



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

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



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

मार्च 2010
March 2010

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Delhi
March 2010

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

मुख्य परिणाम

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

2007-08 में खपत का स्तर

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

2007-08 में खपत का ढंग

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

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

2007-08 में अनाजों का उपभोग

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

निवास करने की परिस्थितियों के अन्य पहलू

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

Highlights

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

LEVEL OF CONSUMPTION IN 2007-08

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

PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION IN 2007-08

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

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

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

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

CEREAL CONSUMPTION IN 2007-08

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

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

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

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

OTHER ASPECTS OF LIVING CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.0.1 This is a report on household consumption in India based on a nationwide sample survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

1.0.2 The NSSO conducts regular consumer expenditure surveys as part of its “rounds”, each round being normally of a year’s duration and covering more than one subject of study. The surveys are conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of households covering practically the entire geographical area of the country. The present report is based on data on consumer expenditure collected through the 64th round of NSS (July 2007-June 2008).

1.0.3 The subjects covered in a particular NSS round are usually not repeated in the next round but are repeated at intervals of 5 or 10 years. Thus a time series of data is created for each subject of study, such as unorganised manufacture, health and medical care, etc, on a quinquennial or decennial periodicity. Every 5 years or so, a full-scale consumer expenditure survey (CES) is conducted as the main enquiry of a round. This provides a “quinquennial series” of CES’s. However, the CES was, for a period of more than two decades, conducted on a smaller scale in the other rounds of NSS, where consumer expenditure was not the main subject of enquiry. These CES’s, of which the 64th round survey is one, are referred to collectively as the “annual series” of CES’s.

1.0.4 The household consumer expenditure schedule (“Schedule 1.0”) used for the survey collected information on quantity¹ and value of household consumption with a reference period of “last 30 days” for most items of consumption (including all food items) and “last 365 days” for some less frequently purchased items². To minimise recall errors, a very detailed item classification was, as usual, adopted to collect information, including 146 items of food, 15 items of fuel, 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 22 items of educational and medical expenses, 52 items of durable goods, and about 92 other items. The schedule also collected some other particulars of each household member, such as age, sex and educational level.

1.0.5 The key estimates appearing in this report can be grouped as follows:

- Average MPCE
- Deciles/quintiles of distributions of persons by MPCE (household monthly per capita consumer expenditure)
- Composition of MPCE by item category (cereals, vegetables, fuel, clothing, etc.)
- Quantity and value of per capita consumption of different cereals
- Distributions of households by characteristics such as structure and area of dwelling unit, and energy used for cooking and lighting

¹ For education, medical care, and some goods and services listed in the schedule as “miscellaneous goods and services”, no data on quantity of consumption are collected in the NSS CES’s.

² Specifically, these are items of clothing, bedding, footwear, durable goods, education and “institutional” medical care.

1.0.6 All estimates are provided separately for rural and urban sectors at State level as well as for all-India. For all-India, estimates of composition of rural and urban MPCE by item category and per capita rural and urban consumption of different cereals are provided separately for households in 10 decile classes of MPCE (poorest 10%, next 10%, and so on). Estimates of average MPCE at all-India level are also presented separately for different occupational types of households and social groups in rural and urban sectors, and, for rural areas, also for households in different size classes of land possessed.

1.0.7 Chapter Two sets out the concepts and definitions and some of the important procedures, followed in the consumer expenditure survey. The results obtained on consumption and consumer expenditure and the findings on other living conditions of the population are discussed in Chapter Three and Four respectively. Appendix B gives details of the sample design and estimation procedure followed and Appendix C is a facsimile of the consumer expenditure schedule (Schedule 1.0) that was canvassed in the surveyed households.

1.1 Some details of the survey

1.1.1 *Geographical coverage:* The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir [for Central sample (see paragraph 1.1.3)], (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

1.1.2 *Population coverage:* The following rules were followed:

1. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence, was excluded. But persons residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place were covered.
2. Foreign nationals were excluded, as well as their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household (see Chapter Two for definition of household). A foreign national who had become an Indian citizen for all practical purposes was, however, covered.
3. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage. However, the civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, was covered.
4. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams were covered. Although orphans living in orphanages were excluded, the persons looking after them and staying there were covered. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.

1.1.3 *Sample size – first-stage units:* As is usual in the regular NSS rounds, most States and Union Territories participated in the survey: a “State sample” was surveyed by State Government officials in addition to the “Central sample” surveyed by NSSO. For rural India, 7984 villages formed the Central sample for this round. Of these, 7953 villages were ultimately surveyed. In the urban sector, the allocation for the Central sample was 4704 blocks, of which 4682 were surveyed. This report is based on the estimates obtained from the Central sample alone.

Table P0: Number of villages/blocks allotted and surveyed for Schedule 1.0 and number of households and persons surveyed: NSS 64th round, Central sample

State/UT	no. of villages		no. of urban blocks		no. of sample households		no. of sample persons	
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	560	560	312	312	2239	1244	9101	4425
Arunachal Pradesh	88	87	56	56	348	224	1890	893
Assam	200	200	104	104	800	416	4305	1658
Bihar	712	712	168	168	2844	672	16146	3038
Chhattisgarh	160	160	80	80	640	319	3517	1405
Delhi	16	16	144	144	63	558	327	2178
Goa	16	14	24	22	56	88	270	323
Gujarat	272	272	248	248	1084	983	5631	3971
Haryana	144	144	96	96	572	384	3333	1714
Himachal Pradesh	168	168	56	56	672	224	3069	673
Jammu & Kashmir	144	120	112	95	472	380	2744	1742
Jharkhand	216	214	96	96	851	384	4761	1645
Karnataka	296	296	232	232	1180	918	6194	3499
Kerala	240	240	128	128	896	510	3749	1823
Madhya Pradesh	448	447	248	248	1779	992	10006	4509
Maharashtra	504	504	504	504	2014	2004	10549	8171
Manipur	192	192	96	96	768	384	4021	1828
Meghalaya	128	128	48	48	512	192	2753	837
Mizoram	64	64	96	96	256	384	1313	1808
Nagaland	128	128	48	48	512	192	2738	859
Odissa	384	384	136	136	1532	544	7587	2063
Punjab	176	176	144	144	704	576	3935	2505
Rajasthan	376	376	176	176	1501	695	9038	3109
Sikkim	120	120	24	24	480	96	2262	266
Tamil Nadu	360	360	352	350	1436	1398	5634	4844
Tripura	216	216	72	72	864	288	4053	1005
Uttar Pradesh	904	904	360	360	3611	1433	23219	6982
Uttarakhand	104	104	64	64	412	251	2106	927
West Bengal	552	552	328	327	2203	1307	10671	4855
A & N Islands	32	31	24	24	116	96	476	327
Chandigarh	8	8	40	40	32	136	136	504
Dadra & N. Haveli	16	16	16	16	64	64	352	269
Daman & Diu	16	16	16	16	64	64	296	226
Lakshadweep	8	8	16	16	32	64	169	304
Puducherry	16	16	40	40	64	160	270	563
All-India	7984	7953	4704	4682	31673	18624	166621	75748

1.1.4 Four households were selected for the consumer expenditure survey from each sample village and urban block.

1.1.5 Table P0 shows the numbers of villages and urban blocks allotted for survey and actually surveyed, the numbers of rural and urban sample households in which the consumer expenditure schedule was canvassed and the corresponding numbers of sample persons covered.

STATE/UT LEVEL ESTIMATES

1.1.6 Data from all States and UTs surveyed have been included in the all-India level estimates. Separate estimates have been presented for rural and urban sectors of all the major

States (population 20 million or more according to the 2001 Census), and combined estimates (rural and urban separately) for two groups of State/UTs defined as follows:

Group of North-Eastern States: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Group of UTs: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

1.1.7 In addition, estimates have been presented in this report for a sector (rural or urban) of a State/UT if at least 300 households have been surveyed in that sector of that State/UT.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 Basic concepts

2.1.1 **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 that person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are considered as members of the households to which they last belonged.

2.1.2 **Household size:** The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

2.1.3 **Household consumer expenditure:** The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. Expenditure incurred towards productive enterprises of households is excluded from household consumer expenditure. Also excluded are expenditure on purchase and construction of residential land and building, interest payments, insurance premium payments, payments of fines and penalties, and expenditure on gambling including lottery tickets. Money given as remittance, charity, gift, etc. is not consumer expenditure. However, self-consumed produce of own farm or other household enterprise is valued and included in household consumer expenditure. So are goods and services received as payment in kind or free from employer, such as accommodation and medical care, and travelling allowance excluding allowance for business trips.

2.1.3.1 For articles of food (including *pan*, tobacco and intoxicants) and fuel, household consumption is measured by the *quantity of the article actually used* by the household during the reference period, irrespective of the expenditure incurred on it. For articles of clothing and footwear, consumption by a household is considered to occur at the moment when the article is brought into maiden or first use by any household member. The consumption may be out of (a) purchases made in cash or credit during the reference period or earlier; (b) home-grown stock; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowing and (e) free collection. Home produce is evaluated at the ex farm or ex factory rate.

2.1.3.2 For evaluating household consumption of all other items, a different approach is followed: the *expenditure* made by the household during the reference period for the purchase

or acquisition of goods and services, regardless of when the goods and services are used and by whom, is considered as household consumption. However, for a few items of expenditure such as rent, telephone charges, consumer taxes and railway season tickets, expenditure during the month is recorded as the amount that was last paid divided by the number of months to which the payment related.

2.1.3.3 It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the members of the household and also by the guests during ceremonies or otherwise. Normally, transfers of food, fuel, clothing and footwear made by a household as charity, loan advance, etc. are not considered as consumption of that household, since consumption out of all transfer receipts of these items have to be included. However, meals prepared in a household and served to non-household members is an exception to this 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 of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or 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 members and for guests are also recorded in the purchaser household.

2.1.3.4 This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, donors of free cooked meals are likely to be concentrated at the upper end of the per capita expenditure range and the corresponding recipients at the lower end of the same scale. Consequently, the derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept in mind while interpreting the NSS consumer expenditure data for studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

2.1.3.5 All goods and services received as payment in kind or perquisites were included in the consumption of the recipient household as goods and services received in exchange of services, except for meals received from other households' kitchens.

2.1.4 **Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE):** For a household, this is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

2.1.4.1 **Decile classes of MPCE:** The first decile of the distribution of MPCE over the population of any region or domain is the level of MPCE below which 10% of the population lie, the second decile, the level below which 20% of the population lie, and so on. Thus the population can be divided into 10 "decile classes of MPCE" as follows: from zero MPCE to the 1st decile of the MPCE distribution, from the 1st decile to the 2nd decile, from the 2nd decile to the 3rd decile, and so on. Averages of other variables of interest, computed separately for the 10 decile classes, help to portray the variation of such variables with variation in MPCE. In this round decile classes are used in all-India tables and are formed separately for the rural and the urban sector of India.

2.1.4.2 **Quintile classes of MPCE:** Similarly, the population of any region or domain can be divided into five quintile classes of MPCE, where the first quintile of the distribution of

MPCE means the level of MPCE below which 20% of the population lie, the second quintile, the level below which 40% of the population lie, and so on. In this round quintiles are estimated separately for the distribution of MPCE in the rural and the urban sector of each State.

2.1.4.3 Fractile classes of MPCE: Fractile is a general term of which deciles and quintiles (and also percentiles) are special instances.

2.1.5 Reference periods: The reference periods used for collection of consumption data for different groups of items are as shown in the following table. For items of category I, the value of consumption for a period of 30 days is obtained for a surveyed household by multiplying the recorded figure by the factor 30/365. This system of reference periods, called the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) is the one used, by convention, in surveys of the annual series (see paragraph 1.0.3 in Chapter One).

category	item of consumption	reference period
I	clothing, footwear, education, medical care (institutional) and durable goods	“last 365 days”
II	all other items (viz all food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical care, rents and taxes)	“last 30 days”

2.1.6 Value of consumption: For items of food, *pan*, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, this term is not synonymous with expenditure incurred by the household on the item, and the following rules of valuation are specified. Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex farm or ex factory rate. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections, and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

2.2 Other definitions

2.2.1 Adult: A person who has completed 15 years of age.

2.2.2 Major States: This refers to the 17 States of India which had a population of 20 million or more according to the Census of 2001. The States are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Together, these States accounted for nearly 94.7% of India’s population in 2001.

2.2.3 Structure types: katcha, pucca, semi-pucca: These are defined as follows.

2.2.3.1 Katcha: A *katcha* structure is one whose walls and roof are made of *katcha materials*, which means materials such as mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks, etc.

2.2.3.2 **Pucca:** A *pucca* structure is one whose walls and roof are made of *pucca materials*, which means materials such as burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jackboard (cement-plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles, galvanised tin or asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs are also regarded as *pucca materials*.

2.2.3.3 **Semi-pucca:** A *semi-pucca* structure is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of *pucca materials* (see above).

2.3 Notes on coverage of different consumption items

2.3.1 The coverage of various categories of consumption items used in presenting the results of the survey in this report is explained below, with the categories arranged in alphabetical order.

2.3.2 **Barley products:** This includes *sattu* prepared by frying and powdering barley.

2.3.3 **Beverages, etc.:** This stands for “beverages, refreshments and processed food”. This group is also occasionally referred to as the “processed food” group. It includes tea, coffee, mineral water, soft drinks, fruit juice (not prepared at home), soda water, other beverages such as cocoa, biscuits, cakes, pastries, pickles, sauce, jam, jelly, and other salted refreshments and sweets not prepared at home. Refreshments prepared at home are not included here. Instead, the ingredients of the refreshments (such as flour, sugar, milk, etc.) are accounted under “cereals” (e.g. against “wheat”), “sugar”, etc. Food purchased in the form of cooked meals is also included in “processed food”.

2.3.4 **Cereals:** Note that household consumption of cereals does not include consumption of cereals by livestock belonging to the household. Such expenditure, being part of farm expenditure, is excluded from household consumer expenditure altogether.

2.3.5 **Cereal substitutes:** Cereals are usually a person's staple food in India. But sometimes, by choice or due to scarcity, a person may consume little or no cereal. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, *mahua*, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals are not, however, shown here. These are included in “vegetables”.

2.3.6 **Clothing:** The term “clothing” is used in this report as a short form of “clothing and bedding”. Besides clothing proper, it includes bedding (pillows, quilts, mattresses, mosquito nets, etc.), as well as rugs, blankets, curtains, towels, mats, cloth for upholstery, etc. It excludes footwear and raincoats. Expenditure on clothing excludes tailoring charges, which are accounted in “consumer services”. Consumption of an article of clothing is considered to take place when it is brought into first use. However, clothing purchased second-hand is considered as consumed as soon as it is purchased. Imported ready-made garments, even if purchased second-hand, are shown as first-hand purchase. Livery supplied by the employer is taken into account in household consumption of clothing even if used during duty hours only.

2.3.7 **Conveyance:** This includes expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by any means of conveyance. The expenditure is the actual fare paid except in case of railway season tickets, for which expenditure is calculated as the cost of the ticket divided by the number of months for which it is valid. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household members as part of official tours is not considered as

consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under Leave Travel Concession, etc., even if reimbursed, is included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage is considered.

2.3.8 Durable goods: Items included here all have a lifetime of one year or more. However, some petty durables such as spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, etc., are excluded. Note that glassware, earthenware and plastic goods such as buckets are excluded from durable goods and included in the “other household consumables” sub-group of the “miscellaneous goods and services” block of the schedule of enquiry. Consumption expenditure on durable goods includes both expenditure on purchase and expenditure on repair and construction of household durables. For land and residential building, only expenditure on repair and maintenance is included. Durable goods include furniture and fixtures, “entertainment” durables such as radios, TV, VCR/VCP/DVD players, tape recorders and CD players as well as audio/video cassettes and CDs, cameras, musical instruments, jewellery and ornaments, crockery and utensils, cooking and other household appliances such as fans, air conditioners, air coolers, sewing machines used for household work, washing machines, stoves, pressure cookers, fridges, water purifiers, electric irons, heaters, toasters and ovens, household transport equipment including two-wheelers, four-wheelers and their parts, therapeutic appliances, clocks, watches, computers for household use, mobile phone handsets, and bathroom and sanitary equipment.

2.3.9 Edible oil: Edible oils used for toilet purpose by the household are not included here.

2.3.10 Education: This includes expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc., and also magazines, novels and other fiction. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, etc., and payment to private tutors. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges is included here. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities, and donations generally, are not included here, as they are regarded as transfer payments.

2.3.11 Entertainment: This includes expenditure on cinemas, theatres, *melas*, fairs and picnics, expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film, charges paid for hiring of video cassette/VCR/VCP, and charges for viewing a video show. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. are also included. Club fees are included here.

2.3.12 Footwear: This includes charges paid to a cobbler for getting a pair of shoes or other footwear made. It excludes the cost of straps purchased separately.

2.3.13 Gram: This includes gram products such as *sattu* obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). *Besan* made out of gram is, however, not included here, but in “other pulse products”.

2.3.14 Imputed rent: This figure, appearing in Table 5U of Appendix A, is a value imputed for each urban household residing in a house which is either owned or otherwise occupied (excluding accommodation provided by the employer) by the household, without paying any rent. Imputation is done on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar accommodation in the locality or surrounding areas. Imputed rent is NOT included in the MPCE of a household.

2.3.15 Maize products: This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.

2.3.16 **Medical expenses:** This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment, and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Medical expenditure on members of a household reimbursed or directly paid by employer or insurance company is included in household medical expenses. Expenditure on all family planning appliances is included.

2.3.17 **Medical: institutional and non-institutional expenditure:** The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non-institutional). Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.

2.3.18 **Milk and milk products:** Milk products include ghee, butter, curd, etc. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted here. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk. Further, milk (liquid) includes ice-cream of which the major component is milk. Ice with syrup but without milk sold under the name of ice-cream is not included in this category.

2.3.19 **Miscellaneous consumer goods:** This term, used in some of the detailed tables, covers goods for entertainment including sports goods and toys, toilet articles, other household consumables, and minor durable-type goods not listed in the durable goods block of the consumer expenditure schedule.

2.3.20 **Miscellaneous goods and services:** This category appears in Tables 7 and 8 of Appendix A. It includes miscellaneous consumer goods, education, medical care, all consumer services including conveyance, rent, and consumer taxes and cesses. (Note, however, that in Schedule 1.0, the schedule of enquiry of data collection, education and institutional medical care are separated out from the “miscellaneous goods and services” block to form a separate block.)

2.3.21 **Pan:** This includes, *pan* (betel leaves), *supari*, lime, *katha*, other ingredients of “finished” *pan*, and *pan* purchased in finished form.

2.3.22 **Rent:** Rent includes house and garage rent, residential land rent and other consumer rent. Expenditure on rent is calculated as the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made. For households living in government quarters, house rent is calculated as the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month forfeited by the employee plus the license fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. Expenditure on rent is similarly calculated in case of quarters provided free by private employer.

2.3.23 **Rice products:** Rice products are foods like *chira*, *khoi*, *lawa*, *muri*, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, or parching of the grain.

2.3.24 **Wheat products:** Bread is included here, but not wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes, etc., which are accounted in “beverages, refreshments and processed food”.

2.4 A note on data comparability

2.4.1.1 Since the last quinquennial survey of consumer expenditure, three CESs (of the annual series) have been conducted in successive years, giving rise to estimates of household

consumer expenditure for four consecutive years starting with 2004-05 which are likely to be widely used to study short-term changes in consumer expenditure in recent times. In this round, the main difference in the coverage of household consumer expenditure from earlier rounds was that meals received as assistance from government or non-government institutions (including meals received by students in school under the Midday Meals scheme) were included in the recipient households' consumption. Such meals were recorded against a specially created item in Schedule 1.0, and their contribution to MPCE has been estimated for each State as well as for each all-India decile class and shown in Tables 4 and 5 of Appendix A. Readers wishing to compare average MPCE estimates from this round with previous rounds are advised to separate out (deduct) this component of MPCE from this round's estimates.

2.4.1.2 The distributions of MPCE at State or all-India level could be marginally affected by the above change in coverage, as poorer households' MPCEs are likely to increase relatively more from the inclusion of Midday Meals in household consumer expenditure (assuming Midday Meals to be the major contributor to the newly created item).

2.4.2 Second-hand purchases of books, journals, newspapers and periodicals were in this round brought within the coverage of consumer expenditure. But as such expenditure was not required to be reported separately from first-hand purchases, the effect on household MPCE of this change could not be estimated.

2.4.3 In the 62nd round medical insurance premium was included in household consumer expenditure and in the 63rd round this was extended to other insurance such as car, house, fire and burglary insurance. From the 64th round, in consonance with UN/World Bank/ILO guidelines, non-life-insurance premium payments have been treated as transfers outside the coverage of consumption expenditure. Though medical insurance was accorded the status of a separate item in the 62nd and 63rd rounds, its contribution to MPCE was not tabulated. Other insurance premium payments were reported as part of miscellaneous expenses, and hence cannot be separated out from the 63rd round estimates of MPCE even if unit-level data are used.

2.4.4 To gauge more accurately the standard of living of households whose house rent and tuition fees are directly paid by other households (this is common in single-member households formed by hostel students, and generally households where one of the earning members of the family belongs to a different household), rent and tuition fee payments made regularly by non-household members for the benefit of a household were in this round included in the consumption of the beneficiary (user) household. This difference in accounting procedure makes no difference to estimates of *average* MPCE. But all-India and State-level MPCE distributions could be marginally affected, as some small MPCEs (those of beneficiary households, especially student households) are likely to be raised and some larger MPCEs (those of donor households) are likely to be slightly lowered as a result of the change in procedure.

Chapter Three

Findings on Consumption

3.0 This chapter gives details of the level and pattern of consumer expenditure at national and major-State level. In case of cereals, the value as well as the quantity of consumption is discussed. Much of this chapter is concerned with the estimates of household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE). For obvious reasons, this variable is a widely used indicator of human living standards.

3.1 MPCE of a household and MPCE of an individual

3.1.1 Normally, the concept of per capita income – or per capita (overall) expenditure, if income data are not available – is used for comparison of average living standards between countries, between regions, and between social or occupational groups. For studies of poverty and inequality *within* populations, however, average income or average expenditure is not enough. One needs to assign a value that indicates level of living to *each individual*, or at least to each household, in a population in order to know the level of inequality in living standards of the population, or the proportion living in poverty.

3.1.2 The NSS concept of MPCE, therefore, is defined first at the household level (household monthly consumer expenditure \div household size). This measure serves as the indicator of the household's level of living. One of the important features of NSS consumer expenditure surveys is the estimation of the distribution of rural and urban households over class intervals of MPCE. This distribution enables a synoptic view of inequality of levels of living prevailing in the respective population domains. Decile classes are used in this report to depict the all-India MPCE distributions.

3.1.3 Next, each *individual's* MPCE is defined as the MPCE of the household to which the person (man, woman or child) belongs. This assigns to each person a number representing his or her level of living. The distribution of *persons* by their MPCE (i.e., their household MPCE) can then be built up, giving a picture of the population classified by economic level.

3.1.4 The discussion in this chapter covers:

- (a) average MPCE: States and all-India
- (b) all-India distribution of population by MPCE
- (c) relationship between MPCE and household size
- (d) change in MPCE over time
- (e) shares of various food and non-food groups in total expenditure
- (f) proportions of households consuming items of different categories
- (g) inter-State variation in cereal and non-cereal food consumption expenditure
- (h) change in consumption pattern with increase in consumption level
- (i) quantity of cereals consumed per person: all-India and inter-State variation.

3.2 Average MPCE: States and all-India

3.2.1 The averages of MPCE for the rural and urban population of each of the 17 major States and all-India are presented in Table P1 below. Average sizes of rural and urban households in

each State are also shown in the same table. Multiplying MPCE by average household size for any State gives consumption expenditure per household in that State. Average household sizes for other States may be obtained from Appendix A by dividing estimated no. of persons given in Table 4 by estimated no. of households from any of Tables 13-15 or 18.

3.2.2 Average urban MPCE (Rs.1472) exceeded average rural MPCE (Rs.772) by 90.7% at the all-India level. The rural-urban differentiation in MPCE was more pronounced in Odissa and Chhattisgarh where the average urban MPCE was 157-158% higher than the rural. The differentiation was lowest in Punjab (28%) and Kerala (41%). The real difference in level of living between the two sectors, however, may be narrower than this, as this comparison ignores the price differentials between rural and urban sectors.

3.2.3 Odissa had the lowest MPCE (Rs.559) in the rural sector. Three other major States – Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar – had MPCE under Rs.600. Ten major States had rural MPCE between Rs.600 and Rs.900. Kerala (Rs.1383), Punjab (Rs.1273) and Haryana (Rs.1034) had the highest rural MPCEs.

3.2.4 Kerala had the highest MPCE (Rs.1948) in the urban sector as well. Four other States – Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana – had MPCE exceeding Rs.1600. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh had the lowest urban MPCEs (close to Rs.1100). Nine major States had urban MPCE between Rs.1200 and Rs.1600.

Table P1: Average rural and urban MPCE and average household size in 2007-08: major States

State	average MPCE (Rs.)		average household size	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	816	1550	3.7	3.6
Assam	799	1452	5.0	4.0
Bihar	598	1080	5.2	4.9
Chhattisgarh	582	1503	4.9	4.5
Gujarat	875	1471	4.8	4.2
Haryana	1034	1628	5.2	4.7
Jharkhand	592	1395	5.1	4.3
Karnataka	819	1668	4.4	4.0
Kerala	1383	1948	4.1	3.9
Madhya Pradesh	634	1190	5.0	4.7
Maharashtra	868	1709	4.6	4.3
Odissa	559	1438	4.4	3.8
Punjab	1273	1633	4.9	4.3
Rajasthan	801	1265	5.3	4.9
Tamil Nadu	834	1410	3.6	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	680	1121	5.6	5.1
West Bengal	702	1452	4.5	3.8
all-India: 2007-08	772	1472	4.7	4.2
all-India: 2006-07	695	1312	4.8	4.3
all-India: 2005-06	625	1171	4.9	4.3
all-India: 2004-05 ³	579	1105	4.9	4.4

3.2.5 The rural MPCE of Kerala was 79% higher than the national average, that of Punjab 65% higher, and that of Haryana 34% higher. At the other extreme Odissa, Chhattisgarh,

³ Mixed Reference Period (MRP) estimates (see Chapter 2, paragraph 2.1.5) shown for 2004-05 (61st round) for comparability with the estimates from rounds 62, 63 and 64 (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08).

Bihar and Jharkhand had rural MPCE 23-28% lower than the national average. In the urban sector the only major State that exceeded the all-India average by more than 20% was Kerala (32% higher), while the only major States that fell below the average by more than 20% were Bihar (27% less) and Uttar Pradesh (24% less). All major States other than the ones named above had MPCE within 20% of the all-India average, sectorwise.

3.3 Distribution of population by MPCE: all-India

3.3.1 Table P2 shows MPCE deciles for all-India rural and urban population. In each sector, 10% of the sector population lies below the first decile, 10% above the ninth decile, and 10% between any two successive deciles. The deciles are plotted in Figure 1 against the percentages of population below each decile, in other words, against the percentages 10%, 20%, etc.

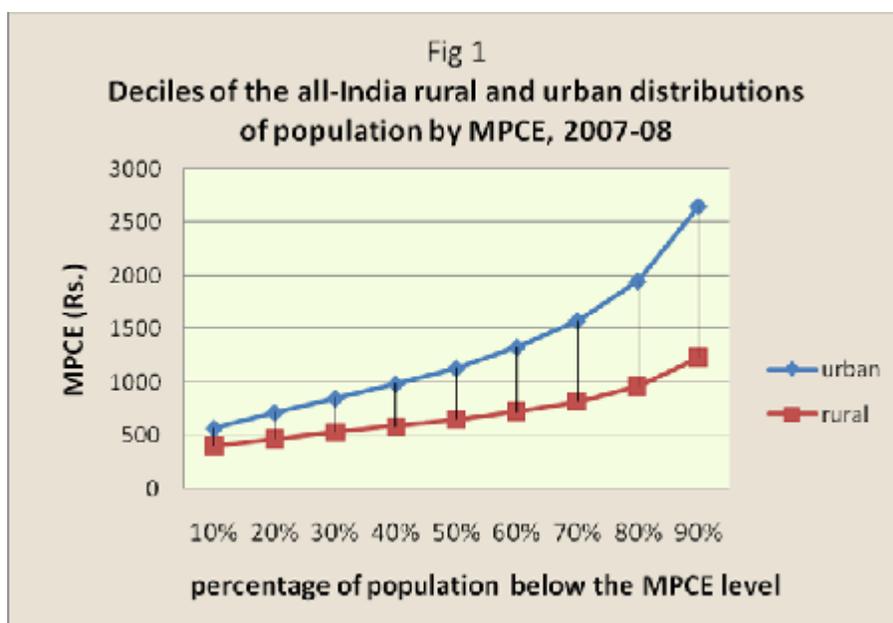
Table P2: Deciles of the all-India rural and urban MPCE distributions

Rural		Urban	
Decile no.	Decile	Decile no.	Decile
1	400	1	567
2	469	2	714
3	529	3	848
4	586	4	983
5	649	5	1130
6	724	6	1328
7	820	7	1577
8	958	8	1950
9	1229	9	2654

The k^{th} decile is the MPCE level below which 10k% of the population lies, $k=1, \dots, 9$.

