114	84	1000	1155	6382
Gujarat	11	25	54	100	107	113	126	123	116	127	53	45	1000	892	137504
Haryana	30	10	64	57	114	103	103	131	145	142	48	52	1000	912	51996
Himachal Pr.	0	22	26	25	40	68	82	130	175	186	100	147	1000	1243	4806
J & K	0	3	18	45	65	106	149	202	184	134	58	34	1000	953	15285
Karnataka	34	30	86	88	95	105	99	97	117	136	57	56	1000	911	134271
Kerala	23	28	92	86	87	98	113	101	116	126	59	71	1000	932	71924
Madhya Pr.	83	80	128	125	98	108	105	95	67	63	28	21	1000	693	169949
Maharashtra	41	35	72	75	87	93	112	106	119	119	67	74	1000	973	344875
Manipur	0	5	68	157	162	178	205	97	44	69	7	8	1000	707	4144
Meghalaya	0	0	6	14	73	90	165	264	122	159	78	28	1000	972	2957
Mizoram	0	0	17	29	37	97	113	171	204	204	59	69	1000	1056	2260
Nagaland	0	0	4	2	4	70	66	139	198	271	153	91	1000	1242	2111
Orissa	117	94	133	136	118	88	98	73	63	54	14	13	1000	618	57576
Punjab	9	20	57	108	96	110	125	142	123	105	50	55	1000	899	68419
Rajasthan	16	41	76	120	129	135	103	120	107	80	51	24	1000	796	102309
Sikkim	26	23	38	59	79	103	143	139	127	168	69	26	1000	905	427
Tamil Nadu	38	34	87	93	93	108	109	104	114	107	63	50	1000	971	202276
Tripura	11	13	94	95	141	90	107	96	128	94	76	54	1000	876	3804
Uttar Pr.	101	86	138	118	106	96	83	75	73	65	30	28	1000	690	324183
West Bengal	33	39	97	124	113	98	97	96	94	115	46	47	1000	866	156075
A. & N. Islands	0	0	5	21	50	90	139	168	148	199	128	50	1000	1114	784
Chandigarh	13	14	17	28	43	68	78	84	112	194	136	212	1000	1435	6318
D. & N. Haveli	0	0	20	103	23	55	69	103	115	217	218	78	1000	1207	158
Daman & Diu	7	0	24	42	64	91	170	202	144	115	93	49	1000	979	449
Delhi	1	8	41	40	58	66	72	134	117	152	119	193	1000	1383	91818
Lakshadweep	0	1	10	27	34	143	137	193	152	186	58	59	1000	1018	268
Pondicherry	67	52	56	69	135	152	69	109	129	88	42	31	1000	784	4795
all-India	52	50	96	101	99	100	101	100	100	101	50	50	1000	855	2323931

Table 6R: Average monthly expenditure per person on different groups of items of consumption for all States, UTs and all-India**Rural**

item	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J & K	Karna-taka	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cereals	111.70	156.80	137.85	125.15	131.78	80.84	78.89	117.16	141.89	102.87	110.68
Gram	0.16	0.26	0.17	0.97	0.38	0.65	1.18	2.86	2.79	1.15	1.87
Cereal substitutes	0.01	1.26	0.02	0.09	0.44	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.78
Pulses & their products	17.70	13.99	13.20	15.35	16.05	23.06	19.84	29.61	23.53	23.04	13.47
Milk & Milk products	27.40	16.30	15.05	25.77	47.65	78.60	164.46	95.29	93.91	33.75	37.88
Edible Oils	16.98	12.81	14.78	16.02	19.60	34.91	14.76	27.00	30.02	17.27	20.22
Meat, Fish and eggs	20.61	58.75	35.41	10.95	78.85	4.55	2.77	8.77	25.38	18.36	61.33
Vegetables	26.46	56.11	35.01	30.63	36.79	38.03	35.87	29.94	39.20	23.58	29.53
Fruits (Fresh)	5.28	7.62	3.91	3.17	49.03	6.85	9.87	7.26	10.06	12.48	37.54
Fruits (dry)	1.69	0.35	0.09	0.48	2.51	1.64	1.42	2.44	1.62	3.13	0.97
Sugar	6.76	7.85	7.30	6.53	15.93	17.11	30.42	18.68	12.85	11.94	12.07
Salt	1.14	2.12	1.30	1.14	1.51	0.71	1.14	1.50	2.03	1.09	1.02
Spices	15.21	8.39	7.23	9.40	18.10	14.02	13.14	14.17	15.39	14.50	19.69
Beverages, etc	23.36	17.63	16.89	10.36	52.25	28.78	22.78	28.64	25.25	32.07	60.16
All Food	274.45	360.23	288.20	255.99	470.85	329.81	396.55	383.33	423.92	295.25	411.19
Pan	1.18	3.23	9.31	1.15	3.81	2.04	0.12	0.06	0.21	5.02	2.84
Tobacco	10.27	9.49	3.97	4.21	7.66	10.88	12.09	11.33	13.46	7.22	8.68
Intoxicants	7.81	41.58	5.49	2.55	20.52	1.26	5.06	5.28	3.03	5.98	7.59
Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	19.26	54.30	18.76	7.91	31.98	14.18	17.27	16.67	16.70	18.23	19.11
Fuel & Light	29.64	83.50	30.16	28.53	54.58	41.04	61.26	50.38	42.56	35.77	45.90
Clothing	28.94	26.95	26.12	25.51	47.86	36.24	47.62	49.77	43.55	36.41	42.62
Footwear	3.14	6.43	4.30	2.84	9.72	6.34	12.78	16.20	11.88	4.23	6.06
Education	5.80	16.89	5.89	5.18	19.15	7.23	28.82	19.44	20.50	6.02	20.16
Medical (institutional)	7.63	4.82	2.99	2.00	9.99	10.35	12.96	10.13	2.35	6.68	21.56
Medical (Non-inst.)	22.08	14.31	7.23	14.61	26.38	17.62	35.85	27.00	16.18	17.62	39.27
entertainment	3.55	2.30	1.59	1.18	4.83	2.51	1.95	1.52	1.87	3.30	2.92
goods prs.care & effects	0.34	11.22	1.57	1.48	10.69	1.18	2.54	1.78	2.19	0.96	2.50
toilet articles	15.22	13.73	8.48	8.53	23.49	11.77	12.20	16.66	15.46	13.75	18.09
sundry articles	9.90	11.00	6.72	7.24	16.69	11.71	15.25	16.24	13.29	11.09	13.59
Misc. Consumer Goods	29.01	38.26	18.35	18.43	55.70	27.17	31.95	36.21	32.80	29.09	37.10
Consumer services	10.25	13.35	7.89	11.84	40.99	21.16	20.60	26.68	19.11	17.18	26.82
Conveyance	12.39	7.59	7.83	4.45	56.95	20.45	34.50	25.77	23.68	16.24	37.87
Misc. Consumer Service	22.64	20.93	15.72	16.29	97.93	41.60	55.10	52.45	42.79	33.42	64.69
Rent	2.90	0.96	0.24	0.72	10.73	2.27	1.87	3.47	0.66	2.89	4.31
Taxes and Cesses	0.69	0.22	0.03	0.00	4.98	1.55	0.36	0.32	0.08	1.59	1.23
Misc. goods & services	55.24	60.36	34.34	35.45	169.34	72.60	89.27	92.45	76.32	66.99	107.34
Durable Goods	7.42	20.22	8.12	7.07	28.92	15.93	12.01	19.16	23.64	12.59	52.51
All Non Food	179.16	287.78	137.93	129.10	397.92	221.52	317.83	301.20	253.68	204.53	354.51
Total Consumer Expd.	453.61	648.00	426.13	385.10	868.77	551.33	714.38	684.53	677.60	499.78	765.71
Clothing (2nd hand)	0.07	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.82	0.18	0.30	0.03	0.05	0.07
Durables (2nd hand)	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.02	1.58	0.39	0.43	0.07	0.07	0.04	3.17

Table 6R: Average monthly expenditure per person on different groups of items of consumption for all States, UTs and all-India

Rural											
item	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamilnadu
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cereals	100.29	87.83	205.25	136.71	142.02	209.70	134.38	73.86	98.14	91.76	92.62
Gram	0.37	0.41	0.07	0.01	0.14	1.11	0.21	3.11	0.45	0.70	0.94
Cereal substitutes	0.18	2.01	0.06	1.19	0.49	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
Pulses & their products	17.59	23.98	10.45	7.19	20.49	18.60	10.54	22.50	13.76	12.71	22.68
Milk & Milk products	31.97	29.93	5.46	10.00	18.79	36.58	7.81	127.90	109.86	45.62	25.22
Edible Oils	14.92	21.66	10.80	12.46	19.65	11.85	10.83	22.09	17.96	19.34	16.81
Meat, Fish and eggs	5.45	14.55	33.79	62.33	71.40	102.06	13.57	5.64	4.66	34.58	24.52
Vegetables	22.88	25.86	33.59	50.17	87.11	83.58	31.02	35.83	25.37	49.37	32.58
Fruits (Fresh)	3.60	7.17	4.70	8.77	8.27	18.40	3.49	9.45	3.93	3.88	11.30
Fruits (dry)	0.49	6.64	0.19	0.12	0.35	0.08	0.17	1.75	1.28	0.26	0.41
Sugar	11.31	14.91	5.42	10.16	14.65	13.40	5.91	31.72	17.48	4.96	7.03
Salt	0.99	1.08	1.82	1.41	3.24	2.50	1.14	1.32	1.09	1.26	1.12
Spices	10.25	13.86	11.42	5.87	10.84	11.12	7.94	21.18	14.94	7.89	29.57
Beverages, etc	12.94	21.90	16.41	34.12	31.02	45.66	12.18	31.93	17.67	29.46	36.89
All Food	233.23	271.78	339.43	340.51	428.46	554.68	239.25	388.27	326.60	301.80	301.91
Pan	2.32	2.86	7.48	31.56	14.84	12.59	4.03	0.05	0.20	2.10	4.17
Tobacco	7.10	5.60	6.93	12.61	23.42	9.15	3.38	3.44	13.17	9.53	8.87
Intoxicants	3.83	2.89	1.77	5.22	1.44	4.74	2.57	11.52	4.71	21.42	4.19
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	13.24	11.35	16.18	49.40	39.71	26.48	9.98	15.00	18.08	33.05	17.23
Fuel & Light	33.69	36.45	51.40	31.95	68.49	75.04	29.88	74.17	47.73	42.77	34.67
Clothing	30.61	37.43	23.50	37.94	43.56	60.67	24.48	49.85	39.00	43.60	29.56
Footwear	4.52	5.38	7.70	8.33	20.53	17.90	2.01	12.43	8.57	11.99	3.16
Education	4.74	8.45	20.21	15.08	18.72	44.81	6.84	24.74	7.40	12.35	9.35
Medical (institutional)	5.33	11.04	2.62	0.48	1.87	6.91	3.77	15.50	5.57	0.44	7.80
Medical (Non-inst.)	18.79	26.54	7.71	8.51	9.70	15.54	18.12	40.38	21.56	5.23	22.25
entertainment	0.87	1.75	5.21	1.51	1.48	4.95	0.54	1.26	1.00	5.37	4.82
goods prs.care & effects	1.39	1.24	3.71	2.94	4.61	12.10	1.11	2.07	0.99	2.26	0.60
toilet articles	10.13	14.10	14.61	9.97	17.36	24.32	8.43	18.35	9.34	11.15	15.92
sundry articles	9.24	12.03	7.56	11.29	12.23	17.81	5.60	20.33	12.67	8.78	13.50
Misc. Consumer Goods	21.63	29.12	31.09	25.71	35.67	59.19	15.68	42.00	24.00	27.57	34.85
Consumer services	12.60	16.89	6.12	13.93	28.24	31.37	4.46	23.35	19.09	11.62	13.01
Conveyance	11.55	20.45	16.78	17.91	12.11	29.70	5.67	34.84	15.69	17.96	19.72
Misc. Consumer Service	24.15	37.34	22.89	31.84	40.34	61.07	10.13	58.18	34.78	29.58	32.73
Rent	0.56	4.16	0.88	1.86	0.92	4.94	0.69	0.97	0.41	17.45	7.18
Taxes and Cesses	0.15	4.37	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.32	1.60	0.08	1.43
Misc. goods & services	46.49	74.99	54.95	59.41	77.04	125.21	26.52	101.48	60.80	74.68	76.19
Durable Goods	10.86	13.37	14.10	11.84	13.76	14.07	12.32	21.00	13.58	5.86	11.94
All Non Food	168.27	224.99	198.36	222.94	293.38	386.62	133.92	354.55	222.28	229.97	212.16
Total Consumer Expd.	401.50	496.77	537.80	563.45	721.84	941.31	373.17	742.82	548.88	531.77	514.07
Clothing (2nd hand)	0.09	0.13	0.19	5.46	0.11	5.64	0.02	0.09	0.05	1.96	0.03
Durables (2nd hand)	0.07	0.10	0.71	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.02	2.14	0.52	0.01	0.17

Table 6R: Average monthly expenditure per person on different groups of items of consumption for all States, UTs and all-India**Rural**

item	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	A&N Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & N Havel	Daman & Diu	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Pondicherry	all-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cereals	157.65	98.03	142.76	125.00	84.90	104.48	129.87	70.01	112.03	106.63	107.75
Gram	0.09	0.35	0.09	0.26	2.58	0.40	0.74	1.91	3.08	1.69	0.64
Cereal substitutes	0.24	0.03	0.02	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.36
Pulses & their products	11.54	22.15	11.60	30.85	29.20	30.70	32.56	23.68	10.95	22.99	18.50
Milk & Milk products	19.92	46.66	14.65	38.60	144.96	21.53	55.15	133.02	29.30	29.62	42.56
Edible Oils	17.42	17.62	18.48	38.40	28.11	23.32	35.56	23.08	30.54	15.21	18.16
Meat, Fish and eggs	52.31	7.89	35.46	70.00	13.52	20.31	43.64	7.96	107.86	38.66	16.14
Vegetables	45.34	27.70	39.71	61.71	50.04	37.34	45.13	50.22	36.14	35.88	29.98
Fruits (Fresh)	7.19	5.50	4.22	15.58	23.83	6.58	15.36	20.29	57.47	12.41	6.89
Fruits (dry)	0.10	1.29	0.19	0.19	0.42	0.94	2.27	1.69	2.97	1.18	1.47
Sugar	6.56	13.04	6.73	12.47	26.74	7.42	11.90	14.22	32.42	6.90	11.57
Salt	1.67	0.86	1.32	2.54	3.11	0.96	1.22	1.52	1.47	1.59	1.09
Spices	9.63	12.04	10.19	21.28	16.24	14.48	25.14	18.11	23.91	23.44	13.32
Beverages, etc	14.86	14.75	14.11	62.52	49.44	68.77	86.08	41.65	95.89	42.04	20.38
All Food	344.51	267.94	299.53	480.31	473.07	337.24	484.62	407.35	544.02	338.30	288.80
Pan	6.83	2.28	2.33	17.42	1.56	0.99	2.04	1.60	13.12	3.97	2.52
Tobacco	13.66	7.74	7.30	5.84	12.09	6.51	6.41	9.60	14.74	5.85	7.57
Intoxicants	1.77	2.12	1.20	14.06	31.62	26.65	27.67	18.45	0.00	12.87	3.88
Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	22.26	12.14	10.83	37.32	45.27	34.14	36.12	29.65	27.86	22.69	13.96
Fuel & Light	36.53	34.45	35.94	42.06	56.11	40.70	58.39	58.89	65.46	41.32	36.56
Clothing	31.63	34.98	30.32	46.13	43.97	28.75	55.36	54.91	48.39	36.65	33.28
Footwear	4.60	5.53	6.68	10.83	10.49	4.55	7.82	15.88	8.13	4.31	5.37
Education	15.60	10.46	10.57	11.17	21.71	4.87	13.31	49.71	1.74	15.47	9.37
Medical (institutional)	3.98	5.73	3.73	1.16	5.62	4.23	14.96	7.77	22.18	9.19	6.66
Medical (Non-inst.)	16.15	32.96	16.63	3.97	31.19	7.69	15.80	34.12	2.41	22.22	22.94
entertainment	0.96	1.43	2.00	2.62	5.15	4.81	13.68	21.04	0.80	10.08	2.02
goods prs.care & effects	3.69	1.47	1.03	2.17	3.41	4.34	3.62	5.35	3.45	0.80	1.34
toilet articles	13.09	9.80	9.92	22.95	25.64	14.26	25.49	19.15	21.03	19.94	11.62
sundry articles	7.98	8.83	6.36	21.45	20.47	15.10	18.32	21.30	16.99	13.24	10.00
Misc. Consumer Goods	25.71	21.53	19.31	49.19	54.68	38.51	61.10	66.84	42.27	44.07	24.97
Consumer services	8.25	15.48	7.81	19.23	30.99	18.08	38.68	61.83	38.98	15.30	14.51
Conveyance	10.32	10.74	7.41	32.90	46.28	16.92	53.21	80.65	16.66	26.22	14.28
Misc. Consumer Service	18.57	26.22	15.22	52.12	77.27	35.00	91.89	142.48	55.64	41.52	28.79
Rent	1.07	0.67	0.33	15.14	53.37	15.96	36.32	19.83	21.39	5.53	1.89
Taxes and Cesses	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.57	1.71	0.19	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.92	0.80
Misc. goods & services	45.37	48.46	34.95	117.02	187.03	89.66	190.50	230.33	119.30	92.03	56.45
Durable Goods	7.80	13.98	5.63	30.24	114.74	9.35	24.61	28.60	36.70	15.46	12.76
All Non Food	183.90	198.70	155.27	299.90	516.12	223.94	416.86	509.86	332.17	259.33	197.36
Total Consumer Expd.	528.41	466.63	454.80	780.21	989.19	561.18	901.48	917.21	876.19	597.63	486.16
Clothing (2nd hand)	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.19	1.53	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.14
Durables (2nd hand)	0.02	0.40	0.10	0.78	0.86	1.91	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.01	0.32

Table 6U: Average monthly expenditure per person on different groups of items of consumption for all States, UTs and all-India

Urban											
item	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J & K	Karna-taka	Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cereals	120.50	142.00	153.87	128.31	124.07	82.69	78.30	111.19	149.04	118.17	105.74
Gram	0.22	1.26	0.73	1.31	1.67	1.01	1.91	3.79	2.06	1.02	2.54
Cereal substitutes	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.22
Pulses & their products	23.56	20.66	19.63	19.92	28.53	26.20	21.69	31.48	23.36	27.62	16.98
Milk & Milk products	53.15	39.15	43.07	47.70	73.48	110.88	147.09	151.21	111.78	61.70	49.27
Edible Oils	22.22	27.24	25.64	22.23	27.69	44.87	24.78	33.74	32.80	24.32	22.99
Meat, Fish and eggs	26.51	70.30	69.15	19.81	106.19	9.27	7.31	17.62	47.86	29.86	70.38
Vegetables	32.66	66.27	48.78	39.49	49.53	52.97	41.20	45.77	55.14	32.07	33.22
Fruits (Fresh)	10.13	13.37	12.32	8.06	60.66	17.04	17.58	22.99	23.45	19.66	40.57
Fruits (dry)	3.00	1.54	0.65	2.81	4.84	4.82	3.28	8.10	2.62	4.55	1.51
Sugar	9.20	10.22	10.53	10.30	16.91	17.55	22.56	19.03	11.14	13.68	12.48
Salt	1.43	2.34	1.73	1.42	1.45	0.94	1.24	1.56	2.21	1.34	1.06
Spices	16.35	12.88	12.48	11.45	23.34	16.59	15.10	17.88	18.10	17.48	20.10
Beverages, etc	48.00	31.52	52.22	31.70	74.59	56.94	36.32	99.14	49.32	70.41	78.28
All Food	366.95	439.64	450.82	344.54	593.04	442.06	418.37	563.49	528.88	421.94	457.35
Pan	1.12	7.89	14.06	2.56	2.40	5.35	0.44	0.12	0.05	2.19	1.54
Tobacco	12.10	11.96	7.05	4.21	4.47	7.05	9.79	13.24	14.54	5.99	8.95
Intoxicants	5.03	28.51	2.93	3.81	14.18	1.06	8.14	7.19	4.18	4.30	8.09
Pan,tobacco & intoxicants	18.25	48.36	24.04	10.58	21.05	13.45	18.37	20.55	18.76	12.48	18.59
Fuel & Light	54.28	59.32	54.18	42.96	61.17	69.33	85.48	62.67	60.46	69.71	54.29
Clothing	45.60	39.13	49.14	39.91	46.58	55.97	58.50	100.62	63.62	51.40	53.84
Footwear	7.08	11.04	9.52	6.25	10.77	11.32	16.63	32.47	17.70	8.73	8.56
Education	38.96	20.27	24.84	25.21	38.64	29.17	59.07	72.61	45.64	33.69	34.73
Medical (institutional)	6.43	6.46	10.54	2.46	23.69	12.29	23.27	14.54	8.93	16.36	27.37
Medical (Non-inst.)	25.36	23.16	34.70	17.84	41.95	28.19	40.05	33.20	25.25	27.10	41.08
entertainment	12.83	4.33	7.36	4.80	4.26	17.31	5.75	10.50	7.52	12.83	8.02
goods prs.care & effects	1.25	7.53	6.02	2.17	4.71	2.27	2.39	6.15	5.92	1.97	4.23
toilet articles	23.72	20.74	18.40	15.85	33.94	24.50	21.06	32.47	22.46	25.57	21.17
sundry articles	16.07	13.11	12.53	11.26	22.37	19.03	18.95	26.38	16.94	19.41	15.33
Misc. Consumer Goods	53.87	45.71	44.30	34.08	65.29	63.11	48.15	75.49	52.84	59.77	48.75
Consumer services	28.63	19.68	23.20	21.63	48.62	47.11	32.65	85.14	30.55	39.77	43.08
Conveyance	38.46	14.85	33.05	20.68	72.11	56.63	49.14	56.02	44.49	52.60	52.25
Misc. Consumer Service	67.09	34.53	56.25	42.30	120.73	103.74	81.78	141.16	75.04	92.38	95.33
Rent	65.26	15.42	39.19	18.78	63.45	18.87	30.80	64.98	13.10	71.99	25.75
Taxes and Cesses	4.52	0.76	1.79	0.83	9.73	6.07	4.22	3.54	1.67	9.59	3.91
Misc. goods & services	190.74	96.43	141.53	96.00	259.20	191.79	164.94	285.17	142.65	233.73	173.75
Durable Goods	19.86	18.85	14.79	16.14	59.36	38.10	27.38	57.91	40.96	35.85	63.06
All Non Food	406.57	323.02	363.30	257.36	562.42	449.62	493.70	679.75	423.97	489.06	475.26
Total Consumer Expd.	773.52	762.66	814.12	601.90	1155.50	891.68	912.08	1243.30	952.84	910.99	932.62
Clothing (2nd hand)	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.55	0.18	0.42	0.07	0.06	0.03
Durables (2nd hand)	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.21	1.21	0.28	0.48	4.36	0.80	1.55	1.97

Table 6U: Average monthly expenditure per person on different groups of items of consumption for all States, UTs and all-India**Urban**

item	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamilnadu
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cereals	97.17	100.36	218.05	132.99	147.44	182.12	140.39	75.53	92.61	102.88	105.46
Gram	0.32	0.70	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.29	3.02	0.36	1.05	1.40
Cereal substitutes	0.22	1.50	3.18	0.30	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.04
Pulses & their products	24.29	27.30	12.40	11.94	22.05	17.53	19.51	25.03	17.05	17.83	30.21
Milk & Milk products	63.08	72.61	13.98	39.42	45.06	55.97	29.23	129.93	125.16	61.68	57.95
Edible Oils	23.39	33.86	15.22	22.79	26.63	17.91	18.52	25.72	26.59	26.04	22.20
Meat, Fish and eggs	11.76	28.60	46.99	86.49	110.67	116.68	28.73	9.37	9.89	46.03	34.49
Vegetables	37.16	46.84	34.66	48.50	110.79	74.74	46.80	41.30	41.97	58.63	46.67
Fruits (Fresh)	10.17	19.73	6.78	11.00	11.45	23.21	8.82	17.27	11.99	12.40	19.40
Fruits (dry)	2.54	8.64	0.47	1.05	0.53	0.71	0.62	2.96	3.79	0.83	1.27
Sugar	15.20	15.34	5.96	11.59	16.15	11.75	9.56	26.00	18.16	8.25	10.13
Salt	1.32	1.45	2.38	1.45	2.83	2.12	1.49	1.36	1.25	1.56	1.39
Spices	13.06	15.90	12.06	7.93	11.67	13.80	11.06	14.81	16.44	10.30	42.24
Beverages, etc	30.44	68.15	26.85	81.31	44.33	75.04	37.22	51.24	39.28	83.00	70.33
All Food	330.12	440.99	399.18	457.09	549.88	591.88	352.23	423.54	404.64	430.47	443.17
Pan	5.23	4.31	9.89	38.03	27.24	24.25	6.19	0.63	1.93	5.04	1.80
Tobacco	6.94	5.93	7.49	17.55	30.45	13.17	3.20	5.38	9.18	7.91	8.20
Intoxicants	4.60	5.16	3.16	6.68	2.01	7.72	2.69	9.24	4.37	19.80	5.12
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	16.77	15.40	20.54	62.27	59.70	45.14	12.07	15.26	15.48	32.75	15.12
Fuel & Light	53.58	64.86	52.57	56.11	71.30	85.37	51.66	82.05	61.48	53.85	111.78
Clothing	45.47	58.20	26.62	53.50	61.49	77.74	38.36	62.84	52.06	64.14	47.67
Footwear	8.70	11.09	8.84	17.88	30.36	24.86	5.53	17.70	12.55	21.05	6.67
Education	25.99	39.54	45.93	60.07	32.32	81.01	17.37	46.47	34.16	45.03	34.85
Medical (institutional)	8.86	19.72	3.42	2.64	3.63	14.66	6.84	13.88	8.00	2.88	13.90
Medical (Non-inst.)	29.70	35.27	12.97	27.02	17.16	24.44	23.99	40.14	29.05	12.26	29.36
Entertainment	6.58	14.61	8.13	10.62	8.81	14.04	2.86	5.24	4.18	16.13	13.77
goods prs.care & effects	2.91	3.28	5.46	10.54	9.21	9.06	1.66	3.33	1.08	1.39	1.79
toilet articles	21.02	27.23	16.34	19.08	26.84	32.03	16.93	26.03	21.28	16.58	46.46
sundry articles	15.29	21.09	9.96	16.97	19.74	21.43	10.05	23.75	17.88	12.39	22.82
Misc. Consumer Goods	45.80	66.21	39.89	57.21	64.59	76.57	31.50	58.35	44.42	46.49	84.85
Consumer services	29.09	60.03	11.11	35.30	68.18	48.81	14.16	37.24	31.16	31.20	36.84
Conveyance	36.01	61.99	42.38	40.83	32.74	64.50	20.55	49.08	44.88	24.97	46.25
Misc. Consumer Service	65.10	122.02	53.49	76.12	100.92	113.32	34.72	86.31	76.04	56.17	83.09
Rent	20.46	37.48	4.23	82.31	36.27	72.05	27.56	23.81	27.66	129.06	69.89
Taxes and Cesses	3.96	14.64	24.62	0.28	4.24	0.52	1.27	2.97	5.60	0.14	6.28
Misc. goods & services	135.32	240.35	122.23	215.92	206.03	262.46	95.05	171.44	153.73	231.86	244.12
Durable Goods	39.05	47.91	15.46	19.67	24.76	34.84	15.38	25.51	24.67	11.40	24.99
All Non Food	363.44	532.34	308.59	515.08	506.75	650.51	266.25	475.28	391.17	475.22	528.46
Total Consumer Expd.	693.56	973.33	707.77	972.18	1056.60	1242.40	618.49	898.82	795.81	905.69	971.63
Clothing (2 nd hand)	0.03	0.15	0.01	4.34	0.01	3.68	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.55	0.06
Durables (2 nd hand)	0.61	0.62	0.04	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.43	0.32	0.00	0.32