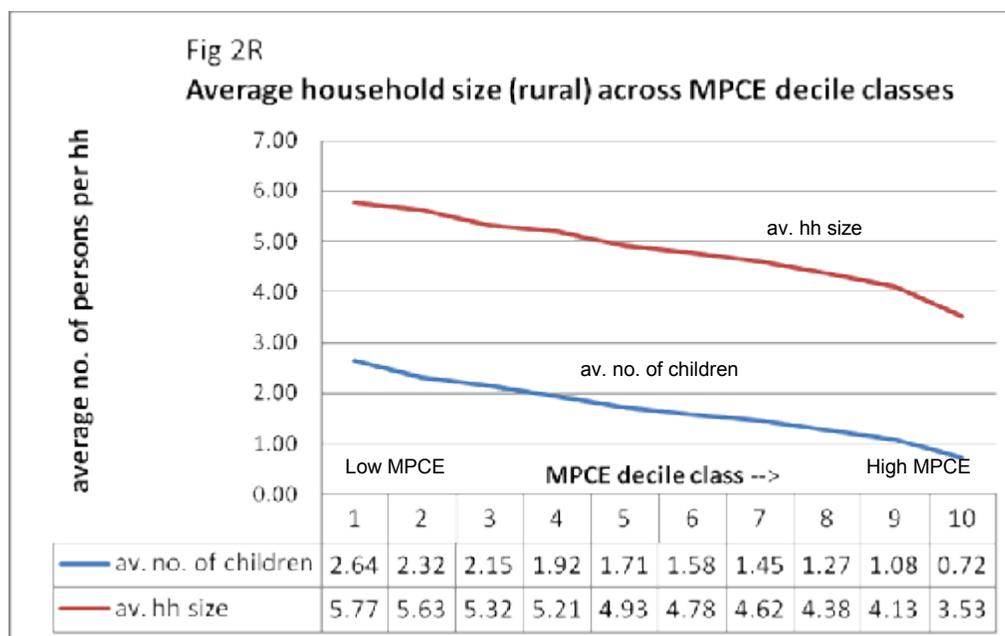
3.3.2 During 2007-08, half of the rural population had aggregate level of living less than Rs.649 per capita per month. This was Rs.1130 per capita per month for bottom half of urban population. The corresponding aggregated levels of living for bottom half of rural and urban populations during 2006-07 were roughly Rs.580 and Rs.990 per capita per month. It is also interpolated from the distribution of MPCE that 65% of the rural population had MPCE lower than the average of Rs.772 per capita per month, whereas in respect of urban population, nearly 66% had MPCE lower than the average of Rs.1472 per month. The distribution of population over class intervals of MPCE reflects a more skewed pattern in case of urban. The 1st decile of the urban MPCE distribution (Rs.567) was 42% higher than the 1st decile of the rural MPCE distribution (Rs.400). However, the 9th decile of urban MPCE (MPCE level above which the top 10% were placed) was, at Rs.2654, 116% higher than the corresponding level for the rural population (Rs.1229).

3.3.3 Tables 2R and 2U of Appendix A (pages A-2 and A-3) show the first, second, third and fourth quintiles of the State-level distributions of MPCE over the rural and population. In terms of percentiles, these are the 20th, 40th, 60th and 80th percentiles of the distribution. Note that by definition, the MPCE range between two successive quintiles for a State and sector contains 20% of the rural or urban population of the State.



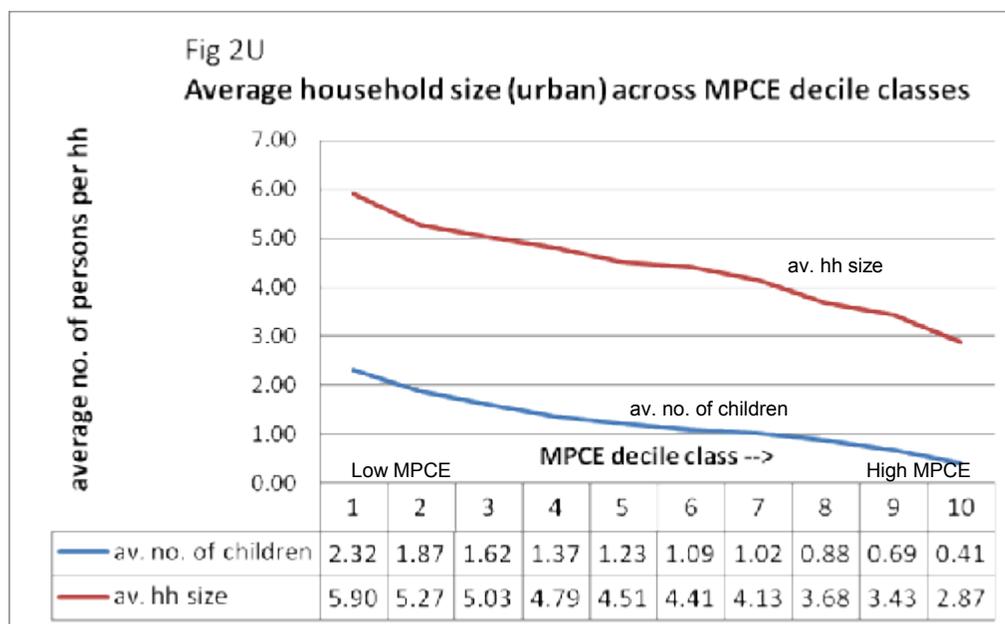
3.4 MPCE and household size

3.4.1 Table 1 of Appendix A gives estimates of adult and child (under 15) population in rural and urban India by sex and decile class of MPCE. In Figures 2R and 2U, the distance between the upper and the lower lines shows the average number of adults per household (= average household size *minus* average number of children) across MPCE decile classes.



children: persons aged 14 or less

3.4.2 In both rural and urban areas, the average number of children declines steadily as MPCE level rises. Richer households, on the average, have fewer under-15 members. On the other hand, the average number of adults per household does not vary substantially with variation in MPCE in either sector. As a result the graph of average household size with MPCE runs more or less parallel to that of the average number of children, and thus falls as MPCE level rises.



children: persons aged 14 or less

3.4.3 State-level averages of household size are shown in Table P1 (page 13).

3.5 Growth in MPCE at current prices and in real MPCE

3.5.1 Table 7 of Appendix A shows average rural and urban MPCE and their break-up by 12 food and 6 non-food item groups as estimated from the last four NSS rounds. For long-term comparison, estimates from the last four quinquennial surveys of consumer expenditure are also shown. For rural India (see Table P3), real MPCE (measured using a price deflator with 1987-88 as base) grew from Rs.163 in 1993-94 to Rs.196 in 2007-08 – an increase of 21% over the last 14 years. In urban India real MPCE (obtained using a similar deflator with base 1987-88) grew from Rs.268 in 1993-94 to reach Rs.364 in 2007-08 – an increase of 36% in the last 14 years. The annual real terms increase from 2006-07 to 2007-08 in average rural MPCE was 2.2% and in average urban MPCE was 5.4%. The corresponding annual increments from 2005-06 to 2006-07 were 2.7% and 4.7% respectively for rural and urban MPCE.

Table P3: Growth in MPCE at current and constant prices since 1987-88, all-India

characteristic	year					
	1987-88 [§]	1993-94 [@]	2004-05 [@]	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 [^]
MPCE: rural (Rs.): current prices	158.10	286.10	579.17	624.53	695.16	763.07
Price deflator for rural sector*	100	176	319	334	362	389
MPCE: rural (Rs.): base 1987-88	158.10	162.56	181.56	186.99	192.03	196.16
MPCE: urban (Rs.): current prices	249.92	464.30	1104.60	1170.60	1312.50	1463.72
Price deflator for urban sector#	100	173	338	355	380	402
MPCE: urban (Rs.): base 1987-88	249.92	268.38	326.80	329.75	345.39	364.11

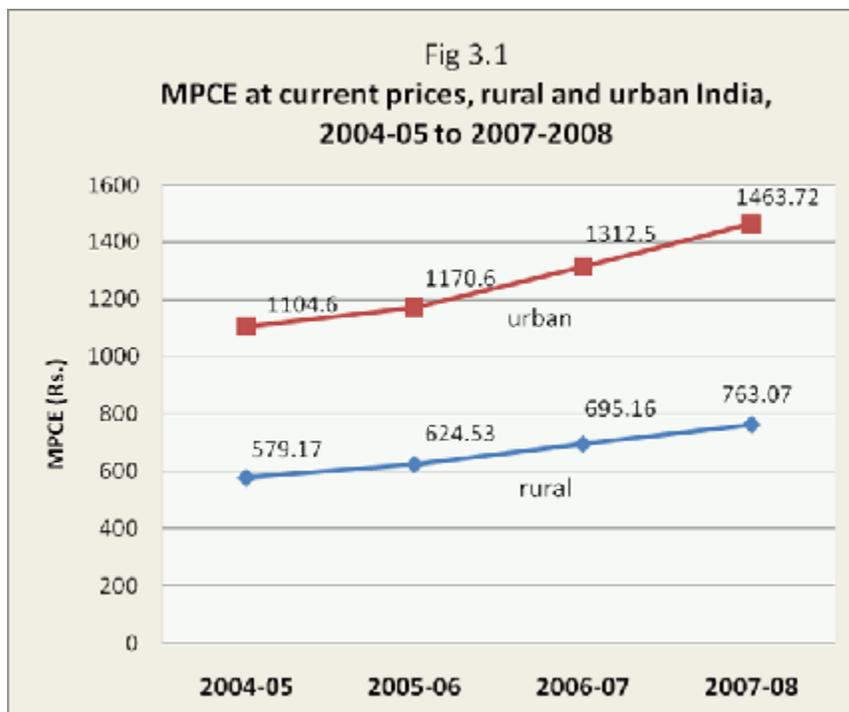
[@]Mixed Reference Period (MRP) estimates (see Chapter 2, paragraph 2.1.5) shown here for comparability with the estimates from rounds 62, 63 and 64 (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08)

[§]URP estimate (based on Uniform Reference Period of 30 days) shown as MRP estimate not available

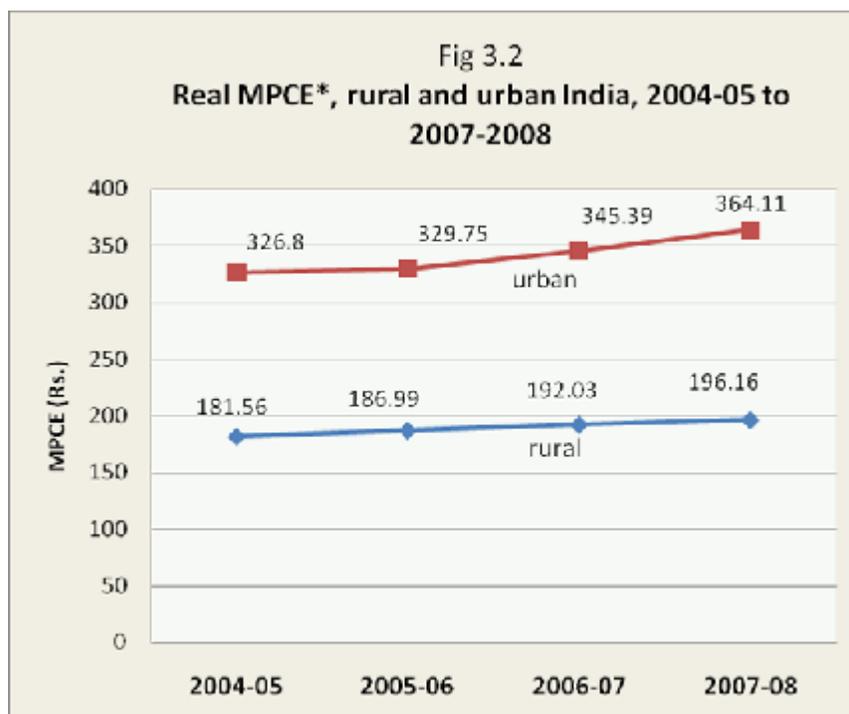
[^]adjusted: see paragraph 3.6.2.

*derived from CPI for agricultural labourers with base 1986-87=100

#derived from CPI for urban non-manual employees with base 1984-85=100



3.5.2 Based on the results of the 61st to the 64th rounds of NSS, the movement of all-India rural and urban MPCE at current prices and in real terms during the period 2004-05 to 2007-08 is shown in Fig 3.1 and Fig 3.2.



*measured using a price deflator with base 1987-88 (see paragraph 3.5.1 & Table P3)

3.6 Food, non-food and total expenditure: comparison with previous rounds

3.6.1 Table P4 compares the food and non-food components of total MPCE with the estimates from the last three rounds.

3.6.2 In the 64th round, the value of consumption by a household of cooked meals received as assistance or as perquisites from Government or private organizations was brought within the ambit of household consumer expenditure. For comparison with previous rounds, this has been excluded from the expenditure figures shown in Table P4.

Table P4: Food and non-food components of MPCE, all-India, 2004-05 to 2007-08

sector	year	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on			% share in total MPCE		
		food	non-food	total	food	non-food	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	2007-08 [^]	395 [^]	368	763 [^]	51.8	48.2	100
	2006-07	363	332	695	52.3	47.7	100
	2005-06	333	291	625	53.3	46.6	100
	2004-05*	308	271	579	53.2	46.8	100
urban	2007-08 [^]	575 [^]	889	1464 [^]	39.3	60.7	100
	2006-07	517	795	1312	39.4	60.6	100
	2005-06	468	703	1171	40.0	60.0	100
	2004-05*	447	658	1105	40.5	59.5	100

[^]Adjusted: see paragraph 3.6.2.

*Mixed Reference Period estimates (see Chapter Two, paragraph 2.1.5) shown for comparability with the next three rounds

3.6.3 The share of food in total MPCE has been declining steadily in both rural and urban India over the last few decades (see NSS Report No.508: *Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05*). Table P4 shows a further fall in this share for rural India from the year 2006-07 to the year 2007-08 by about 0.5 percentage points. For urban India, there is hardly any change since 2006-07.

3.7 Shares of various food and non-food groups in total expenditure

3.7.1 Table P5 gives the absolute and percentage break-up of all-India rural and urban MPCE in 2007-08 into 9 broad groups of food items and 11 broad groups of non-food items. A somewhat more detailed break-up using 14 food groups and 14 non-food groups is available for the major States in Table 4 (R & U) on pages A-6 to A-13 (Appendix A).

3.7.2 Table P5 shows that out of every rupee of the value of the average *rural* Indian's household consumption during 2007-08, food accounted for about 52 paise. Of this, 16 paise went towards cereals and cereal substitutes, 8 paise on milk and milk products, and 6 paise on vegetables. Among non-food item categories, fuel for cooking and lighting accounted for about 10 paise, clothing and footwear for 7 paise, medical expenses for 6 paise, conveyance for 4 paise, education for less than 4 paise, other consumer services for over 4 paise, and consumer durables for less than 4 paise.

3.7.3 For the average urban Indian, 40 paise of each rupee of the value of household consumption was accounted for by food, including 9 paise for cereals and 7 paise for milk and its products.

Table P5: Absolute and percentage break-up of MPCE by item group in 2007-08: all-India, rural and urban

item group	monthly per capita exp. (Rs.)		percentage to total MPCE	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
cereals & cereal substitutes	125	131	16.1	8.9
pulses & their products*	25	33	3.2	2.2
milk & milk products	60	107	7.8	7.3
edible oil	33	46	4.3	3.2
egg, fish & meat	26	39	3.4	2.7
vegetables	49	64	6.3	4.4
fruits	14	31	1.8	2.1
sugar, salt and spices	30	37	3.9	2.5
beverages, refreshments & processed food [#]	43	94	5.6	6.4
food total	404	582	52.4	39.6
pan, tobacco & intoxicants	19	20	2.5	1.3
fuel and light	75	126	9.7	8.5
clothing & footwear [§]	56	95	7.3	6.4
education	28	105	3.7	7.1
medical	49	76	6.3	5.2
conveyance	30	94	3.9	6.4
consumer services excl. conveyance	35	115	4.5	7.8
misc. goods, entertainment	44	97	5.6	6.6
rent	3	86	0.4	5.9
taxes and cesses	2	13	0.2	0.9
durable goods	28	62	3.6	4.2
non-food total	368	889	47.7	60.4
all items	772	1472	100	100

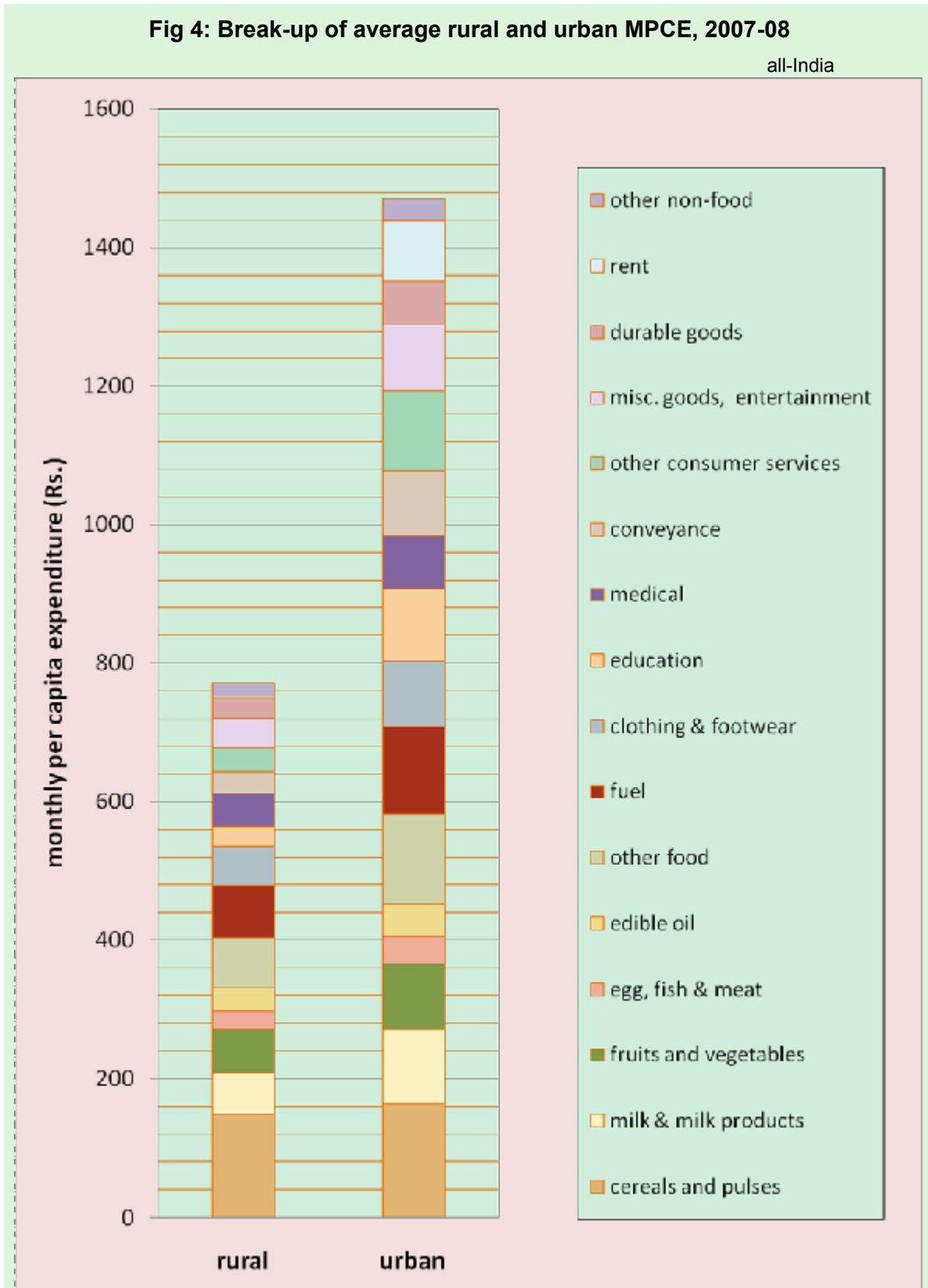
*includes gram [#]includes purchased cooked meals [§]excludes tailoring charges

3.7.4 While the share of most of the food item groups in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural India than in urban India, fruits and processed food were exceptions. For non-food item groups, the share was usually higher in urban India. The noticeable differences were in case of rent (urban share: 6%, rural share: 0.4%), education (urban: 7%, rural: 3.7%), consumer services other than conveyance (urban: 7.8%, rural: 4.5%), and conveyance (urban: 6.4%, rural: 4%).

3.7.5 While drawing these conclusions from Table P5, the following aspects would need to be taken note of:

1. All averages are computed taking the *entire* estimated population in the denominator. Thus the very low average expenditure on rent in rural India reflects the fact that only a very small percentage of the country's rural households live in rented dwellings. The actual number of consuming persons in the population is not considered here for any of the item groups. For some item groups such as cereals, consuming persons would mean nearly the entire population; for other items, such as tobacco, it would obviously be much smaller.
2. "Expenditure" on food includes the value of self-consumed home produce, calculated at ex farm prices. It also includes the value of food collected free, for example, from forests, imputed at prevailing local retail prices. "Expenditure" on fuel, likewise, includes the value of home-grown firewood, calculated at ex farm prices, and the value of firewood and other fuel collected free, imputed at local retail prices.

Fig 4: Break-up of average rural and urban MPCE, 2007-08



3. “Processed food” refers to purchased food items such as jam, pickles, etc., the quantities and values of the individual ingredients of which are not known well enough to be reported against the detailed items listed in the consumer expenditure schedule. All food processed at home is accounted against the ingredients. For example, a sweet prepared at home and consumed is accounted in the household’s (and the concerned State/UT’s) consumption of cereals, sugar, milk, etc., but not in its consumption of processed food.
4. Spending on tailor-made clothing does not include tailoring charges, which are included in “consumer services”.
5. “Education” includes expenditure on newspapers and periodicals, and on books of all kinds including fiction.

3.8 Proportions of households reporting specific items

3.8.1 For every group of consumption items, there are some households which report zero consumption during the reference period. Based on the numbers of such households, the proportion of households with non-zero consumption of the item group during the reference period may be estimated. Table 5 (R and U) in Appendix A, in addition to giving the break-up of MPCE by item group, shows, against each item group, the number of reporting households in the sample and the estimated proportion of households in the population with non-zero consumption of the item group during the reference period. For a few selected item groups, these estimated proportions are shown in Table P6.⁴

3.8.2 Thus *pan* (or its ingredients) was estimated to have been consumed in 30% of rural and 20% of urban households, tobacco by as many as 61% of rural and 36% of urban households, and egg, fish or meat by 62% of rural and 59% of urban households during a 30-day period. Among non-food items, consumption on account of entertainment was reported by 28% of rural households and 63% of urban households. Consumer expenditure on rent was reported by only 7% of rural households and 38% of urban households.

3.8.3 As mentioned in paragraph 3.7.5, estimates of per capita consumption are computed taking the entire population in the denominator. In case of items or item groups such as “egg, fish & meat”, “rent”, “pan”, or “tobacco”, on which a large section of households incur no expenditure, it is also of interest to work out the average expenditure of households which are known to have incurred some expenditure on the item group.

3.8.4 In Table P7, which looks at only a few selected item groups, columns (2) and (3) give, like Table P5, estimates of average consumption per household, which are computed according to the usual procedure. Thus households reporting zero consumption of an item group are taken into account in the calculation of the average; that is, both zero and non-zero consumption figures are averaged. In columns (4) and (5) of Table P7, estimates of *consumption per consuming household* are presented; that is, only households reporting positive consumption of the item group are taken into account in computing the average. In each row of Table P7, the figures of consumption per household and *consumption per consuming household* differ by a factor which is equal to the relevant *percentage of consuming households in Table P6*.

3.8.5 Thus Table P7 tells us, for instance, that

⁴ Note that consumption of durable goods is taken to mean any payment made for durable goods during the reference period, and the same applies to consumption of education and medical care. Also, consumption of clothing and footwear is understood to mean the use of an article of clothing and footwear for the first time.

- rural households which consumed eggs, fish or meat at least once during the last 30 days spent, on an average, Rs.199 on the “egg, fish and meat” group, and urban households, on an average, Rs.280;

Table P6: Estimated percentages of households consuming selected items: all-India, rural and urban, 2007-08

item group	percentage of households with non-zero consumption during last 30 days	
	rural	urban
cereals	98.3	94.3
milk & milk products	77.5	88.7
egg, fish & meat	62.5	59.4
vegetables	98.1	94.0
fruits (fresh)	77.8	89.8
fruits (dry)	31.3	43.8
pan	30.2	19.7
tobacco	61.2	35.6
intoxicants	17.4	10.1
medical (non-inst.)	66.5	67.2
entertainment	27.7	62.8
conveyance	77.7	87.4
rent	7.0	37.8

item group	percentage of households with non-zero consumption during last 365 days	
	rural	urban
education	62.0	71.0
medical (institutional)	10.0	10.2
durable goods	85.4	82.5

- for rural households in which tobacco was consumed during the last 30 days, the average expenditure on tobacco was Rs.76, while for urban households it was Rs.118;
- urban households reporting expenditure on rent during the last 30 days spent on an average Rs.965 on rent during the last 30 days.⁵

Table P7: Consumption per household and per consuming household for selected item groups, all-India

item group	average value of consumption (Rs.) during 30 days			
	per household*		per household reporting consumption in last 30 days	
	R	U	R	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
egg, fish and meat	124	167	199	280
pan	13	13	45	67
tobacco	47	42	76	118
intoxicants	30	28	170	277
rent	14	365	207	965

*average over all households in the population including those reporting zero consumption

⁵ Note that three major components of expenditure on rent, namely, house rent, garage rent and residential land rent, are recorded in the consumer expenditure schedule as the amount last paid as rent divided by the number of months to which the payment related, and not as the actual expenditure incurred on rent during the last 30 days. (See Appendix C, Schedule 1.0, Block 10, items 520 and 522.) As a result, all households that pay such rent regularly are expected to show positive expenditure on rent even if expenditure during last 30 days was zero.

3.9 Inter-State variation in food, cereal and non-cereal food expenditure

3.9.1 Details of inter-State differences in consumption pattern are available in Table 4 (R & U) of Appendix A (pages A-6 to A-13). Table P8 shows percentage share of cereals and of food as a whole in total expenditure for the major States, along with average MPCE of each State. Generally, States with a higher-than-average share of cereals in total expenditure were also States with a higher-than-average food share.

Table P8: Percentage shares of cereals and all food in total consumer expenditure in 2007-08: major States, rural and urban

State	rural			urban		
	average MPCE (Rs.)	% share of cereals in total exp.	% share of food in total exp.	average MPCE (Rs.)	% share of cereals in total exp.	% share of food in total exp.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	816	15	52	1550	9	37
Assam	799	22	60	1452	14	47
Bihar	598	25	60	1080	15	47
Chhattisgarh	582	21	51	1503	11	36
Gujarat	875	12	54	1471	8	43
Haryana	1034	9	50	1628	7	39
Jharkhand	592	25	59	1395	13	44
Karnataka	819	13	51	1668	8	37
Kerala	1383	9	41	1948	7	36
Madhya Pradesh	634	17	51	1190	10	40
Maharashtra	868	13	48	1709	8	37
Odissa	559	24	58	1438	11	42
Punjab	1273	8	44	1633	6	37
Rajasthan	801	15	54	1265	10	42
Tamil Nadu	834	10	50	1410	8	39
Uttar Pradesh	680	17	53	1121	11	43
West Bengal	702	22	58	1452	11	43
India	772	16	52	1472	9	40

3.9.2 The share of food in total consumption expenditure of rural households varied from 41% for Kerala and 44% for Punjab to 58-60% for Odissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam and Bihar.

3.9.3 The share of food in consumption expenditure of urban sector households varied only from 36% for Kerala and Chhattisgarh to 47% for Assam and Bihar.

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

3.9.5 Table P9 highlights some other aspects of inter-State variation in food consumption pattern, to the extent reflected in monthly per capita consumer expenditure: specifically, expenditure on milk & milk products, egg, fish & meat, vegetables, and fruits.

3.9.6 Table P9 shows, among other things, that

- Inter-State variation in per capita expenditure is noticeably high for both milk-and-milk-products and egg-fish-and-meat, and low for vegetables.

- Except in case of vegetables, inter-State variation in consumption expenditure on these groups of food items is more pronounced for the rural sector of the country than for the urban.
- For fruits, per capita expenditure appears to be strongly correlated with overall MPCE levels, especially in the rural sector, with the lowest-rural-MPCE States of Odissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar registering the lowest figures of rural fruit consumption.

Table P9: Average consumer expenditure per person on selected food groups in 2007-08: major States, rural and urban

State	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on							
	milk & milk products		egg, fish & meat		vegetables		fruits	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	46	83	37	46	49	58	17	32
Assam	30	62	81	111	66	83	11	28
Bihar	40	76	16	23	50	68	7	21
Chhattisgarh	9	62	16	20	54	81	6	29
Gujarat	110	150	8	11	56	74	13	30
Haryana	232	217	4	10	43	62	17	38
Jharkhand	23	82	21	38	56	95	4	25
Karnataka	44	84	30	43	36	49	20	34
Kerala	53	72	99	129	46	56	52	70
Madhya Pradesh	54	101	8	12	36	54	8	25
Maharashtra	49	108	23	41	45	66	26	44
Odissa	11	57	25	53	50	85	7	23
Punjab	198	197	4	5	55	64	18	30
Rajasthan	131	158	5	11	41	56	10	24
Tamil Nadu	37	74	39	49	48	55	17	27
Uttar Pradesh	63	100	11	18	45	57	10	24
West Bengal	19	56	57	105	59	85	8	21
India	60	107	26	39	49	64	14	31

- As regards egg, fish and meat, the traditional inter-regional variation in consumption remains, with Kerala, Assam and West Bengal having the highest per capita expenditures, and Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh the lowest.
- In case of milk and milk products, only 5 of the 17 major States have a rural population with per capita expenditure higher than the national rural average: rural Haryana (nearly 4 times the national average), rural Punjab (more than 3 times the national average), rural Rajasthan and Gujarat (around twice the national average), and rural Uttar Pradesh. In all the other 12 major States, the per capita expenditure of the rural population on milk and milk products is less than the national average.

3.10 Change in consumption pattern with increase in consumption level: all-India

3.10.1 So far the discussion on consumption pattern (shares of different commodity groups in total consumption) has been restricted to that of the entire population of the rural or urban sector of the country or a State. Variation in consumption pattern across households at different MPCE levels (different standards of living), nevertheless, is much more striking than inter-State variation in consumption pattern. A household in the top MPCE decile class in any State of India has a consumption pattern very different from that of a low-MPCE household in any

State. This difference is much more prominent than the difference in broad consumption pattern of an average household of, say, urban Gujarat from an average household of urban Karnataka.

3.10.2 To simplify the study of inter-State variation in consumption pattern, one averages over households at different MPCE levels and loses sight of the variation due to MPCE level itself. In this section, it is the variation due to MPCE level that is highlighted. To make the depiction easier, inter-State variation is ignored here and only the all-India estimates are discussed.

3.10.3 For each of 13 item groups, the change in share of the item group in total consumption across 10 population classes – the lowest MPCE decile class to the highest – is shown graphically in Figures 5.1 to 5.13, separately for rural and urban India.

Cereals (including cereal substitutes): Figure 5.1 shows the budget share of cereals to decline steadily as MPCE level increases, from 28% for the bottom decile class of rural India to about 8% for the top decile class, and from 21% for the bottom decile class of urban India to 4% for the top decile class.