Table 6U: Average monthly expenditure per person on different groups of items of consumption for all States, UTs and all-India

											Urban
item	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	A&N Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & N Havel	Daman & Diu	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Pondicherry	all-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cereals	177.15	91.95	135.69	117.86	85.74	116.75	114.24	87.97	117.55	108.30	105.57
Gram	0.05	0.57	0.23	1.24	4.05	0.39	2.20	2.88	4.12	1.65	0.95
Cereal substitutes	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.22	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.35
Pulses & their products	17.58	24.50	16.89	35.49	29.23	34.00	25.62	29.58	16.33	28.87	24.25
Milk & Milk products	46.41	72.05	40.31	62.57	172.96	101.48	98.69	154.18	28.35	52.47	74.17
Edible Oils	27.73	22.35	28.30	44.41	31.73	38.34	41.94	32.93	28.71	20.07	26.81
Meat, Fish and eggs	90.35	12.73	65.69	78.85	14.83	21.07	56.49	22.93	145.33	44.14	26.78
Vegetables	58.01	39.48	55.17	74.72	57.35	62.19	50.90	75.62	42.43	40.27	43.90
Fruits (Fresh)	18.17	13.24	13.54	21.15	30.88	23.79	23.51	36.54	58.45	14.56	16.67
Fruits (dry)	0.97	3.87	1.05	1.09	7.85	4.15	8.94	9.48	2.55	1.52	4.01
Sugar	10.35	15.11	10.51	12.69	20.80	14.98	14.90	15.14	27.19	9.48	14.00
Salt	2.20	1.19	1.72	2.77	1.49	1.24	1.18	1.87	1.19	2.60	1.38
Spices	12.74	14.37	14.90	24.45	16.93	22.49	20.93	18.47	20.98	21.70	17.73
Beverages, etc	30.65	37.11	68.98	93.64	83.28	135.26	66.30	80.17	118.05	54.21	54.28
All Food	492.44	348.54	453.01	571.16	557.15	576.13	525.91	567.83	611.24	399.95	410.84
Pan	7.60	4.03	2.87	20.95	0.49	2.21	3.02	2.06	16.98	1.73	3.30
Tobacco	23.45	6.98	14.92	6.38	8.76	6.30	6.17	10.82	20.53	7.00	8.10
Intoxicants	0.16	2.94	2.26	15.60	10.34	16.73	29.18	14.71	3.62	10.35	4.83
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	31.20	13.94	20.05	42.93	19.59	25.24	38.36	27.59	41.14	19.08	16.22
Fuel & Light	51.28	51.49	71.74	61.21	83.69	84.15	67.18	92.72	71.81	45.88	66.26
Clothing	51.44	46.08	57.20	58.06	82.49	54.14	60.23	72.13	59.72	47.12	51.76
Footwear	7.44	8.97	8.92	15.72	20.23	12.53	13.46	21.51	10.87	5.64	10.05
Education	43.69	35.10	39.35	30.49	88.36	21.73	21.76	76.50	6.76	26.05	37.06
Medical (institutional)	9.71	7.20	10.26	7.14	20.38	25.37	11.01	19.89	30.43	7.48	12.33
Medical (Non-inst.)	38.57	35.31	32.12	4.84	51.04	33.25	17.10	28.21	4.87	43.71	30.95
Entertainment	2.27	4.19	6.33	10.05	13.95	22.42	16.13	19.24	5.94	16.68	9.88
goods prs.care & effects	4.37	2.12	3.24	3.72	1.51	10.66	3.25	8.87	4.30	0.58	2.75
toilet articles	21.22	18.73	38.23	27.93	35.80	34.78	27.49	39.79	22.55	23.94	26.34
sundry articles	14.40	14.56	15.35	29.99	25.47	33.89	18.62	29.78	15.82	15.59	17.98
Misc. Consumer Goods	42.26	39.60	63.15	71.71	76.73	101.75	65.49	97.68	48.62	56.79	56.96
Consumer services	25.04	30.41	37.24	40.03	76.67	49.72	37.29	113.35	43.58	29.24	40.43
Conveyance	29.76	30.07	31.91	62.71	116.04	68.36	43.83	145.22	28.59	35.40	47.19
Misc. Consumer Service	54.80	60.48	69.16	102.74	192.71	118.08	81.12	258.57	72.18	64.65	87.62
Rent	25.28	18.14	25.76	93.13	150.75	131.91	32.58	72.00	17.52	45.99	38.16
Taxes and Cesses	1.58	2.72	1.27	3.07	10.42	0.40	4.79	7.33	0.12	1.82	5.86
Misc. goods & services	123.93	120.94	159.34	270.65	430.60	352.15	183.99	435.57	138.43	169.25	188.60
Durable Goods	26.91	22.76	14.58	52.07	82.03	22.66	40.43	41.64	42.98	20.13	30.85
All Non Food	384.15	341.79	413.58	543.11	878.41	631.22	453.52	815.76	407.00	384.33	444.08
Total Consumer Expd.	876.60	690.33	866.59	1114.30	1435.60	1207.40	979.43	1383.60	1018.20	784.27	854.92
Clothing (2 nd hand)	0.25	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.24	0.00	0.52	0.54	0.00	0.01	0.17
Durables (2 nd hand)	0.00	0.09	0.69	0.28	7.66	0.00	2.41	0.27	0.00	0.54	0.50

Table 7R: Quantity of monthly average consumption of different cereals per person for states and all-India

(in kg)							Rural
state	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pr.	11.71	0.22	0.44	0.04	0.02	0.01	12.65
Arunachal Pr.	13.23	0.71	0.00	0.02	0.60	0.06	15.56
Assam	11.94	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.63
Bihar	7.98	5.27	0.00	0.01	0.46	0.01	13.75
Goa	8.47	2.45	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.16
Gujarat	2.10	3.64	0.36	2.84	1.19	0.03	10.19
Haryana	1.00	10.05	0.01	0.30	0.02	0.00	11.37
Himachal Pr.	4.18	6.53	0.00	0.02	2.06	0.04	12.86
J & K	7.90	4.71	0.00	0.15	1.92	0.00	14.68
Karnataka	5.38	1.03	3.05	0.10	0.17	0.00	11.53
Kerala	8.93	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.89
Madhya Pr.	5.50	6.25	0.30	0.11	0.68	0.03	12.94
Maharashtra	3.18	3.52	3.27	1.06	0.06	0.02	11.32
Manipur	15.86	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	16.09
Meghalaya	11.29	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	11.58
Mizoram	12.28	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	12.64
Nagaland	14.10	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.01	14.82
Orissa	14.16	0.59	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	15.09
Punjab	0.70	9.66	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.00	10.58
Rajasthan	0.23	9.82	0.06	2.42	1.63	0.00	14.19
Sikkim	10.27	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	11.97
Tamil Nadu	9.82	0.36	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	10.66
Tripura	12.74	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.09
Uttar Pr.	4.34	8.98	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.01	13.62
West Bengal	12.51	1.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.59
A & N Islands	9.81	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00
Chandigarh	2.54	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	9.37
Dadra & N.Haveli	7.13	1.51	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.08	11.69
Daman & Diu	8.89	2.53	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.00	11.68
Delhi	1.74	6.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.86
Lakshadweep	10.35	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.19
Pondicherry	10.56	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.04
all-India	6.78	4.55	0.50	0.38	0.32	0.01	12.72

Table 7U: Quantity of monthly average consumption of different cereals per person for states and all-India

(in kg)							Urban
state	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pr.	9.91	0.86	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.94
Arunachal Pr.	11.39	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	14.11
Assam	10.91	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.26
Bihar	6.61	6.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	12.70
Goa	6.54	3.37	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.15
Gujarat	2.01	5.44	0.14	0.85	0.03	0.00	8.49
Haryana	1.16	8.15	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	9.36
Himachal Pr.	3.80	6.36	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	10.33
J & K	8.78	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	12.84
Karnataka	6.24	1.67	1.13	0.03	0.08	0.00	10.21
Kerala	8.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.25
Madhya Pr.	3.44	7.43	0.04	0.01	0.17	0.00	11.09
Maharashtra	3.46	4.85	0.89	0.14	0.00	0.01	9.35
Manipur	15.43	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.53
Meghalaya	9.70	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.06	10.65
Mizoram	11.98	1.34	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	13.35
Nagaland	11.71	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	13.02
Orissa	12.18	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.51
Punjab	1.11	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	9.21
Rajasthan	0.52	10.56	0.00	0.37	0.12	0.00	11.56
Sikkim	8.90	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	13.77
Tamil Nadu	8.69	0.87	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	9.65
Tripura	12.48	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20
Uttar Pr.	2.89	7.88	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	10.79
West Bengal	8.37	2.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.17
A & N Islands	8.02	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.21
Chandigarh	1.64	7.04	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	8.74
Dadra & N.Haveli	5.55	3.63	1.21	0.06	0.00	0.00	10.45
Daman & Diu	4.04	4.85	0.12	0.93	0.00	0.01	9.95
Delhi	1.88	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	8.61
Lakshadweep	9.34	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.88
Pondicherry	8.91	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.62
all-India	5.22	4.77	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.01	10.42

Table 8R: Value of monthly average consumption of different cereals per person for states and all-India

(in Rs)							Rural
state	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pr.	103.94	2.63	3.45	0.25	0.07	0.05	111.70
Arunachal Pr.	137.06	6.79	0.01	0.16	4.95	0.66	156.80
Assam	133.48	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	137.85
Bihar	79.27	42.90	0.00	0.05	2.76	0.08	125.15
Goa	100.08	29.01	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.78
Gujarat	22.76	26.90	2.68	20.71	7.44	0.19	80.84
Haryana	11.14	65.80	0.03	1.75	0.16	0.00	78.89
Himachal Pr.	46.48	56.11	0.01	0.17	13.93	0.29	117.16
J & K	82.11	46.79	0.00	0.89	12.08	0.01	141.89
Karnataka	57.25	9.32	24.51	0.65	0.83	0.04	102.87
Kerala	100.09	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	110.68
Madhya Pr.	52.24	41.64	1.57	0.65	3.64	0.14	100.29
Maharashtra	31.07	26.30	21.91	6.69	0.32	0.13	87.83
Manipur	204.86	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	205.25
Meghalaya	133.61	1.75	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.01	136.71
Mizoram	136.78	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.24	142.02
Nagaland	197.95	8.06	0.00	0.00	3.41	0.18	209.70
Orissa	126.64	6.01	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.10	134.38
Punjab	8.20	63.83	0.00	0.25	1.51	0.06	73.86
Rajasthan	2.99	68.08	0.44	16.75	9.65	0.00	98.14
Sikkim	77.15	8.69	0.00	0.02	5.28	0.00	91.76
Tamil Nadu	85.77	3.76	0.07	0.20	0.05	0.10	92.62
Tripura	154.16	3.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	157.65
Uttar Pr.	37.94	58.61	0.26	0.51	0.59	0.08	98.03
West Bengal	133.33	9.38	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	142.76
A & N Islands	112.26	12.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00
Chandigarh	29.75	54.89	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	84.90
Dadra & N.Haveli	67.22	12.61	11.02	0.00	0.00	0.64	104.48
Daman & Diu	100.28	26.79	2.74	0.06	0.00	0.00	129.87
Delhi	20.41	49.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.01
Lakshadweep	101.24	10.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.03
Pondicherry	101.67	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	106.63
all-India	66.24	32.39	3.56	2.56	1.90	0.08	107.75

Table 8U: Value of monthly average consumption of different cereals per person for states and all-India

(in Rs)							Urban
state	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pr.	109.36	9.62	1.14	0.03	0.03	0.04	120.50
Arunachal Pr.	124.63	17.13	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.19	142.00
Assam	137.90	15.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	153.87
Bihar	73.97	54.19	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	128.31
Goa	78.59	43.03	2.18	0.03	0.02	0.01	124.07
Gujarat	27.64	46.85	1.42	6.39	0.27	0.04	82.69
Haryana	15.59	62.32	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.01	78.30
Himachal Pr.	50.78	59.08	0.01	0.00	1.30	0.02	111.19
J & K	100.57	47.97	0.00	0.03	0.46	0.01	149.04
Karnataka	82.63	18.25	9.98	0.20	0.46	0.04	118.17
Kerala	91.54	14.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	105.74
Madhya Pr.	39.95	55.96	0.20	0.04	0.90	0.04	97.17
Maharashtra	44.56	47.12	7.40	1.09	0.01	0.12	100.36
Manipur	216.64	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.05
Meghalaya	119.57	12.12	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.85	132.99
Mizoram	133.41	13.13	0.00	0.10	0.47	0.33	147.44
Nagaland	165.12	14.85	0.00	0.03	1.70	0.41	182.12
Orissa	116.49	23.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	140.39
Punjab	14.38	60.37	0.00	0.16	0.56	0.06	75.53
Rajasthan	8.10	81.08	0.01	2.69	0.72	0.00	92.61
Sikkim	78.62	24.03	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	102.88
Tamil Nadu	93.91	10.89	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.26	105.46
Tripura	168.04	8.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	177.15
Uttar Pr.	30.74	60.98	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.07	91.95
West Bengal	106.39	29.17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	135.73
A & N Islands	94.35	23.47	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	117.86
Chandigarh	22.82	62.11	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.16	85.74
Dadra & N.Haveli	68.81	35.29	12.20	0.45	0.00	0.00	116.75
Daman & Diu	53.63	50.66	1.41	8.41	0.05	0.07	114.24
Delhi	25.93	61.86	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.11	87.97
Lakshadweep	96.18	21.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.55
Pondicherry	100.40	7.74	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	108.30
all-India	61.05	41.19	1.89	0.70	0.19	0.08	105.58

Table 9R: Value of consumption of broad groups of items per person for a period of 30 days by NSS rounds – all India

(in Rs)	Rural					
item	27 th round	32 nd round	38 th round	43 rd round	50 th round	55 th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
cereals	17.92	22.59	36.21	41.33	68.10	107.75
gram	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.38	0.50	0.64
cereal subst.	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.30	0.36
pulses & prod.	1.89	2.63	3.98	6.27	10.70	18.50
milk & prod.	3.22	5.29	8.50	13.63	26.70	42.56
edible oil	1.55	2.46	4.53	7.88	12.50	18.16
meat,egg,fish	1.09	1.84	3.37	5.11	9.40	16.14
vegetables	1.59	2.60	5.31	8.23	17.00	29.98
fruits & nuts	0.45	0.77	1.54	2.57	4.90	8.36
sugar	1.66	1.82	3.18	4.51	8.60	11.57
salt & spices	1.23	2.09	2.82	4.52	7.40	14.41
beverages etc.	1.07	1.72	3.69	6.18	11.70	20.38
food total	32.16	44.33	73.63	100.82	177.80	288.80
pan,tobacco & intoxicants	1.36	1.99	3.35	5.03	8.90	13.96
fuel & light	2.49	4.13	7.92	11.77	20.70	36.56
clothing	3.09	5.99	9.64	10.52	15.10	33.28
footwear	0.23	0.51	1.11	1.55	2.50	5.37
misc. goods & services*	3.89	7.12	14.06	22.78	48.70	95.43
durable goods	0.95	4.82	2.60	5.64	7.70	12.76
non-food total	12.01	24.56	38.68	57.28	103.60	197.36
total expenditure(Rs.)	44.17	68.89	112.31	158.10	281.40	486.16
MPCE index						
(27 th round = 100)	100	156	255	358	637	1100
Consumer Price index						
(27 th round = 100)	100	144	227	289	520	833

* includes rents and taxes

27th round – October 1972 to September 1973

32nd round – July 1977 to June 1978

38th round – January 1983 to December 1983

43rd round – July 1987 to June 1988

50th round – July 1993 to June 1994

55th round – July 1999 to June 2000

Table 9U: Value of consumption of broad groups of items per person for a period of 30 days by NSS rounds – all India

(in Rs)	Urban					
item	27 th round	32 nd round	38 th round	43 rd round	50 th round	55 th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
cereals	14.77	19.66	31.85	36.97	64.30	105.57
gram	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.41	0.80	0.95
cereal subst.	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.17	0.30	0.35
pulses & prod.	2.16	3.43	5.32	8.44	13.90	24.25
milk & prod.	5.91	9.16	15.27	23.84	44.90	74.17
edible oil	3.07	4.46	7.98	13.23	20.10	26.81
meat,egg,fish	2.07	3.33	5.93	8.85	15.50	26.78
vegetables	2.77	4.23	8.17	13.12	25.00	43.90
fruits & nuts	1.27	1.88	3.48	6.27	12.20	20.68
sugar	2.28	2.54	4.06	5.86	10.90	14.00
salt & spices	1.44	2.55	3.55	5.78	9.40	19.11
beverages etc.	4.82	6.09	11.26	16.82	33.00	54.28
food total	40.84	57.67	97.31	139.73	250.30	410.84
pan,tobacco & intoxicants	1.75	2.34	4.05	6.53	10.70	16.22
fuel & light	3.57	6.17	11.40	16.72	30.20	66.26
clothing	3.34	6.78	12.80	15.00	21.40	51.76
footwear	0.26	0.59	1.84	2.69	4.20	10.05
misc. goods & services*	12.17	14.05	33.85	58.64	126.00	232.62
durable goods	1.40	8.55	4.55	10.60	15.20	30.85
non-food total	22.49	38.48	68.49	110.18	207.70	444.08
total expenditure(Rs.)	63.33	96.15	165.80	249.92	458.00	854.92
MPCE index						
(27 th round = 100)	100	152	259	395	724	1351
Consumer Price index						
(27 th round = 100)	100	160	258	364	618	998

* includes rents and taxes

27th round – October 1972 to September 1973

32nd round – July 1977 to June 1978

38th round – January 1983 to December 1983

43rd round – July 1987 to June 1988

50th round – July 1993 to June 1994

55th round – July 1999 to June 2000

Table 10R: Percentage distribution of MPCE by 18 groups of consumption items over NSS rounds – all India

item	Rural					
	27 th round	32 nd round	38 th round	43 rd round	50 th round	55 th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
cereals	40.6	32.8	32.3	26.3	24.2	22.2
gram	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
cereal subst.	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
pulses & prod.	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.8
milk & prod.	7.3	7.7	7.5	8.6	9.5	8.8
edible oil	3.5	3.6	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.7
meat,egg,fish	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
vegetables	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.2
fruits & nuts	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
sugar	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.4
salt & spices	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0
beverages etc.	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.2
food total	72.9	64.3	65.6	64.0	63.2	59.4
pan,tobacco & intoxicants	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9
fuel & light	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.5
clothing	7.0	8.7	8.6	6.7	5.4	6.9
footwear	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
misc. goods & services*	8.7	10.3	12.5	14.5	17.3	19.6
durable goods	2.2	7.0	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.6
non-food total	27.1	35.7	34.4	36.0	36.8	40.6
total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* includes rents and taxes

27th round – October 1972 to September 1973

32nd round – July 1977 to June 1978

38th round – January 1983 to December 1983

43rd round – July 1987 to June 1988

50th round – July 1993 to June 1994

55th round – July 1999 to June 2000

Table 10U: Percentage distribution of MPCE by 18 groups of consumption items over NSS rounds – all India

item	Urban					
	27 th round	32 nd round	38 th round	43 rd round	50 th round	55 th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
cereals	23.3	20.5	19.4	15.0	14.0	12.4
gram	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
cereal subst.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
pulses & prod.	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8
milk & prod.	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.8	8.7
edible oil	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.4	3.1
meat,egg,fish	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1
vegetables	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.1
fruits & nuts	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4
sugar	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.6
salt & spices	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
beverages etc.	7.6	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.4
food total	64.5	60.0	59.1	56.4	54.7	48.1
pan,tobacco & intoxicants	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.9
fuel & light	5.6	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.8
clothing	5.3	7.1	7.6	5.9	4.7	6.1
footwear	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
misc. goods & services*	19.2	14.6	20.5	23.2	27.5	27.2
durable goods	2.2	8.9	2.3	4.1	3.3	3.6
non-food total	35.5	40.0	40.9	43.6	45.3	51.9
total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* includes rents and taxes

27th round – October 1972 to September 1973

32nd round – July 1977 to June 1978

38th round – January 1983 to December 1983

43rd round – July 1987 to June 1988

50th round – July 1993 to June 1994

55th round – July 1999 to June 2000

Table 11R: Per capita quantity and value of consumption of some selected items per 30 days, over three quinquennial rounds – all India

item	Rural					
	55-th round (1999-2000)		50-th round (1993-94)		43-rd round (1987-88)	
	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rice	6.59	63.59	6.79	41.54	6.81	23.87
wheat/atta [@]	4.45	31.10	4.32	17.72	4.48	10.33
arhar (tur)	0.23	6.49	0.24	3.89	0.25	2.49
masur	0.14	3.10	0.12	1.56	0.13	0.88
moong	0.10	2.55	0.10	1.53	0.11	0.85
urd	0.09	2.14	0.10	1.25	0.09	0.66
gram (split)	0.08	1.47	0.06	0.90	0.08	0.51
gram (whole)	0.03	0.51	0.03	0.42	0.06	0.28
milk: liquid (litre)	3.79	38.37	3.94	24.89	3.20	12.06
ghee	0.03	3.03	0.01	1.30	0.02	0.98
mustard oil	0.24	8.29	0.17	5.23	0.13	3.22
groundnut oil	0.12	4.84	0.12	4.36	0.09	2.30
vanaspati, margarine	0.04	1.47	0.03	1.08	0.04	0.95
coconut oil	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.18
fish, prawn	0.21	6.22	0.18	3.77	0.16	1.81
goat meat/mutton	0.07	4.47	0.06	3.03	0.06	1.74
chicken	0.04	2.02	0.02	0.80	0.02	0.43
eggs (no.)	1.09	1.81	0.64	0.77	0.52	0.39
beef/ buffalo meat	0.04	1.21	0.04	0.64	0.03	0.35
potato	1.61	6.68	1.24	3.96	1.18	2.06
onion	0.58	3.68	0.46	2.21	0.38	1.13
tomato	0.35	2.52	0.29	1.39	0.16	0.47
brinjal	0.39	2.40	0.41	1.44	0.43	0.87
vegetables	0.46	1.95	0.10	0.26	0.08	0.13
chillis (green)	0.26	1.70	0.11	0.89	0.08	0.40
lemon (no.)	0.55	0.40	0.44	0.20	0.01	0.06
lady's finger	0.14	1.09	0.12	0.55	0.11	0.29
cauliflower	0.19	1.06	0.16	0.58	0.11	0.26
cabbage	0.18	1.02	0.15	0.52	0.09	0.19
coconut (no.)	0.37	1.92	0.32	1.23	0.30	0.90

(Contd.)

* unless otherwise specified in column (1).

[@] for 43rd rounds, wheat is not included in atta and sugar does not include khandsari

Note: Please see para 4.2 for exact coverage of some of the items and also see para 2.5 of the summary.

Table 11R: Per capita quantity and value of consumption of some selected items per 30 days, over three quinquennial rounds – all India

item	Rural					
	55-th round (1999-2000)		50-th round (1993-94)		43-rd round (1987-88)	
	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
banana (no.)	2.48	1.90	2.20	1.15	0.21	0.50
mango	0.10	1.04	0.06	0.40	-	0.27
groundnut	0.05	0.83	0.03	0.48	0.02	0.22
sugar	0.94	12.78	0.62	7.00	0.52	3.11
gur	0.14	1.55	0.16	1.53	0.30	1.20
dry chillies (gm)	60.67	3.18	65.09	1.68	73.11	1.21
turmeric (gm)	35.23	1.79	30.64	0.94	30.42	0.52
garlic (gm)	40.47	1.42	32.78	0.73	22.90	0.44
ginger (gm)	17.70	0.85	14.83	0.30	10.11	0.14
tamarind (gm)	25.29	0.79	30.82	0.47	34.16	0.32
black pepper (gm)	3.01	0.59	4.28	0.26	3.00	0.20
tea : leaf (gm)	46.47	6.07	38.69	2.99	36.86	1.49
tea : cups (no.)	3.11	3.93	2.96	2.56	2.81	1.37
biscuits	1.18	1.84	-	1.06	0.02	0.35
salted refreshments	0.69	1.60	-	1.16	0.03	0.63
prepared sweets	0.10	1.07	-	0.78	0.01	0.46
pan : finished (no.)	0.83	0.78	0.64	0.39	0.65	0.21
bidi (no.)	38.18	4.91	45.74	3.70	49.50	1.93
cigarettes (no.)	0.96	0.88	0.80	0.45	1.05	0.27
firewood and chips	17.70	16.63	17.27	10.77	16.24	6.36
electricity (std. unit)	4.54	6.10	2.27	2.24	1.30	0.73
dung cake	-	5.45	-	3.23	0.01	2.13
kerosene (litre)	0.82	4.49	0.68	2.60	0.57	1.59
matches (box)	1.69	0.90	1.89	0.56	1.78	0.41
L.P.G.	0.14	1.76	0.04	0.32	0.01	0.06
cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar etc.(m)	0.17	6.74	0.11	4.01	0.22	3.82
sari (m)	0.20	6.35	0.15	3.87	0.25	2.67
ready-made garments (no.)	0.05	4.19	0.05	2.31	0.04	0.88
cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat etc. (m)	0.04	3.38	0.02	1.48	0.03	0.82

* unless otherwise specified in column (1).

(Contd.)

Table 11R: Per capita quantity and value of consumption of some selected items per 30 days, over three quinquennial rounds – all India

item	Rural					
	55-th round (1999-2000)		50-th round (1993-94)		43-rd round (1987-88)	
	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
hosiery articles, stockings, under- garments etc.(no.)	0.11	2.80	0.03	0.58	0.03	0.29
dhoti (m)	0.06	1.42	0.05	0.81	0.09	0.71
lungi (no.)	0.03	1.30	0.01	0.48	0.03	0.32
rubber / PVC footwear (pair)	0.05	1.88	0.04	0.98	0.04	0.57
leather boots, shoes (pair)	0.01	1.26	0	0.55	0.01	0.35
leather sandals, chappals etc. (pair)	0.01	1.20	0.01	0.40	0.01	0.26
books, journals	-	2.87	-	0.98	-	0.55
tuition and other fees (school, college, etc.)	-	2.74	-	0.82	-	0.42
cinema, theatre	-	0.72	-	0.53	-	0.43
toilet soap	-	4.33	-	2.70	-	1.07
hair oil, lotion, shampoo, hair cream	-	2.92	-	2.10	-	1.13
toothbrush, toothpaste etc.	-	1.84	-	0.79	-	0.31
powder, snow, cream	-	1.09	-	0.50	-	0.18
shaving blades, shaving stick, razor	-	0.52	-	0.27	-	0.09
washing soap/soda	-	5.38	-	2.66	-	1.62
agarbati	-	1.03	-	0.50	-	0.13
barber, beautician etc.	-	2.59	-	1.33	-	0.60
postage & telegram, telephone charges	-	1.10	-	0.23	-	0.06
bus/tram fare	-	8.93	-	4.73	-	4.73
petrol	-	2.70	-	0.83	-	0.19
television	-	0.59	-	0.47	-	0.43
stainless steel utensils	-	0.63	-	0.46	-	0.18
motor cycle, scooter	-	1.23	-	0.78	-	0.27
bicycle	-	0.96	-	1.24	-	0.69
tyres & tubes	-	0.26	-	0.19	-	0.08
residential building & land (cost of repairs only)	-	4.06	-	1.40	-	1.32

* unless otherwise specified in column (1).

(Contd.)

Table 11U: Per capita quantity and value of consumption of some selected items per 30 days, over three quinquennial rounds – all India

item (1)	Urban					
	55-th round (1999-2000)		50-th round (1993-94)		43-rd round (1987-88)	
	quantity (kg*) (2)	value (Rs) (3)	quantity (kg*) (4)	value (Rs) (5)	quantity (kg*) (6)	value (Rs) (7)
rice	5.10	59.19	5.13	36.80	5.26	20.96
wheat/atta	4.45	36.41	4.44	21.20	4.37	11.50
arhar (tur)	0.33	9.87	0.33	5.86	0.34	3.73
moong	0.15	3.65	0.13	2.16	0.15	1.23
masur	0.13	2.95	0.10	1.41	0.12	0.86
urd	0.11	3.00	0.10	1.52	0.11	0.88
gram (split)	0.09	1.87	0.07	1.23	0.09	0.62
gram (whole)	0.04	0.75	0.04	0.68	0.06	0.34
milk: liquid (litre)	5.10	62.66	4.89	39.09	4.26	19.42
ghee	0.07	7.98	0.05	4.03	0.04	2.42
groundnut oil	0.23	9.69	0.24	9.23	0.18	4.81
mustard oil	0.25	7.36	0.15	4.84	0.13	3.31
vanaspati, margarine	0.06	2.35	0.06	2.34	0.09	2.45
coconut oil	0.02	0.83	0.01	0.50	0.01	0.19
goat meat/mutton	0.10	8.84	0.11	6.22	0.13	3.82
fish, prawn	0.22	8.08	0.20	4.99	0.17	2.62
chicken	0.06	4.01	0.03	1.24	0.02	0.40
eggs (no.)	2.06	3.31	1.48	1.77	1.43	1.04
beef/ buffalo meat	0.08	2.21	0.06	1.03	0.07	0.61
potato	1.32	6.33	1.08	3.95	1.11	2.32
tomato	0.55	4.85	0.46	2.76	0.31	1.22
onion	0.72	4.77	0.56	2.88	0.50	1.60
brinjal	0.38	2.98	0.39	1.72	0.42	1.08
palak/other leafy vegetables	0.40	2.63	0.15	0.54	0.17	0.36
lady's finger	0.21	2.16	0.07	1.05	0.18	0.66
cauliflower	0.26	2.13	0.20	1.06	0.21	0.68
cabbage	0.26	1.98	0.22	1.02	0.18	0.54
chillis (green)	0.24	1.98	0.11	1.07	0.09	0.51
lemon (no.)	1.39	1.14	1.23	0.58	-	0.20
banana (no.)	5.00	4.40	4.48	2.80	5.10	1.41

* unless otherwise specified in column (1).

(Contd.)

Note: Please see para 4.2 for exact coverage of some of the items and also see para 2.5 of the summary.

Table 11U: Per capita quantity and value of consumption of some selected items per 30 days, over three quinquennial rounds – all India

item (1)	Urban					
	55-th round (1999-2000)		50-th round (1993-94)		43-rd round (1987-88)	
	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
coconut (no.)	0.51	2.96	0.46	1.89	0.41	1.30
mango	0.16	2.48	0.12	1.30	-	0.72
apple	0.08	2.35	0.11	1.62	0.07	0.66
groundnut	0.06	1.32	-	1.62	0.03	0.43
sugar	1.27	17.09	0.90	10.18	0.87	5.21
gur	0.05	0.69	0.06	0.67	0.10	0.47
dry chillies (gm)	61.91	3.52	61.01	1.88	70.89	1.25
garlic (gm)	45.01	2.95	36.71	0.90	28.50	0.61
turmeric (gm)	34.67	1.99	29.89	1.03	31.52	0.60
ginger (gm)	27.20	1.17	24.36	0.54	18.84	0.29
tamarind (gm)	33.37	1.16	36.38	0.60	40.38	0.42
black pepper (gm)	5.28	1.13	6.10	0.40	4.95	0.33
tea : cups (no.)	7.13	11.26	7.02	7.50	6.77	3.83
tea : leaf (gm)	70.44	9.74	63.93	5.04	60.43	2.55
biscuits	2.06	4.14	-	2.58	0.07	1.17
salted refreshments	1.36	3.80	-	2.98	0.04	1.71
prepared sweets	0.40	3.00	-	1.94	0.11	1.09
pan : finished (no.)	1.20	1.76	1.39	1.16	1.70	0.70
bidi (no.)	22.13	3.12	32.39	2.79	38.67	1.60
cigarettes (no.)	3.24	3.68	3.65	2.45	4.89	1.47
firewood and chips	5.34	6.55	6.09	5.12	7.40	3.79
electricity (std. unit)	20.89	31.22	9.67	10.49	7.18	4.29
dung cake	-	1.20	-	0.91	0.00	0.75
kerosene - P.D.S. (litre)	1.34	8.40	1.42	5.49	1.29	3.35
matches (box)	1.61	0.91	1.91	0.60	1.96	0.45
L.P.G.	1.31	16.04	0.88	5.94	0.39	2.20
sari (m)	0.21	9.87	0.13	5.16	0.23	3.66
ready-made garments (no.)	0.07	9.12	0.07	6.06	0.06	2.19
cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar etc.(m)	0.18	9.01	0.10	4.34	0.21	4.35
cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat etc. (m)	0.06	6.53	0.02	2.62	0.06	2.13

* unless otherwise specified in column (1).

(Contd.)

@ for 43rd rounds, wheat is not included in atta and sugar does not include khandsari

Table 11U: Per capita quantity and value of consumption of some selected items per 30 days, over three quinquennial rounds – all India

item (1)	Urban					
	55-th round (1999-2000)		50-th round (1993-94)		43-rd round (1987-88)	
	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)	quantity (kg*)	value (Rs)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments etc.(no.)	0.15	4.39	0.03	0.76	0.04	0.42
lungi (no.)	0.02	1.39	0.01	0.26	0.02	0.19
dhoti (m)	0.02	0.72	0.02	0.38	0.03	0.34
leather boots, shoes (pair)	0.01	3.71	0.01	1.39	0.01	0.86
leather sandals, chappals etc. (pair)	0.02	2.48	0.01	1.04	0.02	0.72
rubber / PVC footwear (pair)	0.05	2.12	0.03	0.93	0.03	0.55
tuition and other fees (school, college, etc.)	-	16.71	-	8.15	-	2.88
books, journals	-	6.87	-	2.56	-	1.10
newspapers, periodicals	-	2.35	-	2.01	-	1.28
toilet soap	-	7.26	-	4.04	-	2.19
hair oil, lotion, shampoo, hair cream	-	6.48	-	3.17	-	1.66
toothbrush, toothpaste etc.	-	4.99	-	2.56	-	1.35
powder, snow, cream	-	3.11	-	1.36	-	0.55
shaving blades, shaving stick, razor	-	1.46	-	0.82	-	0.27
washing soap/soda	-	8.34	-	4.17	-	2.62
agarbati	-	1.94	-	0.98	-	0.31
postage, telegram & telephone charges	-	12.25	-	2.66	-	0.51
petrol	-	19.21	-	7.35	-	2.09
bus/tram fare	-	15.69	-	7.97	-	3.92
railway fare	-	3.57	-	2.67	-	1.50
television	-	3.10	-	2.09	-	2.22
tape recorder, CD player	-	0.51	-	0.27	-	0.22
stainless steel utensils	-	0.87	-	0.50	-	0.23
stove	-	0.24	-	0.15	-	0.06
motor cycle, scooter	-	5.24	-	3.62	-	1.46
motor car, jeep	-	5.22	-	1.55	-	0.15
bicycle	-	1.07	-	1.23	-	0.59
residential building & land (cost of repairs only)	-	4.39	-	1.83	-	1.72

* unless otherwise specified in column (1).

Table 12R: Per 1000 distribution of households reporting consumption during the last 30 days by source of consumption for items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, and fuel and light – all India

Rural									
code	item	source of consumption						no. of hhs reporting consumption	
		only purchase	only home grown stock	both purchase and home grown stock	only free collection	others	all	per 1000 hhs	in the sample
101	rice - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	313	22216
102	rice - other sources	718	239	24	2	17	1000	870	61731
107	wheat/atta - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	156	9558
108	wheat/atta - other sources	661	303	16	2	18	1000	584	40551
111	suji, rawa	991	8	0	0	1	1000	155	11400
140	arhar (tur)	874	114	7	2	4	1000	528	33275
141	gram (split)	893	98	3	1	4	1000	293	20370
143	moong	900	89	4	2	5	1000	390	27650
144	masur	896	92	5	1	6	1000	366	29254
145	urd	869	121	4	1	5	1000	307	21820
152	besan	892	102	1	1	5	1000	206	14211
160	milk: liquid	620	362	8	4	6	1000	674	48027
171	mustard oil	902	90	4	1	2	1000	496	38973
172	groundnut oil	988	10	0	0	1	1000	247	14640
174	edible oil (others)	979	17	1	1	3	1000	213	14223
180	eggs	830	144	19	3	4	1000	290	22475
181	fish, prawn	841	12	14	117	17	1000	330	26078
182	goat meat/mutton	986	6	1	3	4	1000	199	14071
190	potato	943	49	4	1	3	1000	913	65786
191	onion	964	30	2	1	3	1000	931	66283
192	radish	894	86	3	9	8	1000	222	16488
198	pumpkin	812	155	7	16	11	1000	243	19649
200	gourd	850	119	4	14	12	1000	263	18825
201	bitter gourd	932	52	2	10	4	1000	167	12584
204	jhinga / torai	868	105	8	11	7	1000	227	14971
207	cauliflower	962	30	4	2	2	1000	257	19087
208	cabbage	970	24	2	2	2	1000	340	25177
210	brinjal	939	49	4	4	4	1000	706	48501
211	lady's finger	940	49	3	5	3	1000	373	25651
212	palak/other leafy vegetables	773	103	19	86	19	1000	599	43638
214	tomato	957	34	3	4	3	1000	643	45039
216	chillis (green)	924	60	6	5	4	1000	790	55374
221	lemon	938	46	2	9	5	1000	227	16515
222	other vegetables	843	65	20	54	18	1000	376	28657
230	banana	952	33	3	4	9	1000	411	31111

(Contd.)

Table 12R: Per 1000 distribution of households reporting consumption during the last 30 days by source of consumption for items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, and fuel and light – all India

Rural									
code	item	source of consumption						no. of hhs reporting consumption	
		only purchase	only home grown stock	both purchase and home grown stock	only free collection	others	all	per 1000 hhs	in the sample
234	coconut	828	141	15	7	8	1000	242	16675
251	groundnut	867	104	2	10	17	1000	156	9547
260	sugar - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	611	44344
261	sugar - other sources	992	4	0	0	4	1000	683	49012
262	gur	949	44	1	1	5	1000	288	18602
263	candy (misri)	993	7	0	0	0	1000	5	399
264	honey	851	22	0	113	14	1000	1	127
281	black pepper	962	32	0	2	5	1000	213	14922
282	dry chillies	976	20	1	1	2	1000	882	60922
283	garlic	960	38	0	1	1	1000	791	55610
284	tamarind	934	31	1	26	8	1000	273	17865
285	ginger	977	21	0	1	1	1000	457	34788
286	curry powder	988	9	1	0	2	1000	180	12092
287	oilseeds	966	30	1	1	3	1000	238	15706
288	other spices	988	5	4	1	2	1000	853	59091
290	tea : cups	945	7	4	13	31	1000	377	28169
291	tea : leaf	993	1	0	2	3	1000	722	54698
300	biscuits	997	1	0	1	2	1000	372	29019
301	salted refreshments	989	2	4	0	4	1000	291	20487
313	lime	929	2	1	35	32	1000	159	12035
320	bidi	990	3	2	1	3	1000	360	24897
322	leaf tobacco	986	7	1	1	4	1000	191	13129
341	firewood and chips	243	216	31	479	30	1000	854	60861
342	electricity	913	5	2	33	47	1000	445	35058
343	dung cake	155	578	11	236	20	1000	458	29170
344	kerosene - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	759	53283
345	kerosene - other sources	990	4	3	1	3	1000	360	24977
346	matches	995	1	2	1	0	1000	889	63440

Table 12U: Per 1000 distribution of households reporting consumption during the last 30 days by source of consumption for items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, and fuel and light – all India

Urban									
code	item	source of consumption						no. of hhs reporting consumption	
		only purchase	only home grown stock	both purchase and home grown stock	only free collection	others	all	per 1000 hhs	in the sample
101	rice - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	199	10560
102	rice - other sources	965	24	2	2	7	1000	878	42443
103	chira	984	13	0	1	2	1000	128	5974
107	wheat/atta - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	153	7295
108	wheat/atta - other sources	955	34	1	2	8	1000	707	33351
111	suji, rawa	998	1	0	0	1	1000	332	14773
113	bread (bakery)	998	0	0	0	1	1000	252	13272
140	arhar (tur)	988	8	1	1	3	1000	705	31047
141	gram (split)	989	7	0	1	2	1000	393	18099
142	gram (whole)	989	9	0	1	2	1000	159	8657
143	moong	990	6	0	1	2	1000	552	26527
144	masur	989	7	1	1	2	1000	369	19340
145	urd	989	8	0	1	3	1000	397	18580
150	other pulses	991	5	1	0	2	1000	150	8141
152	besan	985	10	0	0	5	1000	303	14308
160	milk: liquid	955	38	2	1	3	1000	821	39422
164	ghee	962	29	3	1	5	1000	233	11954
170	vanaspati, margarine	998	0	0	0	2	1000	189	9063
171	mustard oil	986	12	0	0	2	1000	352	19271
172	groundnut oil	999	0	0	0	1	1000	317	13669
174	edible oil (others)	997	0	0	0	3	1000	281	13361
180	eggs	980	14	3	2	2	1000	382	19690
181	fish, prawn	979	3	1	13	4	1000	278	15207
182	goat meat/mutton	996	1	0	0	3	1000	274	12890
185	chicken	988	8	0	0	3	1000	202	10294
190	potato	994	4	0	1	1	1000	901	44514
191	onion	994	3	0	1	1	1000	911	44759
192	radish	989	8	1	1	2	1000	271	12773
193	carrot	995	3	0	1	1	1000	272	13557
198	pumpkin	986	10	0	2	2	1000	245	12192
200	gourd	990	7	0	1	2	1000	312	15003

Table 12U: Per 1000 distribution of households reporting consumption during the last 30 days by source of consumption for items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, and fuel and light – all India

Urban									
code	item	source of consumption						no. of hhs reporting consumption	
		only purchase	only home grown stock	both purchase and home grown stock	only free collection	others	all	per 1000 hhs	in the sample
201	bitter gourd	996	3	0	0	0	1000	273	12999
202	cucumber	992	4	0	1	2	1000	226	11296
203	parwal / patal	997	2	0	1	0	1000	152	6973
204	jhinga / torai	991	6	1	1	1	1000	254	10752
207	cauliflower	995	3	0	0	1	1000	391	19225
208	cabbage	996	2	0	0	1	1000	503	25115
210	brinjal	993	5	1	1	1	1000	732	34176
211	lady's finger	995	3	0	1	1	1000	522	24240
212	palak/other leafy vegetables	979	10	2	5	4	1000	635	30590
213	french beans and barbati	992	4	0	1	3	1000	212	10446
214	tomato	995	2	0	1	1	1000	798	39134
215	peas	994	4	0	1	1	1000	144	7627
216	chillies (green)	989	6	1	2	2	1000	800	38385
221	lemon (no.)	994	3	0	1	1	1000	444	21036
222	other vegetables	983	6	3	3	4	1000	411	20265
230	banana	989	4	1	2	4	1000	632	30870
234	coconut	924	55	10	3	7	1000	304	13931
240	mango	982	5	3	6	4	1000	159	7258
245	apple	993	1	0	3	3	1000	182	9847
251	groundnut	991	6	0	0	2	1000	222	9704
260	sugar - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	578	28567
261	sugar - other sources	995	2	0	0	2	1000	759	37411
262	gur	994	3	0	1	2	1000	165	7746
279	salt	998	1	0	0	1	1000	941	46187
280	turmeric	996	2	0	0	2	1000	902	44581
281	black pepper	989	7	0	0	4	1000	300	14149
282	dry chillies	995	3	0	0	2	1000	866	41705
283	garlic	995	3	0	0	1	1000	769	37299
284	tamarind	990	4	0	2	4	1000	328	15108
285	ginger	996	3	0	0	1	1000	565	28820
286	curry powder	995	4	0	0	1	1000	261	12251

Table 12U: Per 1000 distribution of households reporting consumption during the last 30 days by source of consumption for items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, and fuel and light – all India

Urban									
code	item	source of consumption						no. of hhs reporting consumption	
		only purchase	only home grown stock	both purchase and home grown stock	only free collection	others	all	per 1000 hhs	in the sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
287	oilseeds	997	2	0	0	0	1000	245	11220
288	other spices	997	1	0	0	1	1000	815	39807
290	tea : cups	962	4	2	9	23	1000	522	25758
291	tea : leaf	998	0	0	0	1	1000	821	41171
300	biscuits	996	0	1	0	2	1000	500	25263
301	salted refreshments	988	2	3	1	5	1000	415	19710
302	prepared sweets	976	4	2	4	14	1000	202	10251
305	pickles	871	107	5	4	13	1000	198	9499
308	other processed food	970	8	2	5	15	1000	198	9539
320	bidi	994	2	0	1	3	1000	196	9139
341	firewood and chips	721	69	22	167	20	1000	295	14358
342	electricity	971	1	4	7	18	1000	776	39019
344	kerosene - P.D.S.	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	480	24087
345	kerosene - other sources	991	1	4	2	2	1000	368	16487
346	matches	996	0	3	0	1	1000	836	40958
348	L.P.G.	996	0	3	0	1	1000	423	22608
351	candle	997	0	2	0	0	1000	251	13756

Table 13R: Percentage distribution of persons by household type in rural areas of major States

State	household type					all
	self-employed in non-agriculture	agricultural labour	other labour	self-employed in agriculture	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Rural
Andhra Pradesh	13.09	45.33	5.90	28.17	7.28	100.00
Assam	16.16	16.66	14.06	38.10	14.82	100.00
Bihar	13.64	34.82	4.27	37.02	10.01	100.00
Gujarat	10.75	36.68	7.07	36.84	8.66	100.00
Haryana	13.64	19.37	10.19	40.75	15.68	100.00
Karnataka	10.38	40.08	4.61	37.68	7.20	100.00
Kerala	18.94	22.57	25.17	19.34	13.87	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.64	35.62	4.04	46.72	5.96	100.00
Maharashtra	8.92	42.49	7.38	30.01	11.17	100.00
Orissa	11.04	42.25	3.61	31.57	11.25	100.00
Punjab	14.69	27.56	8.10	34.44	15.21	100.00
Rajasthan	13.19	7.82	14.12	57.27	7.60	100.00
Tamil Nadu	14.61	44.90	13.05	18.51	8.77	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	15.85	18.17	5.84	51.40	8.54	100.00
West Bengal	22.95	38.57	5.41	23.33	9.23	100.00
all-India	13.82	31.05	7.39	37.71	9.85	100.00

Table 13U: Percentage distribution of persons by household type in urban areas of major States

State	household type				all
	self-employed	regular wage/salary earning	casual labour	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Urban
Andhra Pradesh	33.46	39.94	19.87	6.39	100.00
Assam	40.58	36.84	10.26	11.90	100.00
Bihar	43.32	31.03	12.37	12.43	100.00
Gujarat	39.81	37.25	18.19	4.73	100.00
Haryana	44.40	34.35	13.97	6.01	100.00
Karnataka	34.49	41.35	16.90	7.06	100.00
Kerala	37.12	25.74	29.25	7.50	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	39.79	37.03	16.70	6.18	100.00
Maharashtra	32.34	52.28	11.18	3.94	100.00
Orissa	35.34	40.32	16.63	7.61	100.00
Punjab	44.12	38.20	11.86	5.63	100.00
Rajasthan	43.60	40.32	10.98	5.10	100.00
Tamil Nadu	32.65	42.51	18.76	5.87	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	49.71	30.87	10.88	7.95	100.00
West Bengal	41.54	40.71	11.06	6.35	100.00
all-India	39.09	39.86	14.28	6.42	100.00

Table 14R: Per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE class separately for different household types in rural India – all India

MPCE class (Rs)	household type					
	self-employed in non-agriculture	agricultural labour	other labour	self-employed in agriculture	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Rural
0-225	34	95	55	28	25	52
225-255	42	83	48	35	21	50
255-300	92	151	97	75	54	100
300-340	84	134	91	91	56	100
340-380	114	124	94	95	61	103
380-420	97	104	107	97	68	97
420-470	108	92	104	113	85	102
470-525	100	75	95	107	86	93
525-615	113	66	110	123	120	103
615-775	101	48	100	121	177	99
775-950	63	17	58	57	99	50
950-more	52	11	40	58	149	50
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 14U: Per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE class separately for different household types in urban India – all India

MPCE class (Rs)	household type				
	self-employed	regular wage/ salary earning	casual labour	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Urban
0-300	52	15	157	34	52
300-350	56	24	110	40	50
350-425	114	54	177	63	96
425-500	110	75	160	80	101
500-575	108	86	122	68	99
575-665	105	97	95	103	100
665-775	99	117	66	95	101
775-915	97	121	48	99	100
915-1120	87	132	35	124	100
1120-1500	85	141	21	125	101
1500-1925	40	71	6	79	50
1925-more	45	66	2	90	50
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 15R: Average MPCE (Rs) of different household types in rural areas of major States

State	household type					all
	self-employed in non-agriculture	agricultural labour	other labour	self-employed in agriculture	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Rural
Andhra Pradesh	467	391	435	503	646	453
Assam	433	329	357	444	545	426
Bihar	392	331	314	422	449	384
Gujarat	578	440	469	629	722	551
Haryana	664	543	545	808	822	714
Karnataka	593	411	488	533	688	500
Kerala	800	570	656	925	1016	766
Madhya Pradesh	449	329	352	439	514	401
Maharashtra	584	391	581	521	707	497
Orissa	403	307	370	393	538	373
Punjab	687	537	623	909	854	742
Rajasthan	566	470	470	561	652	549
Tamil Nadu	546	436	559	558	700	514
Uttar Pradesh	440	368	428	499	553	466
West Bengal	452	383	454	489	677	454
all-India	502	386	483	520	652	486

Table 15U: Average MPCE (Rs) of different household types in urban areas of major States

State	household type				all
	self-employed	regular wage/ salary earning	casual labour	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Urban
Andhra Pradesh	710	935	482	1010	773
Assam	705	1007	464	874	814
Bihar	525	784	343	678	602
Gujarat	890	996	600	1201	892
Haryana	881	1066	602	1089	912
Karnataka	848	1082	541	1101	911
Kerala	950	1129	653	1258	932
Madhya Pradesh	668	801	417	958	693
Maharashtra	966	1043	516	1418	973
Orissa	553	759	395	656	618
Punjab	905	938	634	1144	899
Rajasthan	721	938	527	890	796
Tamil Nadu	957	1021	837	1129	971
Uttar Pradesh	626	850	406	870	690
West Bengal	808	982	491	1165	866
all-India	813	981	541	1031	855

Table 16: Percentage distribution of persons by social group in rural and urban areas of major States

State	ST	SC	other backward classes	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural					
Andhra Pradesh	7.10	22.38	45.37	25.05	100.00
Assam	15.80	11.11	18.66	54.27	100.00
Bihar	7.18	20.97	51.41	20.07	100.00
Gujarat	19.37	10.91	32.51	37.21	100.00
Haryana	0.44	24.11	25.25	50.12	100.00
Karnataka	7.83	19.65	39.15	33.31	100.00
Kerala	1.70	9.85	51.08	37.35	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	27.98	14.49	41.50	16.00	100.00
Maharashtra	16.63	13.01	30.27	39.99	100.00
Orissa	27.01	20.93	31.55	20.32	100.00
Punjab	1.06	38.18	14.67	45.99	100.00
Rajasthan	19.79	16.34	36.29	27.57	100.00
Tamil Nadu	1.19	30.61	63.09	4.81	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	1.21	24.69	44.80	29.16	100.00
West Bengal	6.70	27.17	6.77	59.04	100.00
all-India	10.49	20.42	37.52	31.41	100.00
Urban					
Andhra Pradesh	3.01	12.91	37.84	46.11	100.00
Assam	6.05	10.21	13.69	69.92	100.00
Bihar	6.04	12.01	46.77	34.92	100.00
Gujarat	4.16	14.43	23.45	57.95	100.00
Haryana	1.47	20.50	21.47	55.81	100.00
Karnataka	4.50	10.79	30.65	54.02	100.00
Kerala	0.65	6.38	55.32	37.50	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.32	13.73	36.47	42.43	100.00
Maharashtra	3.13	13.19	18.49	65.02	100.00
Orissa	10.90	17.54	22.81	48.50	100.00
Punjab	1.35	27.76	13.37	57.46	100.00
Rajasthan	3.76	18.41	26.66	51.16	100.00
Tamil Nadu	0.85	12.66	68.13	18.17	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.94	15.62	31.26	51.91	100.00
West Bengal	1.92	17.85	6.14	73.86	100.00
all-India	3.40	14.35	30.38	51.70	100.00