Pulses and pulse products: The share of pulses in total consumer expenditure in the bottom decile class is about 4% for both rural and urban India. The share then falls (Figure 5.2) as one moves to the higher classes, the fall being noticeably steeper for urban India.

Milk and milk products: That milk and its products are a luxury for the greater part of the rural population is shown by the steady rise in the share of rural consumer expenditure going to this item group with MPCE level from under 3% in the bottom decile class to nearly 10% in the ninth decile class. For urban India, however, the share of milk and milk products flattens out at a little over 8% for the middle third of the population and then falls as MPCE increases further, the fall gaining momentum as the top decile class is reached.

Edible oil: The share of this group behaves in much the same way as the pulses group. The rural and urban graphs start at the same level (about 5.5%) and then begin to fall, and the fall is steeper for the urban sector.

Vegetables: The share of this group behaves similarly to the cereals group, declining steadily for both sectors so that the rural and urban graphs run more or less parallel, and the rural graph stays above the urban throughout.

Beverages, refreshments and processed food: The share of this group does not show much variation with MPCE, remaining between 5 and 7 per cent for all decile classes except the top class. There is a complexity in the pattern of variation over the higher decile classes, with the share falling from the 8th to the 9th decile class and then rising again in both sectors for the top decile class.⁶

⁶ This appears to be due to the composition of this item group, which includes the cooked meals purchased by a household for its own consumption or that of guests. Thus households which served purchased meals to a large number of guests (say, at a ceremony or a party) during the last 30 days (and were placed in the top decile class as a consequence) would have a very large share of their MPCE going to this item group, in contrast to the general tendency for the share of expenditure on nearly every food group to fall as MPCE increases. To verify this hypothesis would require the separate tabulation of expenditure on purchased cooked meals against MPCE fractile class.

Fuel and light: The share of this category is around 12% for the bottom decile class in both sectors. As MPCE rises, it falls, very gradually at first, to reach 7% in the top decile class for rural India and 6% for urban India.

Clothing and footwear: From about 8.5% for the bottom decile class for rural India and 8% for urban India, the share of this group falls as MPCE rises, but much more slowly than any of the food groups, and remaining about 5% even in the highest decile class. Thus consumption of this group seems to be the least elastic with respect to overall expenditure among all the groups considered here.

Education, conveyance, other consumer services: These groups have a rising share of expenditure as MPCE rises, and the rate of increase in every case is steeper for urban India.

Medical care: The share of medical expenditure in the budget starts (bottom decile class) at under 3% for rural India but rises faster than the share does for urban India and is noticeably higher in the top three decile classes than the urban share, which does not seem to rise above 6% even for the top decile class.

Fig 5.1

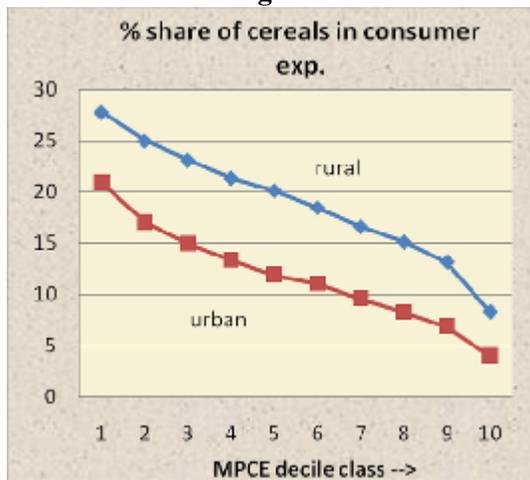


Fig 5.2

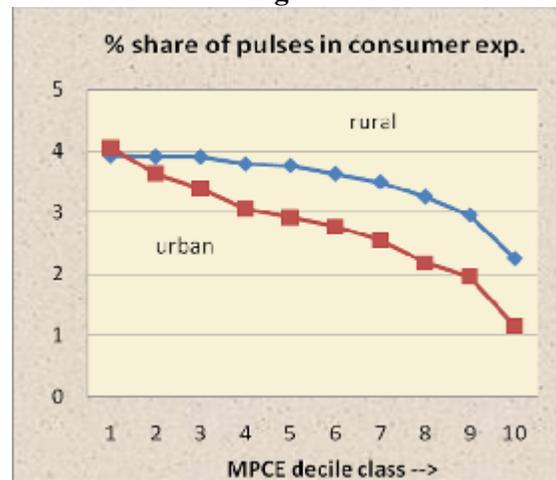


Fig 5.3

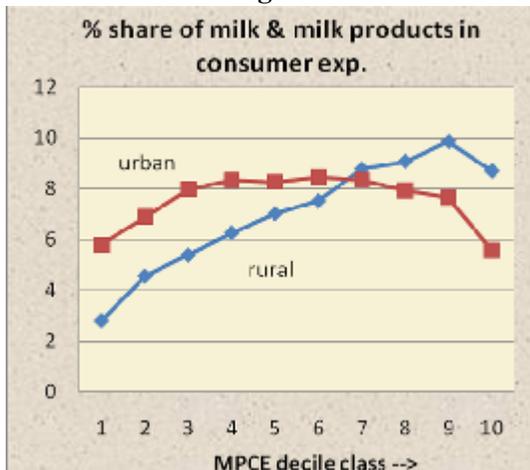


Fig 5.4

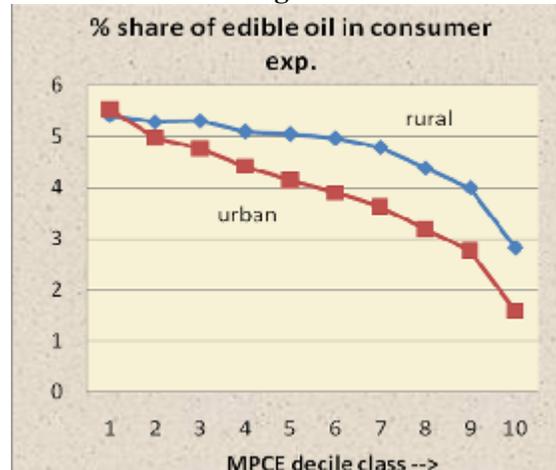


Fig 5.5

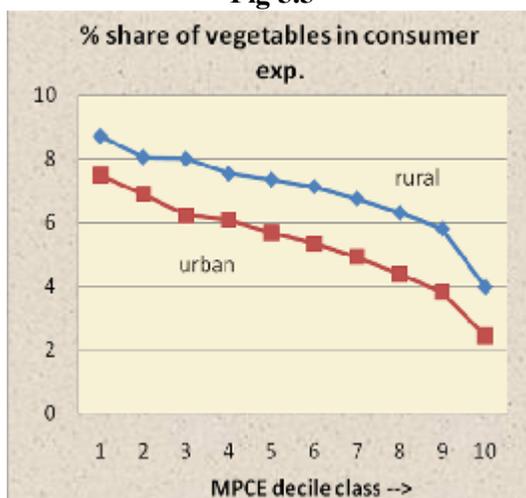


Fig 5.6

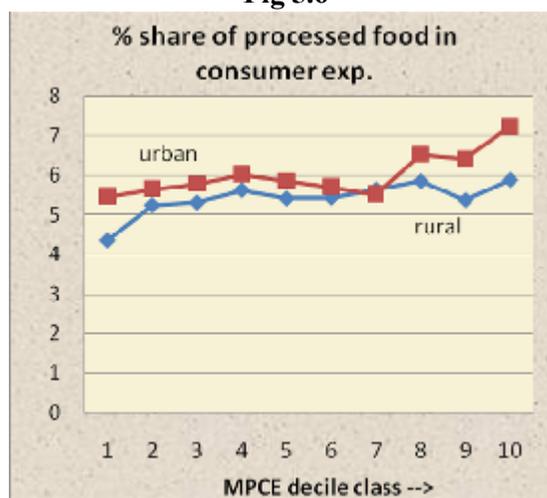


Fig 5.7

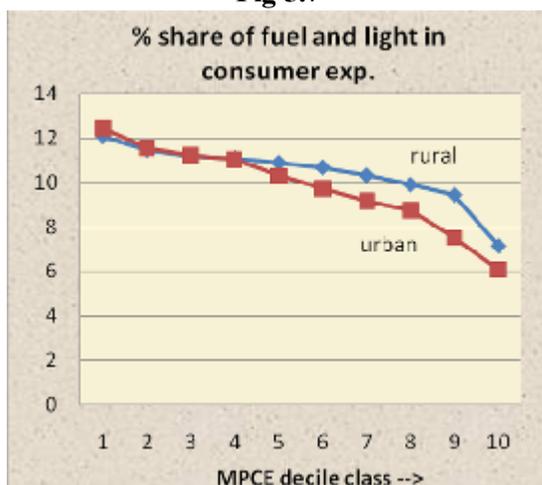


Fig 5.8

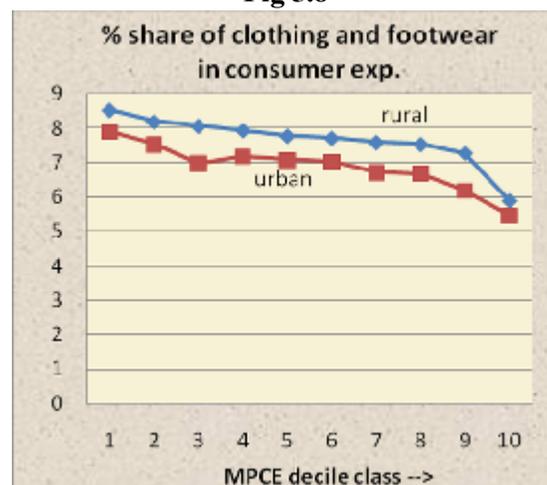


Fig 5.9

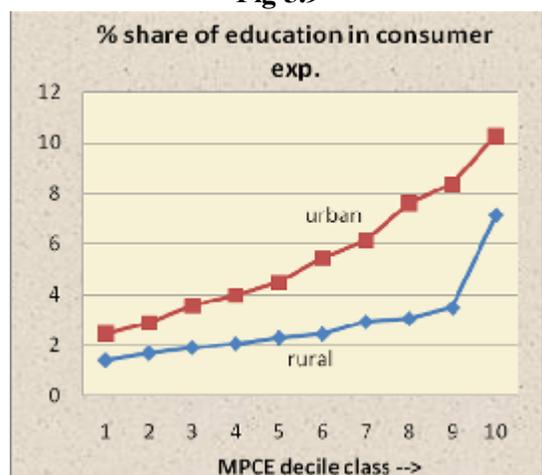


Fig 5.10

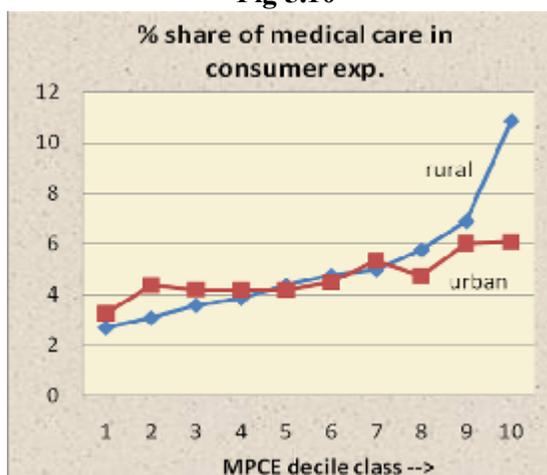


Fig 5.11

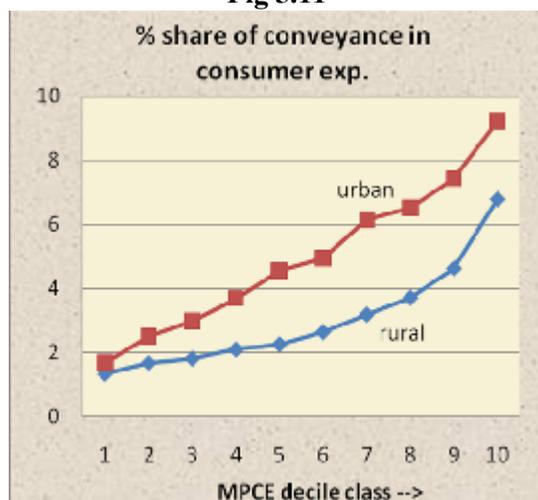


Fig 5.12

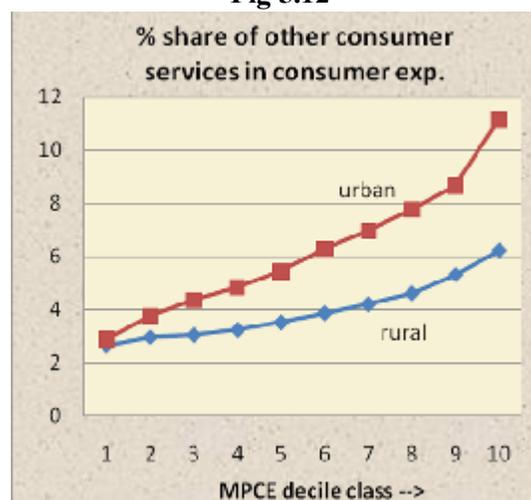
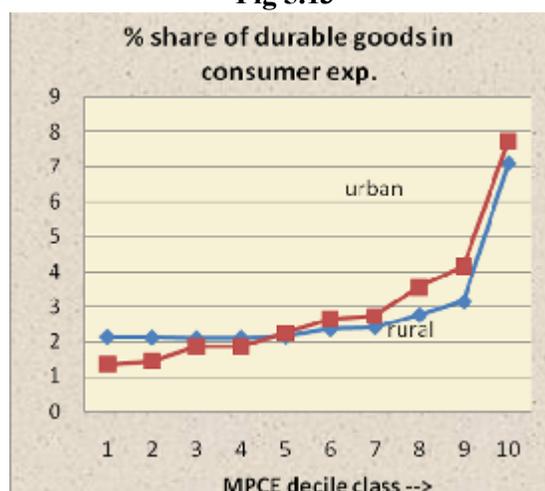


Fig 5.13



Durable goods: The share of durables in total expenditure starts (bottom decile class) at only about 1.5% for urban India. In rural India the share for the bottom decile is higher⁷ (over 2%). The shares then increase for both sectors to around 3-4% for the ninth decile class and 7-8% for the top decile class.

3.11 Quantity of cereals consumed per person: all-India

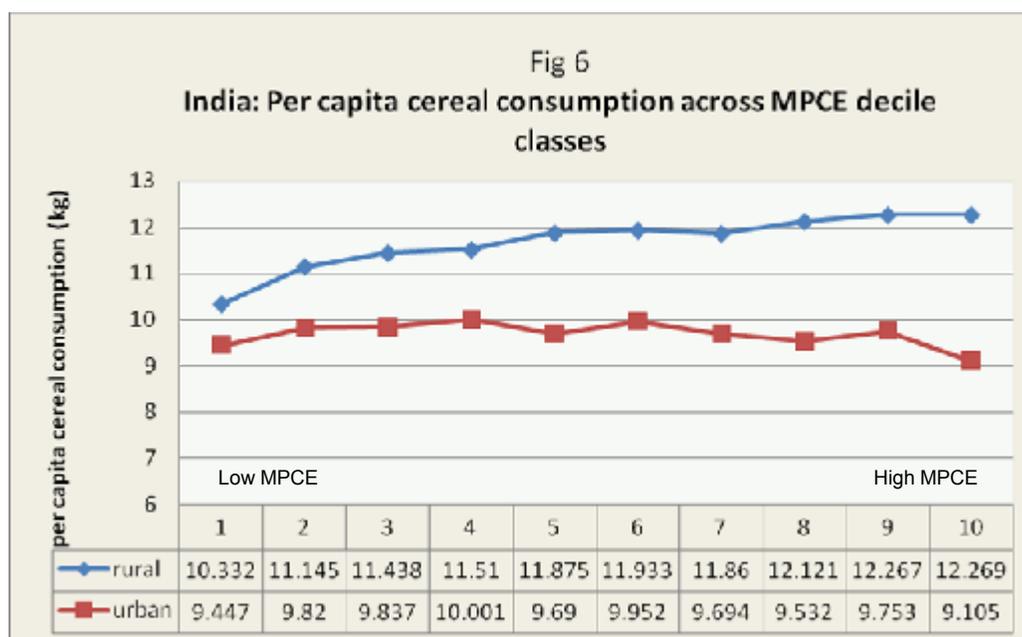
3.11.1 At all-India level, the variation of per capita consumption (in both quantity and value terms) with MPCE class of not only the cereal group as a whole but also for the separate categories “rice and rice products”, “wheat and wheat products”, etc., is shown in Table 11 (R&U) and Table 12 (R&U) of Appendix A.

3.11.2 The behaviour of cereal consumption as MPCE increases is shown for all-India in Fig 6. Numbers 1 to 10 are used to denote the MPCE decile classes.

⁷ Rural households tend to spend a greater portion of their budget on repairs of dwelling unit, which is included in expenditure on durable goods.

3.11.3 In rural India, average monthly per capita cereal consumption was around 10.3 kg for the poorest 10% of the population. It was between 11 and 12 kg for each of the next 6 decile classes, and was above 12 kg for the top 3 decile groups.

3.11.4 In urban India, per capita cereal consumption increased from under 9.5 kg to about 10 kg per month over the first 4 decile classes but showed a tendency to fall slightly rather than to rise with further increase in MPCE level.



3.12 Inter-State variation in quantity of cereals consumed per person

3.12.1 Table P10 gives monthly per capita consumption of cereals in kilograms in the major States and the country as a whole, and the percentage shares of rice, wheat and the remaining cereals in total cereal consumption. Further details of Statewise break-up of average cereal consumption per person are available in Tables 9 (R&U) and 10 (R&U) of Appendix A.

3.12.2 Average cereal consumption per person per month (taking persons of all ages including infants in the calculation) was 11.7 kg in rural India and 9.7 in urban India. From this it would appear that the average urban person's monthly cereal intake was about 2 kg less (a difference of 67 gm per day) than that of the average rural person. But it needs to be borne in mind that the consumer expenditure survey records purchased cooked meals (e.g. meals consumed in restaurants) and other purchased processed food under "beverages, refreshments and processed food", so the cereal content of such food gets left out in the estimation of cereal consumption. Since the urban population consumes processed food to a greater extent than the rural, the difference in cereal consumption between the two may be less than it appears.

3.12.3 Rice and wheat together accounted for as much as 96% of all cereal consumption in urban areas, and for 90% in rural areas. In rural India, the share of cereals other than rice and wheat was 5% or less in all major States except Gujarat (40%), Karnataka (36%), Maharashtra (33%), Rajasthan (31%), and Madhya Pradesh (11%). In urban India cereals

other than rice and wheat accounted for 5% or less of total cereal consumption in all but 3 major States – Karnataka (22%), Gujarat (14%) and Maharashtra (11%).

Table P10: Quantity of cereals consumed per person per month and percentage shares of rice and wheat in cereal consumption in 2007-08, major States

State	rural			urban				
	monthly per capita qty. of cereals consumed (kg)	% in total quantity of cereal consumed of			monthly per capita qty. of cereals consumed (kg)	% in total quantity of cereal consumed of		
		rice	wheat	other cereals		rice	wheat	other cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	12.0	93	2	5	10.4	90	8	2
Assam	13.1	95	5	0	12.7	89	10	0
Bihar	12.9	54	42	5	12.7	47	50	3
Chhattisgarh	13.0	95	4	1	12.7	73	27	0
Gujarat	10.2	20	40	40	9.0	25	62	14
Haryana	10.2	7	89	3	9.2	17	82	1
Jharkhand	12.4	76	22	2	11.6	50	49	0
Karnataka	10.5	53	10	36	9.3	60	18	22
Kerala	9.1	89	11	0	8.9	84	16	0
Madhya Pradesh	11.3	21	67	11	9.8	21	77	2
Maharashtra	10.3	31	36	33	8.4	36	53	11
Odissa	13.8	95	4	1	12.5	83	17	0
Punjab	9.8	7	91	2	8.3	14	85	1
Rajasthan	12.4	2	67	31	10.6	5	90	5
Tamil Nadu	10.6	93	4	3	9.1	90	9	1
Uttar Pradesh	11.8	33	65	2	10.3	27	73	0
West Bengal	12.0	92	8	0	10.0	77	23	0
India	11.7	55	36	10	9.7	49	47	4

3.12.4 By and large, the average person in a State where rice is a dominant cereal consumes a larger quantity of cereals per month than the average person in other States, including the primarily wheat-consuming States. Kerala and Tamil Nadu, however, are exceptions.

3.12.5 In Table P11, the major States have been arranged in ascending order of per capita cereal consumption of the rural sector. The rank of each State by MPCE (1st = highest) is shown in parentheses. The figures indicate a strong inverse association between MPCE and per capita cereal consumption in rural India.

Table P11: Cereal consumption and overall level of living in rural India, 2007-08: major States

State	monthly per capita cereal consumption (kg)	State	monthly per capita cereal consumption (kg)	State	monthly per capita cereal consumption (kg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kerala (1)	9.09	Tamil Nadu (6)	10.57	Jharkhand (15)	12.45
Punjab (2)	9.78	Madhya Pradesh (13)	11.30	Bihar (14)	12.91
Haryana (3)	10.18	Uttar Pradesh (12)	11.83	Chhattisgarh (16)	12.96
Gujarat (4)	10.21	Andhra Pradesh (8)	12.02	Assam (10)	13.11
Maharashtra (5)	10.31	West Bengal (11)	12.03	Odissa (17)	13.76
Karnataka (7)	10.49	Rajasthan (9)	12.40		

Figures in parentheses denote ranking by rural MPCE.

3.12.6 Details of variation in cereal consumption pattern (in both quantity and value terms) across MPCE decile classes are given in Tables 11 and 12 of Appendix A (pages A-30 to A-33). Statewise details of value of cereal consumption by cereal type are given in Table 10 of Appendix A.

Chapter Four

Other Aspects of Living Conditions

4.0.1 Apart from measurement of quantities and values of consumption of various food and non-food items, information on some additional aspects – mainly qualitative – of living conditions was collected through the consumer expenditure schedule. Findings on some of these aspects are discussed in this chapter: structure of dwelling unit, energy used for cooking and lighting, land possessed (rural households only) and covered area of dwelling unit.

4.0.2 In addition, information on household occupational type and social group, and occupancy status (viz., owned/ hired/ otherwise possessed) of dwelling units, which is collected in every consumer expenditure survey, has been tabulated and shown without comment in Tables 18, 19 and 20 of Appendix A.

4.1 Structure of dwelling unit

4.1.1 Structures are classified as *pucca* if both walls and roof are made of *pucca* materials, *semi-pucca* if either roof or walls, but not both, are made of *pucca* materials, and *katcha* if both roof and walls are made of *katcha* materials. *Pucca* and *katcha* materials are explained in Chapter Two, paragraphs 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.3.2.

4.1.2 Per 1000 distributions of rural and urban households by structure type of dwelling unit are given Statewise in Table 13 of Appendix A (pages A-34 to A-37). The average MPCE of households occupying each type of structure is also shown by State and sector in that table. Table P12 below presents the all-India results.

Table P12: Percentage of households and average MPCE by structure type of dwelling unit: all-India, 2007-08

structure of dwelling unit	rural		urban	
	% of hhs	average MPCE	% of hhs	average MPCE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
katcha	18.8	Rs.594	2.9	Rs. 732
semi-pucca	31.4	Rs.649	9.1	Rs. 824
pucca	49.7	Rs.917	88.0	Rs.1564
all	100.0	Rs.772	100.0	Rs.1472

4.1.3 At the all-India level, dwelling units with *pucca* structures were estimated to constitute 88% of all dwelling units in urban areas but only 50% in rural areas, where 19% lived in *katcha* structures and 31% in *semi-pucca* structures. In urban areas there was a substantial difference in average MPCE of the 12% households occupying *katcha* and *semi-pucca* structures from the rest. Thus the average MPCE of the 3% urban households living in *katcha* structures fell below the overall average by more than 50%. In rural areas households in *pucca* structures had an average MPCE of Rs.917 at the all-India level (about 19% higher than the overall average), and the difference from the average MPCE of households living in *katcha* and *semi-pucca* structures was less striking than in urban areas.

4.1.4 There was also wide inter-State variation in the proportions of households occupying different types of structures, especially in rural areas. Among the noticeable features of the inter-State variation were the following:

Table P13: Percentage distribution of RURAL households by structure type of dwelling unit: major States, 2007-08

State	% of hhs in dwelling units of structure type			
	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	15	20	64	100
Assam	37	47	16	100
Bihar	32	31	36	100
Chhattisgarh	3	80	17	100
Gujarat	15	28	57	100
Haryana	4	13	83	100
Jharkhand	14	61	24	100
Karnataka	4	36	61	100
Kerala	4	7	89	100
Madhya Pradesh	16	50	34	100
Maharashtra	8	30	63	100
Odissa	52	26	22	100
Punjab	2	5	93	100
Rajasthan	19	20	60	100
Tamil Nadu	14	26	59	100
Uttar Pradesh	19	29	53	100
West Bengal	32	44	24	100
India	19	31	50	100

Rural India:

- Among the major States (see Table P13), Odissa had the highest percentage (52) of households dwelling in *katcha* structures, followed by Assam (37).
- The majority of structures were semi-*pucca* in 5 major States – Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. In all other major States except Odissa, *pucca* structures were in the majority.

Urban India (see Table 13U, Appendix A):

- *Katcha* structures were a feature of less than 10% of household dwellings in all major States except Odissa.
- In nearly all major States, 80% or more of household dwellings were in *pucca* structures. The exceptions were Assam (64%) and Odissa, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (75-77%).

4.2 Energy for cooking

4.2.1 Per 1000 distributions of rural and urban households by primary source of energy used for cooking are given Statewise in Table 14 (R&U) of Appendix A (pages A-38 to A-41). The energy sources considered in this table are coke/coal, firewood and chips, LPG, gohar gas, dung cake, kerosene and electricity. Households using any other source are clubbed under “others”, and the proportions of households with no cooking arrangement are also shown. The average MPCE of households in the different energy categories is, further, shown by State and sector.

4.2.2 Table P14 shows the most important cooking fuels in terms of percentages of households using them as their primary source at all-India level, along with the average MPCE of households falling in each category.

4.2.3 Over 77% of rural households in the country were estimated to depend on firewood and chips for cooking. Over 7% used dung cake and only 9% used LPG. In urban areas, LPG was the primary source of energy for nearly 62% of households (59%).

Table P14: Percentage of households and average MPCE by primary source of energy for cooking: all-India, 2007-08

primary source of energy used for cooking	rural		urban	
	% of hhs	average MPCE	% of hhs	average MPCE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
firewood and chips	77.6	Rs. 707	20.1	Rs. 780
LPG	9.1	Rs. 1389	61.8	Rs. 1764
dung cake	7.4	Rs. 713	1.4	Rs. 801
kerosene	0.6	Rs. 945	7.6	Rs. 1109
no cooking arrangement	1.7	Rs. 2654	5.7	Rs. 3033
all*	100.0	Rs. 772	100.0	Rs. 1472

*includes sources other than those listed in col.(1); such sources accounted for 3.6% of households in rural areas and 3.5% in urban areas.

4.2.4 In urban India, firewood and chips was the primary source of energy for cooking for 20% of households. These households, which used the same fuel as the majority of rural households, had an average MPCE of Rs.780. Both this, and the average MPCE (Rs.801) of urban dung cake users, were close to the overall average MPCE of the rural population. Again, the average MPCE of rural LPG users was Rs.1389, only 6% less than the overall average for the urban population (Rs.1472). Those with no cooking arrangement had the highest average MPCE among all the groups, in both rural and urban areas.

Table P15: Changes over time in distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking: all-India

NSS round	percentage of households with primary source of energy used for cooking						
	coke, coal & charcoal	firewood and chips	LPG	dung cake	kerosene	no cooking arrangement /other/ n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural							
64 ('07-'08)*	0.8	77.6	9.1	7.4	0.6	4.5	100
63 ('06-'07)	0.8	75.4	8.9	9.1	0.8	5.0	100
62 ('05-'06)	1.1	74.0	9.3	9.0	1.0	5.6	100
61 ('04-'05)	0.8	75.0	8.6	9.1	1.3	5.2	100
59 ('03)	0.9	74.9	9.1	9.3	1.9	3.9	100
57 ('01-'02)	1.2	73.4	8.1	10.5	2.0	4.8	100
Urban							
64 ('07-'08)	2.1	20.1	61.8	1.4	7.6	7.1	100
63 ('06-'07)	2.3	22.1	59.2	1.7	7.5	7.1	100
62 ('05-'06)	3.5	20.9	57.1	1.7	9.2	7.6	100
61 ('04-'05)	2.8	21.7	57.1	1.7	10.2	6.5	100
59 ('03)	3.3	20.0	55.4	1.8	13.0	6.6	100
57 ('01-'02)	3.0	23.3	49.9	1.6	15.3	7.1	100

*The exact periods to which the data of the different rounds relate are given in col.1, Table P18, on page 36.

4.2.5 Changes in the all-India distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking since 2001-02 (NSS 57th round) are shown in Table P15. In urban India, the use of LPG, which has taken rapid strides forward in the present decade, continues to grow, the

proportion of LPG users standing at nearly 62% in 2007-08 compared to 59% in 2006-07, with a perceptible fall in the share of firewood and chips. For rural India, however, the proportion of households using firewood and chips, which showed no decline in the last five or six years, appears to have actually risen by 2 percentage points and remains over 77%, the increase having possibly taken place at the expense of dung cake. The increase in rural LPG use, if any, in the last five years has been slow.

4.2.6 Some features of inter-State variation in this respect are noted below. For details, Table 14 of Appendix A may be referred to.

Rural India:

- Dung cake was the major fuel for an estimated 33% of households in Punjab, 28% in Bihar, and 22% in Haryana.
- The percentage of households depending on firewood and chips for cooking exceeded 74% in all major States except the three mentioned above.
- The use of LPG was highest in Punjab (nearly 30%), followed by Kerala (22%). Nine major States had fewer than 7% LPG-using households.

Table P16: Percentages of URBAN households using specific fuels as primary source of energy for cooking: major States, 2007-08

State*	% of URBAN hhs whose primary source of energy for cooking was				State*	% of URBAN hhs whose primary source of energy for cooking was			
	firewood & chips	LPG	kerosene	coke/coal		firewood & chips	LPG	kerosene	coke/coal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AP	24	60	7	0	MP	31	60	4	1
ASM	13	75	6	0	MAH	11	70	13	0
BHR	23	54	2	4	ORS	27	45	4	6
CTG	28	54	7	11	PUN	8	74	7	0
GUJ	17	63	9	2	RAJ	30	58	3	0
HAR	12	83	1	0	TN	28	54	12	0
JHK	7	59	0	20	UP	27	62	3	0
KTK	21	55	14	0	WB	13	52	9	14
KRL	41	48	2	0	IND	20	62	8	2

*State-name abbreviations are explained on page 38.

Urban India:

- In all the major States, 45-83% of households used LPG as the major fuel for cooking. The percentage was over 70% in Haryana, Assam, Punjab and Maharashtra.
- Dependence on firewood and chips for cooking was highest in Kerala (41%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (31%), and Rajasthan (30%).
- Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu had the highest percentage (12-14%) of households using kerosene as the major fuel for cooking.
- Coke, coal or charcoal was the primary fuel for 20% of urban households in Jharkhand, 14% in West Bengal, and 11% in Chhattisgarh.

4.3 Energy for lighting

4.3.1 Per 1000 distributions of rural and urban households by primary source of energy used for lighting are given Statewise in Table 15 of Appendix A (pages A-42 to A-45). Five different fuel types are considered in this table – kerosene, other oil, gas, candle and electricity. Households using any other source are clubbed under “others”, and the proportion of households with no lighting arrangement, besides the average MPCE of households using different types of fuel, is shown by State and sector.

4.3.2 Households using electricity for lighting and households using kerosene together accounted for over 97% of households in both rural and urban areas of practically every major State. In rural areas the kerosene-electricity break-up of households (39%:60% at all-India level) varied considerably over States (see Table P17).

Table P17: Percentages of RURAL households using kerosene or electricity as primary source of energy for lighting: major States, 2007-08

State	% of RURAL hhs whose major fuel for lighting was		State	% of RURAL hhs whose major fuel for lighting was	
	kero-sene	elect-ricity		kero-sene	elect-ricity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	11	89	Madhya Pradesh	24	75
Assam	61	37	Maharashtra	24	75
Bihar	84	14	Odissa	64	36
Chhattisgarh	23	76	Punjab	0	96
Gujarat	12	87	Rajasthan	43	55
Haryana	10	89	Tamil Nadu	8	91
Jharkhand	66	34	Uttar Pradesh	71	28
Karnataka	7	92	West Bengal	53	46
Kerala	10	89	All-India	39	60

4.3.3 In urban India 91% or more households used electricity for lighting in all major States except Bihar (71%), Assam and Uttar Pradesh (84%), and Odissa (87%).

Table P18: Changes over time in distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting: all-India

(NSS round)	period	percentage of households with primary source of energy used for lighting			
		kerosene	electricity	other/ n.r./ no lighting arrangement	all
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural					
(64)	July 2007 – June 2008	38.6	60.2	1.2	100
(63)	July 2006 – June 2007	42.3	56.1	1.6	100
(62)	July 2005 – June 2006	42.0	56.3	1.5	100
(61)	July 2004 – June 2005	44.4	54.9	0.6	100
(59)	Jan 2003 – Dec 2003	46.6	51.6	1.7	100
(57)	July 2001 – June 2002	47.2	51.9	0.9	100
Urban					
(64)	July 2007 – June 2008	5.1	93.8	1.2	100
(63)	July 2006 – June 2007	6.4	92.7	0.9	100
(62)	July 2005 – June 2006	7.2	92.0	0.8	100
(61)	July 2004 – June 2005	7.1	92.3	0.6	100
(59)	Jan 2003 – Dec 2003	8.3	90.8	1.0	100
(57)	July 2001 – June 2002	7.8	91.4	0.8	100

4.3.4 Changes in the all-India distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting since 2001-2002 (NSS 57th round) are shown in Table P18. The estimated proportion of rural households in the country using electricity for lighting of their dwelling units is seen to have increased by about 5 percentage points (from 55% to 60%) since 2004-05, that is, in the course of three years.

4.4 Land possessed

4.4.1 Statewise distributions of rural households by size class of land possessed are given in Table 16R of Appendix A (page A-46 to A-47), using nine size classes. The all-India distribution is presented in Table P19, where the average MPCE of households in each size class is also shown.

4.4.2 More than one-half (nearly 52%) of rural households in India possessed land of size 0.20 hectares or less, with nearly 35% possessing 0.01 hectares or less. Another 30% possessed land of size 0.21-1.00 hectares. Thus nearly 82% had 1.00 hectares or less, and only 18% possessed more than 1 hectare.

4.4.3 In general, average MPCE increased with size class of land possessed. Table P19 shows the lowest three size classes to have practically the same average MPCE in spite of the great difference, in relative terms, which must exist between average size of land (not estimated by the survey) between the classes, and it needs to be remembered here that the lowest two size classes would contain many households which derive their livelihood from non-agricultural activities and are therefore not restricted by the amount of land they possess.

Table P19: Percentage break-up of RURAL households by size class of land possessed: all-India, 2007-08

size class of land possessed (ha)	% of hhs	average MPCE (Rs.)	size class of land possessed (ha)	% of hhs	average MPCE (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
up to 0.01	34.6	736	2.01 – 3.00	3.5	954
0.02 – 0.20	17.2	737	3.01 – 4.00	1.3	949
0.21 – 0.40	12.1	738	4.01 – 6.00	1.1	1026
0.41 – 1.00	17.7	750	6.01 & above	1.0	1170
1.01 – 2.00	11.4	810	all	100	772

4.5 Covered area of dwelling unit

4.5.1 For each sector – rural and urban - the all-India distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit using six classes of covered area, and average covered area of dwelling unit per household, is shown separately for households in each of 5 quintile classes of MPCE in Table 17 of Appendix A (page A-48). The quintile classes for rural India, for instance, consist of households forming the poorest 20% of the rural population, households forming the next 20% of the rural population, and so on.

Table P20: Average covered area of dwelling unit per household in different fractile classes of MPCE: all-India, 2007-08

fractile class of MPCE (rural/ urban)	average covered area of dwelling unit (sq. m.)	
	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-20%	42.7	37.4
20-40%	47.7	40.0
40-60%	51.3	42.4
60-80%	52.4	47.4
80-100%	61.4	60.6
all	52.0	47.2

4.5.2 The overall average of covered area per dwelling unit was 52 sq. metres for rural India and about 47 sq. metres for urban India. In every quintile class of rural population by MPCE, average covered area of dwelling unit was greater than the average for the corresponding quintile class of the urban population. Thus households forming the poorest 20% of the urban population had dwellings about 5 sq. metres smaller than those forming the poorest 20% of the rural population. In the next two quintile classes of MPCE, the rural-urban difference widened further, and then narrowed, being least in the top-20% brackets.

Abbreviations used for State names in Table P16, page 35:

AP	Andhra Pradesh	JHK	Jharkhand	PUN	Punjab
ASM	Assam	KTK	Karnataka	RAJ	Rajasthan
BHR	Bihar	KRL	Kerala	TN	Tamil Nadu
CTG	Chhattisgarh	MP	Madhya Pradesh	UP	Uttar Pradesh
GUJ	Gujarat	MAH	Maharashtra	WB	West Bengal
HAR	Haryana	ORS	Odissa	IND	India

Appendix A

Detailed Tables

NOTES ON TABLES

Estimates are provided separately for rural and urban sectors of different States.

States for which detailed tables are provided:

- As explained in Chapter One, paragraphs 1.1.6 and 1.1.7, estimates have been provided for the rural (urban) sector of a State/UT provided at least 300 households have been surveyed in the rural (urban) sector. In the detailed tables, however, in some of the deeper classifications, some sample sizes may be small and this may have a bearing on the precision of the corresponding estimates.
- In addition, estimates are provided, according to established practice, for
 - (i) the “Group of North-Eastern States” as a whole, which includes Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, but excludes Assam, and
 - (ii) the “Group of UTs” as a whole, which includes all the Union Territories, viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

As a result,

- there are States for which tables for only one sector are provided, and there are States for which tables for neither sector are provided,
- the all-India estimates are based on the data from all States and UTs, but counts of sample households and estimated number of households for all-India will not tally with the totals for the States and UTs for which tables are provided here, and
- there are North-Eastern States (such as Sikkim) for which tables for one sector (two sectors for some States) are presented here as the number of surveyed households in that sector is not less than 300, although data for Sikkim is also included in the estimate for the Group of North-Eastern States as a whole.

“0” estimates of per 1000 number of households (or persons): If there are no sample households in a particular category, the estimated proportion of households of that category becomes 0. Estimated numbers per 1000 are also shown as 0 when they are greater than 0 but less than 0.5, and so become 0 when rounded to the nearest integer.

Combining estimates for rural and urban sectors: To combine per capita estimates for rural and urban sectors of any State, either the estimated population figures (given, for instance, in Tables 2R and 2U) for the two sectors, or the population figures obtained from any other source, may be used as weights. To combine per household estimates for two sectors, the estimated numbers of households (given, for instance, in Tables 18R and 18U) for the two sectors may be used as weights. Similar calculations may be made to combine the per capita or per household estimates for any two States, e.g., Bihar and Jharkhand.

Table 1: Distribution of households and persons by fractile class of MPCE, and number of adults and children by sex per 1000 households in different fractile classes of MPCE**all-India**

sector	fractile class of MPCE (%)	per 1000 no. of households	MPCE limits (Rs.)		no. of persons per 1000 households					sex ratio*	estimated no. of persons (00)	estimated no. of households (00)	no. of sample households
			min	max	adults		children		all				
					male	female	male	female					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
rural	0 – 10	82	56	400	1533	1597	1334	1304	5769	1012	753544	130626	1490
	10 – 20	84	400	469	1645	1666	1210	1113	5634	974	753517	133737	1632
	20 – 30	89	469	529	1586	1590	1092	1055	5323	988	753712	141605	1772
	30 – 40	91	529	586	1648	1641	1025	896	5209	949	753676	144680	2001
	40 – 50	96	586	649	1610	1602	907	807	4926	957	753603	153000	2295
	50 – 60	99	649	724	1600	1596	848	731	4775	951	754037	157900	2665
	60 – 70	102	724	820	1602	1565	791	663	4620	931	753042	163003	3017
	70 – 80	108	820	958	1584	1526	713	558	4381	907	754003	172119	3740
	80 – 90	115	958	1229	1564	1482	620	461	4127	890	753672	182617	4964
	90 – 100	134	1229	56073	1444	1375	390	325	3533	927	753741	213325	8097
	all classes	1000	56	56073	1576	1553	854	750	4732	948	7536547	1592612	31673
estd. no.(00)	1592612	-	-	2509476	2472878	1359487	1194706	7536547	-	-	-	-	
sample no.	31673	-	-	58012	56396	27655	24558	166621	-	-	-	-	
urban	0 – 10	72	169	567	1742	1842	1145	1173	5902	1044	266984	45238	1003
	10 – 20	80	568	714	1693	1702	960	909	5265	984	267021	50718	1123
	20 – 30	84	714	848	1748	1664	827	794	5034	954	266953	53034	1143
	30 – 40	88	848	983	1718	1696	742	631	4787	946	267022	55779	1184
	40 – 50	94	983	1130	1690	1593	708	518	4509	880	266905	59188	1293
	50 – 60	96	1130	1328	1755	1565	604	486	4411	869	267068	60549	1456
	60 – 70	102	1328	1577	1632	1482	584	435	4132	865	267186	64657	1654
	70 – 80	115	1577	1950	1506	1285	518	365	3675	815	266426	72503	2144
	80 – 90	123	1950	2654	1469	1274	402	286	3432	834	267518	77955	3243
	90 – 100	147	2654	50359	1309	1152	231	181	2872	865	266937	92950	4381
	all classes	1000	169	50359	1597	1481	620	522	4221	903	2670018	632571	18624
estd. no.(00)	632571	-	-	1010422	936918	392397	330281	2670018	-	-	-	-	
sample no.	18624	-	-	29096	27445	10383	8824	75748	-	-	-	-	

* number of females per 1000 males

Table 2R: First, second, third and fourth quintiles of distribution of MPCE in rural sector: States and all-India

State	Quintile				average MPCE (Rs)	estd. no. of persons (00)	no. of sample persons
	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	512	623	756	1017	816	543908	9101
Arunachal Pradesh	631	775	994	1442	1087	8285	1890
Assam	510	635	822	1034	799	231479	4305
Bihar	407	492	592	744	598	705415	16146
Chhattisgarh	373	467	575	738	582	192240	3517
Gujarat	567	708	842	1087	875	315084	5631
Haryana	627	814	1030	1407	1034	157601	3333
Himachal Pradesh	698	829	1039	1434	1148	56474	3069
Jammu & Kashmir	739	850	997	1181	993	70404	2744
Jharkhand	409	502	593	716	592	213700	4761
Karnataka	505	601	725	933	819	332747	6194
Kerala	752	949	1264	1840	1383	226749	3749
Madhya Pradesh	421	503	608	781	634	464319	10006
Maharashtra	520	657	802	1070	868	572349	10549
Manipur	631	731	836	975	843	15261	4021
Meghalaya	645	771	895	1062	904	20381	2753
Nagaland	986	1150	1309	1586	1335	7893	2738
Odissa	364	457	543	685	559	313300	7587
Punjab	706	888	1136	1584	1273	167151	3935
Rajasthan	537	644	778	991	801	462090	9038
Sikkim	608	694	814	1152	917	4947	2262
Tamil Nadu	531	652	777	1007	834	344903	5634
Tripura	547	626	735	988	802	29388	4053
Uttar Pradesh	448	543	650	841	680	1385484	23219
Uttarakhand	571	700	852	1116	901	63896	2106
West Bengal	465	569	680	851	702	600403	10671
North-Eastern States	604	729	893	1150	923	90908	19030
Group of UTs	659	808	1027	1436	1131	9654	1699
All-India	469	586	724	958	772	7536547	166621

The kth quintile is the level of MPCE below which 20k% of the rural population lies; k=1,2,3,4. The quintiles may also be called the 20th, 40th, 60th and 80th percentiles.

Table 2U: First, second, third and fourth quintiles of distribution of MPCE in urban sector: States and all-India

State	Quintile				average MPCE (Rs)	estd. no. of persons (00)	Urban no. of sample persons
	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	728	995	1353	2049	1550	198301	4425
Assam	877	1183	1409	1942	1452	23116	1658
Bihar	525	689	972	1370	1080	73543	3038
Chhattisgarh	605	1017	1522	2095	1503	37484	1405
Delhi	1002	1260	1634	2303	1828	119311	2178
Gujarat	863	1058	1395	1887	1471	175644	3971
Haryana	1010	1259	1611	2183	1628	61529	1714
Jammu & Kashmir	902	1092	1251	1610	1397	14910	1742
Jharkhand	664	963	1423	2025	1395	42320	1645
Karnataka	769	1031	1516	2300	1668	162933	3499
Kerala	816	1161	1648	2701	1948	71280	1823
Madhya Pradesh	580	787	1049	1639	1190	141974	4509
Maharashtra	852	1139	1553	2192	1709	392228	8171
Manipur	773	899	980	1078	1008	5351	1828
Mizoram	1197	1461	1753	2233	1800	3840	1808
Odissa	641	894	1268	1891	1438	48249	2063
Punjab	863	1158	1504	2157	1633	82846	2505
Rajasthan	717	946	1187	1622	1265	134713	3109
Tamil Nadu	712	955	1262	1899	1410	269871	4844
Uttar Pradesh	579	755	1007	1464	1121	362871	6982
West Bengal	691	934	1277	1952	1452	183150	4855
North-Eastern States	866	1081	1414	1959	1460	24396	7496
Group of UTs	807	1095	1769	3084	1978	14849	2193
All-India	714	983	1328	1950	1472	2670018	75748

The kth quintile is the level of MPCE below which 20k% of the urban population lies; k=1,2,3,4. The quintiles may also be called the 20th, 40th, 60th and 80th percentiles.

Table 3R: Average MPCE in different fractile (quintile) classes of distribution of MPCE in rural sector: States

State	Average MPCE (Rs.) in MPCE fractile class (%)					
	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	430.25	563.15	689.46	876.61	1520.37	816.17
Arunachal Pradesh	505.32	708.96	888.07	1170.38	2165.36	1087.48
Assam	418.71	565.20	722.41	916.36	1370.39	798.79
Bihar	350.92	450.81	542.44	657.90	986.07	597.64
Chhattisgarh	318.87	422.57	519.25	642.43	1004.42	581.64
Gujarat	471.81	638.32	767.71	950.06	1547.38	874.70
Haryana	478.91	722.40	916.55	1194.18	1861.55	1034.45
Himachal Pradesh	546.53	770.22	910.40	1184.01	2339.63	1148.44
Jammu & Kashmir	622.10	787.12	924.75	1087.59	1543.66	992.76
Jharkhand	349.00	460.96	545.86	655.95	951.47	592.38
Karnataka	427.17	553.20	661.54	817.11	1632.92	818.97
Kerala	588.20	864.44	1103.38	1515.07	2840.82	1382.92
Madhya Pradesh	352.30	459.63	554.58	681.59	1120.48	633.76
Maharashtra	419.70	591.49	726.66	915.61	1684.47	867.91
Manipur	531.16	684.46	780.23	913.15	1305.62	842.92
Meghalaya	565.04	709.96	838.35	982.97	1423.63	904.34
Nagaland	847.25	1071.11	1233.96	1448.37	2075.33	1335.46
Odissa	307.88	409.25	497.26	613.32	966.02	558.95
Punjab	566.46	797.30	1013.71	1338.27	2648.51	1272.53
Rajasthan	454.86	588.53	708.84	868.47	1385.89	801.23
Sikkim	540.58	650.41	751.51	954.99	1688.83	916.89
Tamil Nadu	442.26	593.84	708.77	875.65	1551.31	834.12
Tripura	482.87	585.90	679.52	845.21	1415.27	801.68
Uttar Pradesh	379.92	500.60	598.47	735.88	1187.75	680.46
Uttarakhand	502.68	638.43	770.83	966.97	1624.23	901.00
West Bengal	396.67	520.55	624.05	755.27	1211.25	701.59
North-Eastern States	521.28	668.22	807.49	1004.05	1613.60	922.77
Group of UTs	554.84	725.20	910.58	1206.20	2258.61	1130.86

Table 3U: Average MPCE in different fractile (quintile) classes of distribution of MPCE in urban sector: States

State	Average MPCE (Rs.) in MPCE fractile class (%)					
	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	575.14	860.44	1148.89	1640.46	3521.82	1549.55
Assam	688.60	1012.07	1262.97	1623.60	2655.93	1451.92
Bihar	446.42	583.82	830.74	1145.27	2388.02	1080.19
Chhattisgarh	465.41	815.01	1203.31	1853.63	3203.01	1502.86
Delhi	782.94	1123.09	1428.74	1882.32	3922.69	1827.92
Gujarat	695.37	960.37	1228.19	1603.51	2865.16	1471.32
Haryana	722.13	1120.08	1386.78	1838.97	2968.04	1627.57
Jammu & Kashmir	781.33	984.45	1186.89	1401.84	2621.72	1396.86
Jharkhand	544.98	813.72	1218.82	1671.49	2727.41	1395.39
Karnataka	580.04	908.81	1251.14	1830.12	3768.80	1667.73
Kerala	658.58	995.15	1331.60	2103.45	4675.87	1947.96
Madhya Pradesh	478.97	678.52	906.56	1268.21	2614.67	1189.95
Maharashtra	639.25	1001.13	1338.88	1831.87	3738.33	1709.08
Manipur	695.45	834.46	936.63	1021.49	1552.35	1007.98
Mizoram	965.83	1321.89	1591.59	1989.87	3129.10	1800.23
Odissa	490.67	763.78	1064.67	1608.21	3272.86	1438.35
Punjab	687.60	1002.18	1328.44	1801.26	3351.85	1632.92
Rajasthan	559.51	835.29	1024.28	1373.13	2529.52	1265.10
Tamil Nadu	574.93	836.20	1088.77	1517.20	3032.92	1409.82
Uttar Pradesh	486.46	674.02	872.97	1205.80	2379.16	1120.84
West Bengal	548.85	814.85	1109.72	1584.14	3196.98	1452.04
North-Eastern States	721.02	973.18	1251.27	1663.33	2695.92	1459.79
Group of UTs	608.50	873.51	966.36	2342.49	5498.50	1978.33

Table 4R: Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in rural areas: States and all-India

item group	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Haryana	Rural
								Himachal Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
cereals	122.93	215.35	176.00	149.85	122.02	106.40	94.97	119.19
gram	0.23	0.84	0.60	1.55	0.56	1.08	1.60	3.59
cereal substitutes	0.04	1.68	0.05	0.31	0.33	0.09	0.06	0.00
pulses & pulse products	27.82	25.13	25.83	19.55	19.27	27.66	19.31	36.02
milk & milk products	46.37	29.59	29.90	40.08	8.57	109.53	232.16	140.56
edible oil	37.33	19.68	30.10	28.31	27.54	60.89	22.43	37.41
egg, fish & meat	37.30	111.24	80.74	15.93	15.77	7.98	4.45	12.75
vegetables	49.26	76.84	65.89	49.62	53.81	56.41	43.11	51.47
fruits (fresh)	13.55	16.50	10.31	5.74	5.85	10.32	15.33	13.70
fruits (dry)	3.48	1.86	0.82	1.04	0.59	2.38	1.94	4.62
sugar	7.92	11.27	9.71	7.32	8.44	19.37	25.40	20.52
salt	1.60	3.27	2.04	1.55	1.03	0.97	1.69	1.51
spices	22.14	13.13	12.15	13.41	12.02	19.60	12.37	16.46
beverages etc.	54.62	35.89	34.51	22.27	21.69	49.23	42.86	68.03
total: food	424.58	562.26	478.63	356.56	297.49	471.90	517.68	525.83
pan	1.16	8.14	14.41	1.69	2.30	4.28	0.03	0.00
tobacco	13.12	8.09	6.58	4.66	5.34	13.65	13.38	16.42
intoxicants	15.48	40.77	6.91	2.32	9.50	1.70	8.73	13.66
fuel and light	67.50	128.51	67.95	63.34	67.87	89.96	100.79	100.35
clothing	51.43	53.85	54.32	47.12	50.08	46.21	62.60	76.76
footwear	6.04	15.12	7.20	4.25	6.57	8.89	12.90	24.87
education	26.29	17.16	21.22	12.89	8.43	16.92	62.66	50.90
medical-institutional	12.67	9.03	3.86	2.15	4.73	8.34	14.23	26.81
medical-non-inst.	42.79	28.93	20.62	16.73	25.41	23.52	42.42	49.14
misc. consumer goods	57.56	84.67	45.23	30.88	45.16	51.82	50.14	63.47
consumer services	67.25	69.53	48.18	35.43	30.76	97.03	105.33	129.60
rent	6.75	4.49	1.62	0.01	0.73	2.46	0.31	7.07
taxes and cesses	3.36	3.28	0.60	0.13	0.24	3.76	2.21	2.56
durable goods total	20.20	53.64	21.44	19.48	27.04	34.27	41.06	60.99
total: non-food	391.59	525.22	320.16	241.08	284.16	402.80	516.76	622.61
total expenditure	816.17	1087.48	798.79	597.64	581.64	874.70	1034.45	1148.44
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	12.24	0.00	2.90	2.04	6.09	15.15	4.84	10.98
no. of sample households	2239	348	800	2844	640	1084	572	672

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 4R (contd.): Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in rural areas: States and all-India

item group	Rural							
	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Manipur	Megha-laya
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
cereals	153.08	148.50	108.83	123.34	108.24	108.78	202.50	145.88
gram	2.44	1.83	1.49	3.79	0.66	0.99	0.43	0.22
cereal substitutes	0.00	0.05	0.00	5.33	0.42	3.02	0.01	1.79
pulses & pulse products	23.40	17.32	25.76	20.19	24.06	30.99	15.43	13.26
milk & milk products	117.92	22.55	44.00	52.88	53.68	49.06	15.57	19.06
edible oil	46.49	29.76	34.36	27.03	29.15	46.10	19.84	23.96
egg, fish & meat	26.41	21.02	29.51	98.85	8.21	23.46	69.31	102.66
vegetables	60.09	55.91	36.05	46.24	36.01	44.82	49.41	69.50
fruits (fresh)	14.68	3.69	16.74	49.30	6.10	13.01	9.55	14.19
fruits (dry)	2.67	0.48	3.73	2.78	1.82	13.10	0.46	0.77
sugar	11.74	7.43	12.57	14.16	12.77	16.17	6.48	10.07
salt	2.12	1.48	1.30	1.49	1.22	1.46	2.51	2.06
spices	18.17	13.38	17.55	26.61	13.60	18.60	14.19	9.23
beverages etc.	48.10	25.33	81.71	92.16	27.20	45.99	25.38	57.00
total: food	527.31	348.73	413.62	564.14	323.13	415.56	431.08	469.66
pan	0.00	0.96	4.34	2.25	3.94	2.48	8.99	36.02
tobacco	12.47	4.62	9.44	14.53	11.32	7.32	11.01	20.20
intoxicants	2.51	12.69	5.16	17.29	8.03	4.24	2.68	9.34
fuel and light	80.13	61.08	71.02	85.66	76.66	87.22	98.73	73.66
clothing	72.30	40.86	50.40	70.25	41.20	54.86	44.01	58.63
footwear	20.29	4.96	6.94	11.49	6.54	8.39	10.82	15.90
education	61.16	13.30	70.30	57.92	13.33	29.92	60.52	34.26
medical-institutional	4.65	2.64	9.65	61.98	6.12	30.19	6.57	2.07
medical-non-inst.	24.74	18.73	25.64	97.06	27.91	46.67	17.36	14.95
misc. consumer goods	51.48	37.04	50.36	71.45	35.33	53.24	50.11	49.04
consumer services	97.03	34.06	67.74	184.21	54.61	84.80	75.60	89.68
rent	0.17	0.69	11.48	8.39	0.65	5.09	0.66	5.26
taxes and cesses	2.18	0.00	3.60	5.34	0.65	7.12	0.98	0.38
durable goods total	36.34	12.01	19.29	130.95	24.33	30.82	23.81	25.28
total: non-food	465.45	243.65	405.35	818.77	310.63	452.36	411.84	434.68
total expenditure	992.76	592.38	818.97	1382.92	633.76	867.91	842.92	904.34
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	5.33	7.01	21.08	13.28	6.08	10.06	0.01	0.28
estd. no. of persons (00)	70404	213700	332747	226749	464319	572349	15261	20381
no. of sample households	472	851	1180	896	1779	2014	768	512

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 4R (contd.): Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in rural areas: States and all-India

item group	Rural							
	Nagaland	Odissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
cereals	244.12	136.57	100.33	116.67	119.48	87.01	167.33	116.10
gram	0.33	0.44	4.89	0.33	0.72	2.73	0.05	0.82
cereal substitutes	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.02	0.50	0.03
pulses & pulse products	22.95	16.13	31.06	16.60	20.84	30.02	20.07	25.91
milk & milk products	41.80	10.50	197.88	131.46	66.51	37.32	21.28	63.19
edible oil	18.27	21.49	39.90	29.58	43.53	31.75	29.67	30.37
egg, fish & meat	203.08	25.34	4.04	5.10	49.00	39.17	93.39	10.93
vegetables	102.53	49.95	54.88	40.92	76.17	48.20	74.77	44.69
fruits (fresh)	16.67	6.37	13.14	7.63	8.01	15.97	11.95	7.18
fruits (dry)	0.70	0.34	4.65	2.28	0.49	0.97	0.36	2.85
sugar	10.19	7.47	32.30	17.56	9.24	7.65	7.55	13.31
salt	2.66	1.77	1.59	1.70	1.72	1.42	2.29	1.26
spices	18.46	11.25	16.52	18.40	11.87	25.86	14.48	14.16
beverages etc.	49.71	37.80	54.02	43.91	66.78	91.54	28.98	29.94
total: food	731.84	325.42	555.22	432.15	474.94	419.63	472.68	360.75
pan	18.44	4.64	0.09	0.15	1.80	3.03	12.48	2.26
tobacco	12.48	4.03	3.68	19.24	6.11	10.74	16.32	9.45
intoxicants	13.54	4.81	10.79	6.82	20.23	7.39	4.48	2.41
fuel and light	112.56	62.19	135.69	81.91	82.25	72.91	58.79	68.36
clothing	65.93	37.29	74.60	55.14	80.16	45.45	46.58	43.01
footwear	23.17	3.54	17.32	10.15	23.58	5.05	6.65	6.28
education	73.46	11.87	82.95	22.53	37.37	39.26	36.90	23.25
medical-institutional	1.65	5.48	41.45	15.62	2.14	15.00	11.21	12.10
medical-non-inst.	10.83	26.33	67.70	31.18	9.11	31.63	42.73	41.09
misc. consumer goods	81.63	27.44	71.65	36.27	52.26	62.93	33.16	33.54
consumer services	154.03	23.23	140.62	69.85	76.78	83.44	42.61	53.47
rent	4.93	1.18	6.44	1.20	40.82	9.04	2.39	0.42
taxes and cesses	0.51	0.43	1.67	1.40	0.88	2.74	0.12	0.07
durable goods total	30.47	21.07	62.69	17.65	8.48	25.88	14.58	24.01
total: non-food	603.62	233.53	717.31	369.09	441.94	414.49	329.00	319.72
total expenditure	1335.46	558.95	1272.53	801.23	916.89	834.12	801.68	680.46
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	2.33	8.37	4.67	15.20	23.77	22.15	9.57	6.10
estd. no. of persons (00)	7893	313300	167151	462090	4947	344903	29388	1385484
no. of sample households	512	1532	704	1501	480	1436	864	3611