Table 17: Average MPCE (Rs) of households in different social groups in rural and urban areas of major States

State	social group				
	ST	SC	other backward classes	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rural
Andhra Pradesh	383	382	439	564	453
Assam	437	414	436	422	426
Bihar	337	329	385	458	384
Gujarat	438	459	530	655	551
Haryana	508	543	641	834	714
Karnataka	404	419	507	560	500
Kerala	674	597	724	871	766
Madhya Pradesh	325	375	418	516	401
Maharashtra	384	429	490	570	497
Orissa	285	351	395	480	373
Punjab	548	582	652	909	742
Rajasthan	466	501	560	622	549
Tamil Nadu	384	427	548	651	514
Uttar Pradesh	425	399	442	563	466
West Bengal	376	439	516	463	454
all-India	388	419	474	577	486
					Urban
Andhra Pradesh	635	614	712	878	773
Assam	750	557	737	872	814
Bihar	525	441	500	808	602
Gujarat	662	652	671	1057	892
Haryana	950	602	819	1070	912
Karnataka	634	593	829	1044	911
Kerala	994	797	834	1100	932
Madhya Pradesh	567	526	586	861	693
Maharashtra	724	705	780	1095	973
Orissa	490	441	580	728	618
Punjab	654	667	763	1048	899
Rajasthan	679	588	720	918	796
Tamil Nadu	1076	592	959	1277	971
Uttar Pradesh	899	553	576	797	690
West Bengal	574	591	684	956	866
all-India	691	609	735	1005	855

Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE class and average MPCE separately for different social groups in rural and urban India

MPCE class (Rs.)	social group				
	ST	SC	other backward classes	others	all groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural					
0-225	125	75	43	23	52
225-255	94	69	51	23	50
255-300	156	130	103	60	100
300-340	121	128	107	67	100
340-380	102	122	109	84	103
380-420	86	99	102	93	97
420-470	85	97	106	107	102
470-525	64	82	97	105	93
525-615	70	87	103	124	103
615-775	55	64	95	143	99
775-950	24	25	47	77	50
950-more	17	22	38	95	50
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Urban					
0-300	114	92	60	31	52
300-350	61	87	67	29	50
350-425	121	150	121	65	96
425-500	135	146	121	75	101
500-575	96	112	115	85	99
575-665	110	99	118	90	100
665-775	70	102	102	103	101
775-915	90	84	86	113	100
915-1120	73	54	87	121	100
1120-1500	75	46	72	135	101
1500-1925	36	18	30	72	50
1925-more	20	10	22	80	50
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Table 21: Average MPCE (Rs) of rural households in different size classes of land possessed in major States

State	land possessed classes (hectares)						
	< 0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.00	2.01-4.00	4.01& above	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	441	439	430	459	505	638	453
Assam	325	394	439	466	507	521	426
Bihar	332	365	404	419	482	558	384
Gujarat	505	499	531	569	649	740	551
Haryana	621	632	807	740	809	896	714
Karnataka	518	496	462	492	531	550	500
Kerala	1101	720	928	927	1058	1969	766
Madhya Pradesh	402	371	363	387	413	531	401
Maharashtra	565	482	466	484	493	571	497
Orissa	600	361	361	403	390	453	373
Punjab	661	628	828	811	971	1005	742
Rajasthan	493	528	502	534	577	605	549
Tamil Nadu	547	501	488	530	623	845	514
Uttar Pradesh	476	424	456	497	580	681	466
West Bengal	468	435	501	492	516	568	454
all-India	500	462	468	491	542	628	486

Table 22 : Average MPCE of rural households classified by household type, social group and area of land possessed – all India

household type (1)	size of land possessed (hectares) (2)	average MPCE (Rs) of households of					number of sample households of				
		social group					social group				
		ST (3)	SC (4)	OBC (5)	others (6)	all (7)	ST (8)	SC (9)	OBC (10)	others (11)	all (12)
self-employed in non-agriculture	< 0.01	464.19	459.06	516.44	618.41	533.22	40	173	317	315	853
	0.01 - 0.40	406.13	428.19	488.63	526.09	486.81	302	1312	2927	2560	7103
	0.41 - 1.00	448.39	447.24	471.98	603.18	513.79	123	170	536	535	1367
	1.01 - 2.00	358.58	451.16	510.34	635.16	529.80	73	66	205	243	589
	2.01 - 4.00	508.19	591.24	620.11	709.40	645.59	34	23	105	134	296
	4.01 +	488.08	-	764.96	791.28	711.38	27	-	58	81	177
	all sizes	420.21	435.46	495.09	557.19	502.28	599	1754	4148	3868	10385
agricultural labour	< 0.01	361.07	376.27	395.94	436.17	389.97	188	658	593	261	1702
	0.01 - 0.40	334.20	381.30	398.97	410.82	387.65	1697	4590	4441	2522	13259
	0.41 - 1.00	321.66	357.61	400.45	441.50	378.06	669	600	999	413	2682
	1.01 - 2.00	338.32	381.68	374.32	421.08	375.89	205	139	289	150	783
	2.01 - 4.00	329.81	402.72	375.92	478.87	397.45	52	38	74	55	220
	4.01 +	263.82	-	-	-	430.13	20	-	-	-	52
	all sizes	332.58	378.31	397.08	419.35	385.98	2831	6034	6406	3414	18698
other labour	< 0.01	474.45	472.15	509.10	646.28	525.85	37	181	191	176	585
	0.01 - 0.40	392.35	434.75	497.26	546.02	482.97	447	959	1477	1157	4041
	0.41 - 1.00	382.36	401.59	471.45	537.54	445.01	157	107	151	129	544
	1.01 - 2.00	361.64	435.06	500.43	519.75	466.60	28	25	59	34	146
	2.01 - 4.00	-	-	-	-	484.20	-	-	-	-	54
	4.01 +	-	-	-	-	515.24	-	-	-	-	20
	all sizes	391.02	438.09	496.18	554.31	482.74	688	1290	1902	1509	5390
self-employed in agriculture	< 0.01	397.98	-	398.75	551.87	454.97	22	-	29	24	89
	0.01 - 0.40	461.42	446.01	453.77	579.28	496.99	407	425	1216	1246	3299
	0.41 - 1.00	417.16	422.84	462.84	548.66	483.69	1442	836	2673	2740	7696
	1.01 - 2.00	406.28	437.18	476.14	572.57	497.58	1501	584	2316	2439	6850
	2.01 - 4.00	400.79	460.87	502.67	638.42	540.36	1021	314	1655	2016	5010
	4.01 +	450.45	521.90	586.31	698.91	626.59	436	182	1449	2117	4190
	all sizes	414.72	442.22	488.02	602.81	519.53	4829	2355	9338	10582	27134
other households	< 0.01	533.48	605.86	705.12	772.68	705.96	157	186	298	517	1158
	0.01 - 0.40	581.93	592.63	584.15	733.40	652.27	389	865	1747	2411	5413
	0.41 - 1.00	541.13	520.86	549.43	712.96	613.81	191	154	410	627	1383
	1.01 - 2.00	613.60	536.04	576.63	692.33	625.96	146	58	232	348	785
	2.01 - 4.00	512.17	659.82	579.36	740.71	657.89	162	31	131	231	556
	4.01 +	614.27	-	664.60	782.72	707.81	113	-	77	139	345
	all sizes	564.56	581.87	591.23	733.68	652.05	1158	1310	2895	4273	9640
all households	< 0.01	411.40	429.00	492.38	628.24	499.91	444	1212	1428	1294	4419
	0.01 - 0.40	371.53	413.85	460.05	537.34	462.07	3246	8162	11823	9906	33168
	0.41 - 1.00	379.23	405.48	455.83	557.75	468.42	2583	1867	4777	4451	13691
	1.01 - 2.00	397.11	431.38	471.93	573.67	491.06	1953	872	3102	3215	9157
	2.01 - 4.00	402.80	467.98	503.20	642.04	541.79	1284	419	1984	2446	6142
	4.01 +	444.79	509.66	591.93	704.82	627.53	614	223	1607	2356	4808
	all sizes	387.69	418.51	473.65	577.22	485.88	10124	12755	24721	23668	71385

Table 23: Per 1000 distribution of households by number of calendar months in which there was not enough food for its member everyday for each major State

State	number per 1000 of households by number of calendar months					
	0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)*
						Rural
Andhra Pradesh	981	15	2	0	2	2
Assam	929	22	8	0	41	40
Bihar	939	37	11	0	13	13
Gujarat	995	4	0	0	1	1
Haryana	985	11	2	0	2	1
Karnataka	991	9	0	0	0	0
Kerala	971	20	3	0	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	969	24	5	1	2	1
Maharashtra	981	15	2	0	2	2
Orissa	920	57	6	2	15	15
Punjab	998	2	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	998	1	1	0	1	1
Tamilnadu	992	3	1	0	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	979	11	3	0	7	7
West Bengal	894	74	8	0	24	24
all-India	967	22	4	0	7	7
						Urban
Andhra Pradesh	992	6	0	0	1	1
Assam	985	6	0	0	9	9
Bihar	969	10	9	1	11	11
Gujarat	991	0	1	0	7	7
Haryana	992	4	2	1	1	1
Karnataka	998	1	0	0	1	1
Kerala	983	13	2	0	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	988	10	1	0	1	1
Maharashtra	994	2	1	0	2	2
Orissa	974	9	0	0	16	16
Punjab	999	1	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	998	1	1	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	997	2	0	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	990	6	1	0	3	3
West Bengal	979	10	1	0	9	9
all-India	990	5	1	0	4	3

* Figures in column (7) are included in column (6).

Table 24: Per capita per diem intake of calorie, protein and fat along with percentage of total expenditure spent on food by MPCE classes – all India

MPCE class (Rs.)	Per capita per diem intake			% Expenditure on food
	Calorie (kcal)	Protein (gm)	Fat (gm)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rural
0-225	1383	36.3	14.7	67
225-255	1609	43.2	16.9	67
255-300	1733	47.1	20.8	66
300-340	1868	50.6	24.2	65
340-380	1957	53.6	26.4	65
380-420	2054	56.3	29.4	64
420-470	2173	59.6	36.1	63
470-525	2289	63.0	39.9	62
525-615	2403	66.1	45.8	60
615-775	2581	72.8	52.8	58
775-950	2735	76.9	60.8	55
950-more	3178	88.8	80.8	46
all classes	2149	59.1	36.1	59
				Urban
0-300	1398	38.8	18.6	64
300-350	1654	46.4	24.3	64
350-425	1729	47.4	27.6	62
425-500	1912	51.9	36.4	60
500-575	1968	54.0	39.9	58
575-665	2091	56.8	46.2	56
665-775	2187	59.6	51.9	54
775-915	2297	61.9	54.4	52
915-1120	2467	65.0	63.2	49
1120-1500	2536	68.9	68.8	45
1500-1925	2736	73.0	80.9	41
1925-more	2938	80.1	91.5	32
all classes	2156	58.5	49.6	48

Table 25: Per thousand distribution of persons by calorie intake levels for each MPCE class – all India

MPCE class (Rs.)	Per capita per diem intake of calorie (kcal)	Per thousand distribution of persons					
		Calorie intake level *					
		<70	70-80	80-100	100-120	120-150	150+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Rural
0-225	1383	657	183	138	16	2	4
225-255	1609	415	243	282	53	6	2
255-300	1733	317	231	337	92	18	6
300-340	1868	186	209	413	149	36	6
340-380	1957	144	182	416	197	53	9
380-420	2054	95	164	395	245	84	16
420-470	2173	76	119	386	270	121	28
470-525	2289	56	98	337	301	164	45
525-615	2403	37	79	304	305	210	65
615-775	2581	27	55	233	302	272	111
775-950	2735	22	38	180	271	301	189
950-more	3178	25	19	120	219	280	337
all classes	2149	151	138	318	213	125	55
							Urban
0-300	1398	654	183	137	20	3	3
300-350	1654	422	246	267	47	13	7
350-425	1729	323	238	329	87	19	4
425-500	1912	228	237	348	136	41	10
500-575	1968	188	192	390	175	40	13
575-665	2091	134	162	408	205	71	20
665-775	2187	89	147	409	251	86	18
775-915	2297	54	124	399	272	117	34
915-1120	2467	35	93	359	305	152	56
1120-1500	2536	21	58	304	310	219	88
1500-1925	2736	14	39	223	307	291	127
1925-more	2938	11	20	162	267	295	245
all classes	2156	162	149	334	206	105	43

*Expressed as a percentage of a "norm" level of 2700 kcal per consumer unit per diem

(Note: Sum of entries in columns 3 to 8 may not exactly tally with 1000 due to errors of rounding)

Table 26: Per capita per diem intake of calorie, protein and fat for major States

State	Per capita per diem intake		
	Calorie (kcal)	Protein (gm)	Fat (gm)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rural
Andhra Pradesh	2021	49.4	29.5
Assam	1915	47.7	22.3
Bihar	2121	58.7	26.5
Gujarat	1986	54.2	53.8
Haryana	2455	75.3	59.1
Karnataka	2028	54.2	36.6
Kerala	1982	52.4	38.8
Madhya Pradesh	2062	58.2	31.3
Maharashtra	2012	56.5	39.7
Orissa	2119	49.9	16.3
Punjab	2381	71.7	58.7
Rajasthan	2425	76.9	53.5
Tamil Nadu	1826	44.9	29.5
Uttar Pradesh	2327	69.7	37.6
West Bengal	2095	51.6	24.2
all-India	2149	59.1	36.1
			Urban
Andhra Pradesh	2052	50.8	41.5
Assam	2174	56.5	38.7
Bihar	2171	61.0	34.2
Gujarat	2058	54.7	67.0
Haryana	2172	62.5	56.3
Karnataka	2046	53.5	45.1
Kerala	1995	55.2	42.9
Madhya Pradesh	2132	60.6	43.5
Maharashtra	2039	55.9	52.6
Orissa	2298	57.8	27.4
Punjab	2197	64.8	57.9
Rajasthan	2335	70.4	61.5
Tamil Nadu	2030	51.7	43.2
Uttar Pradesh	2131	62.0	45.5
West Bengal	2134	55.5	40.2
all-India	2156	58.5	49.6

Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of persons by calorie intake level for major States

State	Per capita per diem intake of calorie (kcal)	Per 1000 distribution of persons					
		Calorie intake level *					
		<70	70-80	80-100	100-120	120-150	150+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Rural
Andhra Pradesh	2021	173	165	341	193	92	36
Assam	1915	218	183	369	164	53	13
Bihar	2121	137	148	322	228	122	43
Gujarat	1986	201	155	325	201	91	27
Haryana	2455	72	87	286	199	234	122
Karnataka	2028	217	152	311	175	97	47
Kerala	1982	187	174	292	205	94	48
Madhya Pradesh	2062	187	151	331	189	100	41
Maharashtra	2012	179	158	352	200	77	34
Orissa	2119	110	137	355	236	123	40
Punjab	2381	71	109	279	249	178	113
Rajasthan	2425	46	68	284	292	211	98
Tamil Nadu	1826	337	176	262	135	64	27
Uttar Pradesh	2327	85	101	303	246	176	90
West Bengal	2095	150	162	330	208	111	39
all-India	2149	151	138	318	213	125	55
							Urban
Andhra Pradesh	2052	176	161	341	214	75	33
Assam	2174	147	167	326	199	99	61
Bihar	2171	140	131	322	232	130	46
Gujarat	2058	156	161	360	214	80	29
Haryana	2172	139	179	321	220	78	64
Karnataka	2046	190	149	335	179	97	48
Kerala	1995	198	153	299	179	120	51
Madhya Pradesh	2132	172	148	342	207	93	37
Maharashtra	2039	184	163	354	185	89	26
Orissa	2298	62	92	345	296	162	42
Punjab	2197	117	161	319	207	144	50
Rajasthan	2335	74	114	343	267	142	61
Tamil Nadu	2030	225	159	307	165	95	49
Uttar Pradesh	2131	167	140	323	201	122	46
West Bengal	2134	142	165	345	210	90	47
all-India	2156	162	149	334	206	105	43

*Expressed as a percentage of a "norm" level of 2700 kcal per consumer unit per diem

(Note: Sum of entries in columns 3 to 8 may not exactly tally with 1000 due to errors of rounding)

Table 28: Changes in per capita per diem intake of calorie and fat during the period 1972-2000 for major States

State	Per capita per diem intake								
	Calorie (kcal)				Fat (gm)				
	1972-73 (27 th round)	1983 (38 th round)	1993-94 (50 th round)	1999-2000 (55 th round)	1972-73 (27 th round)	1983 (38 th round)	1993-94 (50 th round)	1999-2000 (55 th round)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
									Rural
Andhra Pradesh	2103	2204	2052	2021	21.0	24.0	27.2	29.5	
Assam	2074	2056	1983	1915	15.0	18.0	21.0	22.3	
Bihar	2225	2189	2115	2121	17.0	20.0	23.0	26.5	
Gujarat	2142	2113	1994	1986	40.0	44.0	47.4	53.8	
Haryana	3215	2554	2491	2455	47.0	47.0	53.6	59.1	
Karnataka	2202	2260	2073	2028	23.0	26.0	28.6	36.6	
Kerala	1559	1884	1965	1982	19.0	32.0	32.7	38.8	
Madhya Pradesh	2423	2323	2164	2062	21.0	25.0	28.3	31.3	
Maharashtra	1895	2144	1939	2012	24.0	30.0	33.5	39.7	
Orissa	1995	2103	2199	2119	8.0	13.0	14.8	16.3	
Punjab	3493	2677	2418	2381	50.0	52.0	59.8	58.7	
Rajasthan	2730	2433	2470	2425	46.0	42.0	52.8	53.5	
Tamil Nadu	1955	1861	1884	1826	18.0	22.0	24.7	29.5	
Uttar Pradesh	2575	2399	2307	2327	28.0	29.0	35.5	37.6	
West Bengal	1921	2027	2211	2095	13.0	17.0	21.4	24.2	
all-India	2266	2221	2153	2149	24.0	27.0	31.4	36.1	
									Urban
Andhra Pradesh	2143	2009	1992	2052	31.0	32.0	34.9	41.5	
Assam	2135	2043	2108	2174	25.0	25.0	30.8	38.7	
Bihar	2167	2131	2188	2171	25.0	26.0	32.7	34.2	
Gujarat	2172	2000	2027	2058	58.0	53.0	57.9	67.0	
Haryana	2404	2242	2140	2172	42.0	49.0	49.4	56.3	
Karnataka	1925	2124	2026	2046	32.0	36.0	37.6	45.1	
Kerala	1723	2049	1966	1995	27.0	38.0	37.0	42.9	
Madhya Pradesh	2229	2137	2082	2132	34.0	36.0	40.3	43.5	
Maharashtra	1971	2028	1989	2039	41.0	45.0	47.9	52.6	
Orissa	2276	2219	2261	2298	23.0	24.0	28.1	27.4	
Punjab	2783	2100	2089	2197	52.0	49.0	53.7	57.9	
Rajasthan	2357	2255	2184	2335	47.0	47.0	51.6	61.5	
Tamil Nadu	1841	2140	1922	2030	23.0	29.0	33.9	43.2	
Uttar Pradesh	2161	2043	2114	2131	35.0	34.0	41.2	45.5	
West Bengal	2080	2048	2131	2134	31.0	31.0	34.2	40.2	
all-India	2107	2089	2071	2156	36.0	37.0	42.0	49.6	

Table 29R: Inter-state variation in proportion of households (number per 1000) possessing different items of durable goods**Rural**

code	Item	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
550	bedstead	754	829	887	858	985	464	873	852
551	almirah, dressing table	250	523	268	456	292	287	587	176
552	chair, stool, bench, table	600	786	588	607	593	628	931	392
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	717	783	787	785	911	849	557	657
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	18	29	21	10	76	23	118	12
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	19	21	328	128	279	188	40	191
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	10	52	13	86	44	5	10	8
560	gramophone & record player	7	6	3	2	7	5	17	8
561	radio	184	422	368	215	338	434	495	219
562	television	181	130	60	230	493	213	338	166
563	VCR/VCP	1	0	1	5	3	6	65	1
565	tape recorder, CD player	50	73	39	155	211	147	333	55
590	electric fan	337	92	40	580	754	206	487	258
591	air conditioner, air cooler	3	1	2	6	194	1	3	14
593	sewing machine	21	39	23	32	410	34	115	43
594	washing machine	1	2	1	5	25	5	35	1
595	stove	186	93	149	611	476	368	380	172
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	32	51	80	331	337	79	195	81
597	refrigerator	7	5	3	59	139	16	138	7
610	bicycle	275	491	424	316	521	202	195	459
611	motor cycle, scooter	33	10	12	90	106	48	65	37
612	motor car, jeep	1	3	1	7	7	5	20	2
630	clock, watch	357	323	269	589	659	535	803	270

code	item	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	all-India
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
550	bedstead	731	689	944	955	494	918	748	791
551	almirah, dressing table	307	180	535	181	310	135	216	269
552	chair, stool, bench, table	457	377	771	392	598	343	592	529
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	728	693	856	807	646	778	677	737
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	15	12	84	16	17	18	6	24
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	162	217	155	222	60	117	133	15
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	16	14	55	10	6	11	12	19
560	gramophone & record player	7	3	13	4	1	6	6	6
561	radio	202	239	342	245	345	272	422	304
562	television	250	97	595	158	234	151	96	187
563	VCR/VCP	3	1	20	2	5	4	1	5
565	tape recorder, CD player	113	47	288	103	100	50	32	91
590	electric fan	312	133	835	346	353	153	115	263
591	air conditioner, air cooler	15	3	138	32	1	14	0	17
593	sewing machine	59	13	491	146	22	100	7	74
594	washing machine	4	1	35	4	8	4	1	6
595	stove	450	120	674	272	332	200	219	273
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	174	63	412	88	84	145	60	131
597	refrigerator	23	5	230	20	20	10	4	27
610	bicycle	277	478	733	335	312	611	487	405
611	motor cycle, scooter	55	25	201	54	66	40	7	45
612	motor car, jeep	4	0	22	4	2	5	0	4
630	clock, watch	435	183	551	532	408	330	301	389

Table 29U: Inter-state variation in proportion of households (number per 1000) possessing different items of durable goods**Urban**

code	Item	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
550	bedstead	814	712	937	924	976	686	906	853
551	almirah, dressing table	556	553	530	701	486	608	729	505
552	chair, stool, bench, table	802	680	804	818	673	814	927	702
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	826	671	879	910	908	885	669	803
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	161	150	121	45	280	141	226	112
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	69	128	432	186	392	283	86	350
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	64	135	107	141	128	64	19	99
560	gramophone & record player	8	15	26	3	1	13	17	33
561	radio	282	464	520	234	297	387	434	315
562	television	572	396	433	684	669	644	568	606
563	VCR/VCP	19	47	19	34	21	58	138	19
565	tape recorder, CD player	229	247	207	437	309	352	402	233
590	electric fan	713	412	451	853	821	638	718	694
591	air conditioner, air cooler	79	2	56	46	381	12	10	200
593	sewing machine	97	150	171	147	516	129	195	224
594	washing machine	42	24	32	82	167	78	108	63
595	stove	661	366	470	717	672	750	599	572
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	350	322	443	718	631	470	368	495
597	refrigerator	181	130	125	323	367	203	284	162
610	bicycle	352	333	509	472	515	230	249	586
611	motor cycle, scooter	191	100	138	313	227	218	141	238
612	motor car, jeep	9	20	25	32	34	33	40	19
630	clock, watch	565	429	449	770	639	687	819	533

code	item	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	all-India
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
550	bedstead	817	755	832	937	627	822	910	818
551	almirah, dressing table	651	428	529	489	607	347	620	561
552	chair, stool, bench, table	780	618	707	726	771	560	754	741
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	898	796	809	864	761	795	832	827
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	126	61	185	87	65	103	77	125
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	338	269	263	338	70	170	118	227
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	96	35	93	73	18	51	36	78
560	gramophone & record player	29	12	8	11	7	11	21	17
561	radio	328	346	341	306	388	280	502	351
562	television	692	454	630	664	624	476	531	595
563	VCR/VCP	40	15	47	27	42	27	24	37
565	tape recorder, CD player	339	201	343	321	293	158	215	278
590	electric fan	809	517	795	807	680	552	603	685
591	air conditioner, air cooler	89	62	278	271	14	132	6	109
593	sewing machine	187	61	505	434	76	284	92	203
594	washing machine	118	24	166	81	108	71	29	89
595	stove	762	503	649	648	669	466	607	618
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	649	306	595	551	374	472	393	496
597	refrigerator	284	94	404	246	184	166	185	229
610	bicycle	278	610	536	420	355	483	409	390
611	motor cycle, scooter	164	117	265	276	176	153	47	184
612	motor car, jeep	33	4	40	21	18	25	11	27
630	clock, watch	721	413	574	667	535	509	586	604

Table 30R: Durable goods: average number possessed per 1000 households in different States**Rural**

code	Item	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
550	bedstead	1431	2611	2634	2604	5887	676	2159	2657
551	almirah, dressing table	319	895	417	670	477	391	917	237
552	chair, stool, bench, table	1418	3488	1494	1674	2223	1809	5452	1020
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	1335	2247	2152	2056	2915	2017	1057	1534
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	24	127	69	19	175	42	251	20
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	24	52	734	267	1462	605	69	657
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	30	118	27	355	119	12	18	19
560	gramophone & record player	7	6	4	2	7	6	17	11
561	radio	184	427	377	215	340	435	500	222
562	television	182	130	60	230	515	213	343	168
563	VCR/VCP	1	0	2	5	3	6	66	1
565	tape recorder, CD player	50	74	39	161	215	147	337	57
590	electric fan	445	210	71	911	1501	317	1249	388
591	air conditioner, air cooler	3	2	2	7	233	1	3	18
593	sewing machine	22	40	24	33	441	36	117	45
594	washing machine	1	2	1	6	25	5	35	1
595	stove	197	103	174	676	518	415	413	180
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	36	63	95	395	373	91	241	98
597	refrigerator	7	5	3	60	145	16	138	8
610	bicycle	293	564	464	334	591	211	210	509
611	motor cycle, scooter	33	11	12	97	114	51	68	40
612	motor car, jeep	1	4	1	8	8	6	21	2
630	clock, watch	556	589	407	1133	1533	1078	2265	473

code	item	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	all-India
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
550	bedstead	1367	1495	5264	4826	693	4168	1423	2474
551	almirah, dressing table	375	232	945	258	373	193	319	388
552	chair, stool, bench, table	1046	852	3020	1161	1463	1021	1389	1567
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	1477	1750	3042	2251	1368	2333	1748	1896
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	25	26	244	33	25	38	9	55
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	308	433	613	665	121	230	292	382
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	37	26	182	17	8	28	24	49
560	gramophone & record player	8	3	18	4	1	6	6	6
561	radio	203	241	355	261	346	278	429	308
562	television	251	98	613	163	235	158	115	192
563	VCR/VCP	4	1	22	6	5	4	1	5
565	tape recorder, CD player	118	48	302	104	119	51	43	95
590	electric fan	423	245	1834	605	472	274	216	443
591	air conditioner, air cooler	17	4	157	35	1	15	0	19
593	sewing machine	64	15	514	157	22	105	7	78
594	washing machine	4	1	40	4	8	5	1	6
595	stove	494	125	699	287	369	211	237	297
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	240	69	488	104	109	187	67	162
597	refrigerator	24	5	235	20	20	11	4	28
610	bicycle	302	565	882	360	341	714	568	456
611	motor cycle, scooter	58	28	214	55	69	44	8	48
612	motor car, jeep	4	1	24	4	2	6	0	4
630	clock, watch	781	325	1309	1026	767	623	547	753

Table 30U: Durable goods: average number of possessed per 1000 households in different States

										Urban
code	Item	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
550	bedstead	1663	2133	2911	2208	4067	1134	2372	2436	
551	almirah, dressing table	841	1115	966	1118	936	965	1242	789	
552	chair, stool, bench, table	2997	3619	2877	2896	3102	3387	6367	2682	
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	2136	2352	2963	2871	3194	2948	1508	2459	
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	341	690	357	92	2188	431	556	274	
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	111	191	1064	381	1619	772	157	992	
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	222	337	321	420	529	143	48	264	
560	gramophone & record player	8	15	68	3	2	13	17	35	
561	radio	282	464	569	236	298	387	438	321	
562	television	575	397	452	691	703	645	569	621	
563	VCR/VCP	19	47	21	35	22	59	139	20	
565	tape recorder, CD player	230	248	251	439	314	352	421	240	
590	electric fan	1341	1133	1109	1709	1770	1221	2032	1327	
591	air conditioner, air cooler	81	2	74	56	563	13	12	260	
593	sewing machine	98	153	179	154	542	137	200	228	
594	washing machine	42	25	34	83	174	78	108	63	
595	stove	741	445	504	883	736	937	695	611	
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	437	513	647	1042	806	643	526	659	
597	refrigerator	183	136	129	326	382	203	286	164	
610	bicycle	386	394	556	546	597	261	273	710	
611	motor cycle, scooter	206	111	148	371	252	263	149	276	
612	motor car, jeep	784	20	27	33	34	34	42	20	
630	clock, watch	1378	1163	1016	2064	1750	2048	2604	1279	

code	item	Maha-rashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajas-than	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	all-India
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
550	bedstead	1436	1759	4747	3206	927	3088	1640	2117
551	almirah, dressing table	1042	639	1148	760	874	577	1166	935
552	chair, stool, bench, table	2849	1895	3320	2806	2505	2387	2640	2923
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	2838	2377	2957	2758	2117	2838	2992	2629
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)	349	191	551	226	114	297	163	371
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings	641	524	777	802	143	381	230	523
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.	208	93	220	225	38	117	97	204
560	gramophone & record player	32	13	9	12	7	12	21	20
561	radio	331	350	348	311	388	362	601	373
562	television	700	463	662	688	626	488	543	607
563	VCR/VCP	41	28	50	27	42	27	24	39
565	tape recorder, CD player	377	201	363	325	298	166	217	291
590	electric fan	1399	1074	1852	1802	1266	1168	1322	1393
591	air conditioner, air cooler	107	71	368	354	15	172	7	152
593	sewing machine	192	61	518	462	77	296	104	212
594	washing machine	122	37	168	82	108	74	29	92
595	stove	998	548	689	756	769	496	664	720
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan	873	369	741	721	488	660	511	684
597	refrigerator	289	97	447	253	186	177	188	237
610	bicycle	336	776	667	497	403	578	486	457
611	motor cycle, scooter	197	121	303	323	193	200	50	212
612	motor car, jeep	37	4	43	32	20	26	14	106
630	clock, watch	2000	936	1560	1791	1444	1241	1659	1624

Table 31: Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance during the last 5 years for the lower and upper three MPCE classes

State/UT	Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance						
	MPCE classes						
	Lower three classes (Rs.)			Upper three classes (Rs.)			All classes
	0-225	225-255	255-300	615-775	775-950	950+	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	24	20	24	20	27	52	26
Arunachal Pradesh	154	347	297	157	201	241	174
Assam	77	68	31	32	24	43	65
Bihar	62	66	68	54	22	44	53
Goa	0	0	0	0	18	0	2
Gujarat	85	85	31	31	60	41	46
Haryana	0	0	0	25	41	56	40
Himachal Pradesh	296	250	201	171	117	44	134
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	212	36	89	15	47
Karnataka	94	103	125	31	45	35	61
Kerala	251	172	36	60	39	26	45
Madhya Pradesh	49	68	70	22	64	38	51
Maharashtra	40	97	51	40	44	51	62
Manipur	0	0	65	103	242	369	108
Meghalaya	0	0	0	26	73	3	50
Mizoram	0	0	0	315	249	193	322
Nagaland	0	0	0	140	35	22	51
Orissa	80	61	34	58	2	26	44
Punjab	520	0	0	111	100	159	122
Rajasthan	85	80	38	47	31	23	46
Sikkim	0	0	0	31	16	8	31
Tamil Nadu	57	106	58	65	43	56	57
Tripura	281	508	142	77	77	90	130
Uttar Pradesh	43	37	43	53	24	56	46
West Bengal	56	33	50	52	45	46	52
A. & N. Islands	0	0	0	5	1	18	17
Chandigarh	0	0	0	263	49	132	113
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	293	121	56	105	15	81
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	172	74	203	151
Delhi	0	0	0	0	18	6	7
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	54	0	23
Pondicherry	0	0	0	70	47	33	29
all-India	57	62	53	49	44	50	52

Table 32: Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance during the last 5 years for different land possessed classes

State/UT	Rural						
	Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance						
	Land possessed classes (hectares)						
	< 0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.00	2.01-4.00	4.01+	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	10	27	28	31	24	47	26
Arunachal Pradesh	114	214	161	111	105	395	174
Assam	45	52	60	88	134	61	65
Bihar	49	48	75	58	42	90	53
Goa	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	78	38	33	51	66	32	46
Haryana	32	40	23	67	12	76	40
Himachal Pradesh	52	148	134	117	75	42	134
Jammu & Kashmir	0	68	43	41	0	0	47
Karnataka	16	53	57	85	58	102	61
Kerala	20	48	35	19	0	294	45
Madhya Pradesh	47	53	45	71	43	35	51
Maharashtra	37	68	60	66	53	87	62
Manipur	0	98	161	47	103	243	108
Meghalaya	276	64	42	26	13	3	50
Mizoram	0	216	330	375	370	175	322
Nagaland	0	32	46	79	48	29	51
Orissa	0	35	49	64	52	125	44
Punjab	246	105	129	111	111	110	122
Rajasthan	61	50	61	47	35	31	46
Sikkim	11	39	45	27	17	0	31
Tamil Nadu	22	56	83	61	40	50	57
Tripura	68	141	121	85	61	0	130
Uttar Pradesh	45	46	43	45	57	24	46
West Bengal	25	54	56	52	7	40	52
A. & N. Islands	0	4	23	22	90	0	17
Chandigarh	158	44	465	0	0	0	113
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	141	34	144	85	0	81
Daman & Diu	44	144	200	354	0	0	151
Delhi	9	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lakshadweep	0	25	0	0	0	0	23
Pondicherry	0	31	0	0	0	188	29
all-India	43	50	54	59	48	56	52

Table 33: Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance during the last 5 years for each household social group by States/UTs

State/UT	Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance in household social group			
	Scheduled tribe	Scheduled caste	Others	All
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	49	29	24	26
Arunachal Pradesh	177	0	160	171
Assam	126	17	60	65
Bihar	87	58	49	54
Goa	0	0	3	2
Gujarat	115	42	26	46
Haryana	0	54	35	40
Himachal Pradesh	51	222	109	134
Jammu & Kashmir	0	57	45	47
Karnataka	41	75	60	61
Kerala	63	122	35	45
Madhya Pradesh	64	56	42	51
Maharashtra	80	94	51	62
Manipur	121	26	108	108
Meghalaya	44	0	136	50
Mizoram	310	0	535	323
Nagaland	54	0	9	51
Orissa	49	36	44	44
Punjab	0	121	125	122
Rajasthan	67	50	37	46
Sikkim	37	8	30	31
Tamil Nadu	37	55	58	57
Tripura	195	172	104	130
Uttar Pradesh	29	64	39	46
West Bengal	90	52	48	52
A. & N. Islands	47	0	12	17
Chandigarh	520	33	110	113
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97	0	13	81
Daman & Diu	61	112	219	151
Delhi	0	21	5	7
Lakshadweep	25	0	0	23
Pondicherry	0	39	24	29
all-India	73	61	45	52

Table 34: Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance during the last 5 years by form of assistance

State/UT	Rural							
	Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance by form of assistance							
	milch animal	drought animal	sheep/goat	pumpset	fish-pond	sewing machine	others:agr. tools and equipment	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	852	37	0	0	0	0	37	74
Arunachal Pr.	650	0	31	0	12	0	18	288
Assam	923	15	0	31	0	0	0	31
Bihar	759	19	0	37	0	0	19	167
Goa	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	739	0	22	43	0	22	43	130
Haryana	821	0	0	26	0	26	26	103
Himachal Pr.	269	15	7	0	0	0	0	709
J & K	745	0	0	64	0	0	21	170
Karnataka	883	0	83	0	0	0	0	33
Kerala	591	0	23	45	0	0	23	318
Madhya Pr.	647	98	20	39	0	0	39	157
Maharashtra	371	65	113	32	0	16	32	371
Manipur	534	0	0	0	10	214	49	194
Meghalaya	939	20	0	0	20	0	0	20
Mizoram	72	65	9	0	56	9	97	692
Nagaland	308	0	0	115	19	0	96	462
Orissa	636	23	23	91	0	0	68	159
Punjab	877	0	0	16	0	0	33	74
Rajasthan	565	43	87	22	0	0	65	217
Sikkim	97	0	0	194	0	0	0	710
Tamil Nadu	836	36	36	18	0	18	18	36
Tripura	473	8	256	31	47	0	0	186
Uttar Pradesh	717	43	22	87	0	0	22	109
West Bengal	667	0	39	0	0	20	39	235
A. & N. Islands	611	0	0	0	0	0	56	333
Chandigarh	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	457
Daman & Diu	888	0	0	39	0	0	0	72
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Pondicherry	714	0	0	0	0	0	71	214
India (55th rd.)	706	20	39	39	0	0	20	176
India (50th rd.)	403	113	81	81	0	16	*	306
India (43rd rd.)	262	262	66	49	0	17	*	344

* Included in col. (9)

Table 35: Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance during the last 5 years prior to the date of survey as per three quinquennial NSS rounds

State/UT	Per 1000 number of households receiving IRDP assistance		
	NSS 55 th round	NSS 50 th round	NSS 43 rd round
	(1999-2000)	(1993-94)	(1987-88)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	26	39	31
Arunachal Pradesh	171	183	124
Assam	64	27	27
Bihar	54	52	64
Goa	2	18	*27
Gujarat	46	92	52
Haryana	40	72	106
Himachal Pradesh	134	55	123
Jammu & Kashmir	47	16	36
Karnataka	61	54	80
Kerala	45	44	78
Madhya Pradesh	51	92	64
Maharashtra	62	77	70
Manipur	108	62	85
Meghalaya	50	20	41
Mizoram	324	96	113
Nagaland	52	34	**
Orissa	44	60	78
Punjab	122	38	69
Rajasthan	46	54	74
Sikkim	31	43	362
Tamil Nadu	57	58	76
Tripura	130	185	113
Uttar Pradesh	46	70	54
West Bengal	51	70	68
A & N Islands	17	71	45
Chandigarh	113	42	35
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81	604	135
Daman & Diu	151	140	*27
Delhi	7	0	113
Lakshadweep	23	41	171
Pondicherry	29	48	113
all-India	52	63	63

* Figure relates to Goa, Daman & Diu

Table 36: Per 1000 number of households participating in public works during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey for lower three and upper three MPCE classes

State/UT	Rural						
	Per 1000 number of households participating in public works for lower three and upper three MPCE (Rs.) classes						
	0-225	225-255	255-300	615-775	775-950	950+	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pr.	8	9	19	9	19	18	15
Arunachal Pr.	223	49	157	175	117	117	127
Assam	27	37	21	51	55	71	40
Bihar	46	47	43	41	37	29	42
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	145	53	42	9	17	8	19
Haryana	0	0	0	12	10	6	14
Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	35	21	26	45
J & K	0	0	140	99	50	51	79
Karnataka	27	0	7	5	15	10	12
Kerala	0	0	41	26	9	39	21
Madhya Pr.	24	29	58	23	40	23	32
Maharashtra	27	59	62	28	6	8	33
Manipur	412	0	0	102	132	83	78
Meghalaya	0	0	318	11	57	0	24
Mizoram	0	0	0	56	5	59	34
Nagaland	0	0	0	26	77	57	50
Orissa	73	27	20	29	40	30	36
Punjab	51	0	0	0	11	26	12
Rajasthan	189	84	99	23	14	18	38
Sikkim	0	0	31	10	0	6	24
Tamil Nadu	0	17	1	12	22	2	11
Tripura	575	508	531	86	2	81	137
Uttar Pradesh	39	26	31	33	26	31	29
West Bengal	82	13	34	28	14	55	25
A & N Islands	0	0	0	44	25	0	16
Chandigarh	0	0	0	30	17	23	18
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	56	0	0	48
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	31	14
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	11	0	58	57
Pondicherry	0	0	0	69	75	0	18
all-India	42	30	36	25	19	22	29

Table 37: Per 1000 number of households participating in public works during the last 365 days for different size classes of land possessed by State/UT

State/UT	Per 1000 number of households participating in public works in land possessed class (hectares)						
	<0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.00	2.01-4.00	4.01+	All
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pr.	6	16	17	17	8	26	15
Arunachal Pr.	80	138	165	79	88	208	127
Assam	25	38	40	43	46	102	40
Bihar	50	44	48	23	32	15	42
Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	13	33	9	2	4	12	19
Haryana	33	14	7	14	7	24	14
Himachal Pr.	16	52	38	47	12	0	45
J & K	0	138	66	25	14	11	79
Karnataka	17	12	11	13	5	19	12
Kerala	26	21	18	20	42	0	21
Madhya Pr.	26	46	38	28	22	13	32
Maharashtra	8	43	32	41	29	18	33
Manipur	177	82	83	58	76	8	78
Meghalaya	55	58	10	16	11	0	24
Mizoram	0	55	43	16	9	0	34
Nagaland	0	69	76	79	24	23	50
Orissa	0	33	53	36	0	4	36
Punjab	2	14	8	9	17	7	12
Rajasthan	98	37	57	28	28	34	38
Sikkim	9	30	25	15	72	0	24
Tamil Nadu	9	8	19	16	16	54	11
Tripura	10	176	65	31	6	0	137
Uttar Pradesh	40	26	34	26	28	13	29
West Bengal	21	29	13	18	16	51	25
A & N Islands	0	34	0	0	2	0	16
Chandigarh	15	44	0	0	0	0	18
D & N Haveli	0	73	37	75	0	0	48
Daman & Diu	0	19	0	0	0	0	14
Delhi	92	0	0	0	0	0	73
Lakshadweep	50	59	0	0	0	0	57
Pondicherry	0	21	0	0	0	0	18
all-India	28	29	32	25	20	22	29

Table 38: Per 1000 number of households participating in public works during the last 365 days for each household social group by State/UT

State/UT	Rural			
	Per 1000 number of households participating in public works for each household social group			
	Scheduled tribe	Scheduled caste	Others	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	30	18	13	15
Arunachal Pr.	131	0	120	127
Assam	49	40	38	40
Bihar	81	47	37	42
Goa	0	0	1	1
Gujarat	33	63	8	19
Haryana	0	21	11	14
Himachal Pr.	98	61	36	45
J & K	26	23	84	79
Karnataka	16	10	12	12
Kerala	26	17	20	21
Madhya Pr.	46	31	25	32
Maharashtra	64	40	24	33
Manipur	58	0	109	79
Meghalaya	20	0	84	24
Mizoram	35	0	8	34
Nagaland	51	547	0	50
Orissa	53	52	18	36
Punjab	0	16	10	12
Rajasthan	72	40	26	38
Sikkim	16	57	25	24
Tamil Nadu	7	16	9	11
Tripura	339	142	106	137
Uttar Pradesh	56	28	28	29
West Bengal	24	25	25	25
A & N Islands	2	0	19	16
Chandigarh	0	0	23	18
D & N Haveli	60	0	0	48
Daman & Diu	3	0	24	14
Delhi	0	501	0	73
Lakshadweep	59	0	38	57
Pondicherry	0	13	20	18
all-India	51	32	24	29

Table 39: Per 1000 number of households participating in public works during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey as per three quinquennial NSS rounds

State/UT	Per 1000 number of households participating in public works		
	NSS 55 th round	NSS 50 th round	NSS 43 rd round
	(1999-2000)	(1993-94)	(1987-88)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	15	46	22
Arunachal Pradesh	126	387	258
Assam	40	44	50
Bihar	42	56	43
Goa	1	23	*14
Gujarat	19	60	178
Haryana	14	56	59
Himachal Pradesh	45	75	141
Jammu & Kashmir	79	55	111
Karnataka	12	39	32
Kerala	21	49	42
Madhya Pradesh	32	81	66
Maharashtra	33	85	118
Manipur	79	85	55
Meghalaya	24	54	38
Mizoram	34	124	127
Nagaland	51	80	**
Orissa	36	91	79
Punjab	12	34	26
Rajasthan	38	52	174
Sikkim	24	23	107
Tamil Nadu	11	42	34
Tripura	136	173	237
Uttar Pradesh	29	51	37
West Bengal	25	66	55
A & N Islands	16	43	86
Chandigarh	18	18	8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48	584	210
Daman & Diu	14	104	*14
Delhi	73	160	18
Lakshadweep	57	145	193
Pondicherry	18	0	11
all-India	29	59	64

* Figure relates to Goa, Daman & Diu

Table 40: Percentage of households receiving income from different sources during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey for each household type in rural and urban India

Household type	Percentage of households receiving income from different sources								
	Culti- vation	Fishing and other agr. enter- prises	Wage/ salaried employ- ment	Non-agr. enter- prises	Pension	Remi- ttances	Inte- rest & divi- dend	Rent	Other sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural									
Self-employed in agriculture	96.6	22.1	25.3	9.4	3.1	9.2	3.2	0.8	8.7
Self-employed in non-agr.	37.0	10.4	23.1	90.3	1.9	4.2	2.2	1.6	7.6
Agricultural labour	40.1	10.4	92.4	5.8	1.1	3.5	0.7	0.5	8.7
Other labour	31.2	15.3	91.5	7.7	1.9	3.0	1.3	0.9	9.5
Others	32.9	9.1	51.4	5.7	8.6	29.5	5.9	3.8	13.8
All	57.1	14.5	55.8	18.4	2.8	8.6	2.4	1.2	9.2
Urban									
Self-employed	10.1	5.6	16.0	87.7	3.1	2.9	6.5	4.2	5.8
Regular wage/salaried	4.5	2.4	98.5	7.4	5.1	2.1	9.1	4.4	4.4
Casual labour	5.2	5.7	89.2	9.6	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.8	10.4
Others	8.9	2.6	9.7	4.3	29.2	46.2	12.0	9.6	21.2
All	7.0	4.0	60.0	35.1	6.3	6.8	7.4	4.5	7.4

Table 41: Number per 1000 households receiving income from different sources during the last 365 days by MPCE class – all India

MPCE class(Rs)	Culti- vation	Fishing/ other agricultural enterprises	Wage/ salaried employ- ment	Non-agri. enter- prises	Pension	Rent	Remi- ttances	Interest and dividend	Other	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural										
less than 225	37	27	56	30	29	27	34	8	59	44
225-255	40	29	55	33	17	31	28	1	51	42
255-300	81	67	107	85	39	47	64	15	85	87
300-340	90	78	105	79	41	57	76	20	90	90
340-380	93	79	103	97	43	73	75	31	92	93
380-420	94	84	97	92	52	47	85	43	91	92
420-470	103	98	100	98	77	84	84	65	101	100
470-525	98	96	89	103	77	53	102	74	90	96
525-615	116	121	96	121	111	134	115	131	105	111
615-775	120	145	92	116	183	148	145	213	111	113
775-950	62	81	46	72	129	112	74	134	66	61
950+	66	94	55	75	202	186	118	265	58	71
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Av. MPCE (Rs)	490	536	450	504	691	640	539	753	475	486
Urban										
less than 300	42	55	35	42	12	6	36	2	65	38
300 - 350	45	44	35	43	14	21	27	3	48	37
350 - 425	96	99	72	94	26	36	53	13	82	75
425 - 500	108	104	83	99	46	73	70	27	94	86
500 - 575	92	102	86	99	62	69	65	38	81	86
575 - 665	106	109	89	98	81	89	73	53	86	91
665 - 775	99	102	96	98	85	104	94	88	96	96
775 - 915	96	84	106	104	99	120	106	98	82	103
915 - 1120	104	109	115	103	140	144	136	134	102	113
1120 - 1500	114	98	137	109	171	166	134	181	113	130
1500 - 1925	49	45	72	50	126	82	76	140	60	67
1925 & above	50	49	74	61	137	90	129	222	90	77
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Av. MPCE (Rs)	763	731	857	810	1119	981	982	1346	839	855

Table 42: Number per 1000 households with specified sources of income over size classes of land possessed – all India

Size class of land possessed (ha)	per 1000 no. of households among those with specified source of income									
	Cultivation	Fishing/ other agr. enterprise only	Wage/ salaried employment	Non-agr. enterprises only	Pension only	Rent only	Remittances only	Interest and dividends	Others only	All households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Less than 0.01	6	99	175	158	96	120	284	0	205	73
0.01 - 0.20	38	627	774	790	840	782	667	994	644	411
0.21 - 0.40	72	39	19	23	15	25	11	0	35	94
0.41 - 1.00	271	98	20	18	29	26	21	0	68	187
1.01 - 2.00	271	83	7	6	0	44	7	0	23	120
2.01 - 3.00	142	27	2	2	1	0	3	0	17	53
3.01 - 4.00	64	12	0	1	0	0	6	0	2	20
4.01 - 6.00	73	4	0	1	18	0	0	0	5	21
6.01 - 8.00	31	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
8.00+	33	2	1	1	0	3	1	6	1	11
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Av. land possessed (ha)	2.13	0.45	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.84
No. of sample hhs	11363	591	12681	3989	195	67	1153	15	1160	71385

Table 43: Number per 1000 households with income from different sources during the period of last 365 days for each major State

States	Culti- vation	Fishing/ other agr. ent.	Wage/ salaried empl.	Non-agr. ent.	Pension	Rent	Remit- tances	Interest and dividends	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural									
Andhra Pr.	451	105	611	179	20	13	57	4	70
Assam	620	183	497	214	25	7	44	14	144
Bihar	546	88	519	162	16	6	136	13	119
Gujarat	559	249	576	129	9	6	48	73	72
Haryana	463	137	453	155	166	17	84	1	43
Karnataka	584	85	621	147	16	6	40	13	76
Kerala	376	597	577	220	92	12	207	70	92
Madhya Pr.	710	57	587	108	15	5	24	3	106
Maharashtra	536	100	706	125	27	16	87	63	39
Orissa	619	91	680	220	23	22	91	6	52
Punjab	382	176	464	167	60	14	84	7	54
Rajasthan	787	381	418	181	24	3	89	6	65
Tamil Nadu	303	117	711	195	27	15	92	37	102
Uttar Pradesh	736	135	423	212	31	21	123	13	125
West Bengal	479	104	575	292	13	2	46	31	72
all-India	570	145	557	183	28	12	86	24	92
Urban									
Andhra Pr.	43	19	610	322	50	83	55	19	89
Assam	63	24	549	372	85	77	76	96	105
Bihar	123	38	466	368	41	33	123	34	130
Gujarat	51	20	584	362	45	17	63	177	74
Haryana	54	33	578	365	100	49	37	4	47
Karnataka	69	26	648	321	62	53	46	25	81
Kerala	165	475	567	317	106	29	219	128	108
Madhya Pr.	121	14	619	327	52	33	25	34	80
Maharashtra	43	13	693	304	69	26	49	148	48
Orissa	110	38	636	308	49	39	74	14	69
Punjab	51	17	565	371	42	21	42	16	59
Rajasthan	124	77	546	402	64	36	73	11	43
Tamil Nadu	36	32	660	303	72	76	93	84	70
Uttar Pradesh	103	33	503	443	56	45	75	30	72
West Bengal	31	21	563	409	74	32	71	130	64
all-India	69	40	598	349	63	45	67	73	74

Table 44: Per 1000 distribution of households by MPCE class and average MPCE separately for each of the four major primary sources of energy used for cooking – all India

MPCE class (Rs.)	Per 1000 distribution of households by MPCE class for each of the four major primary sources of energy used for cooking				
	Firewood and chips	Dung cake	Kerosene	LPG	All households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural					
0-225	48	36	3	1	44
225-255	47	34	3	1	42
255-300	94	91	20	5	87
300-340	97	101	19	8	90
340-380	101	101	44	14	94
380-420	97	99	50	21	92
420-470	106	102	57	36	100
470-525	101	96	80	49	96
525-615	111	116	134	99	111
615-775	106	114	177	191	113
775-950	50	58	164	183	61
950-more	42	53	249	390	71
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Av. MPCE(Rs)	454	476	693	892	486
Urban					
0-300	114	79	21	3	38
300-350	100	101	25	7	37
350-425	173	186	78	17	75
425-500	163	130	95	37	86
500-575	133	114	109	50	86
575-665	101	132	119	73	91
665-775	77	76	119	100	96
775-915	60	71	124	122	104
915-1120	41	54	120	152	113
1120-1500	26	36	121	190	130
1500-1925	6	7	43	112	67
1925-more	5	14	26	137	77
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Av. MPCE(Rs)	502	542	729	1134	855