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 4R (contd.): Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in rural areas: States and all-India

item group	Rural				
	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	North-Eastern States	Group of UTs	All-India
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
cereals	128.04	154.18	176.74	111.23	124.08
gram	2.50	0.20	0.30	2.21	1.14
cereal substitutes	0.07	0.03	0.78	0.20	0.48
pulses & pulse products	34.22	16.59	18.87	34.59	23.70
milk & milk products	88.57	19.02	24.69	59.02	60.18
edible oil	36.33	34.32	25.87	46.38	33.29
egg, fish & meat	18.11	56.54	100.16	64.00	26.31
vegetables	53.77	59.43	75.20	66.39	48.53
fruits (fresh)	11.94	7.70	12.61	18.98	10.69
fruits (dry)	3.73	0.50	0.64	2.71	2.87
sugar	18.38	7.00	8.96	10.62	12.35
salt	1.83	1.61	2.39	2.09	1.48
spices	14.15	14.16	13.32	26.04	16.34
beverages etc.	45.89	34.76	39.56	109.89	42.89
total: food	457.53	406.04	500.10	554.35	404.33
pan	0.36	2.70	17.66	12.27	2.85
tobacco	18.49	9.51	15.51	12.96	9.85
intoxicants	12.82	2.98	10.00	24.84	6.26
fuel and light	89.21	70.36	83.95	92.09	75.05
clothing	53.95	41.82	54.22	57.49	49.00
footwear	11.83	4.73	14.13	11.55	7.30
education	42.10	28.39	41.32	46.32	28.33
medical-institutional	28.66	14.12	6.44	7.98	13.75
medical-non-inst.	31.84	31.41	25.20	21.73	34.92
misc. consumer goods	41.38	35.64	51.14	85.98	43.51
consumer services	69.93	34.46	73.70	113.17	64.65
rent	8.19	1.23	5.18	48.18	3.06
taxes and cesses	1.96	0.41	0.77	2.46	1.79
durable goods total	32.77	17.79	23.47	39.49	27.73
total: non-food	443.47	295.55	422.67	576.51	368.03
total expenditure	901.00	701.59	922.77	1130.86	772.36
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	14.61	8.73	4.77	27.03	9.29
estd. no. of persons (00)	63896	600403	90908	9654	7536547
no. of sample households	412	2203	3740	372	31673

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 4U: Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in urban areas: States and all-India

item group	Urban					
	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Delhi	Gujarat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
cereals	141.28	202.83	163.92	169.27	110.34	118.63
gram	0.40	1.70	2.61	2.23	3.27	1.62
cereal substitutes	0.02	0.00	0.83	0.10	0.00	0.25
pulses & pulse products	34.85	34.33	25.37	37.68	30.99	33.96
milk & milk products	83.12	62.48	75.83	61.87	188.42	149.88
edible oil	46.15	41.55	38.54	44.39	47.00	74.25
egg, fish & meat	46.29	110.51	23.02	20.48	30.32	10.69
vegetables	57.64	83.13	68.37	81.41	78.25	73.81
fruits (fresh)	25.63	23.92	14.98	23.79	25.75	23.24
fruits (dry)	6.05	3.59	6.03	5.20	5.63	6.58
sugar	9.71	11.54	10.48	14.57	17.17	20.45
salt	1.99	2.42	1.91	2.16	1.63	1.46
spices	24.30	16.25	16.17	15.65	18.83	23.03
beverages etc.	93.64	83.21	58.35	60.39	129.20	89.21
total: food	571.08	677.46	506.42	539.19	686.79	627.07
pan	1.20	18.91	3.24	6.62	2.61	5.37
tobacco	12.08	13.51	3.69	5.09	13.32	9.14
intoxicants	11.15	8.44	3.79	8.76	11.76	1.01
fuel and light	110.73	125.71	94.03	111.24	166.96	138.17
clothing	82.59	91.04	68.35	90.79	113.26	73.27
footwear	12.69	16.09	9.61	17.72	22.70	15.29
education	114.21	58.61	85.74	71.22	134.72	80.82
medical-institutional	13.37	5.27	4.39	40.54	5.71	26.23
medical-non-inst.	72.66	32.26	30.35	80.73	38.40	43.00
misc. consumer goods	109.66	102.30	57.41	113.45	135.64	106.98
consumer services	217.01	201.37	112.86	216.44	316.41	210.04
rent	146.75	56.52	59.63	45.10	101.68	48.40
taxes and cesses	18.95	5.17	2.06	5.19	18.50	12.26
durable goods total	55.44	39.28	38.62	150.79	59.44	74.27
total: non-food	978.47	774.46	573.77	963.67	1141.13	844.26
total expenditure	1549.55	1451.92	1080.19	1502.86	1827.92	1471.32
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	7.04	8.16	7.47	2.73	14.53	6.04
estd. no. of persons (00)	198301	23116	73543	37484	119311	175644
no. of sample households	1244	416	672	319	558	983

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 4U (contd.): Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in urban areas: States and all-India

item group	Urban					
	Haryana	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
cereals	107.09	175.70	174.26	137.90	131.64	114.86
gram	2.37	1.47	5.15	1.77	4.67	0.96
cereal substitutes	0.01	0.00	1.86	0.01	2.27	1.01
pulses & pulse products	24.70	20.51	30.78	30.29	22.57	31.24
milk & milk products	217.05	156.14	81.83	84.25	71.82	101.11
edible oil	36.77	52.86	44.92	43.10	30.04	40.20
egg, fish & meat	10.15	50.63	37.92	42.67	129.04	11.72
vegetables	62.12	67.70	94.95	48.74	56.42	53.87
fruits (fresh)	30.76	20.75	17.70	29.02	63.79	16.76
fruits (dry)	7.11	2.41	7.31	4.89	5.98	8.40
sugar	20.40	10.60	13.91	13.19	15.39	16.03
salt	1.97	2.38	2.34	1.52	1.64	1.71
spices	16.30	18.30	20.59	19.62	27.48	16.56
beverages etc.	102.93	60.29	79.84	154.73	140.44	59.23
total: food	639.73	639.74	613.36	611.69	703.19	473.65
pan	0.27	0.08	3.32	1.39	0.88	4.82
tobacco	12.26	10.19	5.01	7.72	18.58	7.60
intoxicants	12.59	3.51	8.02	9.28	19.40	4.69
fuel and light	158.93	108.41	101.90	124.55	115.45	122.08
clothing	100.91	87.82	90.40	83.34	96.65	65.96
footwear	21.29	21.66	13.56	15.44	15.32	12.32
education	148.92	103.20	109.77	114.72	112.98	96.43
medical-institutional	28.09	3.57	4.65	20.71	55.71	21.83
medical-non-inst.	45.69	57.13	42.16	45.12	119.47	50.85
misc. consumer goods	101.83	80.77	100.82	105.12	103.82	77.98
consumer services	223.51	203.99	195.58	239.87	299.94	156.06
rent	56.43	19.77	73.39	213.54	72.75	36.82
taxes and cesses	7.51	5.07	0.86	29.49	12.46	10.42
durable goods total	69.61	51.95	32.58	45.77	201.37	48.42
total: non-food	987.85	757.12	782.03	1056.04	1244.77	716.30
total expenditure	1627.57	1396.86	1395.39	1667.73	1947.96	1189.95
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	3.67	0.71	15.35	13.17	14.19	1.63
estd. no. of persons (00)	61529	14910	42320	162933	71280	141974
no. of sample households	384	380	384	918	510	992

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 4U (contd.): Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in urban areas: States and all-India

item group	Urban					
	Maha-rashtra	Manipur	Mizoram	Odissa	Punjab	Rajasthan
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
cereals	131.47	202.03	192.01	163.88	105.94	124.46
gram	1.10	0.75	0.69	0.18	5.77	0.83
cereal substitutes	2.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
pulses & pulse products	35.49	19.19	34.57	30.09	34.02	17.43
milk & milk products	108.36	24.89	56.27	57.34	197.06	157.65
edible oil	59.78	28.13	50.26	37.46	45.85	37.35
egg, fish & meat	41.44	71.23	154.09	53.14	4.57	10.55
vegetables	66.13	52.39	150.47	84.57	63.92	56.34
fruits (fresh)	29.69	10.97	17.04	20.79	26.54	18.45
fruits (dry)	14.53	1.38	0.62	2.21	3.26	5.82
sugar	15.97	6.63	17.78	11.60	21.89	17.78
salt	1.89	2.61	2.71	2.50	1.83	1.90
spices	19.63	15.10	15.94	18.26	18.04	20.82
beverages etc.	103.40	40.03	71.84	125.97	72.13	66.83
total: food	630.90	475.35	764.30	607.99	600.85	536.23
pan	4.22	12.99	50.49	6.78	0.18	0.45
tobacco	6.94	5.38	49.39	5.12	4.42	11.10
intoxicants	6.75	3.78	3.29	4.40	9.48	4.58
fuel and light	143.87	116.86	117.38	106.90	181.16	141.74
clothing	85.78	46.59	110.89	80.02	101.48	79.98
footwear	16.28	12.47	58.94	12.09	23.77	17.34
education	114.59	91.11	87.51	129.62	149.34	100.71
medical-institutional	29.97	5.60	5.05	13.73	16.86	9.50
medical-non-inst.	68.32	14.91	29.64	46.58	64.35	47.45
misc. consumer goods	119.92	71.16	120.37	80.12	114.97	64.43
consumer services	274.28	114.48	245.70	164.53	247.27	173.00
rent	107.19	16.29	67.00	91.56	48.96	31.70
taxes and cesses	25.04	5.08	15.19	4.74	6.02	6.86
durable goods total	75.05	15.90	75.10	84.16	63.81	40.03
total: non-food	1078.18	532.63	1035.93	830.36	1032.08	728.87
total expenditure	1709.08	1007.98	1800.23	1438.35	1632.92	1265.10
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	5.56	0.00	4.67	5.17	2.62	11.52
estd. no. of persons (00)	392228	5351	3840	48249	82846	134713
no. of sample households	2004	384	384	544	576	695

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 4U (contd.): Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on groups of items of consumption in urban areas: States and all-India

item group	Urban					
	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	North-Eastern States	Group of UTs	All-India
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
cereals	105.66	125.51	155.57	193.03	113.78	130.62
gram	2.96	1.03	0.36	0.68	4.01	1.75
cereal substitutes	0.05	0.12	0.00	0.44	0.03	0.51
pulses & pulse products	37.42	30.51	24.66	26.46	31.55	31.20
milk & milk products	74.14	100.04	56.41	52.25	141.39	106.64
edible oil	38.92	38.61	50.97	37.61	39.22	46.43
egg, fish & meat	48.76	18.18	105.38	127.55	41.34	39.47
vegetables	55.19	56.80	85.28	93.86	67.24	64.34
fruits (fresh)	25.04	16.58	18.78	19.18	34.42	24.32
fruits (dry)	2.18	7.43	2.23	1.21	7.08	6.70
sugar	9.95	15.64	11.00	11.08	13.60	14.67
salt	1.69	1.65	2.23	2.66	1.80	1.83
spices	27.48	17.31	19.01	16.78	22.99	20.38
beverages etc.	118.86	54.57	86.23	57.40	203.04	93.57
total: food	548.29	483.98	618.12	640.20	721.49	582.43
pan	1.34	3.11	3.13	23.30	3.30	3.11
tobacco	9.10	8.93	21.55	21.24	5.97	9.94
intoxicants	5.12	2.15	6.23	7.05	15.59	6.63
fuel and light	100.66	103.42	135.78	117.42	115.72	125.71
clothing	70.58	61.07	83.05	79.82	102.83	80.12
footwear	10.35	11.18	11.45	26.24	21.53	14.65
education	86.21	88.87	99.84	98.74	222.17	104.83
medical-institutional	10.22	16.46	26.41	10.95	9.79	19.40
medical-non-inst.	52.88	51.64	73.33	44.22	53.76	56.87
misc. consumer goods	99.67	64.69	92.19	93.62	124.67	96.76
consumer services	202.01	130.65	192.67	181.52	295.22	209.23
rent	145.91	41.13	35.93	60.01	162.07	86.39
taxes and cesses	10.65	7.05	6.41	7.16	15.47	13.23
durable goods total	56.84	46.52	45.97	48.30	108.77	62.23
total: non-food	861.53	636.86	833.92	819.60	1256.85	889.11
total expenditure	1409.82	1120.84	1452.04	1459.79	1978.33	1471.54
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	14.09	4.43	6.42	3.76	19.22	7.82
estd. no. of persons (00)	269871	362871	183150	24396	16531	2670018
no. of sample households	1398	1433	1307	1760	896	18624

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

Table 5R: Break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

item group	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on item group for households in each fractile class of MPCE (%)											Rural	
												no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
cereals	95.03	108.95	115.42	118.57	124.03	126.09	127.24	132.99	140.30	152.15	124.08	983	31513
gram	0.42	0.61	0.62	0.82	0.76	1.11	1.22	1.35	1.68	2.80	1.14	197	7222
cereal substitutes	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.23	0.34	0.47	0.55	0.83	1.65	0.48	71	2468
pulses and their products	13.01	16.44	18.89	20.25	22.44	23.70	25.66	27.41	30.08	39.10	23.70	970	31102
milk and milk products	9.55	19.85	26.93	34.84	43.29	51.48	67.60	80.28	105.91	162.03	60.18	775	26670
edible oil	18.54	23.06	26.55	28.40	31.17	34.03	36.87	38.75	42.93	52.63	33.29	977	31256
egg, fish and meat	9.09	13.11	15.83	19.08	21.13	24.06	26.87	33.06	40.25	60.62	26.31	625	20941
vegetables	29.84	35.15	40.02	41.94	45.35	48.81	51.98	55.79	62.33	74.06	48.53	981	31497
fruits: fresh	2.26	3.55	4.52	5.92	6.58	8.24	10.18	13.20	17.61	34.86	10.69	778	26555
fruits: dry	0.51	0.98	1.34	1.54	1.97	2.37	2.91	3.27	4.56	9.27	2.87	313	11286
sugar	5.74	7.60	8.75	10.05	10.88	11.95	13.50	15.06	17.04	22.95	12.35	954	30862
salt	1.05	1.19	1.27	1.29	1.45	1.45	1.55	1.66	1.80	2.04	1.48	981	31468
spices	9.32	11.30	12.88	13.95	15.22	16.52	17.54	19.20	21.30	26.17	16.34	981	31454
beverages, etc.	14.90	22.90	26.57	31.34	33.42	37.24	43.43	51.74	57.70	109.62	42.89	988	31418
total: food	209.47	264.84	299.73	328.28	357.92	387.39	427.03	474.30	544.32	749.96	404.33	1000	31670
pan	0.93	1.73	2.02	2.18	2.69	2.97	3.06	3.53	4.53	4.85	2.85	302	11150
tobacco	4.80	6.54	7.27	7.95	9.69	9.88	11.27	11.82	12.88	16.37	9.85	612	18844
intoxicants	3.08	3.12	4.19	4.87	5.54	5.24	4.93	7.41	9.26	14.91	6.26	174	5770
fuel and light	41.36	49.93	56.01	61.81	67.22	73.18	79.44	87.52	101.27	132.75	75.05	998	31655
clothing	26.33	31.95	35.68	39.01	42.31	46.26	50.57	57.53	67.12	93.18	49.00	1000	31641
footwear	2.87	3.78	4.65	5.20	5.66	6.53	7.81	9.04	11.00	16.45	7.30	978	31199
education	4.82	7.34	9.54	11.40	14.17	16.69	22.41	26.89	37.25	132.77	28.33	620	22056
medical-institutional	0.66	1.19	2.11	2.30	4.24	5.30	7.23	10.00	19.97	84.54	13.75	100	3814
medical-non-inst.	8.52	12.18	15.72	19.13	22.60	27.21	31.14	40.91	54.00	117.77	34.92	665	21873

contd.

Table 5R (contd.): Break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

item group	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on item group for households in each fractile class of MPCE (%)											Rural	
												no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
entertainment	0.64	1.34	1.65	2.40	2.62	3.77	5.04	6.40	9.33	20.02	5.32	277	11631
goods for personal care	0.59	0.71	1.07	1.12	1.16	1.74	1.76	2.17	2.70	4.47	1.75	134	5809
toilet articles	9.39	11.71	13.45	15.27	16.70	18.90	21.09	23.83	27.83	38.00	19.62	995	31569
sundry articles	7.55	9.71	10.99	12.74	13.67	16.21	17.99	20.23	24.10	34.96	16.82	995	31543
cons. services excl. conveyance	9.01	12.88	15.18	17.94	21.62	26.38	32.23	40.74	57.04	115.84	34.89	968	30759
conveyance	4.58	7.30	9.06	11.66	13.90	18.07	24.48	32.79	49.57	126.13	29.76	777	26381
rent	0.09	0.19	0.47	0.77	0.74	1.10	1.42	1.83	4.01	20.02	3.06	70	2209
taxes and cesses	0.32	0.49	0.64	0.78	1.00	1.54	1.70	2.21	3.12	6.11	1.79	358	11425
durable goods total	7.35	9.27	10.54	11.80	13.32	16.18	18.64	24.45	33.76	131.94	27.73	854	27914
total: non-food	132.89	171.34	200.25	228.34	258.85	297.14	342.21	409.32	528.72	1111.09	368.03	1000	31673
total expenditure	342.36	436.18	499.98	556.62	616.77	684.53	769.24	883.62	1073.04	1861.05	772.36	1000	31673
[§] clothing: second-hand	0.52	0.35	0.55	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.33	0.27	0.34	0.27	0.34	61	2715
[@] footwear: second-hand	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	6	358
[#] durable goods: second-hand	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.49	0.65	1.46	4.99	0.79	8	266
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	5.22	8.07	8.51	9.58	9.27	9.81	11.13	10.98	9.25	11.07	9.29	183	4694
[^] insurance premium:medical	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.48	0.07	3	161
[^] insurance premium:other	0.05	0.05	0.19	1.88	0.88	1.54	2.44	4.76	6.86	34.25	5.29	30	2142
estd. no. hhs (00)	130626	133737	141605	144680	153000	157900	163003	172119	182617	213325	1592612	-	-
estd. no. persons (00)	753544	753517	753712	753676	753603	754037	753042	754003	753672	753741	7536547	-	-
no. of sample households	1490	1632	1772	2001	2295	2665	3017	3740	4964	8097	31673	-	-
no. of sample persons	8973	9872	10320	11855	13001	15159	16966	20191	25471	34813	166621	-	-

[§]included in the "clothing" component of total non-food [@]included in the "footwear" component of total non-food [§]included in the "durable goods" component of total non-food

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

[^]excluded from consumer expenditure

Table 5U: Break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

all-India item group	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on item group for households in each fractile class of MPCE (%)											Urban no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
cereals	99.31	109.43	117.16	122.06	124.62	134.69	138.03	143.50	153.36	164.07	130.62	943	17807
gram	0.76	0.84	1.23	1.36	1.67	1.81	2.04	1.99	2.71	3.05	1.75	283	5184
cereal substitutes	0.33	0.16	0.25	0.29	0.44	0.57	0.65	0.65	1.02	0.75	0.51	78	1272
pulses and their products	18.55	22.54	25.36	26.70	29.16	32.09	34.88	36.28	41.25	45.16	31.20	935	17634
milk and milk products	27.52	44.42	62.54	76.43	87.12	103.63	120.80	138.86	172.09	232.91	106.64	887	16799
edible oil	26.26	31.94	37.37	40.47	43.63	47.74	52.39	55.88	62.19	66.43	46.43	937	17692
egg, fish and meat	15.23	24.91	28.23	33.78	36.43	38.85	42.49	48.43	52.77	73.60	39.47	594	11582
vegetables	35.54	44.35	48.76	55.77	59.68	65.19	71.06	76.55	85.19	101.32	64.34	940	17748
fruits: fresh	4.85	7.84	11.05	13.65	16.11	19.59	24.65	29.75	40.76	74.97	24.32	898	16966
fruits: dry	1.33	1.96	3.13	2.88	4.01	4.40	6.19	8.99	12.46	21.64	6.70	438	8228
sugar	8.63	10.90	12.56	13.25	14.57	15.90	16.13	16.55	18.46	19.72	14.67	928	17599
salt	1.21	1.43	1.59	1.69	1.76	1.87	1.99	2.08	2.28	2.37	1.83	939	17730
spices	12.32	15.91	17.95	18.86	19.65	20.69	21.86	22.84	24.78	28.95	20.38	938	17709
beverages, etc.	25.95	36.42	45.26	55.24	61.65	69.85	79.93	114.36	144.19	302.89	93.57	998	18568
total: food	277.77	353.05	412.43	462.44	500.51	556.89	613.08	696.70	813.50	1137.83	582.43	1000	18624
pan	1.40	2.46	2.72	2.92	2.70	3.54	3.51	4.12	4.10	3.63	3.11	197	4857
tobacco	5.49	7.73	8.03	8.16	9.52	10.09	9.70	11.58	11.35	17.79	9.94	356	6656
intoxicants	2.90	3.37	5.29	4.69	6.26	7.11	7.37	6.05	8.32	14.94	6.63	101	2099
fuel and light	59.02	74.25	87.63	101.09	108.43	118.85	132.35	152.87	168.51	254.05	125.71	995	18546
clothing	32.61	42.25	46.77	56.64	63.49	72.91	81.94	98.76	115.74	190.06	80.12	1000	18591
footwear	4.89	6.18	7.83	9.08	10.94	13.09	15.10	18.13	23.07	38.20	14.65	988	18351
education	11.65	18.50	27.94	36.33	47.24	66.64	88.85	133.49	187.64	430.01	104.83	710	13981
medical-institutional	1.35	4.61	3.86	5.57	6.51	11.08	18.37	20.31	42.16	80.14	19.40	102	2165
medical-non-inst.	13.98	23.40	28.82	32.59	37.31	43.94	58.68	62.26	92.62	175.00	56.87	672	12861

contd.

Table 5U (contd.): Break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

all-India item group	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on item group for households in each fractile class of MPCE (%)											Urban no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
entertainment	2.71	7.47	9.66	16.95	19.40	22.95	29.33	35.50	44.18	90.26	27.84	628	12580
goods for personal care	0.42	0.96	0.98	1.59	1.68	1.84	2.70	4.20	4.20	9.64	2.82	114	3176
toilet articles	13.99	18.54	22.18	26.29	30.24	33.22	38.61	43.30	53.26	75.15	35.48	998	18589
sundry articles	10.86	14.67	17.33	21.09	24.95	28.61	31.33	38.32	48.13	70.93	30.62	993	18514
cons. services excl. conveyance	13.68	24.19	34.14	44.31	57.11	76.80	100.56	135.96	194.36	466.95	114.81	983	18291
conveyance	7.87	16.05	23.18	33.74	47.82	60.48	88.78	113.91	166.60	385.71	94.42	874	16297
rent	5.96	13.06	24.80	28.98	47.25	53.20	73.58	97.63	153.43	366.01	86.39	378	6389
taxes and cesses	1.89	3.34	4.60	6.91	7.31	10.37	12.30	15.07	19.58	50.91	13.23	549	10503
durable goods total	6.42	9.32	14.60	17.13	23.61	32.49	39.45	62.30	93.23	323.82	62.23	825	15544
total: non-food	197.10	290.34	370.37	454.06	551.76	667.22	832.52	1053.76	1430.47	3043.20	889.11	1000	18624
total expenditure	474.86	643.39	782.79	916.50	1052.27	1224.11	1445.60	1750.46	2243.97	4181.03	1471.54	1000	18624
^s clothing: second-hand	0.52	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.24	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.09	0.29	40	1212
@footwear: second-hand	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	5	140
# durable goods: second-hand	0.03	0.11	0.96	0.39	0.12	0.65	0.38	0.52	4.17	13.76	2.11	11	164
*cooked meals received as assistance or payment	6.23	7.51	6.86	8.34	7.26	7.04	4.92	5.78	7.65	16.60	7.82	83	1225
^imputed rent	77.88	120.15	130.41	168.84	172.05	220.16	258.76	353.99	380.82	999.50	288.24	636	12407
^insurance premium:medical	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.83	0.36	1.91	9.69	1.32	18	406
^insurance premium:other	0.16	1.83	1.17	1.91	2.84	13.69	13.88	28.33	53.43	250.13	36.74	97	2308
estd. no. hhs (00)	45238	50718	53034	55779	59188	60549	64657	72503	77955	92950	632571	-	-
estd. no. persons (00)	266984	267021	266953	267022	266905	267068	267186	266426	267518	266937	2670018	-	-
no. of sample households	1003	1123	1143	1184	1293	1456	1654	2144	3243	4381	18624	-	-
no. of sample persons	6014	6082	5818	5715	6093	6652	7091	8372	11482	12429	75748	-	-

^sincluded in the "clothing" component of total non-food @included in the "footwear" component of total non-food ^sincluded in the "durable goods" component of total non-food

*included in the "beverages, etc." component of total food

^excluded from consumer expenditure

Table 6R: Percentage break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

all-India	Rural										
	percentage share in total consumption expenditure in each fractile class of MPCE (%)										
item group	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
cereals	27.76	24.98	23.08	21.30	20.11	18.42	16.54	15.05	13.08	8.18	16.07
gram	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
cereal substitutes	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.06
pulses and their products	3.80	3.77	3.78	3.64	3.64	3.46	3.34	3.10	2.80	2.10	3.07
milk and milk products	2.79	4.55	5.39	6.26	7.02	7.52	8.79	9.09	9.87	8.71	7.79
edible oil	5.42	5.29	5.31	5.10	5.05	4.97	4.79	4.39	4.00	2.83	4.31
egg, fish and meat	2.66	3.01	3.17	3.43	3.43	3.51	3.49	3.74	3.75	3.26	3.41
vegetables	8.72	8.06	8.00	7.53	7.35	7.13	6.76	6.31	5.81	3.98	6.28
fruits: fresh	0.66	0.81	0.90	1.06	1.07	1.20	1.32	1.49	1.64	1.87	1.38
fruits: dry	0.15	0.22	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.37	0.42	0.50	0.37
sugar	1.68	1.74	1.75	1.81	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.59	1.23	1.60
salt	0.31	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.19
spices	2.72	2.59	2.58	2.51	2.47	2.41	2.28	2.17	1.99	1.41	2.12
beverages, etc.	4.35	5.25	5.31	5.63	5.42	5.44	5.65	5.86	5.38	5.89	5.55
total: food	61.18	60.72	59.95	58.98	58.03	56.59	55.51	53.68	50.73	40.30	52.35

contd.

Table 6R (contd.): Percentage break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

item group	percentage share in total consumption expenditure in each fractile class of MPCE (%)										
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
pan	0.27	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.26	0.37
tobacco	1.40	1.50	1.45	1.43	1.57	1.44	1.47	1.34	1.20	0.88	1.28
intoxicants	0.90	0.72	0.84	0.87	0.90	0.77	0.64	0.84	0.86	0.80	0.81
fuel and light	12.08	11.45	11.20	11.10	10.90	10.69	10.33	9.90	9.44	7.13	9.72
clothing	7.69	7.32	7.14	7.01	6.86	6.76	6.57	6.51	6.26	5.01	6.34
footwear	0.84	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.95	1.02	1.02	1.03	0.88	0.95
education	1.41	1.68	1.91	2.05	2.30	2.44	2.91	3.04	3.47	7.13	3.67
medical-institutional	0.19	0.27	0.42	0.41	0.69	0.77	0.94	1.13	1.86	4.54	1.78
medical-non-inst.	2.49	2.79	3.14	3.44	3.66	3.97	4.05	4.63	5.03	6.33	4.52
entertainment	0.19	0.31	0.33	0.43	0.42	0.55	0.66	0.72	0.87	1.08	0.69
goods for personal care	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.23
toilet articles	2.74	2.68	2.69	2.74	2.71	2.76	2.74	2.70	2.59	2.04	2.54
sundry articles	2.21	2.23	2.20	2.29	2.22	2.37	2.34	2.29	2.25	1.88	2.18
cons. services excl. conveyance	2.63	2.95	3.04	3.22	3.51	3.85	4.19	4.61	5.32	6.22	4.52
conveyance	1.34	1.67	1.81	2.09	2.25	2.64	3.18	3.71	4.62	6.78	3.85
rent	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.37	1.08	0.40
taxes and cesses	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.29	0.33	0.23
durable goods total	2.15	2.13	2.11	2.12	2.16	2.36	2.42	2.77	3.15	7.09	3.59
total: non-food	38.82	39.28	40.05	41.02	41.97	43.41	44.49	46.32	49.27	59.70	47.65
total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 6U: Percentage break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

all-India item group	percentage share in total consumption expenditure in each fractile class of MPCE (%)										Urban
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
cereals	20.91	17.01	14.97	13.32	11.84	11.00	9.55	8.20	6.83	3.92	8.88
gram	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.12
cereal substitutes	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03
pulses and their products	3.91	3.50	3.24	2.91	2.77	2.62	2.41	2.07	1.84	1.08	2.12
milk and milk products	5.80	6.90	7.99	8.34	8.28	8.47	8.36	7.93	7.67	5.57	7.25
edible oil	5.53	4.96	4.77	4.42	4.15	3.90	3.62	3.19	2.77	1.59	3.16
egg, fish and meat	3.21	3.87	3.61	3.69	3.46	3.17	2.94	2.77	2.35	1.76	2.68
vegetables	7.48	6.89	6.23	6.09	5.67	5.33	4.92	4.37	3.80	2.42	4.37
fruits: fresh	1.02	1.22	1.41	1.49	1.53	1.60	1.71	1.70	1.82	1.79	1.65
fruits: dry	0.28	0.30	0.40	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.43	0.51	0.56	0.52	0.46
sugar	1.82	1.69	1.60	1.45	1.38	1.30	1.12	0.95	0.82	0.47	1.00
salt	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.12
spices	2.59	2.47	2.29	2.06	1.87	1.69	1.51	1.30	1.10	0.69	1.38
beverages, etc.	5.46	5.66	5.78	6.03	5.86	5.71	5.53	6.53	6.43	7.24	6.36
total: food	58.50	54.87	52.69	50.46	47.56	45.49	42.41	39.80	36.25	27.21	39.58

contd.

Table 6U (contd.): Percentage break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) by item group for households in different fractile classes of MPCE

item group	percentage share in total consumption expenditure in each fractile class of MPCE (%)										Urban
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
pan	0.29	0.38	0.35	0.32	0.26	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.09	0.21
tobacco	1.16	1.20	1.03	0.89	0.90	0.82	0.67	0.66	0.51	0.43	0.68
intoxicants	0.61	0.52	0.68	0.51	0.59	0.58	0.51	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.45
fuel and light	12.43	11.54	11.19	11.03	10.30	9.71	9.16	8.73	7.51	6.08	8.54
clothing	6.87	6.57	5.97	6.18	6.03	5.96	5.67	5.64	5.16	4.55	5.44
footwear	1.03	0.96	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.03	0.91	1.00
education	2.45	2.88	3.57	3.96	4.49	5.44	6.15	7.63	8.36	10.28	7.12
medical-institutional	0.28	0.72	0.49	0.61	0.62	0.91	1.27	1.16	1.88	1.92	1.32
medical-non-inst.	2.94	3.64	3.68	3.56	3.55	3.59	4.06	3.56	4.13	4.19	3.86
entertainment	0.57	1.16	1.23	1.85	1.84	1.87	2.03	2.03	1.97	2.16	1.89
goods for personal care	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.19
toilet articles	2.95	2.88	2.83	2.87	2.87	2.71	2.67	2.47	2.37	1.80	2.41
sundry articles	2.29	2.28	2.21	2.30	2.37	2.34	2.17	2.19	2.14	1.70	2.08
cons. services excl. conveyance	2.88	3.76	4.36	4.83	5.43	6.27	6.96	7.77	8.66	11.17	7.80
conveyance	1.66	2.49	2.96	3.68	4.54	4.94	6.14	6.51	7.42	9.23	6.42
rent	1.26	2.03	3.17	3.16	4.49	4.35	5.09	5.58	6.84	8.75	5.87
taxes and cesses	0.40	0.52	0.59	0.75	0.69	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.87	1.22	0.90
durable goods total	1.35	1.45	1.87	1.87	2.24	2.65	2.73	3.56	4.15	7.74	4.23
total: non-food	41.51	45.13	47.31	49.54	52.44	54.51	57.59	60.20	63.75	72.79	60.42
total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 7R: Break-up by item group of monthly per capita consumer expenditure over NSS rounds

all-India	Rural						
	value of per capita consumption in 30 days (Rs.)						
	43 rd round [§] (1987- 88)	50 th round [#] (1993- 94)	55 th round [#] (1999- 2000)	61 st round [#] (2004- 05)	62 nd round [#] (2005- 06)	63 rd round [#] (2006- 07)	64 th round ^{#^} (2007- 08)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
cereals	41.33	68.10	107.75	100.65	106.30	114.80	124.08
gram	0.38	0.50	0.64	0.73	0.96	1.18	1.14
cereal substitutes	0.21	0.30	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.46	0.48
pulses & their products	6.27	10.70	18.50	17.18	20.02	22.67	23.70
milk & milk products	13.63	26.70	42.56	47.31	50.94	56.23	60.18
edible oil	7.88	12.50	18.16	25.72	25.46	27.22	33.29
egg, fish & meat	5.11	9.40	16.14	18.60	24.31	24.32	26.31
vegetables	8.23	17.00	29.98	34.07	37.88	43.06	48.53
fruits & nuts	2.57	4.90	8.36	10.42	11.75	12.47	13.56
sugar	4.51	8.60	11.57	13.25	14.83	14.04	12.35
salt & spices	4.52	7.40	14.41	13.90	13.18	16.30	17.82
beverages etc.	6.18	11.70	20.38	25.37	26.10	30.67	42.89
food total	100.82	177.80	288.80	307.60	333.15	363.42	404.33
pan, tobacco & intoxicants	5.03	8.90	13.96	15.03	15.86	17.70	18.96
fuel & light	11.77	20.70	36.56	56.84	60.41	66.07	75.05
clothing	10.52	21.20	33.28	39.05	39.25	42.42	49.00
footwear	1.55	2.80	5.37	5.86	6.22	6.53	7.30
misc. goods & services*	22.78	48.10	95.43	133.05	147.71	172.85	190.01
durable goods	5.64	6.60	12.76	21.74	21.95	26.18	27.73
non-food total	57.28	108.30	197.36	271.57	291.38	331.75	368.03
total expenditure	158.10	286.10	486.16	579.17	624.53	695.16	772.36
Price deflator** (43 rd round = 100)	100	176	271	319	334	362	389
MPCE: base 1987-88	158.10	162.56	179.39	181.56	186.99	192.03	198.55

* includes education, medical care, rents and taxes

** derived from CPI for agricultural labourers with base 1986-87 = 100.

Data for 365-day reference period (normalized to 30 days) used for clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure.

§ Based on data collected with Uniform Reference Period of 30 days.

^ For more precise comparisons of 64th round estimates with earlier rounds, the 64th round estimate – Rs.9.29 – of rural per capita consumer expenditure on account of cooked meals received as assistance or payment may be deducted from the 64th round estimates of (i) “beverages, etc.” (ii) “food total” and (iii) “total expenditure”, as such meals were outside the coverage of consumer expenditure in earlier rounds.

Table 7U: Break-up by item group of monthly per capita consumer expenditure over NSS rounds

item group	value of per capita consumption in 30 days (Rs.)						
	43 rd round [§]	50 th round [#]	55 th round [#]	61 st round [#]	62 nd round [#]	63 rd round [#]	64 th round ^{#^}
	(1987- 88)	(1993- 94)	(1999- 2000)	(2004- 05)	(2005- 06)	(2006- 07)	(2007- 08)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
cereals	36.97	64.30	105.57	105.82	109.79	118.80	130.62
gram	0.41	0.80	0.95	1.10	1.23	1.68	1.75
cereal substitutes	0.17	0.30	0.35	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.51
pulses & their products	8.44	13.90	24.25	22.51	25.57	30.06	31.20
milk & milk products	23.84	44.90	74.17	83.30	84.94	97.49	106.64
edible oil	13.23	20.10	26.81	36.37	35.02	37.52	46.43
egg, fish & meat	8.85	15.50	26.78	28.47	32.28	34.20	39.47
vegetables	13.12	25.00	43.90	46.84	49.73	56.87	64.34
fruits & nuts	6.27	12.20	20.68	23.65	25.52	28.00	31.02
sugar	5.86	10.90	14.00	15.88	17.45	17.25	14.67
salt & spices	5.78	9.40	19.11	17.65	17.44	20.48	22.21
beverages etc.	16.82	33.00	54.28	65.31	68.32	74.42	93.57
food total	139.73	250.30	410.84	447.41	467.82	517.25	582.43
pan, tobacco & intoxicants	6.53	10.70	16.22	17.04	17.21	18.58	19.68
fuel & light	16.72	30.20	66.26	104.62	109.55	117.44	125.71
clothing	15.00	32.70	51.76	61.85	63.77	70.25	80.12
footwear	2.69	5.60	10.05	11.36	11.90	13.07	14.65
misc. goods & services*	58.64	122.60	268.94	415.15	453.53	516.70	586.71
durable goods	10.60	12.20	30.85	47.17	46.83	59.21	62.23
non-food total	110.18	214.00	444.08	657.19	702.78	795.25	889.11
total expenditure	249.92	464.30	854.92	1104.60	1170.60	1312.50	1471.54
Price deflator** (43 rd round = 100)	100	173	279	338	355	380	402
MPCE: base 1987-88	249.92	268.38	306.42	326.80	329.75	345.39	366.05

* includes education, medical care, rents and taxes

** derived from CPI for urban non-manual employees with base 1984-85 = 100.

Data for 365-day reference period (normalized to 30 days) used for clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure.

§ Based on data collected with Uniform Reference Period of 30 days.

^ For more precise comparisons of 64th round estimates with earlier rounds, the 64th round estimate – Rs.7.82 – of urban per capita consumer expenditure on account of cooked meals received as assistance or payment may be deducted from the 64th round estimates of (i) “beverages, etc.” (ii) “food total” and (iii) “total expenditure”, as such meals were outside the coverage of consumer expenditure in earlier rounds.

Table 8R: Percentage break-up by item group of monthly per capita consumer expenditure over NSS rounds

item group	percentage share in total consumption expenditure						
	43 rd round [§]	50 th round [#]	55 th round [#]	61 st round [#]	62 nd round [#]	63 rd round [#]	64 th round ^{#^}
	(1987- 88)	(1993- 94)	(1999- 2000)	(2004- 05)	(2005- 06)	(2006- 07)	(2007- 08)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
cereals	26.14	23.80	22.16	17.38	17.02	16.51	16.07
gram	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.15
cereal substitutes	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
pulses & their products	3.97	3.74	3.81	2.97	3.21	3.26	3.07
milk & milk products	8.62	9.33	8.75	8.17	8.16	8.09	7.79
edible oil	4.98	4.37	3.74	4.44	4.08	3.92	4.31
egg, fish & meat	3.23	3.29	3.32	3.21	3.89	3.50	3.41
vegetables	5.21	5.94	6.17	5.88	6.07	6.19	6.28
fruits & nuts	1.63	1.71	1.72	1.80	1.88	1.79	1.76
sugar	2.85	3.01	2.38	2.29	2.37	2.02	1.60
salt & spices	2.86	2.59	2.96	2.40	2.11	2.34	2.31
beverages etc.	3.91	4.09	4.19	4.38	4.18	4.41	5.55
food total	63.77	62.15	59.40	53.11	53.34	52.28	52.35
pan, tobacco & intoxicants	3.18	3.11	2.87	2.60	2.54	2.55	2.45
fuel & light	7.44	7.24	7.52	9.81	9.67	9.50	9.72
clothing	6.65	7.41	6.85	6.74	6.28	6.10	6.34
footwear	0.98	0.98	1.10	1.01	1.00	0.94	0.95
misc. goods & services*	14.41	16.81	19.63	22.97	23.65	24.86	24.60
durable goods	3.57	2.31	2.62	3.75	3.51	3.77	3.59
non-food total	36.23	37.85	40.60	46.89	46.66	47.72	47.65
total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* includes education, medical care, rents and taxes

Data for 365-day reference period (normalized to 30 days) used for clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure.

§ Based on data collected with Uniform Reference Period of 30 days.

^ For more precise comparisons of 64th round estimates with earlier rounds, the figures in the column for the 64th round may be re-worked by first adjusting the corresponding column of Table 7R to exclude consumer expenditure on account of cooked meals received as assistance or payment, as suggested in the footnote to Table 7R, and the percentage break-up of 64th round MPCE re-calculated.

Table 8U: Percentage break-up by item group of monthly per capita consumer expenditure over NSS rounds

item group	percentage share in total consumption expenditure						
	43 rd round ^S	50 th round [#]	55 th round [#]	61 st round [#]	62 nd round [#]	63 rd round [#]	64 th round [#] [^]
	(1987- 88)	(1993- 94)	(1999- 2000)	(2004- 05)	(2005- 06)	(2006- 07)	(2007- 08)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
cereals	14.79	13.85	12.35	9.58	9.38	9.05	8.88
gram	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12
cereal substitutes	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
pulses & their products	3.38	2.99	2.84	2.04	2.18	2.29	2.12
milk & milk products	9.54	9.67	8.68	7.54	7.26	7.43	7.25
edible oil	5.29	4.33	3.14	3.29	2.99	2.86	3.16
egg, fish & meat	3.54	3.34	3.13	2.58	2.76	2.61	2.68
vegetables	5.25	5.38	5.13	4.24	4.25	4.33	4.37
fruits & nuts	2.51	2.63	2.42	2.14	2.18	2.13	2.11
sugar	2.34	2.35	1.64	1.44	1.49	1.31	1.00
salt & spices	2.31	2.02	2.24	1.60	1.49	1.56	1.51
beverages etc.	6.73	7.11	6.35	5.91	5.84	5.67	6.36
food total	55.91	53.91	48.06	40.50	39.96	39.41	39.58
pan, tobacco & intoxicants	2.61	2.30	1.90	1.54	1.47	1.42	1.34
fuel & light	6.69	6.50	7.75	9.47	9.36	8.95	8.54
clothing	6.00	7.04	6.05	5.60	5.45	5.35	5.44
footwear	1.08	1.21	1.18	1.03	1.02	1.00	1.00
misc. goods & services*	23.46	26.41	31.46	37.58	38.74	39.37	39.87
durable goods	4.24	2.63	3.61	4.27	4.00	4.51	4.23
non-food total	44.09	46.09	51.94	59.50	60.04	60.59	60.42
total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* includes education, medical care, rents and taxes

Data for 365-day reference period (normalized to 30 days) used for clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure.

^S Based on data collected with Uniform Reference Period of 30 days.

[^] For more precise comparisons of 64th round estimates with earlier rounds, the figures in the column for the 64th round may be re-worked by first adjusting the corresponding column of Table 7U to exclude consumer expenditure on account of cooked meals received as assistance or payment, as suggested in the footnote to Table 7U, and the percentage break-up of 64th round MPCE re-calculated.

Table 9R: Average monthly quantity (kg) of consumption of different cereals per person in rural areas: States and all-India

State	average quantity consumed (kg)						
	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	11.162	0.285	0.362	0.018	0.004	0.186	12.017
Arunachal Pradesh	14.884	0.529	0.004	0.010	0.847	0.703	16.977
Assam	12.492	0.615	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.002	13.112
Bihar	6.956	5.365	0.003	0.001	0.583	0.001	12.909
Chhattisgarh	12.320	0.567	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.046	12.963
Gujarat	2.057	4.086	0.429	2.413	1.188	0.034	10.207
Haryana	0.738	9.087	0.000	0.295	0.055	0.002	10.176
Himachal Pradesh	4.158	6.407	0.000	0.001	1.153	0.017	11.734
Jammu & Kashmir	7.893	3.965	0.000	0.014	0.684	0.000	12.555
Jharkhand	9.420	2.738	0.000	0.001	0.246	0.043	12.448
Karnataka	5.605	1.077	2.237	0.116	0.106	1.349	10.490
Kerala	8.098	0.973	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	9.085
Madhya Pradesh	2.411	7.620	0.472	0.098	0.629	0.064	11.296
Maharashtra	3.229	3.718	2.479	0.820	0.008	0.055	10.310
Manipur	14.906	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.104	0.000	15.100
Meghalaya	10.618	0.280	0.000	0.003	0.066	0.010	10.976
Nagaland	14.223	0.224	0.000	0.000	0.149	0.108	14.705
Odissa	13.126	0.489	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.138	13.758
Punjab	0.683	8.886	0.001	0.010	0.195	0.000	9.775
Rajasthan	0.267	8.289	0.031	3.059	0.737	0.018	12.402
Sikkim	9.615	0.789	0.000	0.000	0.260	0.043	10.707
Tamil Nadu	9.869	0.415	0.013	0.022	0.000	0.255	10.574
Tripura	13.455	0.209	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.665
Uttar Pradesh	3.930	7.632	0.010	0.099	0.157	0.002	11.828
Uttarakhand	4.718	6.157	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.214	11.092
West Bengal	11.125	0.903	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	12.033
North-Eastern States	13.016	0.271	0.000	0.002	0.141	0.079	13.510
Group of UTs	7.644	1.814	0.152	0.108	0.002	0.148	9.869
All-India	6.364	4.195	0.365	0.389	0.253	0.108	11.675

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 9U: Average monthly quantity (kg) of consumption of different cereals per person in urban areas: States and all-India

State	average quantity consumed (kg)						
	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	9.313	0.845	0.150	0.003	0.000	0.077	10.388
Assam	11.363	1.331	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.008	12.703
Bihar	6.043	6.338	0.000	0.000	0.353	0.000	12.736
Chhattisgarh	9.246	3.430	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.004	12.697
Delhi	1.643	5.849	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	7.495
Gujarat	2.217	5.544	0.265	0.859	0.120	0.002	9.008
Haryana	1.547	7.592	0.000	0.054	0.030	0.000	9.223
Jammu & Kashmir	9.230	3.706	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.000	12.968
Jharkhand	5.834	5.722	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.002	11.575
Karnataka	5.598	1.683	1.206	0.021	0.000	0.771	9.278
Kerala	7.489	1.380	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.014	8.886
Madhya Pradesh	2.045	7.590	0.106	0.013	0.074	0.001	9.828
Maharashtra	3.040	4.509	0.724	0.147	0.009	0.019	8.449
Manipur	15.090	0.425	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	15.518
Mizoram	12.418	0.602	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.002	13.071
Odissa	10.330	2.165	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.018	12.516
Punjab	1.156	7.082	0.000	0.009	0.051	0.000	8.299
Rajasthan	0.524	9.537	0.000	0.460	0.100	0.018	10.639
Tamil Nadu	8.179	0.803	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.089	9.072
Uttar Pradesh	2.740	7.506	0.000	0.010	0.008	0.001	10.266
West Bengal	7.689	2.305	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	9.997
North-Eastern States	12.115	0.731	0.000	0.001	0.023	0.017	12.888
Group of UTs	3.977	3.418	0.009	0.021	0.016	0.001	7.442
All-India	4.748	4.513	0.215	0.107	0.033	0.067	9.683

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 10R: Average monthly value of consumption of different cereals per person in rural areas: States and all-India

State	average value of consumption (Rs.)						
	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	111.79	5.33	4.00	0.17	0.04	1.61	122.93
Arunachal Pradesh	188.72	8.47	0.09	0.14	9.20	8.74	215.35
Assam	166.72	9.18	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	176.00
Bihar	83.62	62.14	0.03	0.01	4.02	0.03	149.85
Chhattisgarh	113.69	7.77	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.35	122.02
Gujarat	27.18	42.45	4.09	20.34	12.08	0.27	106.40
Haryana	10.39	81.96	0.00	1.97	0.63	0.02	94.97
Himachal Pradesh	44.06	65.32	0.00	0.01	9.61	0.20	119.19
Jammu & Kashmir	97.15	50.05	0.00	0.19	5.68	0.00	153.08
Jharkhand	111.98	34.80	0.00	0.01	1.44	0.28	148.50
Karnataka	56.20	13.01	28.74	1.01	0.79	9.09	108.83
Kerala	107.08	15.76	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.45	123.34
Madhya Pradesh	26.17	72.81	3.31	0.73	4.73	0.48	108.24
Maharashtra	37.89	39.73	23.42	7.08	0.06	0.60	108.78
Manipur	200.35	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	202.50
Meghalaya	139.16	6.01	0.00	0.03	0.54	0.14	145.88
Nagaland	232.12	7.15	0.00	0.00	1.98	2.88	244.12
Odissa	127.73	7.95	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.85	136.57
Punjab	10.87	87.05	0.01	0.11	2.29	0.00	100.33
Rajasthan	3.89	83.45	0.25	23.04	5.90	0.15	116.67
Sikkim	102.48	12.99	0.00	0.00	3.32	0.69	119.48
Tamil Nadu	77.55	6.80	0.13	0.23	0.01	2.30	87.01
Tripura	163.97	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.33
Uttar Pradesh	41.26	73.05	0.06	0.61	1.09	0.02	116.10
Uttarakhand	58.17	68.27	0.00	0.02	0.02	1.55	128.04
West Bengal	143.11	11.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.01	154.18
North-Eastern States	168.90	5.22	0.01	0.02	1.44	1.14	176.74
Group of UTs	79.40	27.30	1.60	1.32	0.03	1.57	111.23
All-India	70.92	43.47	3.75	3.07	2.04	0.82	124.08

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 10U: Average monthly value of consumption of different cereals per person in urban areas: States and all-India

State	average value of consumption (Rs.)						
	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	other cereals	total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	122.32	16.22	1.84	0.05	0.03	0.84	141.28
Assam	178.05	24.32	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.20	202.83
Bihar	80.84	80.67	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.05	163.92
Chhattisgarh	116.96	51.83	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.03	169.27
Delhi	30.64	79.52	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	110.34
Gujarat	37.72	68.59	2.83	8.04	1.36	0.09	118.63
Haryana	26.16	80.14	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	107.09
Jammu & Kashmir	118.36	56.99	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	175.70
Jharkhand	90.10	83.88	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.05	174.26
Karnataka	85.64	29.11	16.44	0.19	0.00	6.52	137.90
Kerala	105.62	24.87	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.66	131.64
Madhya Pradesh	29.31	83.94	0.80	0.10	0.69	0.02	114.86
Maharashtra	52.25	67.92	9.00	1.54	0.27	0.49	131.47
Manipur	195.71	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	202.03
Mizoram	171.39	19.81	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.06	192.01
Odissa	125.92	37.51	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.14	163.88
Punjab	22.76	82.23	0.00	0.13	0.82	0.00	105.94
Rajasthan	9.77	110.14	0.00	3.57	0.85	0.12	124.46
Tamil Nadu	89.28	15.42	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.91	105.66
Uttar Pradesh	37.86	87.43	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.02	125.51
West Bengal	119.77	35.46	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.01	155.57
North-Eastern States	176.35	15.43	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.70	193.03
Group of UTs	59.30	51.10	0.12	0.23	0.47	0.05	111.28
All-India	66.97	58.88	2.71	0.98	0.41	0.67	130.62

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 11R: Quantity (kg) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each fractile class of MPCE in rural India

item	quantity (kg) of consumption during 30 days per person in each fractile class (%) of MPCE											Rural	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	no. of hhs reporting consumption	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
rice	6.290	6.361	6.397	6.297	6.518	6.673	6.154	6.231	6.431	6.288	6.364	939	30447
wheat	3.032	3.748	3.893	4.004	4.217	4.037	4.413	4.721	4.708	5.180	4.195	812	26198
jowar	0.419	0.376	0.400	0.487	0.361	0.392	0.356	0.308	0.319	0.234	0.365	94	2677
bajra	0.142	0.230	0.361	0.366	0.412	0.454	0.564	0.488	0.538	0.337	0.389	74	2085
maize	0.338	0.356	0.328	0.285	0.259	0.249	0.237	0.199	0.156	0.124	0.253	74	2944
barley	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	1	67
small millets	0.037	0.007	0.001	0.013	0.005	0.003	0.006	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.008	5	355
ragi	0.069	0.063	0.056	0.056	0.098	0.120	0.128	0.168	0.103	0.089	0.095	49	1358
other cereals	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.006	0.007	0.003	5	220
total cereals	10.332	11.145	11.438	11.510	11.875	11.933	11.860	12.121	12.267	12.269	11.675	983	31513
gram	0.014	0.018	0.019	0.025	0.023	0.033	0.035	0.039	0.048	0.078	0.033	197	7222
cereal substitutes	0.019	0.011	0.012	0.024	0.015	0.019	0.036	0.037	0.061	0.156	0.039	71	2468
estd. no. of persons (00)	753544	753517	753712	753676	753603	754037	753042	754003	753672	753741	7536547	-	-
no. of sample households	1490	1632	1772	2001	2295	2665	3017	3740	4964	8097	31673	-	-

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 11U: Quantity (kg) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each fractile class of MPCE in urban India

item	quantity (kg) of consumption during 30 days per person in each fractile class (%) of MPCE											Urban no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
rice	4.657	4.926	4.805	4.940	4.736	4.817	4.853	4.544	4.744	4.455	4.748	926	17536
wheat	4.159	4.385	4.457	4.546	4.520	4.702	4.509	4.675	4.712	4.465	4.513	892	16648
jowar	0.373	0.307	0.258	0.274	0.240	0.190	0.154	0.155	0.137	0.064	0.215	86	1222
bajra	0.113	0.121	0.215	0.146	0.088	0.139	0.088	0.081	0.046	0.029	0.107	47	728
maize	0.122	0.042	0.024	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.015	0.007	0.020	0.029	0.033	26	771
barley	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1	19
small millets	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.001	5	92
ragi	0.017	0.039	0.076	0.067	0.077	0.063	0.071	0.066	0.085	0.051	0.061	44	633
other cereals	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.010	0.004	9	198
total cereals	9.447	9.820	9.837	10.001	9.690	9.952	9.694	9.532	9.753	9.105	9.683	943	17807
gram	0.022	0.023	0.034	0.038	0.043	0.049	0.053	0.051	0.070	0.074	0.046	283	5184
cereal substitutes	0.025	0.011	0.015	0.020	0.017	0.031	0.030	0.028	0.057	0.039	0.027	78	1272
estd. no. of persons (00)	266984	267021	266953	267022	266905	267068	267186	266426	267518	266937	2670018	-	-
no. of sample households	1003	1123	1143	1184	1293	1456	1654	2144	3243	4381	18624	-	-

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 12R: Value (Rs.) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each fractile class of MPCE in rural India

item	value (Rs.) of consumption during 30 days per person in each fractile class (%) of MPCE											no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)
rice	58.98	64.32	66.71	67.24	71.02	73.52	69.81	72.92	78.84	85.83	70.92	939	30447
wheat	28.47	36.09	38.73	40.52	43.26	41.74	46.19	49.76	51.24	58.68	43.47	812	26198
jowar	3.39	3.54	4.00	5.19	3.56	4.12	3.83	3.45	3.67	2.77	3.75	94	2677
bajra	1.09	1.77	2.72	2.83	3.32	3.62	4.44	3.90	4.38	2.68	3.07	74	2085
maize	2.33	2.69	2.81	2.24	2.07	2.14	1.95	1.68	1.27	1.22	2.04	74	2944
barley	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	1	67
small millets	0.25	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.07	5	355
ragi	0.49	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.71	0.87	0.94	1.21	0.75	0.66	0.69	49	1358
other cereals	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.04	5	220
total cereals	95.03	108.95	115.42	118.57	124.03	126.09	127.24	132.99	140.30	152.15	124.08	983	31513
gram	0.42	0.61	0.62	0.82	0.76	1.11	1.22	1.35	1.68	2.80	1.14	197	7222
cereal substitutes	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.23	0.34	0.47	0.55	0.83	1.65	0.48	71	2468
estd. no. of persons (00)	753544	753517	753712	753676	753603	754037	753042	754003	753672	753741	7536547	-	-
no. of sample households	1490	1632	1772	2001	2295	2665	3017	3740	4964	8097	31673	-	-

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 12U: Value (Rs.) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each fractile class of MPCE in urban India

item	value (Rs.) of consumption during 30 days per person in each fractile class (%) of MPCE											Urban	
												no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100	all classes	per 1000 hhs	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(16)
rice	48.64	54.27	57.72	60.22	61.87	68.93	73.14	74.88	81.62	88.36	66.97	926	17536
wheat	44.52	49.90	53.53	56.10	57.79	60.81	60.89	64.96	67.89	72.44	58.88	892	16648
jowar	4.02	3.40	2.97	3.43	3.28	2.73	2.08	2.12	2.04	0.98	2.71	86	1222
bajra	0.98	1.08	1.97	1.38	0.75	1.23	0.94	0.74	0.46	0.32	0.98	47	728
maize	0.92	0.42	0.23	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.14	0.37	1.04	0.41	26	771
barley	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	1	19
small millets	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04	5	92
ragi	0.16	0.34	0.68	0.57	0.60	0.55	0.67	0.56	0.80	0.51	0.54	44	633
other cereals	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.35	0.08	9	198
total cereals	99.31	109.43	117.16	122.06	124.62	134.69	138.03	143.50	153.36	164.07	130.62	943	17807
gram	0.76	0.84	1.23	1.36	1.67	1.81	2.04	1.99	2.71	3.05	1.75	283	5184
cereal substitutes	0.33	0.16	0.25	0.29	0.44	0.57	0.65	0.65	1.02	0.75	0.51	78	1272
estd. no. of persons (00)	266984	267021	266953	267022	266905	267068	267186	266426	267518	266937	2670018	-	-
no. of sample households	1003	1123	1143	1184	1293	1456	1654	2144	3243	4381	18624	-	-

Note: Rice includes rice products, wheat includes wheat products, and so on.