Table 45: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking for each household type – all India

Household type	Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking									
	Coke, coal	Firewood andchips	LPG	Gobargas	Dung-cake	Char-coal	Kero-sene	Electri-city	Others	No cooking arrangement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural										
Self-empl. in non-agr.	23	708	79	2	105	1	54	0	26	2
Agricultural labour	9	844	7	1	89	0	10	0	39	1
Other labour	26	756	46	1	84	1	66	1	13	8
Self-empl. in agriculture	12	765	45	7	139	0	9	0	22	0
Others	25	539	186	3	77	1	69	4	18	78
Not recorded	19	705	71	0	163	1	8	0	14	20
All	15	755	54	3	106	0	27	1	27	11
Urban										
Self-empl. Regular wage/salary earning	46	261	449	0	31	2	189	2	8	13
Casual labour	40	101	564	1	9	1	234	7	5	39
Others	40	532	84	0	32	1	285	1	12	13
Not recorded	30	155	424	1	16	2	155	2	7	208
All	100	330	398	12	28	0	111	0	11	10
All	41	223	442	1	21	1	217	4	7	43

Table 46: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking for each social group – all India

Social group	Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking for each social group									
	Coke, coal	Firewood andchips	LPG	Gobargas	Dung-cake	Char-coal	Kero-sene	Electri-city	Others	No cooking arrangement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural										
ST	14	905	13	1	18	1	13	1	10	25
SC	17	767	16	1	129	0	19	1	40	11
OBC	12	757	41	3	128	0	26	0	26	6
Others	18	692	111	6	95	1	39	2	25	11
Not recorded	35	725	0	0	165	0	33	0	19	24
All	15	755	54	3	106	0	27	1	27	11
Urban										
ST	92	390	279	0	9	5	163	5	8	48
SC	63	379	214	0	40	1	244	2	10	48
OBC	34	307	333	1	29	1	253	3	5	34
Others	36	122	576	0	11	1	194	5	8	46
Not recorded	27	222	380	0	22	0	287	0	0	61
All	41	223	442	1	21	1	217	4	7	43

Table 47R: Per 1000 distribution of rural households by primary source of energy used for cooking for each major State

State	Rural									
	Per 1000 distribution of rural households by primary source of energy used for cooking									
	NSS 55 th round (1999-2000)					NSS 50 th round (1993-94)				
	No cooking arrange-	Firewood and chips	Dung cake	LPG	Others	No cooking arrange-	Firewood and chips	Dung cake	LPG	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pr.	31	871	3	63	32	6	938	6	23	27
Assam	2	934	2	56	6	0	973	5	11	11
Bihar	2	634	242	6	116	3	634	256	3	104
Gujarat	16	776	22	102	84	5	788	65	49	93
Haryana	0	494	303	184	19	1	683	247	36	33
Karnataka	22	869	1	43	65	10	940	3	17	30
Kerala	9	847	3	116	25	14	921	2	41	22
Madhya Pr.	5	927	26	17	25	3	912	62	5	18
Maharashtra	29	702	9	91	169	9	767	13	35	176
Orissa	13	894	55	8	30	21	889	39	3	48
Punjab	2	349	375	142	132	6	507	340	51	96
Rajasthan	5	930	18	29	18	2	900	44	20	34
Tamil Nadu	14	859	1	67	59	13	913	1	31	42
Uttar Pr.	3	573	329	36	59	4	627	329	12	28
West Bengal	4	785	54	17	140	11	613	88	3	285
all-India	11	755	106	54	74	7	782	115	19	77

Table 47U: Per 1000 distribution of *urban* households by primary source of energy used for cooking for each major State

State	Per 1000 distribution of rural households by primary source of energy used for cooking									
	NSS 55 th round (1999-2000)					NSS 50 th round (1993-94)				
	No cooking arrange-	Firewood and chips	Dung cake	LPG	Others	No cooking arrange-	Firewood and chips	Dung cake	LPG	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pr.	3	271	216	438	72	27	441	211	279	42
Assam	1	341	111	500	47	45	441	155	345	14
Bihar	10	257	93	279	361	59	218	89	172	462
Gujarat	13	107	258	559	63	78	161	310	396	55
Haryana	0	193	167	543	97	43	238	230	387	102
Karnataka	3	232	251	438	76	58	362	265	260	55
Kerala	3	541	68	310	78	73	703	52	168	4
Madhya Pr.	1	346	179	377	97	30	414	156	308	92
Maharashtra	11	97	304	515	73	74	138	376	389	23
Orissa	2	432	224	169	173	99	424	120	180	177
Punjab	4	113	310	480	93	11	145	359	409	76
Rajasthan	0	312	144	509	35	24	391	243	285	57
Tamil Nadu	1	233	329	372	65	115	430	250	192	13
Uttar Pr.	4	305	141	431	119	21	391	148	315	125
West Bengal	40	121	192	347	300	106	84	140	187	483
all-India	7	223	217	442	111	63	300	232	296	109

Table 48: Per 1000 distribution of households by MPCE class and average MPCE, separately for each of two major sources of energy used for lighting – all India

MPCE class	Primary source of energy used for lighting		
	Kerosene	Electricity	All households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rural
0-225	63	22	44
225-255	62	21	42
255-300	118	55	87
300-340	117	63	90
340-380	113	72	93
380-420	105	78	92
420-470	104	96	100
470-525	90	102	96
525-615	92	130	111
615-775	77	150	113
775-950	33	89	61
950-more	24	120	71
All classes	1000	1000	1000
Av. MPCE(Rs)	408	566	486
			Urban
0-225	154	24	38
225-255	129	26	37
255-300	179	63	75
300-340	165	77	86
340-380	117	83	86
380-420	79	92	91
420-470	65	100	96
470-525	44	111	103
525-615	37	122	113
615-775	22	142	130
775-950	5	75	67
950-more	3	86	77
All classes	1000	1000	1000
Av. MPCE(Rs)	461	902	855

Table 49: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting for each household type – all India

Household type	Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting for each household type						
	No lighting arrangement	Kerosene	Other oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Rural
Self-empl. in non-agr.	4	477	2	1	1	513	1
Agricultural labour	6	605	2	1	1	384	1
Other labour	5	456	2	1	0	535	1
Self-empl. in agr.	3	489	3	1	1	502	1
Others	6	339	3	0	1	651	1
Not recorded	0	687	0	0	0	313	0
All	5	506	2	1	1	484	1
							Urban
Self-employed	3	114	1	1	0	881	1
Regular salary/ wage earning	2	38	1	1	0	957	0
Casual labour	3	281	2	0	1	711	0
Others	9	77	3	1	1	906	2
Not recorded	0	121	0	0	0	878	0
All	3	103	1	1	0	891	1

Table 50: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting for each social group – all India

Social group	Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting for each household type						
	No lighting arrangement	Kerosene	Other oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Rural
ST	9	613	1	0	0	374	1
SC	5	596	2	1	1	393	1
OBC	4	503	3	1	1	488	1
Others	4	408	2	1	1	583	1
Not recorded	0	620	0	0	0	380	0
All	5	506	2	1	1	484	1
							Urban
ST	23	206	2	0	0	768	0
SC	4	197	1	1	1	794	2
OBC	3	125	1	1	0	869	0
Others	2	57	1	2	0	937	1
Not recorded	0	87	0	0	16	896	1
All	3	103	1	1	0	891	1

Note: Sum of entries in columns (2) to (8) may not exactly add up to 1000 due to errors of rounding.

Table 51: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting for each major State as per NSS 55th and 50th rounds

State	Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting for each major State					
	NSS 55 th round (July 1999 – June 2000)			NSS 50 th round (July 1993 – June 1994)		
	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	Kerosene	Electricity	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						Rural
Andhra Pr.	306	688	6	505	492	3
Assam	744	245	11	846	149	5
Bihar	937	57	6	928	64	8
Gujarat	207	787	6	318	675	7
Haryana	155	818	27	235	746	19
Karnataka	249	746	5	449	545	6
Kerala	316	677	7	434	565	1
Madhya Pr.	369	625	6	541	449	10
Maharashtra	239	750	11	411	586	3
Orissa	811	184	5	849	146	5
Punjab	50	934	16	110	873	17
Rajasthan	491	491	18	580	410	10
Tamil Nadu	252	741	7	457	540	3
Uttar Pr.	750	235	15	810	177	13
West Bengal	783	210	7	882	112	6
all-India	506	484	10	621	371	8
						Urban
Andhra Pr.	91	900	9	179	819	2
Assam	243	754	3	259	737	4
Bihar	313	677	10	343	653	4
Gujarat	55	938	7	95	897	8
Haryana	55	927	18	92	898	10
Karnataka	82	913	5	166	832	2
Kerala	117	880	3	211	784	5
Madhya Pr.	63	934	3	119	873	8
Maharashtra	29	968	3	90	904	6
Orissa	300	692	8	292	696	12
Punjab	22	974	4	30	959	11
Rajasthan	80	915	5	102	887	11
Tamil Nadu	76	916	8	176	817	7
Uttar Pr.	168	824	8	251	741	8
West Bengal	192	805	3	279	714	7
all-India	103	891	6	165	828	7

Table 52R: Per 1000 distribution of rural persons aged 7 years and above living in rural areas by level of education, separately by sex and MPCE class – all India

MPCE Class(Rs)	Not literate	Literate	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Rural
								Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Male
0-225	542	458	223	112	84	25	9	4
225-255	488	512	239	133	90	30	15	5
255-300	452	548	251	135	100	41	14	8
300-340	404	596	249	140	122	54	20	10
340-380	369	631	244	154	139	61	21	12
380-420	350	650	238	151	150	67	30	14
420-470	306	694	241	171	159	76	32	15
470-525	281	719	227	166	172	92	42	20
525-615	256	744	212	175	184	98	48	27
615-775	212	788	185	170	198	128	63	45
775-950	175	825	166	157	207	164	72	59
950+	125	875	133	132	188	185	124	114
All	322	678	221	154	153	85	40	26
								Female
0-225	759	241	141	60	29	9	1	1
225-255	721	279	157	74	37	8	3	0
255-300	694	306	159	86	42	13	4	1
300-340	657	343	169	87	63	18	4	1
340-380	621	379	184	104	64	18	7	3
380-420	591	409	185	110	76	29	6	3
420-470	563	437	179	120	93	34	9	2
470-525	541	459	164	131	107	40	13	4
525-615	497	503	175	130	116	57	18	6
615-775	442	558	155	150	140	70	31	12
775-950	388	612	147	145	149	100	45	25
950+	308	692	118	157	162	135	64	56
All	566	434	165	114	90	41	15	8
								Person
0-225	651	349	182	86	57	17	5	2
225-255	604	396	198	104	64	19	9	3
255-300	573	427	205	111	71	27	9	4
300-340	529	471	210	114	93	36	12	5
340-380	492	508	215	130	102	40	14	8
380-420	468	532	212	131	114	48	19	8
420-470	430	570	211	147	127	55	21	9
470-525	405	595	197	150	141	67	28	12
525-615	372	628	194	153	152	79	34	17
615-775	322	678	171	160	171	100	47	29
775-950	276	724	157	151	180	133	59	43
950+	210	790	126	144	176	162	96	87
All	440	560	194	135	123	64	28	17

Note: Sum of entries in columns (2) to (9) may not exactly add up to 1000 due to errors of rounding

Table 52U: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years and above living in urban areas by level of education, separately by sex and MPCE class – all India

MPCE Class(Rs)	Not literate	Literate	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Urban
								Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Male
0-300	401	599	222	146	133	57	31	8
300-350	346	654	249	175	140	56	22	12
350-425	265	735	249	173	165	85	35	27
425-500	211	789	231	191	193	99	45	30
500-575	179	821	205	178	204	125	66	43
575-665	127	873	182	181	215	154	79	62
665-775	90	910	157	162	215	182	103	91
775-915	73	927	142	149	200	199	120	117
915-1120	54	946	117	142	180	198	137	171
1120-1500	42	958	96	106	154	212	153	237
1500-1925	26	974	84	87	124	178	173	327
1925+	20	980	68	63	89	143	157	461
All	135	865	164	149	177	151	97	127
								Female
0-300	573	427	176	119	94	25	9	3
300-350	543	457	200	125	85	28	12	7
350-425	459	541	205	140	115	49	17	14
425-500	397	603	205	150	133	73	28	12
500-575	347	653	186	160	156	94	36	20
575-665	287	713	175	182	166	99	53	38
665-775	232	768	169	168	194	122	65	49
775-915	211	789	142	159	186	154	85	64
915-1120	157	843	123	144	188	172	111	105
1120-1500	108	892	112	118	164	191	143	165
1500-1925	58	942	80	99	153	188	144	279
1925+	44	956	68	81	107	164	155	382
All	277	723	157	143	153	117	71	82
								Person
0-300	485	515	200	133	114	42	21	6
300-350	444	556	225	150	113	42	17	9
350-425	360	640	227	157	141	68	27	21
425-500	302	698	218	171	164	86	37	22
500-575	262	738	195	169	180	110	51	31
575-665	203	797	178	181	192	127	67	51
665-775	157	843	163	165	205	154	85	71
775-915	138	862	142	154	193	178	104	92
915-1120	101	899	120	143	184	186	125	140
1120-1500	71	929	103	111	159	203	149	204
1500-1925	40	960	82	93	137	182	160	305
1925+	31	969	68	71	97	152	156	425
All	202	798	161	147	165	135	85	105

Note: Sum of entries in columns (2) to (9) may not exactly add up to 1000 due to errors of rounding

Table 53: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above by level of education, separately by sex and household type for India

Household type	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above by level of education							
	Not literate	Literate	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
Male								
Self empl. in non-agriculture	253	747	240	173	173	99	39	24
Agr. labour	465	535	227	138	110	41	13	5
Other labour	328	672	236	178	159	67	22	9
Self empl. in agr.	277	723	217	157	174	99	48	28
Others	142	858	179	145	177	156	104	97
Not recorded	372	628	185	168	108	55	82	30
All	322	678	221	154	153	85	40	26
Female								
Self empl. in non-agriculture	497	503	190	130	104	52	17	10
Agr. labour	688	312	153	86	54	15	4	1
Other labour	552	448	171	131	97	36	10	3
Self empl. in agr.	545	455	167	120	100	44	16	7
Others	381	619	158	146	140	100	47	29
Not recorded	555	445	211	96	76	38	25	0
All	566	434	165	114	90	41	15	8
Person								
Self empl. in non-agriculture	370	630	216	152	140	76	28	17
Agr. labour	574	426	191	112	82	29	9	3
Other labour	436	564	205	155	129	52	16	6
Self empl. in agr.	406	594	193	140	138	73	32	18
Others	263	737	169	145	158	127	75	63
Not recorded	466	534	198	131	91	46	53	15
All	440	560	194	135	123	64	28	17
Urban								
Male								
Self-employed Regular wage/salary earning	155	845	181	156	183	142	81	100
Casual labour	64	936	134	137	177	181	125	182
Others	318	682	223	181	168	76	26	8
Not recorded	81	919	126	121	150	173	165	183
All	171	829	219	112	182	167	88	62
All	135	865	164	149	177	151	97	127
Female								
Self-employed Regular wage/salary earning	294	706	167	149	147	109	65	70
Casual labour	188	812	144	141	172	148	92	115
Others	505	495	180	144	116	41	10	5
Not recorded	244	756	131	128	151	130	103	112
All	338	662	179	155	117	101	58	52
All	277	723	157	143	153	117	71	82
Person								
Self-employed Regular wage/salary earning	221	779	175	153	166	127	73	86
Casual labour	123	877	139	139	175	165	109	151
Others	407	593	202	163	143	59	18	7
Not recorded	161	839	129	125	151	152	134	148
All	249	751	201	132	151	136	74	57
All	202	798	161	147	165	135	85	105

Table 54: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above by level of education, separately by sex and social group for India

Social group	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above by level of education							
	Not literate	Literate	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
Male								
ST	462	538	220	134	108	44	20	12
SC	412	588	227	144	124	56	25	13
OBC	322	678	227	157	157	78	37	21
Others	219	781	210	163	182	124	58	44
Not recorded	349	651	163	188	172	87	10	31
All	322	678	221	154	153	85	40	26
Female								
ST	699	301	139	78	56	18	7	2
SC	664	336	156	91	58	22	6	3
OBC	589	411	160	110	86	36	13	6
Others	433	567	186	146	126	68	27	14
Not recorded	615	385	196	78	105	3	2	1
All	566	434	165	114	90	41	15	8
Person								
ST	578	422	181	106	83	32	14	7
SC	534	466	192	119	92	39	16	8
OBC	452	548	194	134	123	58	25	14
Others	323	677	198	155	155	97	43	30
Not recorded	481	519	179	134	139	45	6	16
All	440	560	194	135	123	64	28	17
Urban								
Male								
ST	219	781	201	137	170	101	82	91
SC	240	760	214	174	171	102	57	41
OBC	165	835	181	168	195	144	76	71
Others	86	914	139	133	168	171	120	182
Not recorded	136	864	203	96	176	151	136	102
All	135	865	164	149	177	151	97	127
Female								
ST	388	612	176	127	135	78	49	47
SC	443	557	175	139	131	58	34	20
OBC	336	664	168	155	151	101	53	37
Others	190	810	145	139	161	145	93	127
Not recorded	343	657	170	78	118	193	43	55
All	277	723	157	143	153	117	71	82
Person								
ST	300	700	189	133	153	90	66	70
SC	338	662	195	157	152	81	46	31
OBC	247	753	175	162	174	123	65	55
Others	135	865	142	136	165	159	107	156
Not recorded	236	764	187	87	148	172	91	79
All	202	798	161	147	165	135	85	105

(ST: Scheduled tribe; SC: Scheduled caste; OBC: Other backward class)

Table 55: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 & above by level of education, separately by sex and land possessed – all India

Size class of land possessed (ha)	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above by level of education							
	Not literate	Literate	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secon- dary	Higher secon- dary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Rural
								Male
< 0.01	362	638	218	137	125	81	48	28
0.01-0.40	353	647	230	154	141	72	31	21
0.41-1.00	319	681	224	152	162	83	37	23
1.01-2.00	288	712	212	157	170	97	47	28
2.01-4.00	262	738	202	154	177	111	58	37
4.01 +	228	772	195	162	175	127	66	48
All classes	322	678	221	154	153	85	40	26
								Female
< 0.01	602	398	146	109	71	46	14	11
0.01-0.40	577	423	168	109	85	39	14	7
0.41-1.00	575	425	165	116	92	34	13	6
1.01-2.00	554	446	168	119	93	44	15	7
2.01-4.00	522	478	159	125	109	54	21	10
4.01 +	509	491	162	130	109	55	23	12
All classes	566	434	165	114	90	41	15	8
								Person
< 0.01	476	524	184	124	100	65	32	20
0.01-0.40	463	537	199	132	113	56	23	14
0.41-1.00	443	557	195	135	128	59	26	15
1.01-2.00	415	585	191	139	133	72	32	18
2.01-4.00	386	614	181	140	145	84	41	24
4.01 +	363	637	179	147	143	92	45	30
All classes	440	560	194	135	123	64	28	17

Table 56R: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above living in rural India by level of education, separately by sex and religion

Rural								
Religion	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above living in rural India							
	Not literate	Literate	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Male								
Hinduism	318	682	218	152	157	86	42	27
Islam	386	614	251	149	121	60	20	13
Christianity	199	801	222	211	195	103	38	32
Sikhism	328	672	198	150	129	127	50	18
Jainism	45	955	166	168	195	139	128	158
Buddhism	219	781	199	228	186	99	41	28
Zoroastrianism	149	851	489	0	20	74	267	1
Others	343	657	196	150	157	88	40	26
Not recorded	480	520	143	164	118	75	12	8
All	322	678	221	154	153	85	40	26
Female								
Hinduism	575	425	161	112	89	41	15	8
Islam	579	421	191	110	83	25	10	3
Christianity	325	675	190	170	146	101	44	24
Sikhism	447	553	178	149	89	91	36	10
Jainism	254	746	188	140	164	121	103	30
Buddhism	469	531	175	178	109	37	26	6
Zoroastrianism	574	426	186	98	59	63	20	0
Others	576	424	159	113	96	38	15	4
Not recorded	664	336	132	139	58	5	4	0
All	566	434	165	114	90	41	15	8
Person								
Hinduism	443	557	190	133	124	64	29	18
Islam	479	521	222	130	103	43	15	8
Christianity	263	737	206	190	170	102	41	28
Sikhism	385	615	189	149	110	110	43	14
Jainism	153	847	177	154	179	130	115	92
Buddhism	343	657	187	203	148	68	34	17
Zoroastrianism	351	649	344	47	39	69	150	1
Others	458	542	177	132	127	63	27	15
Not recorded	574	426	137	151	87	39	8	4
All	440	560	194	135	123	64	28	17

Table 56U: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above living in urban India by level of education, separately by sex and religion

Religion	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years & above living in rural India							
	Not literate	Literate	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Urban
								Male
Hinduism	120	880	156	146	179	159	103	138
Islam	233	767	211	173	169	105	59	51
Christianity	56	944	139	153	179	188	106	179
Sikhism	119	881	180	111	136	169	132	154
Jainism	17	983	105	79	150	184	168	297
Buddhism	107	893	169	184	234	164	72	69
Zoroastrianism	21	979	9	155	143	241	182	249
Others	90	910	133	153	160	142	130	192
Not recorded	148	852	268	154	115	49	172	94
All	135	865	164	149	177	151	97	127
								Female
Hinduism	266	734	151	143	154	122	75	89
Islam	378	622	193	150	140	78	37	25
Christianity	121	879	117	143	190	168	115	147
Sikhism	214	786	140	120	117	158	105	147
Jainism	76	924	126	123	162	176	133	204
Buddhism	276	724	164	132	269	81	42	35
Zoroastrianism	82	918	62	20	176	269	29	361
Others	172	828	213	153	140	128	70	125
Not recorded	365	635	228	117	40	95	85	69
All	277	723	157	143	153	117	71	82
								Person
Hinduism	189	811	154	144	167	141	90	115
Islam	302	698	202	162	155	92	48	39
Christianity	89	911	128	148	184	178	111	163
Sikhism	165	835	160	115	126	164	119	150
Jainism	46	954	115	100	156	180	151	251
Buddhism	193	807	167	157	252	121	57	52
Zoroastrianism	45	955	30	102	156	252	123	293
Others	129	871	171	153	150	135	101	160
Not recorded	265	735	247	134	75	74	125	81
All	202	798	161	147	165	135	85	105

Table 57R: Percentage of literate persons aged 7 years and above in rural areas as per NSS 55th and 50th rounds by States and Union Territories

State/UT	Literacy rates					
	Male		Female		Person	
	55 th round (1999-2000)	50 th round (1993-94)	55 th round (1999-2000)	50 th round (1993-94)	55 th round (1999-2000)	50 th round (1993-94)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pr.	56	51	36	27	46	39
Arunachal Pr.	57	45	45	30	51	38
Assam	76	77	61	59	69	69
Bihar	55	54	27	22	42	39
Goa	90	85	72	65	81	74
Gujarat	75	70	47	41	62	56
Haryana	72	69	48	40	61	55
Himachal Pr.	82	77	65	56	73	66
J & K	77	69	50	43	63	56
Karnataka	67	60	44	38	56	49
Kerala	93	94	86	88	89	91
Madhya Pr.	64	55	35	25	50	41
Maharashtra	78	73	55	45	67	59
Manipur	75	81	62	62	69	72
Meghalaya	79	68	72	57	76	63
Mizoram	91	89	90	84	91	87
Nagaland	89	89	75	74	82	82
Orissa	66	60	42	35	54	47
Punjab	69	62	56	48	63	55
Rajasthan	65	56	27	17	47	37
Sikkim	81	76	66	56	74	67
Tamil Nadu	74	72	53	46	64	59
Tripura	84	82	70	66	77	74
Uttar Pradesh	65	59	36	27	51	44
West Bengal	71	68	52	47	62	58
A&N Islands	86	84	77	71	82	78
Chandigarh	70	69	54	53	65	63
D & N Haveli	71	67	43	31	59	49
Daman & Diu	88	87	68	60	80	75
Delhi	98	85	67	57	85	75
Lakshadweep	95	93	83	80	89	86
Pondicherry	82	77	64	59	73	68
all-India	68	63	43	36	56	50

Table 57U: Percentage of literate persons aged 7 years and above in urban areas as per NSS 55th and 50th rounds by States and Union Territories

State/UT	Literacy rates					
	Male		Female		Person	
	55 th round (1999-2000)	50 th round (1993-94)	55 th round (1999-2000)	50 th round (1993-94)	55 th round (1999-2000)	50 th round (1993-94)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pr.	82	80	67	60	75	70
Arunachal Pr.	92	82	85	70	89	77
Assam	91	92	81	83	86	88
Bihar	78	80	60	57	70	70
Goa	93	87	82	67	87	77
Gujarat	91	89	77	73	84	81
Haryana	85	84	68	68	77	76
Himachal Pr.	94	92	86	81	90	87
J & K	86	91	68	78	78	85
Karnataka	88	84	76	69	82	76
Kerala	96	97	91	90	94	93
Madhya Pr.	86	85	68	64	78	75
Maharashtra	92	90	79	75	86	83
Manipur	94	92	81	73	87	82
Meghalaya	96	96	88	89	92	92
Mizoram	99	98	99	98	99	98
Nagaland	98	95	89	88	94	92
Orissa	84	84	66	66	76	76
Punjab	84	83	73	74	79	79
Rajasthan	87	81	63	55	75	68
Sikkim	92	93	81	84	87	89
Tamil Nadu	91	88	79	72	85	80
Tripura	92	93	78	85	85	89
Uttar Pradesh	78	77	61	58	70	68
West Bengal	87	88	76	75	82	82
A&N Islands	93	91	80	80	87	86
Chandigarh	90	85	80	84	85	84
D & N Haveli	91	90	86	64	89	77
Daman & Diu	96	95	82	79	89	87
Delhi	92	82	80	72	86	78
Lakshadweep	91	92	83	79	87	85
Pondicherry	92	92	82	76	87	84
all-India	87	85	72	68	80	77

Table 58: Percentage of literate persons aged 7 years and above as per NSS 55th round and Census 2001 by States and Union Territories**Rural & Urban Combined**

State/UT	Literacy rates					
	Male		Female		Person	
	55 th round (1999-2000)	Census 2001	55 th round (1999-2000)	Census 2001	55 th round (1999-2000)	Census 2001
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pr.	64	71	45	51	54	61
Arunachal Pr.	60	64	48	44	55	55
Assam	78	72	63	56	71	64
Bihar	59	60	31	34	46	48
Goa	91	89	77	76	84	82
Gujarat	80	81	57	59	69	70
Haryana	76	79	54	56	65	69
Himachal Pr.	84	86	67	68	75	77
J & K	79	66	53	42	66	54
Karnataka	73	76	53	57	63	67
Kerala	94	94	87	88	91	91
Madhya Pr.	69	77	42	50	56	64
Maharashtra	84	86	64	68	74	77
Manipur	79	78	67	60	73	69
Meghalaya	82	66	75	60	78	63
Mizoram	95	91	93	86	94	88
Nagaland	92	72	79	62	86	67
Orissa	69	76	46	51	57	64
Punjab	74	76	61	64	68	70
Rajasthan	70	76	35	44	53	61
Sikkim	82	77	67	61	75	70
Tamil Nadu	80	82	62	65	71	73
Tripura	85	81	71	65	78	74
Uttar Pradesh	68	70	41	43	55	57
West Bengal	75	78	57	60	66	69
A&N Islands	88	86	78	75	83	81
Chandigarh	87	86	77	77	82	82
D & N Haveli	73	73	47	43	62	60
Daman & Diu	91	88	74	70	84	81
Delhi	93	87	77	75	86	82
Lakshadweep	93	93	83	82	88	88
Pondicherry	89	89	75	74	81	81
all-India	73	76	51	54	62	65

**FACSIMILE OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER
EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE (SCH. 1.0)**

**NSS Fifty-Fifth Round
(July 1999-June 2000)**

RURAL	*
URBAN	

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
FIFTY-FIFTH ROUND: JULY 1999 - JUNE 2000
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 1.0: CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
state/u.t. :	srl. no. of hamlet :
district :	ward/inv. unit/block :
tehsil/town :	name of head :
village name :	name of informant :

[1] identification of sample household										
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code			
1.	round number	5		5	11.	srl. no. of sample village / block				
2.	schedule number	0	1	0	12.	hh visit number (1 / 2)				
3.	sample (<i>central-1, state-2</i>)				13.	segment (1 / 2)				
4.	sector (<i>rural-1, urban-2</i>)				14.	second-stage stratum				
5.	state - region				15.	sample household no.				
6.	district code				16.	srl. no. of informant				
7.	stratum number					(as in col. 1, block 4)				
8.	sub - round				17.	response code				
9.	sub - sample				18.	survey code				
10.	FOD sub - region				19.	reason for first substitution of original hh (code)				

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 17: response code : informant : co-operative and capable-1, co-operative but not capable-2; busy-3, reluctant-4, others-9.

item 18: survey code : household surveyed : original-1, substitute-2; casualty-3.

item 19: reason for first substitution of original household : informant busy-1, members away from home-2, informant non-cooperative-3, others-9.

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

[2] particulars of field operation											
srl. no.	item	investigator			assistant superintendent			superintendent			
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)			
1.	i) name										
	ii) code										
2.	date(s) of :	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	
	(i) survey/inspection										
	(ii) receipt										
	(iii) scrutiny (iv) despatch										
3.	no. of addl. sheets attached										
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 1.0 (in minutes)										
5.	signature										

[15] remarks by investigator

[16] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics						
1. household size				during July 1998 to June 1999	14. land cultivated (0.00 ha.)	
2. principal industry (NIC-1998)	code (5-digit)				15. land irrigated (0.00 ha.)	
	description:			16. does the household possess a kitchen garden (yes-1, no-2)		
3. principal occupation (NCO-1968)	code (3-digit)			primary source of energy for	17. cooking (code)	
	description:				18. lighting (code)	
4. household type (code)				19. did the household receive any assistance dur- ing the last 5 years from IRDP (code)		
5. religion (code)				20. did any member of the household work for at least 60 days on public works during the last 365 days (yes -1, no -2)		
6. social group (code)						
7. whether owns any land (yes-1, no-2)				21. cultivation		
8. if 'yes' in item 7, type of land owned (homestead only-1, homestead & other land-2, other land only-3)				during the last 365 days, did the household receive any income from (yes -1, no -2)	22. fishing/ other agricultural enterprise	
land as on date of survey (in 0.00 hectares)	9. owned				23. wage/salaried employment	
	10. leased-in				24. non-agricultural enterprises	
	11. neither owned nor leased-in				25. pension	
	12. leased-out				26. rent	
	13. total possessed {items (9+10+11-12)}				27. remittances	
			28. interest and dividends			
			29. others			
			30. per capita expenditure last month (Rs) [bl.14, item 37, col. 7]			

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

- item 4: **household type** : for rural areas: self-employed in non-agriculture-1, agricultural labour-2, other labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9.
for urban areas: self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9.
- item 5: **religion** : Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9.
- item 6: **social group** : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9.
- item 17: **primary source of energy for cooking** : coke, coal-01, firewood and chips-02, LPG-03, gobar gas-04, dung cake-05, charcoal-06, kerosene-07, electricity-08, others-09, no cooking arrangement-10.
- item 18: **primary source of energy for lighting** : kerosene-1, other oil -2, gas-3, candle-4, electricity-5, others-6, no lighting arrangement-7.
- item 19: **did the household receive any assistance from IRDP**: no-1, yes: milch animal-2, draught animal-3, sheep/goat-4, pumpset-5, for fish-pond-6, sewing machine-7, others: agricultural tools & equipment-8, others -9.

Note: 1 Acre = 0.4047 hectare

[4] demographic and other particulars of household members															
srl. no.	name of member	relation to head (code)	sex (male-1, female-2)	age (years)	marital status (code)	general education level (code)	during last 365 days whether a worker (yes-1, no-2)	type of income received (code)	no. of days stayed away from home during last 30 days	no. of meals usually taken in a day	no. of meals taken during last 30 days				
											from school, balwadi etc.	free of cost	from employer as perquisites or part of wage	others	on payment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

Col. (3) : *relation to head: self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9.*

Col. (6): *marital status code: never married - 1, currently married - 2, widowed - 3, divorced/separated - 4.*

Col. (7): *general education code: not literate-01, literate through attending: NFEC/AEC-02, TLC-03, others-04; literate but below primary-05, primary-06, middle-07, secondary-08, higher secondary-09, graduate and above in : agriculture-10, engineering/technology -11, medicine-12, other subjects-13.*

Col. (9): *type of income received: income from: economic activity -1, other sources -2; no income -3.*

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days and 30 days ended on								
code	item	last 7 days				last 30 days		
		quantity* (0.00)	value (Rs 0.00)	quantity* (0.00)	value (Rs 0.00)	source ^s		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
101	rice - P.D.S.							1
102	rice - other sources							
103	chira							
104	khoi, lawa							
105	muri							
106	other rice products							
107	wheat/atta - P.D.S.							1
108	wheat/atta - other sources							
110	maida							
111	suji, rawa							
112	sewai, noodles							
113	bread (bakery)							
114	other wheat products							
115	jowar & products							
116	bajra & products							
117	maize & products							
118	barley & products							
120	small millets & products							
121	ragi & products							
122	other cereals							
129	cereal: s.t. (101-122)							X
139	cereal substitutes (tapioca, jackfruit seed etc.)							
140	arhar (tur)							
141	gram (split)							
142	gram (whole)							
143	moong							
144	masur							
145	urd							
146	peas							
147	soyabean							
148	khesari							
150	other pulses							
151	gram products							

* Unit for quantity is Kg unless otherwise specified within brackets following item names.

^s **Source code:** only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, others -9.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days and 30 days ended on										
code	item	last 7 days				last 30 days				
		quantity* (0.00)		value (Rs 0.00)		quantity* (0.00)		value (Rs 0.00)		source ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
152	besan									
153	other pulse products									
159	pulses & pulse products: s.t. (140-153)									X
160	milk: liquid (litre)									
161	baby food									
162	milk : condensed/ powder									
163	curd									
164	ghee									
165	butter									
166	ice-cream		X				X			
167	other milk products									
169	milk & milk products: s.t.(160-167)		X				X			X
170	vanaspati, margarine									
171	mustard oil									
172	groundnut oil									
173	coconut oil									
174	edible oil (others)									
179	edible oil: s.t. (170-174)									X
180	eggs (no.)		00				00			
181	fish, prawn									
182	goat meat/mutton									
183	beef/ buffalo meat									
184	pork									
185	chicken									
186	others (birds, crab, oyster, tortoise etc.)									
189	egg, fish & meat: s.t. (180-186)		X				X			X

* Unit for quantity is Kg unless otherwise specified within brackets following item names.

^s **Source code:** only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, others -9.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days and 30 days ended on									
code (1)	item (2)	last 7 days				last 30 days			
		quantity* (0.00) (3)		value (Rs 0.00) (4)		quantity* (0.00) (5)		value (Rs 0.00) (6)	
190	potato								
191	onion								
192	radish								
193	carrot								
194	turnip								
195	beet								
196	sweet potato								
197	arum								
198	pumpkin								
200	gourd								
201	bitter gourd								
202	cucumber								
203	parwal / patal								
204	jhinga / torai								
205	snake gourd								
206	papaya (green)								
207	cauliflower								
208	cabbage								
210	brinjal								
211	lady's finger								
212	palak/other leafy vegetables								
213	french beans and barbati								
214	tomato								
215	peas								
216	chillis (green)								
217	capsicum								
218	plantain (green)								
220	jackfruit (green)								
221	lemon (no.)		00			00			
222	other vegetables								
229	vegetables: s.t. (190-222)		X			X			X

* Unit for quantity is Kg unless otherwise specified within brackets following item names.

^s **Source code:** only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, others -9.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days and 30 days ended on										
code	item	last 7 days				last 30 days				
		quantity* (0.00)		value (Rs 0.00)		quantity* (0.00)		value (Rs 0.00)		source [§]
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
230	banana (no.)		00				00			
231	jackfruit									
232	watermelon									
233	pineapple (no.)		00				00			
234	coconut (no.)		00				00			
235	guava									
236	singara									
237	orange,mausami (no.)		00				00			
238	papaya									
240	mango									
241	kharbooza									
242	pears (naspati)									
243	berries									
244	leechi									
245	apple									
246	grapes									
247	other fresh fruits		X				X			
249	fruits (fresh) : s.t. (230-247)		X				X			X
250	coconut (copra)									
251	groundnut									
252	dates									
253	cashewnut									
254	walnut									
255	other nuts									
256	raisin (kishmish, monacca etc.)									
257	other dry fruits									
259	fruits (dry) : s.t. (250-257)									X
260	sugar - P.D.S.									1
261	sugar - other sources									
262	gur									
263	candy (misri)									
264	honey									
269	sugar : s.t. (260-264)									X

* Unit for quantity is Kg unless otherwise specified within brackets following item names.

§ **Source code:** only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, others -9.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days and 30 days ended on										
code	item	last 7 days				last 30 days				
		quantity* (0.00)		value (Rs 0.00)		quantity* (0.00)		value (Rs 0.00)		source ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
279	salt									
280	turmeric (gm)		00			00				
281	black pepper (gm)		00			00				
282	dry chillies (gm)		00			00				
283	garlic (gm)		00			00				
284	tamarind (gm)		00			00				
285	ginger (gm)		00			00				
286	curry powder (gm)		00			00				
287	oilseeds (gm)		00			00				
288	other spices (gm)		00			00				
289	spices : s.t. (280-288)		00			00				X
290	tea : cups (no.)		00			00				
291	tea : leaf (gm)		00			00				
292	coffee : cups (no.)		00			00				
293	coffee: powder (gm)		00			00				
294	ice									1
295	cold beverages: bottled/canned (no.)		00			00				
296	fruit juice and shake (glass)		00			00				
297	coconut: green (no.)		00			00				
298	other beverages (cocoa, chocolate etc.)	X				X				
300	biscuits									
301	salted refreshments									
302	prepared sweets									
303	cooked meals (no.)		00			00				
304	cake, pastry									
305	pickles (gm)		00			00				
306	sauce (gm)		00			00				
307	jam, jelly (gm)		00			00				
308	other processed food	X				X				
309	beverages etc.: s.t. (290-308)	X				X				X

* Unit for quantity is Kg unless otherwise specified within brackets following item names.

^s **Source code:** only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, others -9.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days and 30 days ended on										
code (1)	item (2)	last 7 days				last 30 days				
		quantity* (0.00) (3)		value (Rs 0.00) (4)		quantity* (0.00) (5)		value (Rs 0.00) (6)		source [§] (7)
310	pan : leaf (no.)		00				00			
311	pan : finished (no.)		00				00			
312	supari (gm)		00				00			
313	lime (gm)		00				00			
314	katha (gm)		00				00			
315	other ingredients for pan (gm)		00				00			
319	pan: s.t. (310-315)	X				X				X
320	bidi (no.)		00				00			
321	cigarettes (no.)		00				00			
322	leaf tobacco									
323	snuff (gm)		00				00			
324	hookah tobacco									
325	cheroot (no.)		00				00			
326	zarda, kimam, surti (gm)		00				00			
327	other tobacco products (gm)		00				00			
329	tobacco: s.t. (320-327)	X				X				X
330	ganja (gm)		00				00			
331	toddy (litre)									
332	country liquor (litre)									
333	beer (litre)									
334	foreign liquor or refined liquor (litre)									
335	other intoxicants	X				X				
339	intoxicants: s.t. (330-335)	X				X				X

* Unit for quantity is Kg unless otherwise specified within brackets following item names.

§ **Source code:** only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, others -9.

[5.1] consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days ended on				
co- de	item	quantity* (0.00)	value (Rs 0.00)	source ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
340	coke			
341	firewood and chips			
342	electricity (std. unit)		00	
343	dung cake	X		
344	kerosene - P.D.S. (litre)			1
345	kerosene - other sources (litre)			
346	matches (box)		00	
347	coal			
348	L.P.G.			
350	charcoal			
351	candle (no.)		00	
352	gobar gas	X		
353	other fuel	X		
359	fuel and light: s.t. (340-353)	X		X

Note:

(i) An item of clothing will be considered only if it is brought into maiden or first use during last 365 days.

(ii) Clothing purchased second-hand will be considered.

(iii) Imported ready-made garments, even if second-hand, will be considered.

(iv) Livery supplied by the employer, even if not used during off-duty, will be taken into account.

[6] consumption of clothing, bedding etc. during the last 365 days ended on				
co- de	item	quantity* (0.00)	value (Rs 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
360	dhoti (m)			
361	sari (m)			
362	cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar etc.(m)			
363	cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat etc. (m)			
364	chaddar, dupatta, shawl etc.(no.)		00	
365	lungi (no.)		00	
366	gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)		00	
367	hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments etc.(no.)		00	
368	ready-made garments (no.)		00	
370	headwear (no.)		00	
371	knitted garments, sweater, pullover, cardigan, muffler, scarf etc.(no.)		00	
372	knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)		00	
373	clothing: others	X		
374	second-hand clothing	X		
379	clothing: s.t. (360-374)	X		
380	bed sheet, bed cover (no.)		00	
381	rug, blanket (no.)		00	
382	pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)		00	
383	cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth etc. (m)			
384	mosquito net (no.)		00	
385	mats and matting (no.)		00	
386	cotton (gm)		00	
387	bedding: others	X		
389	bedding etc.: s.t. (380-387)	X		

* Unit for quantity is Kg unless otherwise specified within brackets following item names.

^s Source code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, others -9.

[7] consumption of footwear during the last 365 days ended on			
co- de	item	quantity (0.00)	value (Rs 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
390	leather boots, shoes (pair)	00	
391	leather sandals, chappals etc. (pair)	00	
392	other leather footwear (pair)	00	
393	rubber / PVC footwear (pair)	00	
394	other footwear (pair)	00	
399	footwear: s.t. (390-394)	00	

[8.1] expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days ended on			
co- de	item	value (Rs 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
400	books, journals		
401	newspapers, periodicals		
402	library charges		
403	stationery		
404	tuition and other fees (school, college, etc.)		
405	private tutor/coaching centre		
406	other educational expenses		
409	education: s.t. (400-406)		
410	medicine		
411	X-ray, ECG, pathological test etc.		
412	doctor's/surgeon's fee		
413	hospital & nursing home charges		
414	other medical expenses		
419	medical - institutional: s.t. (410-414)		

[8.2] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on			
co- de	item	value (Rs 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
420	medicine		
421	X-ray, ECG, pathological test etc.		
422	doctor's/surgeon's fee		
423	family planning appliances		
424	other medical expenses		
429	medical - non-institutional: s.t. (420-424)		
430	cinema, theatre		
431	mela, fair, picnic		
432	sports goods, toys etc.		
*433	club fees		
434	goods for recreation and hobbies		
435	photography		
436	video cassette / V.C.R. / V.C.P.(hire)		
437	other entertainment		
439	entertainment : s.t. (430-437)		
440	spectacles		
441	torch		
442	pen		
443	lock		
444	umbrella, raincoat		
445	lighter (bidi/cigarette/gas stove)		
446	other goods for personal care and effects		
449	goods for personal care and effects: s.t. (440-446)		

* The value of these items may be derived as the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which amount was paid.

[8.2] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on					
code	item	value (Rs 0.00)	code	item	value (Rs 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
450	toilet soap		480	domestic servant/cook	
451	toothbrush, toothpaste etc.		481	sweeper	
452	powder, snow, cream		482	barber, beautician etc.	
453	hair oil, lotion, shampoo, hair cream		483	washerman, laundry, ironing	
454	comb		484	tailor	
455	shaving blades, shaving stick, razor		485	priest	
456	shaving cream		486	legal expenses	
457	sanitary napkins		487	postage & telegram	
458	other toilet articles		*488	telephone charges	
459	toilet articles: s.t. (450-458)		490	repair charges for non-durables	
			491	grinding charges	
460	electric bulb, tubelight		492	miscellaneous expenses	
461	electric batteries		493	pet animals (incl. birds, fish)	
462	other non-durable electric goods		494	other consumer services excluding conveyance	
463	earthenware		499	consumer services excluding conveyance: s.t. (480-494)	
464	glassware		<p><i>Note:</i></p> <p>(i) 'Other toilet articles' (item 458) includes cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume etc.</p> <p>(ii) 'Other washing requisites' (item 468) includes brushes, utensil cleaners, steelwool etc.</p> <p>(iii) 'Other petty articles' (item 473) will also include purchase of flower plant with pot.</p>		
465	bucket, water bottle/feeding bottle & other plastic goods				
466	coir, rope etc.				
467	washing soap/soda				
468	other washing requisites				
470	agarbati				
471	flower(fresh) : all purposes				
472	insecticide, acid etc.				
473	other petty articles				
479	sundry articles: s.t. (460-473)				

* For domestic telephone charges, bill last paid will be divided by the number of months to which the bill relates so as to get a "monthly" figure.

[8.2] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on							
code	item	value (Rs 0.00)		code	item	value (Rs 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)	
500	airway fare			*520	house rent, garage rent (actual)		
501	railway fare			*521	residential land rent		
502	bus/tram fare			522	consumer rent (other goods)		
503	taxi, auto-rickshaw fare			529	rent: s.t. (520-522)		
504	steamer, boat fare						
505	rickshaw (hand drawn & cycle) fare			539	house rent, garage rent (imputed- urban only)		
506	horse cart fare						
507	porter charges						
508	petrol						
510	diesel						
511	lubricating oil			*540	water charges		
512	school bus/van			*541	other consumer taxes & cesses		
513	other hired conveyance			549	consumer taxes and cesses s.t. (540-541)		
519	conveyance : s.t. (500-513)						

* The value of these items may be derived as the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which amount was paid.

[9] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on											
item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs)	total expenditure (Rs) [(6)+(7)=(8)]	second-hand purchase			
co-de	description		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs)			no.	value (Rs)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
550	bedstead				00	00	00		00		
551	almirah, dressing table				00	00	00		00		
552	chair, stool, bench, table				00	00	00		00		
553	suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods				00	00	00		00		
554	foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type)				00	00	00		00		
555	carpet, daree & other floor mattings				00	00	00		00		
556	paintings, drawings, engravings etc.				00	00	00		00		
557	other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa etc.)	X	X		00	00	00	X	00		
559	furniture & fixtures: s.t. (550-557)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X	00		
560	gramophone & record player				00	00	00		00		
561	radio				00	00	00		00		
562	television				00	00	00		00		
563	VCR/VCP				00	00	00		00		
564	camera & photographic equipment	X	X		00	00	00	X	00		
565	tape recorder, CD player				00	00	00		00		
566	gramophone record, audio/video cassette	X	X		00	00	00	X	00		
567	musical instruments	X	X		00	00	00	X	00		
568	other goods for recreation	X	X		00	00	00	X	00		
569	goods for recreation: s.t.(560-568)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X	00		

[9] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on												
item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs)		total expenditure (Rs) [(6)+(7)=(8)]		second-hand purchase		
co-de	description		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs)				no.	value (Rs)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			
570	gold ornaments	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
571	silver ornaments	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
572	jewels, pearls	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
573	other ornaments	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
579	jewellery and ornaments: s.t. (570-573)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00		
580	stainless steel utensils	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
581	other metal utensils	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
582	casseroles, thermos, thermoware	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
583	other crockery & utensils	X	X		00	00	00	X		00		
589	crockery & utensils: s.t. (580-583)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00		
590	electric fan				00	00	00				00	
591	air conditioner, air cooler				00	00	00				00	
592	lantern, lamp, electric lampshade	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00		
593	sewing machine				00	00	00				00	
594	washing machine				00	00	00				00	
595	stove				00	00	00				00	
596	pressure cooker/pressure pan				00	00	00				00	
597	refrigerator				00	00	00				00	
598	electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00		
600	other cooking/household appliances	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00		
609	cooking and household appliances: s.t. (590-600)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00		

[9] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on											
item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs)	total expenditure (Rs) [(6)+(7)=(8)]	second-hand purchase			
co-de	description		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs)			no.	value (Rs)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
610	bicycle				00	00	00			00	
611	motor cycle, scooter				00	00	00			00	
612	motor car, jeep				00	00	00			00	
613	tyres & tubes	X			00	00	00			00	
614	other transport equipment	X	X		00	00	00	X		00	
619	personal transport equipment: s.t. (610-614)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00	
620	glass eyes, hearing aids & orthopaedic equipment	X	X		00	00	00	X		00	
621	other medical equipment	X	X		00	00	00	X		00	
629	therapeutic appliances : s.t. (620-621)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00	
630	clock, watch				00	00	00			00	
631	other machines for household work	X	X		00	00	00	X		00	
632	any other personal goods	X	X		00	00	00	X		00	
639	other personal goods: s.t. (630-632)	X	X		00	00	00	X		00	
640	bathroom and sanitary equipment	X	X		00	00	00	X		00	
641	plugs, switches & other electrical fittings	X	X		00	00	00			00	
642	residential building & land (cost of repairs only)	X	X	X	X	00	00	X	X		
643	other durables (specify).....	X	X		00	00	00			00	
649	residential building, land and other durables : s.t. (640-643)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00	
659	durable goods : total (559+569+579+589+609+619+629+639+649)	X	X	X	00	00	00	X		00	

[11] purchase of selected commodities supplied through public distribution system (P.D.S.) during the last 30 days							
item description	purchase type (code)	unit	purchase from P.D.S.		purchase from other sources		reason for no purchase from P.D.S. (code)
			quantity (0.00)	value (Rs 0.00)	quantity (0.00)	value (Rs 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. rice		kg					
2. wheat/atta		kg					
3. sugar		kg					
4. kerosene		ltr					
5. total							

CODES FOR BLOCK 11

Col. 2: *purchase type code*: only from P.D.S. -1, only from other sources -2, from both sources -3, not purchased -4.

Col. 8: *reason code for no purchase from P.D.S.*: not entitled -1, not having ration card -2, item not required -3, item not available in the ration shop -4, quality not satisfactory -5, not available in sufficient quantity -6, others -9.