Table 13R: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by type of structure of dwelling unit: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 no. of households living in dwellings of structure type					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	152 (666.64)	204 (702.59)	643 (892.68)	1 (501.43)	1000 (816.17)	148825	2239
Arunachal Pradesh	690 (925.15)	207 (1341.25)	100 (1820.18)	4 (735.22)	1000 (1087.48)	1644	348
Assam	369 (636.66)	473 (818.54)	156 (1109.53)	2 (1197.06)	1000 (798.78)	46001	800
Bihar	324 (529.42)	314 (594.17)	360 (654.15)	2 (578.50)	1000 (597.64)	136324	2844
Chhattisgarh	27 (469.88)	800 (551.22)	167 (723.24)	6 (779.52)	1000 (581.64)	39421	640
Gujarat	145 (688.40)	282 (743.46)	570 (990.39)	3 (1005.87)	1000 (874.70)	65922	1084
Haryana	40 (563.17)	130 (816.74)	830 (1096.74)	0 (1024.68)	1000 (1034.44)	30582	572
Himachal Pradesh	32 (764.68)	234 (829.93)	734 (1286.36)	0 (-)	1000 (1148.44)	13577	672
Jammu & Kashmir	202 (821.24)	392 (962.64)	406 (1108.51)	0 (-)	1000 (992.75)	12913	472
Jharkhand	144 (511.30)	613 (568.11)	243 (688.28)	0 (-)	1000 (592.38)	41668	851
Karnataka	35 (609.97)	360 (614.09)	605 (956.56)	0 (-)	1000 (818.97)	76206	1180
Kerala	43 (914.06)	69 (1185.72)	888 (1417.55)	0 (-)	1000 (1382.91)	54827	896
Madhya Pradesh	157 (576.37)	499 (547.63)	344 (784.90)	1 (560.67)	1000 (633.76)	92609	1779
Maharashtra	79 (664.79)	295 (738.93)	627 (952.57)	0 (-)	1000 (867.91)	125352	2014
Manipur	273 (711.11)	686 (874.03)	37 (1222.82)	4 (724.64)	1000 (842.92)	3070	768
Meghalaya	220 (864.26)	407 (872.64)	374 (959.31)	0 (-)	1000 (904.34)	3990	512
Nagaland	296 (1214.57)	377 (1263.63)	327 (1521.30)	0 (-)	1000 (1335.46)	1496	512
Odissa	519 (489.62)	255 (538.95)	224 (745.55)	1 (1013.89)	1000 (558.94)	70923	1532
Punjab	24 (964.26)	45 (887.10)	931 (1295.87)	0 (-)	1000 (1272.53)	33812	704

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

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Table 13R: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by type of structure of dwelling unit: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 no. of households living in dwellings of structure type					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rajasthan	194 (638.99)	204 (715.49)	602 (877.53)	0 (-)	1000 (801.23)	87089	1501
Sikkim	65 (681.62)	330 (717.07)	604 (1060.63)	0 (-)	1000 (916.88)	1107	480
Tamil Nadu	144 (738.92)	264 (649.59)	592 (938.75)	0 (-)	1000 (834.12)	95794	1436
Tripura	425 (702.21)	515 (823.18)	55 (1465.13)	4 (565.84)	1000 (801.68)	6747	864
Uttar Pradesh	187 (564.20)	285 (589.94)	527 (761.23)	0 (-)	1000 (680.46)	247744	3611
Uttarakhand	49 (648.08)	73 (853.19)	868 (922.80)	10 (766.66)	1000 (900.99)	13701	412
West Bengal	321 (585.75)	440 (666.65)	238 (908.69)	1 (340.03)	1000 (701.59)	134337	2203
North-Eastern States	336 (809.14)	473 (906.21)	188 (1164.82)	3 (673.99)	1000 (922.77)	19019	3740
Union Territories	297 (763.37)	138 (974.96)	565 (1398.00)	0 (-)	1000 (1130.86)	2445	372
All-India	188 (593.74)	314 (648.61)	497 (916.55)	1 (701.68)	1000 (772.36)	1592612	31673
estd no of hhs(00)	299656	500440	791038	1479	1592612		
no. of sample hhs	4177	7735	19734	27	31673		

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

Table 13U: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by type of structure of dwelling unit: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 no. of households living in dwellings of structure type					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	37 (776.52)	62 (870.05)	901 (1631.19)	0 (-)	1000 (1549.55)	54844	1244
Assam	86 (781.54)	275 (1045.30)	639 (1726.21)	0 (-)	1000 (1451.91)	5771	416
Bihar	83 (604.65)	90 (875.88)	817 (1152.18)	10 (794.84)	1000 (1080.19)	14948	672
Chhattisgarh	5 (459.87)	233 (645.17)	762 (1797.93)	0 (-)	1000 (1502.86)	8262	319
Delhi	12 (727.56)	24 (858.59)	962 (1869.88)	2 (652.61)	1000 (1827.92)	29837	558
Gujarat	8 (723.66)	42 (897.11)	950 (1507.66)	0 (-)	1000 (1471.32)	42320	983
Haryana	13 (978.87)	8 (909.04)	976 (1640.66)	2 (1704.82)	1000 (1627.57)	13055	384
Jammu & Kashmir	36 (1005.52)	92 (1048.67)	872 (1446.94)	0 (-)	1000 (1396.85)	2950	380
Jharkhand	23 (340.04)	137 (724.65)	840 (1576.49)	0 (-)	1000 (1395.39)	9770	384
Karnataka	15 (1198.95)	119 (845.32)	867 (1796.81)	0 (-)	1000 (1667.72)	40338	918
Kerala	24 (1283.24)	54 (1013.40)	922 (2024.45)	0 (-)	1000 (1947.96)	18436	510
Madhya Pradesh	28 (536.60)	201 (718.67)	771 (1336.28)	0 (-)	1000 (1189.95)	30139	992
Maharashtra	15 (897.29)	76 (931.05)	908 (1791.36)	1 (2295.66)	1000 (1709.08)	91380	2004
Manipur	76 (808.31)	708 (916.62)	215 (1395.41)	1 (1666.72)	1000 (1007.98)	1174	384
Mizoram	6 (1020.55)	429 (1510.96)	565 (2017.64)	0 (-)	1000 (1800.23)	781	384
Odissa	125 (665.81)	119 (729.85)	756 (1716.96)	0 (-)	1000 (1438.35)	12700	544
Punjab	9 (722.75)	27 (887.92)	964 (1661.29)	0 (-)	1000 (1632.92)	19416	576
Rajasthan	3 (533.12)	34 (708.49)	962 (1289.31)	0 (-)	1000 (1265.10)	27543	695
Tamil Nadu	48 (736.07)	119 (828.20)	833 (1526.79)	0 (-)	1000 (1409.82)	73981	1398

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

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Table 13U: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by type of structure of dwelling unit: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 no. of households living in dwellings of structure type					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Uttar Pradesh	22 (602.84)	54 (656.83)	924 (1158.42)	0 (-)	1000 (1120.84)	70622	1433
West Bengal	41 (674.86)	159 (764.10)	800 (1646.68)	0 (-)	1000 (1452.04)	47913	1307
North-Eastern States	109 (1035.56)	411 (1154.92)	474 (1813.42)	6 (1310.25)	1000 (1459.86)	5760	1760
Union Territories	31 (843.76)	73 (734.10)	896 (2398.69)	0 (-)	1000 (2202.37)	4186	584
All-India	29 (731.76)	91 (824.46)	880 (1564.23)	1 (1190.72)	1000 (1471.54)	632571	18624
estd no of hhs(00)	18394	57383	556399	395	632571		
no. of sample hhs	615	2068	15922	19	18624		

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

Table 14R: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for cooking: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no cooking arrangement	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for cooking									all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	fire-wood and chips	LPG	gobar-gas	dung-cake	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not recorded			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	42 (1065)	1 (472)	806 (731)	136 (1277)	3 (1173)	2 (739)	6 (1015)	0 (-)	4 (455)	0 (-)	1000 (816)	148825	2239
Arunachal Pradesh	0 (-)	3 (2810)	805 (970)	168 (1656)	0 (-)	0 (-)	4 (533)	0 (-)	2 (807)	18 (1748)	1000 (1087)	1644	348
Assam	0 (-)	0 (-)	862 (727)	138 (1235)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (750)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (799)	46001	800
Bihar	1 (477)	12 (668)	550 (612)	20 (926)	0 (2140)	283 (596)	3 (657)	0 (6399)	130 (483)	1 (800)	1000 (598)	136324	2844
Chhattisgarh	25 (590)	2 (759)	955 (574)	7 (1756)	3 (594)	3 (539)	2 (2298)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (350)	1000 (582)	39421	640
Gujarat	14 (656)	4 (743)	812 (777)	132 (1447)	6 (1492)	8 (951)	24 (1014)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (875)	65922	1084
Haryana	7 (1496)	0 (-)	630 (968)	137 (1507)	1 (944)	222 (932)	0 (-)	0 (1243)	3 (2508)	0 (-)	1000 (1034)	30582	572
Himachal Pradesh	42 (1819)	0 (-)	689 (1005)	255 (1629)	0 (-)	0 (-)	10 (1100)	4 (1141)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1148)	13577	672
Jammu & Kashmir	0 (-)	4 (1194)	696 (875)	168 (1363)	0 (-)	128 (1173)	2 (1305)	1 (1269)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (993)	12913	472
Jharkhand	6 (823)	124 (680)	847 (571)	13 (1067)	0 (-)	9 (554)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (424)	0 (-)	1000 (592)	41668	851
Karnataka	60 (6635)	0 (-)	857 (690)	68 (1258)	6 (1142)	0 (-)	5 (1317)	0 (-)	4 (888)	0 (-)	1000 (819)	76206	1180
Kerala	9 (2475)	0 (-)	745 (1194)	219 (2110)	4 (2120)	0 (-)	2 (684)	0 (-)	19 (1028)	2 (587)	1000 (1383)	54827	896
Madhya Pradesh	6 (1021)	1 (397)	886 (600)	47 (1137)	1 (1425)	58 (692)	2 (631)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (656)	1000 (634)	92609	1779
Maharashtra	32 (3393)	1 (421)	781 (752)	150 (1393)	5 (1318)	0 (-)	9 (935)	0 (-)	22 (602)	0 (-)	1000 (868)	125352	2014
Manipur	0 (-)	0 (-)	671 (748)	326 (1038)	0 (-)	0 (740)	3 (1005)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (843)	3070	768

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

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Table 14R: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for cooking: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no cooking arrangement	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for cooking									all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	fire-wood and chips	LPG	gobar-gas	dung-cake	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not recorded			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Meghalaya	0 (-)	11 (992)	941 (861)	35 (2021)	0 (-)	3 (658)	9 (937)	1 (1787)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (904)	3990	512
Nagaland	0 (-)	0 (-)	579 (1167)	415 (1560)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (2686)	0 (-)	3 (3756)	0 (-)	1000 (1335)	1496	512
Odissa	34 (557)	5 (585)	874 (546)	15 (1190)	0 (1529)	31 (628)	2 (609)	1 (569)	36 (533)	0 (-)	1000 (559)	70923	1532
Punjab	14 (13425)	0 (-)	326 (1018)	295 (1639)	6 (1838)	333 (1131)	9 (1089)	3 (1255)	15 (1127)	0 (-)	1000 (1273)	33812	704
Rajasthan	18 (1626)	0 (-)	927 (780)	47 (1251)	0 (1278)	4 (661)	4 (1356)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (801)	87089	1501
Sikkim	9 (2133)	0 (-)	605 (717)	326 (1330)	0 (-)	0 (-)	49 (1146)	6 (1764)	5 (3496)	0 (-)	1000 (917)	1107	480
Tamil Nadu	27 (2858)	0 (-)	782 (723)	169 (1228)	0 (1242)	0 (-)	22 (965)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (834)	95794	1436
Tripura	3 (2282)	5 (540)	915 (759)	65 (1511)	0 (-)	2 (884)	10 (833)	0 (741)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (802)	6747	864
Uttar Pradesh	4 (1013)	0 (-)	764 (653)	39 (1224)	1 (882)	176 (678)	1 (403)	0 (-)	16 (674)	0 (-)	1000 (680)	247744	3611
Uttarakhand	9 (2787)	0 (-)	693 (792)	220 (1315)	1 (2858)	57 (760)	20 (1248)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (901)	13701	412
West Bengal	5 (1180)	36 (730)	785 (670)	42 (1338)	1 (1296)	42 (675)	7 (713)	0 (-)	83 (668)	0 (-)	1000 (702)	134337	2203
North-Eastern states	1 (2226)	4 (997)	819 (835)	162 (1365)	0 (-)	1 (805)	9 (964)	1 (1746)	1 (1502)	2 (1748)	1000 (923)	19019	3740
Union Territories	34 (2641)	0 (-)	498 (860)	252 (1648)	0 (-)	0 (-)	215 (1147)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1131)	2445	372
All-India	17 (2654)	8 (694)	776 (707)	91 (1389)	2 (1315)	74 (713)	6 (945)	0 (873)	26 (584)	0 (776)	1000 (772)	1592612	31673
estd no of hhs(00)	27658	12762	1235393	144518	3047	117520	10159	279	40832	443	1592612		
no. of sample hhs	155	275	21797	6309	149	2206	186	16	569	11	31673		

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

Table 14U: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for cooking: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no cooking arrangement	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for cooking									all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	fire-wood and chips	LPG	gobar-gas	dung-cake	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not recorded			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	78 (1671)	3 (1095)	239 (821)	602 (1910)	0 (-)	3 (825)	69 (909)	3 (4737)	2 (929)	0 (-)	1000 (1550)	54844	1244
Assam	21 (3322)	4 (1838)	134 (754)	747 (1561)	0 (-)	0 (-)	62 (1125)	11 (1531)	11 (1641)	11 (1235)	1000 (1452)	5771	416
Bihar	37 (5232)	42 (667)	234 (686)	540 (1418)	0 (-)	116 (581)	17 (817)	3 (1059)	8 (648)	4 (483)	1000 (1080)	14948	672
Chhattisgarh	7 (953)	109 (1622)	276 (671)	535 (1961)	1 (878)	0 (-)	72 (873)	2 (651)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1503)	8262	319
Delhi	79 (2481)	4 (815)	29 (633)	853 (1902)	0 (-)	4 (766)	30 (924)	0 (6935)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1828)	29837	558
Gujarat	60 (2631)	16 (1065)	166 (861)	627 (1635)	0 (-)	3 (938)	90 (1169)	0 (-)	39 (2307)	0 (-)	1000 (1471)	42320	983
Haryana	3 (3234)	0 (-)	124 (1246)	831 (1733)	0 (-)	19 (784)	12 (1126)	10 (3030)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1628)	13055	384
Jammu & Kashmir	1 (3783)	12 (1644)	137 (942)	774 (1484)	0 (-)	0 (-)	65 (1272)	11 (658)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1397)	2950	380
Jharkhand	71 (1765)	196 (809)	74 (610)	585 (1762)	0 (-)	1 (1173)	3 (1984)	4 (3559)	30 (1357)	37 (1011)	1000 (1395)	9770	384
Karnataka	104 (3634)	0 (-)	205 (736)	545 (2081)	0 (-)	0 (-)	144 (1222)	2 (1290)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1668)	40338	918
Kerala	91 (3361)	2 (726)	411 (1206)	477 (2587)	4 (3133)	0 (-)	15 (1790)	1 (6801)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1948)	18436	510
Madhya Pradesh	18 (6587)	14 (584)	308 (641)	599 (1481)	1 (1378)	8 (835)	44 (771)	1 (812)	3 (1022)	4 (679)	1000 (1190)	30139	992
Maharashtra	50 (3107)	2 (899)	109 (729)	702 (1927)	0 (2403)	0 (2583)	125 (1190)	2 (2116)	10 (3442)	0 (-)	1000 (1709)	91380	2004
Manipur	0 (-)	25 (695)	291 (837)	675 (1084)	1 (1246)	0 (1952)	7 (1061)	1 (835)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1008)	1174	384
Mizoram	0 (-)	2 (3197)	158 (1107)	831 (1934)	0 (-)	0 (-)	9 (1324)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1800)	781	384

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

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Table 14U: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for cooking: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no cooking arrangement	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for cooking									all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	Urban no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	fire-wood and chips	LPG	gobar-gas	dung-cake	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not recorded			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Odissa	150 (3222)	55 (1097)	266 (703)	448 (1885)	5 (735)	17 (1150)	41 (827)	6 (642)	12 (623)	0 (-)	1000 (1438)	12700	544
Punjab	15 (4100)	4 (553)	79 (823)	739 (1814)	0 (2090)	84 (993)	72 (910)	7 (1073)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1633)	19416	576
Rajasthan	73 (2454)	2 (473)	301 (851)	577 (1503)	0 (-)	18 (1678)	29 (1106)	1 (2659)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1265)	27543	695
Tamil Nadu	63 (3186)	0 (-)	279 (796)	541 (1741)	0 (-)	0 (-)	117 (1051)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1410)	73981	1398
Uttar Pradesh	26 (3953)	4 (587)	268 (670)	618 (1383)	0 (-)	49 (755)	28 (1013)	2 (1056)	6 (801)	0 (-)	1000 (1121)	70622	1433
West Bengal	46 (2298)	141 (834)	125 (735)	524 (1944)	0 (-)	10 (740)	90 (1217)	1 (4416)	62 (794)	0 (-)	1000 (1452)	47913	1307
North-Eastern states	8 (3034)	23 (929)	224 (934)	695 (1655)	0 (1246)	0 (1952)	40 (1014)	5 (1208)	0 (3738)	4 (1226)	1000 (1460)	5760	1760
Union Territories	190 (5748)	0 (-)	49 (780)	571 (2318)	0 (-)	0 (-)	180 (986)	11 (12224)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (2202)	4186	584
All-India	57 (3033)	21 (881)	201 (780)	618 (1764)	0 (2082)	14 (801)	76 (1109)	2 (1880)	11 (1582)	1 (771)	1000 (1472)	632571	18624
estd no of hhs(00)	35915	13142	127122	390657	155	8943	47968	1255	6797	617	632571		
no. of sample hhs	779	345	3141	12922	8	182	1028	50	150	19	18624		

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

Table 15R: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for lighting: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no lighting arrangement	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for lighting					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		kero-sene	electricity	others	not recorded	all		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	3 (502)	110 (628)	885 (838)	3 (786)	0 (-)	1000 (816)	148825	2239
Arunachal Pradesh	38 (1171)	285 (903)	491 (1239)	152 (967)	33 (1097)	1000 (1087)	1644	348
Assam	3 (430)	606 (655)	370 (1026)	20 (808)	0 (-)	1000 (799)	46001	800
Bihar	14 (488)	840 (580)	138 (707)	6 (664)	2 (744)	1000 (598)	136324	2844
Chhattisgarh	0 (-)	231 (449)	760 (618)	7 (548)	2 (350)	1000 (582)	39421	640
Gujarat	11 (760)	119 (648)	867 (905)	3 (419)	0 (-)	1000 (875)	65922	1084
Haryana	3 (771)	102 (623)	889 (1077)	6 (930)	0 (-)	1000 (1034)	30582	572
Himachal Pradesh	4 (469)	13 (922)	960 (1150)	23 (1517)	0 (-)	1000 (1148)	13577	672
Jammu & Kashmir	4 (1050)	31 (969)	944 (997)	21 (837)	0 (-)	1000 (993)	12913	472
Jharkhand	1 (475)	657 (550)	339 (667)	3 (576)	0 (-)	1000 (592)	41668	851
Karnataka	7 (660)	72 (613)	921 (833)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (819)	76206	1180
Kerala	0 (-)	100 (938)	893 (1429)	7 (1008)	0 (-)	1000 (1383)	54827	896
Madhya Pradesh	3 (594)	240 (519)	753 (667)	4 (743)	0 (698)	1000 (634)	92609	1779
Maharashtra	4 (544)	241 (630)	751 (939)	3 (763)	0 (-)	1000 (868)	125352	2014
Manipur	11 (588)	116 (665)	851 (866)	11 (1024)	10 (961)	1000 (843)	3070	768
Meghalaya	0 (-)	272 (820)	728 (934)	0 (2754)	0 (-)	1000 (904)	3990	512
Nagaland	0 (-)	9 (1279)	990 (1336)	0 (1802)	0 (-)	1000 (1335)	1496	512
Odissa	4 (423)	636 (469)	359 (710)	2 (430)	0 (-)	1000 (559)	70923	1532

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

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Table 15R: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for lighting: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no lighting arrangement	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for lighting					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		kero-sene	electricity	others	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab	6 (1231)	4 (619)	957 (1245)	32 (2591)	0 (-)	1000 (1273)	33812	704
Rajasthan	10 (611)	432 (683)	551 (897)	7 (688)	0 (-)	1000 (801)	87089	1501
Sikkim	4 (792)	24 (753)	973 (921)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (917)	1107	480
Tamil Nadu	6 (720)	80 (666)	914 (847)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (834)	95794	1436
Tripura	11 (651)	393 (665)	592 (895)	2 (3798)	2 (605)	1000 (802)	6747	864
Uttar Pradesh	5 (502)	706 (627)	279 (801)	10 (827)	0 (-)	1000 (680)	247744	3611
Uttarakhand	0 (-)	197 (672)	789 (959)	14 (741)	0 (-)	1000 (901)	13701	412
West Bengal	7 (647)	530 (599)	458 (813)	4 (672)	1 (1083)	1000 (702)	134337	2203
North-Eastern states	10 (833)	249 (734)	719 (985)	17 (1021)	5 (994)	1000 (923)	19019	3740
Union Territories	6 (836)	85 (710)	908 (1180)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1131)	2445	372
All-India	6 (576)	386 (604)	602 (886)	6 (918)	0 (801)	1000 (772)	1592612	31673
estd no of hhs(00)	9243	614555	958357	9910	547	1592612		
no. of sample hhs	144	9133	22113	255	28	31673		

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

Table 15U: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for lighting: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no lighting arrangement	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for lighting					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		kero-sene	electricity	others	not recorded	all		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	0 (-)	29 (680)	971 (1570)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1550)	54844	1244
Assam	0 (-)	107 (807)	843 (1504)	46 (2261)	4 (1838)	1000 (1452)	5771	416
Bihar	8 (508)	257 (733)	711 (1215)	10 (1143)	15 (828)	1000 (1080)	14948	672
Chhattisgarh	0 (-)	24 (512)	976 (1526)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1503)	8262	319
Delhi	0 (-)	5 (757)	976 (1851)	19 (1147)	0 (-)	1000 (1828)	29837	558
Gujarat	8 (1071)	30 (748)	959 (1496)	2 (1048)	0 (-)	1000 (1471)	42320	983
Haryana	0 (-)	5 (503)	982 (1637)	13 (1205)	0 (-)	1000 (1628)	13055	384
Jammu & Kashmir	0 (-)	21 (1099)	961 (1392)	19 (2415)	0 (-)	1000 (1397)	2950	380
Jharkhand	0 (-)	39 (810)	937 (1421)	24 (917)	0 (-)	1000 (1395)	9770	384
Karnataka	4 (649)	25 (817)	970 (1696)	0 (5496)	0 (-)	1000 (1668)	40338	918
Kerala	6 (2526)	25 (1016)	965 (1975)	4 (978)	0 (-)	1000 (1948)	18436	510
Madhya Pradesh	5 (787)	32 (614)	955 (1203)	4 (3383)	4 (681)	1000 (1190)	30139	992
Maharashtra	2 (2523)	21 (880)	975 (1726)	2 (873)	0 (-)	1000 (1709)	91380	2004
Manipur	0 (-)	18 (746)	965 (1014)	17 (876)	0 (-)	1000 (1008)	1174	384
Mizoram	0 (-)	14 (729)	986 (1815)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1800)	781	384
Odissa	5 (735)	124 (626)	871 (1573)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1438)	12700	544
Punjab	0 (-)	6 (758)	945 (1627)	49 (2107)	0 (-)	1000 (1633)	19416	576
Rajasthan	4 (935)	48 (691)	948 (1298)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1000 (1265)	27543	695

Figures in parentheses denote average MPCE in rupees.

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Table 15U: Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (Rs.) by primary source of energy for lighting: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 hhs with no lighting arrange- ment	per 1000 number of households with primary source of energy for lighting					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		kero- sene	electri- city	others	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tamil Nadu	1 (363)	38 (849)	959 (1433)	1 (418)	0 (-)	1000 (1410)	73981	1398
Uttar Pradesh	2 (1001)	130 (675)	843 (1205)	24 (756)	0 (-)	1000 (1121)	70622	1433
West Bengal	1 (617)	82 (677)	914 (1524)	2 (1896)	1 (4032)	1000 (1452)	47913	1307
North-Eastern states	3 (1369)	31 (715)	946 (1481)	12 (1219)	8 (1901)	1000 (1460)	5760	1760
Union Territories	3 (9512)	0 (932)	997 (2179)	0 (339)	0 (-)	1000 (2202)	4186	584
All-India	3 (1010)	51 (716)	938 (1518)	8 (1065)	1 (1293)	1000 (1472)	632571	18624
estd no of hhs(00)	1602	32141	593502	4836	490	632571		
no. of sample hhs	43	878	17543	124	36	18624		

Table 16R: Per 1000 distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 number of households possessing land of size (hectares)											estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	up to 0.01	0.02 - 0.20	0.21 - 0.40	0.41- 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 3.00	3.01 - 4.00	4.01 - 6.00	> 6.01	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	502	97	84	141	108	43	8	12	6	0	1000	148825	2239
Arunachal Pradesh	220	90	117	243	199	67	37	12	12	1	1000	1644	348
Assam	146	194	157	315	143	31	11	1	1	0	1000	46001	800
Bihar	337	263	132	174	62	22	8	2	1	0	1000	136324	2844
Chhattisgarh	187	83	113	255	236	56	37	21	12	1	1000	39421	640
Gujarat	390	112	102	168	122	50	17	20	18	0	1000	65922	1084
Haryana	417	142	54	135	118	62	24	25	24	0	1000	30582	572
Himachal Pradesh	158	196	212	306	114	8	4	1	1	0	1000	13577	672
Jammu & Kashmir	86	197	246	289	145	21	15	0	0	0	1000	12913	472
Jharkhand	196	241	175	260	115	6	4	2	1	0	1000	41668	851
Karnataka	392	88	72	205	153	50	14	12	14	0	1000	76206	1180
Kerala	176	555	135	87	37	6	1	1	1	0	1000	54827	896
Madhya Pradesh	260	98	104	153	226	69	40	24	27	0	1000	92609	1779
Maharashtra	415	87	74	134	152	55	25	32	26	0	1000	125352	2014
Manipur	73	111	235	411	150	18	1	0	0	0	1000	3070	768
Meghalaya	104	165	193	237	227	53	13	7	0	0	1000	3990	512
Nagaland	41	52	96	324	365	72	39	3	6	2	1000	1496	512
Odissa	258	185	200	221	106	19	6	4	2	0	1000	70923	1532
Punjab	464	180	64	88	87	56	11	25	25	0	1000	33812	704
Rajasthan	154	78	123	252	225	67	24	31	45	0	1000	87089	1501
Sikkim	313	150	165	281	62	24	4	0	2	0	1000	1107	480
Tamil Nadu	571	171	89	103	46	13	4	2	1	0	1000	95794	1436

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Table 16R: Per 1000 distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed: States and all-India

State/ Group of States or UTs	per 1000 number of households possessing land of size (hectares)											Rural	
	up to 0.01	0.02 - 0.20	0.21 - 0.40	0.41- 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 3.00	3.01 - 4.00	4.01 - 6.00	> 6.01	not recorded	all	estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tripura	233	385	137	190	51	4	0	0	0	0	1000	6747	864
Uttar Pradesh	287	170	162	223	104	33	10	7	5	0	1000	247744	3611
Uttarakhand	371	196	236	146	31	13	3	3	1	0	1000	13701	412
West Bengal	491	261	109	106	25	6	1	1	0	0	1000	134337	2203
North-Eastern States	158	212	164	269	150	30	10	3	2	1	1000	19019	3740
Group of UTs	595	212	97	41	27	20	4	3	0	0	1000	2445	372
All-India	346	172	121	177	114	35	13	11	10	0	1000	1592612	31673
average MPCE (Rs.)	736	737	738	750	810	954	949	1026	1170	1091	772	-	-
estd. no. of hhs (00)	551450	273729	192693	282087	180980	56286	20500	18211	16605	72	1592612	-	-
no. of sample hhs	6425	4286	3361	5297	4988	3265	1580	1147	1313	11	31673	-	-

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit in five fractile classes of MPCE: all-India

fractile class of MPCE (%)	Number per 1000 households occupying dwelling units with covered area (sq. m)								average covered area (sq. m) per hh	no. of hhs	
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100 and above	n.r.	all		estd. (00)	in sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0 – 20	231	361	182	109	41	62	7	1000	42.66	264363	3122
20 – 40	190	358	190	117	50	82	7	1000	47.73	286149	3772
40 – 60	189	330	192	131	62	87	5	1000	51.29	310900	4960
60 – 80	164	313	204	135	69	103	6	1000	52.45	335021	6756
80 – 100	151	230	198	139	98	159	12	1000	61.36	395942	13061
all	182	312	194	128	67	103	7	1000	51.96	1592375	31671
average MPCE (Rs.)	725	688	761	786	886	948	859	772	-	-	-
estimated no. of hhs (00)	289193	496555	309148	203464	106254	164003	11878	1592375	-	-	-
no. of sample hhs	3611	7448	6056	4829	2968	6393	183	31671	-	-	-
Urban											
0 – 20	309	346	159	92	27	47	9	1000	37.42	95956	2126
20 – 40	266	339	181	97	43	51	12	1000	40.00	108813	2327
40 – 60	246	300	194	116	48	63	16	1000	42.42	119737	2749
60 – 80	223	250	199	131	77	83	19	1000	47.36	137160	3798
80 – 100	191	191	182	132	102	168	17	1000	60.56	170905	7624
all	239	273	184	117	65	91	15	1000	47.22	632571	18624
average MPCE (Rs.)	1253	1222	1478	1582	1865	2047	1481	1472	-	-	-
estimated no. of hhs (00)	151138	172955	116515	73792	41149	57707	9575	632571	-	-	-
no. of sample hhs	3321	4520	3500	2445	1648	2731	229	18624	-	-	-

Note: Sample households with no dwelling unit were excluded while generating this table.

**Table 18R: Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of dwelling unit:
States and all-India**

State/ Group of States or UTs	no. per 1000 hhs with no dwelling unit	per 1000 number of households with occupancy status of dwelling unit					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		owned	hired	other	not recorded	all		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	1	865	73	60	0	1000	148825	2239
Arunachal Pradesh	0	868	41	91	0	1000	1644	348
Assam	0	939	4	54	2	1000	46001	800
Bihar	0	995	3	1	1	1000	136324	2844
Chhattisgarh	0	950	10	40	0	1000	39421	640
Gujarat	0	960	24	16	0	1000	65922	1084
Haryana	0	975	6	19	0	1000	30582	572
Himachal Pradesh	0	895	43	63	0	1000	13577	672
Jammu & Kashmir	0	997	3	0	0	1000	12913	472
Jharkhand	0	983	12	5	0	1000	41668	851
Karnataka	0	873	97	31	0	1000	76206	1180
Kerala	0	929	39	31	0	1000	54827	896
Madhya Pradesh	0	976	13	11	1	1000	92609	1779
Maharashtra	0	904	61	35	0	1000	125352	2014
Manipur	0	984	13	3	0	1000	3070	768
Meghalaya	0	979	8	13	0	1000	3990	512
Nagaland	0	952	37	11	0	1000	1496	512
Odissa	0	947	16	36	1	1000	70923	1532
Punjab	0	911	52	37	0	1000	33812	704
Rajasthan	0	956	21	24	0	1000	87089	1501
Sikkim	0	733	243	24	0	1000	1107	480
Tamil Nadu	0	909	78	13	0	1000	95794	1436
Tripura	0	934	42	20	4	1000	6747	864
Uttar Pradesh	0	989	7	3	0	1000	247744	3611
Uttarakhand	7	879	77	36	1	1000	13701	412
West Bengal	0	976	11	13	0	1000	134337	2203
North-Eastern States	0	938	40	21	1	1000	19019	3740
Group of UTs	0	646	317	38	0	1000	2445	372
All-India	0	944	33	23	0	1000	1592612	31673
estd. no. of hhs (00)	238	1503937	51992	36066	380	1592612	-	-
no. of sample hhs	2	30562	736	366	7	31673	-	-

**Table 18U: Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of dwelling unit:
States and all-India**

State/ Group of States or UTs	no. per 1000 hhs with no dwelling unit	per 1000 number of households with occupancy status of dwelling unit					estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		owned	hired	other	not recorded	all		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	0	489	426	85	0	1000	54844	1244
Assam	0	596	272	133	0	1000	5771	416
Bihar	0	671	287	32	10	1000	14948	672
Chhattisgarh	0	630	346	24	0	1000	8262	319
Delhi	0	587	360	53	0	1000	29837	558
Gujarat	0	684	269	47	0	1000	42320	983
Haryana	0	586	365	49	0	1000	13055	384
Jammu & Kashmir	0	833	148	19	0	1000	2950	380
Jharkhand	0	443	456	102	0	1000	9770	384
Karnataka	0	458	495	47	0	1000	40338	918
Kerala	0	763	220	17	0	1000	18436	510
Madhya Pradesh	0	739	229	32	0	1000	30139	992
Maharashtra	0	632	318	49	0	1000	91380	2004
Manipur	0	826	171	4	0	1000	1174	384
Mizoram	0	650	330	19	0	1000	781	384
Odissa	0	486	479	35	0	1000	12700	544
Punjab	0	642	246	111	0	1000	19416	576
Rajasthan	0	712	218	70	0	1000	27543	695
Tamil Nadu	0	528	437	35	0	1000	73981	1398
Uttar Pradesh	0	698	266	36	0	1000	70622	1433
West Bengal	0	677	259	64	0	1000	47913	1307
North-Eastern States	0	602	328	66	3	1000	5760	1760
Group of UTs	0	464	462	74	0	1000	4186	584
All-India	0	615	332	53	0	1000	632571	18624
estd. no. of hhs (00)	0	388732	210183	33493	164	632571	-	-
no. of sample hhs	0	12243	5499	872	10	18624	-	-

Table 19: Per 1000 distribution of households by social group in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE**all-India**

fractile class of MPCE (%)	per 1000 number of households with social group						estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	ST	SC	OBC	others	not recor-ded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
0 – 10	231	303	368	98	0	1000	130626	1490
10 – 20	176	310	387	127	0	1000	133737	1632
20 – 30	148	268	425	158	1	1000	141605	1772
30 – 40	131	236	454	179	0	1000	144680	2001
40 – 50	117	252	448	183	0	1000	153000	2295
50 – 60	108	214	478	199	0	1000	157900	2665
60 – 70	91	198	450	260	0	1000	163003	3017
70 – 80	83	204	455	258	0	1000	172119	3740
80 – 90	69	157	442	332	0	1000	182617	4964
90 – 100	40	115	402	443	0	1000	213325	8097
all classes	112	217	432	238	0	1000	1592612	31673
average MPCE (Rs.)	617	652	765	964	606	772	-	-
estd. no. of persons (00)	817962	1589731	3340935	1787145	775	7536547	-	-
estd. no. of hhs (00)	178867	346150	687896	379561	138	1592612	-	-
no. of sample hhs	5219	4711	12461	9278	4	31673	-	-
Urban								
0 – 10	56	254	474	215	1	1000	45238	1003
10 – 20	44	246	470	238	1	1000	50718	1123
20 – 30	46	201	474	279	0	1000	53034	1143
30 – 40	43	198	427	332	0	1000	55779	1184
40 – 50	28	188	421	363	0	1000	59188	1293
50 – 60	24	132	392	452	0	1000	60549	1456
60 – 70	34	128	342	496	0	1000	64657	1654
70 – 80	26	122	274	578	0	1000	72503	2144
80 – 90	25	91	315	568	0	1000	77955	3243
90 – 100	21	51	226	701	0	1000	92950	4381
all classes	33	148	364	454	0	1000	632571	18624
average MPCE (Rs.)	1221	1100	1232	1817	484	1472	-	-
estd. no. of persons (00)	82482	400643	1000090	1186295	508	2670018	-	-
estd. no. of hhs (00)	20789	93803	230497	287374	109	632571	-	-
no. of sample hhs	1556	2148	6024	8893	3	18624	-	-

Table 20R: Per 1000 distribution of rural households by household type in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE

all-India								Rural	
fractile class of MPCE (%)	per 1000 number of households of type							estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	self-empl. in non-agr.	agr. labour	other labour	self-empl. in agr.	others	not rec-orded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 – 10	105	518	111	202	64	0	1000	130626	1490
10 – 20	127	455	114	243	61	0	1000	133737	1632
20 – 30	134	406	109	281	69	1	1000	141605	1772
30 – 40	134	339	122	328	73	3	1000	144680	2001
40 – 50	139	332	104	331	93	0	1000	153000	2295
50 – 60	126	318	105	364	86	0	1000	157900	2665
60 – 70	163	256	112	379	88	2	1000	163003	3017
70 – 80	151	222	116	400	111	0	1000	172119	3740
80 – 90	170	157	105	415	153	0	1000	182617	4964
90 – 100	171	76	86	376	291	0	1000	213325	8097
all classes	145	289	108	340	118	1	1000	1592612	31673
average MPCE (Rs.)	822	593	723	812	1125	579	772	-	-
estd. no. of persons (00)	1153656	2039090	808773	2863667	667668	3693	7536547	-	-
estd no. of hhs (00)	230642	460974	171297	540780	187889	1029	1592612	-	-
no. of sample hhs	4586	4790	2181	15292	4814	10	31673	-	-

Table 20U: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by household type in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE

all-India							Urban	
fractile class of MPCE (%)	per 1000 number of households of type						estd. no. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	self-empl.	regular wage/salaried	casual labour	others	not rec-orded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0 – 10	372	170	365	92	1	1000	45238	1003
10 – 20	427	210	303	61	0	1000	50718	1123
20 – 30	423	297	218	60	2	1000	53034	1143
30 – 40	394	327	207	71	1	1000	55779	1184
40 – 50	414	399	131	56	0	1000	59188	1293
50 – 60	391	429	105	74	0	1000	60549	1456
60 – 70	344	473	91	92	0	1000	64657	1654
70 – 80	341	507	51	101	0	1000	72503	2144
80 – 90	291	571	32	105	0	1000	77955	3243
90 – 100	270	509	10	211	0	1000	92950	4381
all classes	357	413	130	100	0	1000	632571	18624
average MPCE (Rs.)	1358	1705	827	2150	807	1472	-	-
estd. no. of persons (00)	1119590	1054522	343511	151156	1240	2670018	-	-
estd no. of hhs (00)	225766	261129	82109	63320	247	632571	-	-
no. of sample hhs	7011	7791	1647	2160	15	18624	-	-

Appendix B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted its sixty-fourth round from 1st July 2007 to 30th June 2008.

2. Outline of survey programme

2.1 **Subject Coverage:** The subjects covered in the 64th round of NSS were 'Employment-Unemployment and Migration', 'Participation and Expenditure on Education', and 'Household Consumer Expenditure'.

2.2 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir (for Central sample), (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

2.3 **Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2007 and ending on 30th June 2008. The survey period of this round were divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1 : July - September 2007
- sub-round 2 : October - December 2007
- sub-round 3 : January - March 2008
- sub-round 4 : April - June 2008

In each of these four sub-rounds equal numbers of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempts were made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

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

- Schedule 0.0 : list of households
- Schedule 10.2 : employment & unemployment and migration particulars
- Schedule 25.2 : participation and expenditure in education
- Schedule 1.0 : household consumer expenditure

2.5 **Participation of States:** In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep participated, that is, surveyed a parallel sample of households in addition to the households surveyed in the State/UT by NSSO. The following was the ratio of the State sample size

(number of first stage units planned to be surveyed by the State survey officials) to the size of the Central sample (sample first stage units allotted for survey by NSSO officials) for the participating States/ UTs.

Nagaland (U)	: triple
J & K, Manipur & Delhi	: double
Kerala, Maharashtra (U)	: one and half
Gujarat	: less than equal
Remaining States/ UTs	: equal

3. Sample design

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 64th round survey. The first stage units (FSUs) were the 2001 Census villages (*Panchayat* wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. However, for the newly declared towns and outgrowths (OGs) in Census 2001 for which UFS had not yet been done (i.e. non-UFS towns), each individual town/ OG was considered as an FSU. The ultimate stage units were households in both the sectors. It was recognised that in large FSUs, listing of all households to prepare the ultimate stage sampling frame would not be feasible, and the sample design provided for such FSUs to be split by the survey personnel into a number of parts depending on the approximate population found therein, two parts to be randomly selected from these, and the sample of households to be drawn from these two parts only.

3.2 Sampling frame for first stage units: *For the rural sector*, the sampling frame consisted of the list of 2001 Census villages (*Panchayat* wards for Kerala). *For the urban sector*, it consisted of the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks and non-UFS (newly declared) towns/ OGs.

3.3 Stratification: Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: i) a rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district and (ii) an urban stratum comprising all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population Census 2001 in a district, each of these formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum. For a few districts, particularly in case of Tamil Nadu, if the total number of non-UFS towns in the district exceeded a certain number, all such towns taken together formed another basic stratum. Otherwise, they were merged with the UFS towns for stratification.

3.4 Sub-stratification

3.4.1 Rural sector: If r was the sample size allocated to a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was $r/4$. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to $r/4$ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and the sub-strata had more or less equal population.

3.4.2 Urban sector: If the sample size for an urban stratum was u , $u/4$ sub-strata were formed. The towns within a district, except those with population 10 lakhs or more, and also the non-UFS towns, were first arranged in ascending order of population. Next, UFS

blocks of each town were arranged by IV unit no. \times block no. in ascending order. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns, $u/4$ sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less the same number of FSUs.

3.4.2.1 For towns with population 10 lakhs or more, the urban blocks were first arranged by IV unit no. \times block no. in ascending order. Then $u/4$ sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less the same number of blocks.

3.4.2.2 All non-UFS towns, if available in a district and exceeding a certain minimum number, formed one separate stratum within the district. Hence, there were separate stratum numbers for UFS and non-UFS towns within a district. No sub-stratification was done for non-UFS towns. However, sub-stratum number for all sample non-UFS towns was given as 1 for uniformity.

3.5 **Total sample size (FSUs):** For the Central sample, 12688 FSUs, and for the State sample, 13600 FSUs, were allotted for survey at the all-India level.

3.6 **Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was borne in mind.

3.7 **Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** The State/ UT level sample was allocated between the two sectors in proportion to population as per *Census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to the urban sector subject to the restriction that the urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. did not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 8 FSUs was allocated to each State/ UT separately for rural and urban areas. Further the State-level allocation for both rural and urban was adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that each stratum got a minimum allocation of 4 FSUs.

3.8 **Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per Census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

3.9 **Selection of FSUs:** From each sub-stratum of a district of rural sector, four FSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per Census 2001. For the urban sector, four FSUs were selected from each sub-stratum by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) for UFS towns and by PPSWR for non-UFS towns, size being the population as per Census 2001. Within each sub-stratum, the sample of FSUs to be surveyed was drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

3.10 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks

3.10.1 Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample village/block	no. of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed
less than 1200	1 (no division)
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
... and so on	...

3.10.2 For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups formed was as follows.

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hamlet-groups formed
less than 600	1 (no division)
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
... and so on	...

3.10.3 Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks had been formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks, named sample hg/sb 1 and 2. In FSUs without hg/ sb formation, the entire FSU was treated as sample hg/sb 1.

4. Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households for Schedule 1.0

4.1 The listed households were stratified into two second-stage strata and the number of households selected for survey in each second-stage stratum was as shown below:

SSS	composition of SSS within a sample FSU	number of households to be surveyed	
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
SSS 1	relatively affluent households	2	1
SSS 2	other households	2	1

4.2 In rural areas a household was classified as affluent if (i) it owned any of the items such as motor car/ jeep/ tractor/ combine-harvester/ truck/ bus/ van, consumer durables like fridge/ washing machine or spacious pucca house in good condition or (ii) a household

member was a professional such as doctor/ advocate or had a high-salaried job or (iii) the household owned 2 hectares or more cultivable land or 1 hectare or more irrigated land or (iv) owned at least 10 heads of cattle and buffaloes. From among all such households, the ten most affluent households constituted SSS1.

4.3 Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined from NSS 61st round data for *each NSS region* in such a way that the top 10% of the households had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE more than 'A' were considered as affluent.

5. Selection of households

5.1 From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR.

6. Estimation procedure

6.1 Notations

s = subscript for stratum

t = subscript for sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for FSU (village (*panchayat* ward)/ block/ non-UFS town or OG)

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb (j = 1 or 2)

k = subscript for sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample village (*panchayat* ward)/ block/ non-UFS town or OG

$D^* = 1$ if $D = 1$

= $D/2$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

N = total number of FSUs in any urban (UFS) sub-stratum

Z = total size of a rural sub-stratum or urban sub-stratum of non-UFS towns or OGs (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/ non-UFS town or OG used for selection.

n = number of sample village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ hamlet-group/ sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ hamlet-group/ sub-block of sample FSU

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

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

In terms of the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k^{th} household in the j^{th} second stage stratum of the d^{th} hg/sb of the i^{th} FSU belonging to the m^{th} th sub-sample for the t^{th} sub-stratum of s^{th} stratum;

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

6.2 Formulae for estimation of aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum in rural/ urban sector

6.2.1 Rural

Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

(i) For households selected in j -th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

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

6.2.2 Urban

Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

(i) For households selected in j -th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{2j}} y_{i2jk} \right] \text{ for UFS sub-stratum,}$$

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{2j}} y_{i2jk} \right] \text{ for non-UFS sub-stratum}$$

(ii) For all selected households:

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

6.2.3 Estimate for a stratum

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

6.2.4 Overall estimate for aggregates

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

6.3 Overall estimate of aggregates at State/UT/all-India level

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

6.4 Estimates of ratios

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

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

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

7. Multipliers

The formulae for multipliers for a sub-sample are given below:

sub-stratum	formula for multipliers	
	hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
rural	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
Urban (UFS)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$,	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$,
Urban (non-UFS)	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$

j = 1, 2

- Note: (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable is used.
 (ii) Multipliers are computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.
 (iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristic, $D_{stmi}^* = 1$ in the relevant multipliers and there is only one multiplier for the village.

Appendix C

Schedule 1.0

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY-FOURTH ROUND: JULY 2007 - JUNE 2008**

SCHEDULE 1.0: CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward/inv. unit/block:
3. tehsil/town:	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

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

item 19: reason for 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 operations												
sl. no.	item	investigator/ senior investigator			superintendent/ senior superintendent			other supervisory officer				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)				
1.	i) name (block letters)											
	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.	number of additional sheets attached											
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 1.0 (in minutes)											
5.	signature											

[13] remarks by investigator/ senior investigator

[14] comments of supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics											
1. household size						9. type of dwelling (code) (<i>independent house -1, flat -2, others -9, no dwelling - 3</i>)					
2. principal industry (NIC-2004)	description					10. type of structure (code)					
	code (5-digit)					11. covered area (sq. ft.: whole number)					
3. principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description					primary source of energy for	12. cooking (code)				
	code (3-digit)						13. lighting (code)				
4. household type (code)						14. monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.0.00) [item 37, bl. 12]					
5. religion (code)						15. did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days? (<i>yes - 1, no - 2</i>)					
6. social group (code)						16. no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days					
7. land possessed (code)						17. did the household purchase any cereal from ration/ fair price shop during the last 30 days? (<i>yes -1, no -2</i>)					
8. dwelling unit (code) (<i>owned -1, hired -2, no dwelling unit -3, others -9</i>)											

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 7: **land possessed (class intervals in hectares)**:

<i>less than 0.005.....</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>2.01 - 3.00.....</i>	<i>07</i>
<i>0.005 - 0.01.....</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>3.01 - 4.00.....</i>	<i>08</i>
<i>0.02 - 0.20.....</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>4.01 - 6.00.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>0.21 - 0.40.....</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>6.01 - 8.00.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>0.41 - 1.00.....</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>greater than 8.00</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>1.01 - 2.00.....</i>	<i>06</i>		

item 10: **type of structure**: *pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, serviceable katcha -3, unserviceable katcha - 4, no structure-5*

item 12: **primary source of energy for cooking** : *coke, coal and charcoal -1, firewood and chips-2, LPG-3, gobar gas-4, dung cake-5, kerosene-6, electricity-7, others-9, no cooking arrangement-8*

item 13: **primary source of energy for lighting** : *kerosene-1, other oil -2, gas-3, candle-4, electricity-5, others-9, no lighting arrangement-6*

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare; 1 sq. metre= 10.76 sq. feet

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:** never married – 1, currently married – 2, widowed – 3, divorced/separated – 4*

*Col. (7) : **general educational level :** not literate -01, literate without any schooling - 02, literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP -03, through TLC/AEC -04, others- 05; literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary - 06, primary - 07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma/certificate course -12, graduate -13, postgraduate and above -14*

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on				
item	code	quantity@ (0,000)	value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rice – PDS	101			1
rice – other sources	102			
chira	103			*
khoi, lawa	104			*
muri	105			*
other rice products	106			*
wheat/ atta – PDS	107			1
wheat/ atta – other sources	108			
maida	110			
suji, rawa	111			*
sewai, noodles	112			*
bread (bakery)	113			*
other wheat products	114			*
jowar & its products	115			
bajra & its products	116			
maize & products (excl. cornflakes)	117			
cornflakes	118			*
barley & its products	120			
small millets & their products	121			
ragi & its products	122			
other cereals	123			
cereal: sub-total (101-123)	129			
cereal substitutes (tapioca, jackfruit seed, etc.)	139			
arhar (tur)	140			
gram (split)	141			
gram (whole)	142			
moong	143			
masur	144			
urd	145			
peas	146			
soyabean	147			
khesari	148			
other pulses	150			
gram products	151			
besan	152			
other pulse products	153			
pulses & pulse products: sub-total (140-153)	159			

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase –1, only home-grown stock –2, both purchase and home-grown stock –3, only free collection –4, only exchange of goods and services –5, only gifts / charities – 6, others –9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items such as *chira*, *muri*, consumption should be recorded against ingredients (e.g. home-produced *chira*: record against rice).

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on				
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
milk: liquid (litre)	160			
baby food	161			*
milk: condensed/ powder	162			*
curd	163			*
ghee	164			*
butter	165			*
ice-cream	166			*
other milk products	167			
milk & milk products: sub-total (160-167)	169			
vanaspati, margarine	170			*
mustard oil	171			
groundnut oil	172			
coconut oil	173			
sunflower/soyabean oil	174			
rice bran oil	175			
edible oil: other	176			
edible oil: sub-total (170-176)	179			
eggs (no.)	180		000	
fish, prawn	181			
goat meat/mutton	182			
beef/ buffalo meat	183			
pork	184			
chicken	185			
others (birds, crab, oyster, tortoise, etc.)	186			
egg, fish & meat: sub-total (180-186)	189			

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items such as curd, gur and pickles, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
potato	190				
onion	191				
radish	192				
carrot	193				
turnip	194				
beet	195				
sweet potato	196				
arum	197				
pumpkin	198				
gourd	200				
bitter gourd	201				
cucumber	202				
parwal/ patal	203				
jhinga/ torai	204				
snake gourd	205				
papaya (green)	206				
cauliflower	207				
cabbage	208				
brinjal	210				
lady's finger	211				
palak/ other leafy vegetables	212				
french beans and barbati	213				
tomato	214				
peas	215				
chillis (green)	216				
capsicum	217				
plantain (green)	218				
jackfruit (green)	220				
lemon (no.)	221		000		
other vegetables	222				
vegetables: sub-total (190-222)	229				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
banana (no.)	230		000		
jackfruit	231				
watermelon	232				
pineapple (no.)	233		000		
coconut (no.)	234		000		
coconut green (no.)	235		000		
guava	236				
singara	237				
orange, mausami (no.)	238		000		
papaya	240				
mango	241				
kharbooza	242				
pears (naspoti)	243				
berries	244				
leechi	245				
apple	246				
grapes	247				
other fresh fruits	248				
fruits (fresh): sub-total (230-247)	249				
coconut (copra)	250				
groundnut	251				
dates	252				
cashewnut	253				
walnut	254				
other nuts	255				
raisin (kishmish, monacca, etc.)	256				
other dry fruits	257				
fruits (dry): sub-total (250-257)	259				
sugar – PDS	260				1
sugar – other sources	261				*
gur	262				*
candy (misri)	263				*
honey	264				
sugar : s.t. (260-264)	269				
salt	279				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
.....					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
turmeric (gm)	280		000		
black pepper (gm)	281		000		
dry chillies (gm)	282		000		
garlic (gm)	283		000		
tamarind (gm)	284		000		
ginger (gm)	285		000		
curry powder (gm)	286		000		
oilseeds (gm)	287		000		
other spices (gm)	288		000		
spices: sub-total (280-288)	289		000		
tea : cups (no.)	290		000		
tea : leaf (gm)	291		000		
coffee : cups (no.)	292		000		
coffee: powder (gm)	293		000		
mineral water (litre)	294				
cold beverages: bottled/canned (litre)	295				*
fruit juice and shake (litre)	296				*
other beverages (cocoa, etc.)	297				*
chocolate, lozenge etc. and sugar substitutes	298				*
biscuits, cake, pastry, etc.	300				*
prepared sweets	301				*
cooked meals received as assistance or payment** (no.)	302		000		
cooked meals purchased (no.)	303		000		
salted refreshments	304				
pickles (gm)	305		000		
sauce (gm)	306		000		
jam, jelly (gm)	307		000		
other processed food	308				
beverages, etc.: sub-total (290-308)	309				
pan : leaf (no.)	310		000		
pan : finished (no.)	311		000		
supari (gm)	312		000		
lime (gm)	313		000		
katha (gm)	314		000		
other ingredients for pan (gm)	315		000		
pan: sub-total (310-315)	319				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items like curd, gur and pickles, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

** Do not include cooked meals received from other households.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
bidi (no.)	320		000		
cigarettes (no.)	321		000		
leaf tobacco (gm)	322		000		
snuff (gm)	323		000		
hookah tobacco (gm)	324		000		
cheroot (no.)	325		000		
zarda, kimam, surti (gm)	326		000		
other tobacco products (gm)	327		000		
tobacco: sub-total (320-327)	329				
ganja	330				
toddy (litre)	331				
country liquor (litre)	332				*
beer (litre)	333				*
foreign liquor or refined liquor (litre)	334				*
other intoxicants	335				
intoxicants: sub-total (330-335)	339				

[6] consumption of fuel for cooking, lighting and other purposes excluding conveyance during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
coke	340				
firewood and chips	341				
electricity (std. unit)	342		000		
dung cake	343				
kerosene – PDS (litre)	344				1
kerosene – other sources (litre)	345				
matches (box)	346		000		
coal	347				
LPG	348				
charcoal	350				
candle (no.)	351		000		
gobar gas	352				
petrol (litre)	353				
diesel (litre)	354				
other fuel	355				
fuel and light: sub-total (340-355)	359				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[7] consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days ended on				
item	code	quantity (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
dhoti (no.)	360		000	
sari (no.)	361		000	
cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar, etc. (metre)	362			
cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat, etc. (metre)	363			
chaddar, dupatta, shawl, etc. (no.)	364		000	
lungi (no.)	365		000	
gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)	366		000	
hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments, etc.(no.)	367		000	
ready-made garments (no.)	368		000	
headwear (no.)	370		000	
knitted garments, sweater, pullover, cardigan, muffler, scarf, etc. (no.)	371		000	
knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)	372		000	
clothing: others	373			
clothing: second-hand	374			
clothing: sub-total (360-374)	379			
bed sheet, bed cover (no.)	380		000	
rug, blanket (no.)	381		000	
pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)	382		000	
cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth, etc. (metre)	383			
mosquito net (no.)	384		000	
mats and matting (no.)	385		000	
cotton (gm)	386		000	
bedding: others	387			
bedding, etc.: sub-total (380-387)	389			

[8] consumption of footwear during the last 365 days ended on			
item	code	no. of pairs	value (Rs: whole no.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
leather boots, shoes	390		
leather sandals, chappals, etc.	391		
other leather footwear	392		
rubber / PVC footwear	393		
other footwear	394		
footwear: second-hand	395		
footwear: sub-total (390-395)	399		

[9] expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days ended on					
item	code	value (in Rs)	item	code	value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
books, journals	400		medical insurance premium	410	
newspapers, periodicals	401		medicine	411	
library charges	402		X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	412	
stationery	403		doctor's/surgeon's fee	413	
tuition & other fees (school, college etc.)	404		hospital & nursing home charges	414	
private tutor/ coaching centre	405		other medical expenses	415	
other educational expenses	406		medical – institutional: sub-total	419	
education: sub-total (400-406)	409		(411-415)		

[10] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on					
Item	code	value (in Rs)	item	code	value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
medicine (allopathic)	420		toilet soap	450	
medicine (homeopathic)	421		toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, etc.	451	
medicine (ayurvedic)	422		powder, snow, cream, lotion	452	
medicine (unani)	423		hair oil, shampoo, hair cream	453	
medicine (others)	424		shaving blades, shaving stick, razor	454	
X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	425		shaving cream	455	
doctor's/ surgeon's fee	426		sanitary napkins	456	
family planning appliances	427		other toilet articles	457	
other medical expenses	428		toilet articles: sub-total (450-457)	459	
medical – non-institutional: sub-total (420-428)	429		electric bulb, tubelight	460	
			electric batteries	461	
cinema, theatre	430		other non-durable electric goods	462	
mela, fair, picnic	431		earthenware	463	
sports goods, toys, etc.	432		glassware	464	
club fees	433		bucket, water bottle/ feeding bottle & other plastic goods	465	
goods for recreation and hobbies	434		coir, rope, etc.	466	
photography	435		washing soap/soda	467	
video cassette/ VCR / VCP – hire	436		other washing requisites	468	
cable TV	437		incense (<i>agarbatti</i>), room freshener	470	
other entertainment	438		flower (fresh): all purposes	471	
entertainment: sub-total (430-438)	439		mosquito mat, insecticide, acid etc.	472	
spectacles	440		other petty articles	473	
torch	441		other household consumables: sub-total (460-473)	479	
lock	442				
umbrella, raincoat	443				
lighter (bidi/ cigarette/ gas stove)	444				
other minor durable-type goods	445				
minor durable-type goods: sub-total (440-445)	449				

[10] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on					
Item	code	value (in Rs)	item	code	value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
insurance premium: other**	480		air fare	500	
domestic servant/cook	481		railway fare	501	
attendant	482		bus/tram fare	502	
sweeper	483		taxi, auto-rickshaw fare	503	
barber, beautician, etc.	484		steamer, boat fare	504	
washerman, laundry, ironing	485		rickshaw (hand drawn & cycle) fare	505	
tailor	486		horse cart fare	506	
grinding charges	487		porter charges	507	
telephone charges: landline	488		petrol for vehicle	508	
telephone charges: mobile	490		diesel for vehicle	510	
postage & telegram	491		lubricants & other fuels for vehicle	511	
miscellaneous expenses	492		school bus, van, etc.	512	
priest	493		other conveyance expenses	513	
legal expenses	494		conveyance: sub-total (500-513)	519	
repair charges for non-durables	495				
pet animals (incl. birds, fish)	496		house rent, garage rent (actual)	520*	
other consumer services excluding conveyance	497		hotel lodging charges	521	
			residential land rent	522*	
consumer services excluding conveyance: sub-total (481-497)	499		other consumer rent	523	
			rent: sub-total (520-523)	529	
			house rent, garage rent (imputed-urban only)	539	
			water charges	540*	
			other consumer taxes & cesses	541*	
			consumer taxes and cesses: sub-total (540-541)	549	

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

**Excludes medical insurance. Includes premium for insurance against car, fire, accident, etc.

[11] 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.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bedstead	550								
almirah, dressing table	551								
chair, stool, bench, table	552								
suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	553								
foam, rubber cushion	554								
carpet, <i>daree</i> & other floor mattings	555								
paintings, drawings, engravings, etc.	556								
other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.)	557								
furniture & fixtures: sub-total (550-557)	559								
radio	560								
television	561								
VCR/VCP/DVD player	562								
camera & photographic equipment	563								
tape recorder, CD player	564								
audio/video cassette, CD, DVD, etc.	565								
musical instruments	566								
other goods for recreation	567								
goods for recreation: sub-total (560-567)	569								

[11] 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.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
gold ornaments	570								
silver ornaments	571								
jewels, pearls	572								
other ornaments	573								
jewellery & ornaments: sub-total (570-573)	579								
stainless steel utensils	580								
other metal utensils	581								
casseroles, thermos, thermoware	582								
other crockery & utensils	583								
crockery & utensils: sub-total (580-583)	589								
electric fan	590								
air conditioner, air cooler	591								
lantern, lamp, electric lampshade	592								
sewing machine	593								
washing machine	594								
stove	595								
pressure cooker/ pressure pan	596								
refrigerator	597								
water purifier	598								
electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances	600								
other cooking/ household appliances	601								
cooking & other household appliances: sub-total (590-601)	609								

[11] 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.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bicycle	610								
motor cycle, scooter	611								
motor car, jeep	612								
tyres & tubes	613								
other transport equipment	614								
personal transport equipment: sub-total (610-614)	619								
contact lenses, hearing aids & orthopaedic equipment	620								
other medical equipment	621								
therapeutic appliances: sub-total (620-621)	629								
clock, watch	630								
other machines for household work	631								
personal computer	632								
mobile handset	633								
telephone instrument (landline)	634								
any other personal goods	635								
other personal goods: sub-total (630-635)	639								
bathroom and sanitary equipment	640								
plugs, switches & other electrical fittings	641								
residential building & land (cost of repairs only)	642								
other durables (specify).....	643								
residential building, land and other durables: sub-total (640-643)	649								
durable goods: total (559+569+579+589+609+619+629+639+649)	659								

[12] summary of consumer expenditure						
srl. no.	item	reference			value (Rs: whole no.) of consumption during last	
		block	item	column	30 days	365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	cereals	5	129	4		
2.	cereal substitute	5	139	4		
3.	pulses & products	5	159	4		
4.	milk & milk products	5	169	4		
5.	edible oil	5	179	4		
6.	egg, fish & meat	5	189	4		
7.	vegetables	5	229	4		
8.	fruits (fresh)	5	249	4		
9.	fruits (dry)	5	259	4		
10.	sugar	5	269	4		
11.	salt	5	279	4		
12.	spices	5	289	4		
13.	beverages, etc.	5	309	4		
14.	pan	5	319	4		
15.	tobacco	5	329	4		
16.	intoxicants	5	339	4		
17.	fuel and light	6	359	4		
18.	clothing	7	379	4		
19.	bedding etc.	7	389	4		
20.	footwear	8	399	4		
21.	education	9	409	3		
22.	medical (institutional)	9	419	3		
23.	medical (non-institutional)	10	429	3		
24.	entertainment	10	439	3		
25.	minor durable-type goods	10	449	3		
26.	toilet articles	10	459	3		
27.	other household consumables	10	479	3		
28.	consumer services excluding conveyance	10	499	3		
29.	conveyance	10	519	3		
30.	rent	10	529	3		
31.	consumer taxes & cesses	10	549	3		
32.	durable goods	11	659	10		
33.	total for 365 days' data [column 7 total (18-22, 32)]					
34.	(30/365) × srl. no. 33 (in whole no.)					
35.	total monthly expenditure [column 6 total (1 – 34)]					
36.	household size	3	1	×		
37.	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs 0.00) [srl. no. 35 ÷ srl. no. 36]					
38.	imputed rent	10	539	3	00	

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16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 50th Round						
18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
20	411	Employment & Unemployment situation in cities and Towns in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
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22	416	Participation of Indian women in household work and other specified activities, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
23	418	Unemployed in India, 1993-94: Salient Features	150	11	7	380	27	17
24	425	Employment & Unemployment situation among social groups in India, 1993-94	250	17	10	480	32	19
25	438	Employment & Unemployment situation among religious groups in India, 1993-94	150	10	7	610	37	23
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