[12] perception of household regarding sufficiency of food			
1. do all members of your household get enough food everyday (yes: throughout the year-1, some months of the year -2; no-3)			
2. if code 2 in item 1, during which calendar months did you/ all members of household not have enough food everyday (applicable month codes may be recorded in the box spaces: Jan-01, Feb-02, Mar-03, Apr-04, May-05, Jun-06, Jul-07, Aug-08, Sep-09, Oct-10, Nov-11, Dec-12)			
3. whether item 1 was actually asked from the informant (yes-1, no-2)			

[14] summary of consumer expenditure							
srl. No.	item	reference			value (Rs 0.00) of consumption during last		
		block	item	column	7 days	30 days	365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	cereals	5	129	4,6			
2.	cereal substitute	5	139	4,6			
3.	pulses & products	5	159	4,6			
4.	milk & milk products	5	169	4,6			
5.	edible oil	5	179	4,6			
6.	egg, fish & meat	5	189	4,6			
7.	vegetables	5	229	4,6			
8.	fruits (fresh)	5	249	4,6			
9.	fruits (dry)	5	259	4,6			
10.	sugar	5	269	4,6			
11.	salt	5	279	4,6			
12.	spices	5	289	4,6			
13.	beverages etc.	5	309	4,6			
14.	pan	5	319	4,6			
15.	tobacco	5	329	4,6			
16.	intoxicants	5	339	4,6			
17.	fuel and light	5.1	359	4			
18.	clothing	6	379	4			
19.	bedding etc.	6	389	4			
20.	footwear	7	399	4			
21.	education	8.1	409	3			
22.	medical (institutional)	8.1	419	3			
23.	medical (non-institutional)	8.2	429	3			
24.	entertainment	8.2	439	3			
25.	personal effects	8.2	449	3			
26.	toilet articles	8.2	459	3			
27.	sundry articles	8.2	479	3			
28.	consumer services excl. conveyance	8.2	499	3			
29.	conveyance	8.2	519	3			
30.	rent	8.2	529	3			
31.	consumer taxes & cesses	8.2	549	3			
32.	durable goods	9	659	8			00
33.	s.t. for 365 days' data	X	X	X			
34.	(30/365) x srl. no. 33	X	X	X			
35.	total monthly expenditure [column 7 total (1 - 34)]	X	X	X			
36.	household size	3	1	X			
37.	per capita expenditure last month (Rs 0.00) [srl. no. 35 ÷ srl. no. 36]	X	X	X			
38.	imputed rent	8.2	539	3			

खण्ड III - हिन्दी

सर्वेक्षण

रा-ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
की
पत्रिका

अंक संख्या 86
अप्रैल, 2001 - सितम्बर, 2001
भाग - XXIV , संख्या 4 व भाग - XXV , संख्या 1



राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली

सम्पादकीय सलाहकार बोर्ड

1. प्रो. के.एल. कृ-ण (v/; {k)
2. प्रो. टी.जे. राव
3. प्रो. के. सुन्दरम
4. प्रो. सी.पी. चन्द्रशेखर
5. डा. एस.रे
6. श्री एस.के. सिन्हा
7. डा. जी. रवीन्द्रन (iɔ/dh; | Eiknd)

सम्पादकीय सचिवालय

समन्वय एवं प्रकाशन प्रभाग, राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन,
सरदार पटेल भवन, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110001

डा. रतनचंद, निदेशक
श्री शान्ति प्रसाद, उपनिदेशक
श्री दिनेश कुमार, सहायक निदेशक
श्री सी. एन. शास्त्री, वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक
श्री बी.बी.एस. नेगी, वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक

मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 200.00 रूपए

सर्वेक्षण

भाग - XXIV, संख्या 4 व भाग - XXV, संख्या 1

अंक संख्या 86

अप्रैल, 2001 - सितम्बर, 2001

वि-ाय - सूची

मिडरक 0; ; I o.k.k ds55oankg dsl o.k.k ifj.kkela
dk l exz l kjlk ¼t ykz1999 & t 2000½

fg- 1&8

उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण के 55 वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण परिणामों का समग्र सारांश (जुलाई 1999-जून 2000)

1. प्रस्तावना

1.1 घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण 1950 से ही रा-ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण की गतिविधियों का एक नियमित घटक रहा है। 26वें दौर (1971-72) तक यह एक वार्षिक विशि-टता थी और 27वें दौर (1972-73) से इसे रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी के साथ एकीकृत कर पंचव-र्तीय सर्वेक्षण बनाया गया। 42वें दौर (1986-87) से छोटे पैमाने पर उपभोक्ता व्यय की एक वार्षिक अंकमाला योजनाकारों और अनुसंधानकर्ताओं की सतत मांग को पूरा करने हेतु पुनः शुरु की गई। 45वें दौर (1989-90) से वार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों हेतु उपभोक्ता व्यय अनुसूची की मर्दों की व्याप्ति में रोजगार-बेरोजगारी की आवश्यक मुख्य विशेष-ताओं को शामिल कर विस्तृत किया गया ताकि उपभोक्ता व्यय तथा रोजगार-बेरोजगारी आंकड़ों की वार्षिक अंकमाला तैयार की जा सके। बृहत् प्रतिदर्श आकारों पर आधारित पंचव-र्तीय सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों को गरीबी आकलन तथा विभिन्न नीति मध्यस्थताओं को विकसित करने में प्रयोग किया जाता है। अब तक रा.प्र.सर्वे. के 27वें, 32 वें, 38 वें, 43 वें, 50 वें और 55 वें दौरों के दौरान उपभोक्ता व्यय के छह पंचव-र्तीय सर्वेक्षण क्रमशः 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 और 1999-2000 में आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं।

रा-ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 55 वें दौर के घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों का समग्र सारांश इस अंक में प्रस्तुत है। सारणियां अनुलग्नक-III में दी गई हैं।

2. घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय का स्तर तथा पैटर्न

2.1 जनसंख्या विशेष-ताएं

ग्रामीण भारत में औसत परिवार आकार 5.0 था और

शहरी भारत में यह 4.5 था (विवरण-1)। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में प्रति 1000 पुरु-नों की तुलना में 941 महिलाएं थीं जबकि शहरी जनसंख्या में प्रति 1000 पुरु-नों की तुलना में 900 महिलाएं थीं। देश की जनसंख्या का लगभग 75 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र तथा 25 प्रतिशत शहरी क्षेत्र में थे। 4 और 5 सदस्यों वाले परिवार समस्त ग्रामीण अथवा शहरी भारतीय परिवारों के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत थे। एक सदस्य वाले परिवार शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी परिवारों का क्रमशः 5 प्रतिशत और 11 प्रतिशत थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2 सदस्य परिवारों की अपेक्षा एक सदस्य वाले परिवार प्रायः अधिक प्रचलित थे।

राज्य/संघशासी क्षेत्रवार लिंग अनुपात, औसत परिवार आकार तथा परिवार आकार के अनुसार परिवारों का वितरण अनुलग्नक-III की सारणी 1, 2 आर एवं 2 यू में दिया गया है।

2.2 मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय (एम पी सी ई) श्रेणियों के अनुसार जनसंख्या का वितरण

एम पी सी ई के निचले स्तर में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या, शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक संकेन्द्रित है। उदाहरण के लिए वह जनसंख्या जिसके पास औसत एम पी सी ई 775 रु. से कम है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 90 प्रतिशत आंकी गई है जबकि शहरी क्षेत्र में यह केवल 60 प्रतिशत (विवरण 2) आंकी गई है। एम पी सी ई आकार श्रेणियों में लगभग 5 प्रतिशत, 10 प्रतिशत, 20 प्रतिशत, 30 प्रतिशत, 40 प्रतिशत, 50 प्रतिशत, 60 प्रतिशत, 70 प्रतिशत, 80 प्रतिशत, 90 प्रतिशत, 95 प्रतिशत और 100 प्रतिशत संचयी जनसंख्या पड़ती है।

विवरण 1: ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच जनांकिकी अन्तर&समस्त भारत

जनसंख्या विशेषता	ग्रामीण	शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)
औसत परिवार आकार	5.0	4.5
लिंग अनुपात	941	900
जनसंख्या प्रतिशत	74.9	25.1
आकार के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत		
1	5.0	10.6
2	9.1	8.3
3	12.2	13.1
4	18.7	22.5
5	19.0	17.9
6	14.0	11.8
7	8.7	6.5
8 अथवा अधिक	13.2	9.4
समस्त	100.0	100.0

विवरण 2: औसत एम पी सी ई तथा एम पी सी ई श्रेणियों के अनुसार जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण

समस्त भारत

	ग्रामीण			शहरी	
एम पी सी ई श्रेणी(रु.)	औसत एम पी सी ई(रु.)	संचयी जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)	एम पी सी ई श्रेणी(रु.)	औसत एम पी सी ई(रु.)	संचयी जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
000-225	191	5.1	000-300	256	5.2
225-255	242	10.1	300-350	327	10.1
255-300	279	20.2	350-425	389	19.7
300-340	321	30.2	425-500	464	29.8
340-380	361	40.5	500-575	537	39.7
380-420	400	50.2	575-665	619	49.7
420-470	445	60.4	665-775	719	59.8
470-525	497	69.7	775-915	841	69.8
525-615	567	80.0	915-1120	1010	79.8
615-775	686	89.9	1120-1500	1286	89.9
775-950	852	94.9	1500-1925	1692	94.9
950 अथवा अधिक	1345	100.0	1925 अथवा अधिक	3074	100.0
समस्त	486	100.0	समस्त	855	100.0

समस्त भारत स्तर पर जनसंख्या हेतु निम्नतम 10 प्रतिशत, मध्यम 80 प्रतिशत और अधिकतम 10 प्रतिशत के तदनुरूपी राज्य/संघशासी क्षेत्र की प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों की संख्या सारणी 3 में दी गई है। 255 रू. के एम पी सी ई स्तर से कम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत का विस्तार 0 प्रतिशत से 26 प्रतिशत तक था। प्रमुख राज्यों में यह प्रतिशत अधिक पाया गया था, उड़ीसा (26 प्रतिशत), मध्यप्रदेश (19 प्रतिशत) और बिहार (16 प्रतिशत) तथा यह प्रतिशत निम्नतर लगभग 1 प्रतिशत पंजाब, हरियाणा और केरल में था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु विस्तृत राज्य स्तर एम पी सी ई बार आंकड़े सारणी 5 आर तथा 5 यू में दिए गए हैं।

प्रमुख राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्र में रखने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों का अनुपात जिनका एम पी सी ई रू. 350 अथवा कम था, बिहार (26 प्रतिशत) में अधिक पाया गया इसके बाद उड़ीसा (21 प्रतिशत) और उत्तर प्रदेश (19 प्रतिशत) पाया गया।

प्रमुख राज्यों के बीच, रू. 775 से अधिक एम पी सी ई के जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत का विस्तार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 3 प्रतिशत (बिहार) से 34 प्रतिशत (केरल) तक थी। यह प्रतिशत केरल (34 प्रतिशत), पंजाब (33 प्रतिशत) और हरियाणा (32 प्रतिशत) में अधिक थी और बिहार (3 प्रतिशत), असम (4 प्रतिशत), उड़ीसा (4 प्रतिशत), मध्यप्रदेश (5 प्रतिशत) तथा पश्चिम बंगाल (6 प्रतिशत) में कम थी। शहरी क्षेत्र में भी, 1500 रू. से अधिक एम पी सी ई के जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत सबसे कम उड़ीसा (3 प्रतिशत) और बिहार (4 प्रतिशत) में था। तथापि, विभिन्नता का विस्तार शहरी क्षेत्र में मामूली था।

2.3 औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय (एम पी सी ई)

ग्रामीण भारत के लिए औसत एम पी सी ई 486 रू. तथा शहरी भारत में यह 855 रू. (विवरण 2) थी। प्रमुख राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में औसत एम पी सी ई

373 रू. से 766 रू. तक थी (सारणी 4 आर)। औसत एम पी सी ई उड़ीसा (373 रू.), बिहार (रू. 385) और मध्य प्रदेश (रू. 402) में कम थी। यह केरल (रू. 766), पंजाब (रू. 742) तथा हरियाणा (रू. 714) में अधिक था। 15 प्रमुख राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्र में, औसत एम पी सी ई की रेंज 600 रू. से 973 रू. के बीच थी। औसत शहरी एम पी सी ई तमिलनाडु (972 रू.), महाराष्ट्र (972 रू.) तथा केरल (933 रू.) में अधिक तथा बिहार (602 रू.) और उड़ीसा (618 रू.) में कम थी।

2.4 उपभोक्ता व्यय का संघटन

समस्त भारत स्तर पर कुल उपभोग व्यय में खाद्य का हिस्सा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 59 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्र में 48 प्रतिशत (विवरण 3) था। प्रमुख राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हेतु खाद्य मदों पर व्यय का अधिकतम हिस्सा असम (68 प्रतिशत) इसके बाद बिहार (66 प्रतिशत), पश्चिम बंगाल (66 प्रतिशत) तथा उड़ीसा (64 प्रतिशत) (सारणी 4) में देखा गया। शहरी क्षेत्रों के मामले में खाद्य मदों पर अधिकतम हिस्सा बिहार (57 प्रतिशत), उड़ीसा (57 प्रतिशत) और असम (55 प्रतिशत) राज्यों में देखने को मिला। विभिन्न खाद्य और गैर-खाद्य मदों पर प्रति व्यक्ति औसत मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी राज्यवार और मदवार सूचना सारणी 6 आर तथा 6 यू में दी गई है। सारणियां 7 आर तथा 7 यू क्रमशः ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति विभिन्न अनाजों के मासिक उपभोग व्यय की राज्यवार मात्रा प्रदर्शित करती है। सारणियां 8 आर एवं 8 यू उपभोग के तदनुरूपी मूल्यों को प्रदर्शित करती है।

2.5 व-र्गों के दौरान उपभोक्ता व्यय का परिवर्तित संघटन

ग्रामीण भारत में 1972-2000 अवधि के दौरान खाद्य व्यय के हिस्से का प्रतिशत स्थायी रूप से लगभग 73 प्रतिशत से 59 प्रतिशत तक कम हुआ।

इस अवधि के दौरान, प्रचलित मूल्यों पर एम पी सी ई में 44 रु. से 486 रु. तक वृद्धि हुई जो 27 वें दौर (1972-73) (सारणी 3) की तुलना में 55 वें दौर (1999-2000) में 11 गुना है।

शहरी क्षेत्र में, 1972-2000 की अवधि के दौरान खाद्य व्यय के हिस्से का प्रतिशत लगभग 65 प्रतिशत से 48 प्रतिशत तक कम हुआ। इस अवधि

के दौरान, प्रचलित मूल्यों पर औसत एम पी सी ई में 63 रु. से 855 रु. तक की वृद्धि हुई जो 27 वें दौर की तुलना में 55 वें दौर में 13.6 गुना है।

समस्त भारत हेतु सारणियां 9 आर, 9 यू, 10 आर तथा 10 यू में विस्तृत खाद्य और गैर खाद्य मदों द्वारा सम्पूर्ण एवं प्रतिशत निबंधन में उपभोग मूल्य दिया गया है।

विवरण 3 : विभिन्न रा.प्र.सर्वे.दौरों में खाद्य एवं गैर-खाद्य उपभोग मदों द्वारा एम पी सी ई का प्रतिशत वितरण.

ग्रामीण						
मद	27वां दौर	32वां दौर	38वां दौर	43वां दौर	50वां दौर	55वां दौर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
खाद्य कुल	72.9	64.3	65.5	64.0	63.2	59.4
गैर-खाद्य	27.1	35.7	34.4	36.0	36.8	40.6
कुल 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
कुल व्यय (रु.)	44	69	112	158	281	486
27वें दौर से	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.6	6.4	11.0
कितना गुणक						
शहरी						
खाद्य कुल	64.5	60.0	59.1	56.4	54.7	48.1
गैर-खाद्य कुल	35.5	40.0	40.9	43.6	45.3	51.9
कुल 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
कुल व्यय (रु.)	63	96	166	250	458	855
27वें दौर से	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.0	7.3	13.6
कितना गुणक						

27वां दौर-अक्टूबर 1972 से सितम्बर 1973 तक

32वां दौर-जुलाई 1977 से जून 1978 तक

38वां दौर-जनवरी 1983 से दिसम्बर 1983 तक

43वां दौर-जुलाई 1987 से जून 1988

50वां दौर-जुलाई 1993 से जून 1994 तक

55वां दौर-जुलाई 1999 से जून 2000 तक

2.6 रा.प्र.सर्वे. दौरों के दौरान औसत एम पी सी ई की तुलना

1993 से 2000 की अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण भारत में औसत एम पी सी ई में वृद्धि, सही मायने में

(मूल्यों में वृद्धि के समायोजन के बाद) 8 प्रतिशत थी। शहरी भारत में तदनुसूची प्रतिशत 16 प्रतिशत (विवरण-4) था। क्रमशः ग्रामीण एवं शहरी भारत हेतु खाद्य एवं गैर खाद्य मदों की विस्तृत सूचना सारणी 9 आर एवं 9 यू में दी गई है।

विवरण 4 : प्रचलित और स्थिर मूल्यों पर औसत एम पी सी ई (रु.)

		ग्रामीण		शहरी	
		50वां दौर (जुलाई 1993- जून 1994)	55वां दौर (जुलाई 1999- जून 2000)	50वां दौर (जुलाई 1993- जून 1994)	55वां दौर (जुलाई 1999- जून, 2000)
प्रचलित मूल्यों पर (रु.)	औसत एमपीसीई	281	486	458	855
	50वें दौर से प्रतिशत वृद्धि	---	73.0%	---	86.7%
स्थिर मूल्यों पर (रु.)	औसत एमपीसीई	281	304	458	529
	50वें दौर से प्रतिशत वृद्धि	---	8.0%	---	15.6%
सी.पी.आई ।		193	309	221	357

* ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों हेतु कृषि श्रमिकों हेतु सी पी आई आधार 1986-87 = 100 तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु शहरी गैर श्रमिक कर्मचारियों हेतु सी पी आई आधार 1984-85 = 100 का प्रयोग किया गया है।

3. कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पण्यों का उपभोग

3.1 सर्वेक्षण में प्रयुक्त घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय अनुसूची में उपभोग की अलग-अलग मदों पर सूचना एकत्र करने का प्रावधान था। ऐसी मदें जिनके लिए व्यय का मासिक अनुमान कम से कम 50 पैसे था अथवा ऐसी मदें जिनका उपभोग कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत परिवारों में किया गया था, के उपभोग का प्रति व्यक्ति अनुमान मात्रा में तथा मूल्य रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इन अलग-अलग मदों का मासिक प्रतिव्यक्ति उपभोग अनुमान पिछले दो पंचवर्षीय दौर-50वां दौर (जुलाई 1993-जून 1994) तथा 43वां दौर (जुलाई 1987-जून 1988) के तदनुसूची अनुमानों सहित, मात्रा एवं मूल्य दोनों रूपों में सारणी 11 आर तथा 11 यू में दर्शाया गया है।

3.2 देश के शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में (सारणी 11 आर तथा 11 यू) लगभग सभी महत्वपूर्ण मदों के लिए वर्ष 1987 से 2000 की अवधि के दौरान

अलग-अलग मदों के लिए मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मात्रा (पी सी क्यू सी) तथा मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मूल्य लगभग स्थिर पाया गया। 55वें दौर के दौरान, आटा के बारे में सूचना गेहूं (साबुत अथवा दरदरा) के साथ एक मद गेहूं/आटा में एकत्रित की गई थी जबकि इससे पूर्ववर्ती दौरों में, गेहूं तथा आटे पर पृथक-पृथक सूचना एकत्रित की गई थी। यहां प्रस्तुत किए गए अनुमानों में चावल के अंतर्गत चिरा तथा मुरी इत्यादि जैसे चावल उत्पादों को शामिल नहीं किया गया। यह अनाज उपभोग अनुमानों के लिए एन एस एस तालिकाओं को प्रस्तुत करने में सामान्यतः अपनाई गई परम्पराओं से अलग है, जहां चावल से अभिप्राय चावल और उसके उत्पाद तथा गेहूं से अभिप्राय: गेहूं व उसके उत्पादों और इसी प्रकार अन्य मदों से है। यहां पर बाजार से पकाए हुए चावलों की खरीद की गणना नहीं की गई है। अखिल भारत स्तर आंकड़े के विश्लेषण से निम्नलिखित बिन्दु दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं-

- (i) अनाजों की मदों में, उपभोग की सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण मदें चावल और गेहूं/आटा थे। चावल के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मात्रा में 1987 से 2000 की अवधि में ह्रास दर्शाया गया जबकि आटे के लिए ऐसी प्रवृत्ति नहीं पाई गई। 55वें दौर में, ग्रामीण भारत में आटे के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मात्रा ठीक वैसी ही थी, जैसी कि शहरी क्षेत्र में थी।
- (ii) दालों का मदों के संबंध में, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में 1987-2000 की अवधि के दौरान उपभोग की मात्रा लगभग स्थिर रही।
- (iii) ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में 1987-2000 की अवधि के दौरान दूध (तरल)के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई।
- (iv) विभिन्न खाद्य तेलों में, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में 1987-2000 की अवधि के दौरान सरसों का तेल वृद्धिमान मात्रा में उपयोग किया गया।
- (v) मांस, अंडा और मछली की मदों में, कई एक मदों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग की मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई। तथापि, ग्रामीण भारत में बकरे के मीट/मांस के उपभोग में 1987-2000 की अवधि के दौरान ह्रास हुआ जबकि शहरी भारत में इसका लगभग वैसा ही हाल रहा।
- (vi) सब्जियों के उपभोग पर आंकड़ों में, बेंगन, जिसके लिए 1987-2000 के दौरान थोड़ी सी गिरावट देखी गई, के अलावा लगभग सभी महत्वपूर्ण मदों के लिए ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मात्रा में वृद्धि दर्शाई गई। इस अवधि के दौरान हरी मिर्ची के उपभोग में वृद्धि हुई तथा सूखी मिर्ची के उपभोग में गिरावट आई। इस अवधि के दौरान फलों के उपभोग में विशेषतः नारियल,
- नींबू, आम तथा मूंगफली के उपभोग में वृद्धि हुई।
- (vii) मसालों में इमली तथा सूखी मिर्ची के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग की मात्रा में कमी आई। मसाला के समूह की कई अन्य मदों के लिए, इसमें वृद्धि दर्शाई।
- (viii) 1987-2000 की अवधि के दौरान, चालू कीमतों पर लगभग सभी मदों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई। इस अवधि 1987-2000 के दौरान यह वृद्धि लगभग तीन गुणा थी।
- (ix) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कई मदों के लिए, जैसे कि चिकन, अंडे, मिर्ची (हरी), पत्तेदार सब्जियों, फूलगोभी, पत्तागोभी, चाय(पत्ती), बिस्कुट, बिजली, एल पी जी गैस, कपड़े की मदों, जूते-चप्पल, प्रसाधन सामग्री (साबुन, लोशन, क्रीम इत्यादि) डाक, टेलीग्राम तथा टेलीफोन प्रभागों, पेट्रोल तथा साइकिल के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग मूल्य में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई।
- (x) शहरी क्षेत्रों में, नारियल के तेल, चिकन, पत्तेदार सब्जियों, भिण्डी, फलियां, लहसुन, बिजली, एल पी जी, पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों, प्रसाधन सामग्री, स्कूटर, मोटरकार आदि जैसी मदों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है।

4. टिकाऊ वस्तुएं रखना

4.1 शहरी भारत में टिकाऊ वस्तुएं रखने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत ग्रामीण भारत में तदनुसूची प्रतिशत की तुलना में सामान्यतः अधिक पाया गया (विवरणी-5)। तथापि, साइकिल ग्रामीण भारत के लिए 40 प्रतिशत व शहरी भारत के लिए 39 प्रतिशत तथा बेडस्टेडज (ग्रामीण 79 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी 82 प्रतिशत) रखने वाले परिवारों के समानुपात में यथार्थतः शहरी-ग्रामीण अधिक अन्तर नहीं था। अन्य सभी

टिकाऊ ग्रामीण-शहरी वस्तुओं के लिए काफी अधिक में मुख्य राज्यों के लिए टिकाऊ वस्तुओं को धारिता अन्तर था। सारणी 12 आर, 12 यू, 13 आर, 13 यू सूचना दर्शाई गई है।

विवरणी 5 : टिकाऊ वस्तुओं की विभिन्न मदों को धारण करने वाले परिवारों की प्रति 1000 संख्या.

समस्त भारत

क्षेत्र/दौर	बेडस्टेड	रेडियो	टेलीविजन	वीसीआर/ वीसीपी	बिजली का पंखा	वाता- नुकूलित, एयर कूलर	रेफ्री- जरेटर	कपड़े धोने की मशीन	साइकिल	मोटर साइकिल/ स्कूटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ग्रामीण-55-	791	304	187	5	263	17	27	6	405	45
50	687	268	70*	-	159	5	9	2	327	21
शहरी-55-	818	351	595	37	685	109	229	89	390	184
50	743	418	405	-	566	64	123	41	371	116

* वी सी आर/वी सी पी शामिल हैं।

एन एस एस के 50 से 55वें दौर के दौरान विभिन्न मदें धारण करने वाले परिवारों के समानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है।

5. उपभोग की मदों के प्रापण को

5.1 सर्वेक्षण में प्रयुक्त धरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण अनुसूची में गत तीस दिनों के दौरान उपभोग किए गए खाद्यान्न, पान, तम्बाकू, मादक द्रव्य तथा ईंधन व बिजली के संबंध में प्रत्येक मद के लिए प्रापण के साधन रिकार्ड करने के लिए प्रावधान था। उपभोग के लिए प्रापण की गई मदों के पांच साधन इस प्रकार वर्गीकृत किए गए थे, यथा "केवल खरीद", केवल होम-ग्रोन स्टॉक, "परचेज एंड होम ग्रोन स्टॉक", से "केवल स्वतंत्र संग्रहण" तथा "अन्य"। उपभोग के साधन द्वारा परिवारों का वितरण केवल खाद्यान्न पान, तम्बाकू, मादक द्रव्यों, ईंधन तथा बिजली की केवल उन्हीं मदों के संबंध में दर्शाया गया है, जिनका उपभोग कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत परिवारों द्वारा किया गया था। ग्रामीण भारत में ऐसी 63 मदें थीं, जबकि शहरी भारत में 77 मदें थीं (सारणी 14 आर, 14 यू)।

5.2 केवल खरीद में से उपभोग

ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश परिवारों ने केवल खरीद द्वारा विभिन्न मदों का उपभोग किया। ग्रामीण भारत में ईंधन में उपलों (15 प्रतिशत) तथा जलाने की लकड़ी एवं टुकड़े (24 प्रतिशत) के लिए केवल खरीद से उपभोग करने वाले परिवारों की न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता देखी गई। शहरी भारत में 96 प्रतिशत परिवार अधिकांश मदों का उपभोग केवल खरीद के द्वारा ही करते थे।

5.3 केवल होम-ग्रोन स्टॉक में से उपभोग

ग्रामीण भारत में, अन्य मदों की तुलना में, केवल उपभोग करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात चावल के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक था : अन्य होम ग्रोन स्टॉक स्रोतों से (परिवारों का 24 प्रतिशत), गेहूं/आटा (30 प्रतिशत), तरल दूध (36 प्रतिशत), जलाने की लकड़ी व उसके टुकड़े (22 प्रतिशत) तथा उपले (58 प्रतिशत) था। शहरी भारत में केवल होम-ग्रोन स्टॉक से उपभोग करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात नारियल (6 प्रतिशत), आचार (11 प्रतिशत) तथा जलाने की लकड़ी तथा टुकड़े (7 प्रतिशत) था।

5.4 खरीदे गए तथा होम-ग्रोन स्टॉक दोनों के उपभोग

ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में सभी मदों के लिए खरीद तथा दोनों क्षेत्रों से उपभोग करने वाले परिवारों का 3 प्रतिशत समानुपात अथवा कम सूचित किया गया। शहरी भारत में, जलाने की लकड़ी तथा उसके टुकड़ों के लिए ऐसे परिवारों का प्रतिशत 3 था तथा चावल, गेहूं/आटा, अंडे, पालक/अन्य पत्तेदार सब्जियों तथा नारियल के लिए 2 प्रतिशत था। शहरी भारत में, खरीद और होम ग्रोन स्टॉक द्वारा प्रापण से उपभोग की गई जलाने की लकड़ी तथा नारियल का उपभोग करने वाले परिवार क्रमशः मात्र 2 प्रतिशत तथा 1 प्रतिशत था।

5.5 केवल निःशुल्क संग्रहण में से उपभोग

"केवल स्वतंत्र संग्रहण" में से ग्रामीण तथा शहरी

दोनों क्षेत्रों में जलाने की लकड़ी तथा उनके टुकड़ों का उपभोग सर्वाधिक था। केवल स्वतंत्र संग्रहण से घरेलू जलाने की लकड़ी का उपभोग का प्रतिशत ग्रामीण भारत में 48 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी भारत में 17 प्रतिशत था। अन्य मदों की तुलना में, ऐसे परिवारों का प्रतिशत ग्रामीण भारत में मछली व झींगा (12 प्रतिशत), पालक व अन्य पत्तेदार सब्जियां 9 प्रतिशत, अन्य सब्जियां 5 प्रतिशत, जलाने की लकड़ी तथा उसके टुकड़े (48 प्रतिशत) तथा गोबर के उपले (24 प्रतिशत) अपेक्षाकृत अधिक था। शहरी भारत में, 1 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे कम परिवारों ने जलाने की लकड़ी तथा उसके टुकड़ों के अलावा सभी मदों के लिए स्वतंत्र संग्रहण द्वारा उपभोग की सूचना दी। वहीं 17 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने इसकी सूचना दी।

शुभ कामनाओं सहित
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