

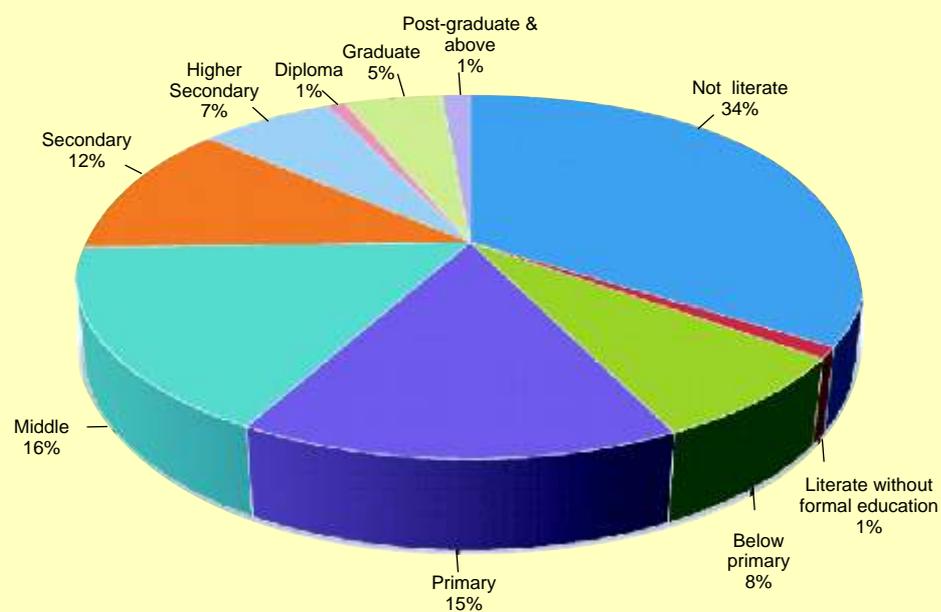


ISSN 2249-197X

सर्वेक्षण SARVEKSHANA

Journal of National Sample Survey Office

97th Issue



Distribution of population of age 15 years or more by completed level of education

National Sample Survey Office
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
Government of India
New Delhi

www.mospi.gov.in

December 2012

ISSN 2249-197X

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शुभ कामनाओं सहित
महानिदेशक तथा मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय,
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
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SARVEKSHANA

97th Issue

**Journal of
National Sample Survey Office**



National Sample Survey Office

**Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
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New Delhi**

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'Sarvekshana' is generally published twice a year. The subscription rate is Rs. 300 per copy . For subscription mail to: Controller of Publications, Department of Publication, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054. Ph. 23819689, 23817823

Manuscript Submission

'Sarvekshana' is aimed at encouraging research and analysis of NSS data to bring about a deeper understanding of socioeconomic development of the country. For details about manuscript submission refer to back of cover page.

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Sarvekshana

Issue No.97

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TECHNICAL PAPERS

Methodology for compilation of spatial price indices to depict the differentials across different States/UTs and major cities

Amita Majumder

Abstract

This paper employs a new method of estimating multilateral price index numbers from cross-section consumer expenditure data on different items using Engel curve analysis. The important features of the procedure are that (i) price indices can be calculated from published secondary data in the absence of unit level data, (ii) the method does not require item-specific price/unit value data and (iii) no explicit specification of functional form of the coefficients of the Engel curve is required (an underlying assumption, however, is that the Engel curve in budget share form is quadratic logarithmic and the form is the same for all the situations being compared). The method is applied to published data of the 61st round (2004-05) consumer expenditure survey of India's National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) to calculate spatial consumer price index numbers for 19 major states of India, with all-India taken as base, separately for the rural and the urban sector.

¹I thank Dr. Somnath Chattopadhyay for the computational assistance for this paper.

Introduction

For comparison of real income or consumption patterns over time, across regions or across population groups, it is essential to have appropriate consumer price index numbers. When more than two (regions/countries/populations) groups are involved in a comparison of price or real income levels, the price index number problem is resolved in one of two major ways. The first is to use a set of binary price index numbers and make pair-wise comparisons, which do not guarantee transitivity of price level comparisons except under unrealistic assumptions. Examples of this approach are Sen (1976), Bhattacharya, Joshi and Roychowdhury (1980), Bhattacharya, Chatterjee and Pal (1988), Coondoo and Saha (1990), Deaton (2003) and Deaton and Tarozzi (2005).

A second approach is to have a multilateral price level comparison through Purchasing Power Parities (PPP). Here, a set of internally consistent price index numbers is constructed on the basis of a set of group-specific price and quantity data for a common set of commodities (see Geary, 1958; Khamis, 1972; Kravis, Heston and Summers, 1978; Balk, 1996; Prasada Rao, 1997; Hill, 1997; Diewert, 1999). However, both the binary price index numbers and the multilateral price index numbers require price and quantity data of uniform quality, which are rather difficult to obtain. To resolve the data problems arising from quality variation of items across groups and from gaps in the available price data, the Country Product Dummy (CPD) methodology was proposed (Summers, 1973). The CPD procedure, which is essentially a hedonic approach, offers a regression analysis-based methodology for constructing multilateral price index numbers (see Kokoski, Moulton and Zeischang, 1999; Prasada Rao, 2001) and contributes to a large part of the literature on the construction of PPP's from commodity-specific price and quantity/expenditure share data (see Aten and Menezes, 2002; Coondoo, Majumder and Ray, 2004).

This paper estimates regional consumer price index numbers, using a new procedure, based on estimated item-specific Engel curves for every region (see Coondoo, Majumder and Chattopadhyay (2011)).

The procedure requires no explicit information on prices of individual items in different regions. The idea is based on the fact that given a system of demand functions derived from an underlying cost function, one can derive estimates of the parameters of the cost function from the estimates of demand functions. Using these estimates, the True Cost of Living Index (TCLI) number corresponding to a specified utility level can be estimated. When a set of consumer expenditure data covers regions facing different price situations, the region-specific Engel curves for individual items estimated from such a data set contain information about regional price level differentials that, if retrieved, can be used to construct regional TCLI's. A system-based procedure, somewhat related to this, has been suggested by Fry and Pashardes (1989). Using the decomposition of the TCLI as the sum of a basic index (the cost of living index at some minimum level of consumer expenditure) and a marginal index (Deaton and Muellbauer, 1980a), they apply the Tornqvist method to estimate the TCLI. It makes explicit reference to expenditure levels, commodity prices and household characteristics in the context of the Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS) of Deaton and Muellbauer (1980b) and the Translog model of demand, both members of the Price Independent Generalized Loglinear (PIGLOG) class.

The present procedure is based on a two-component decomposition (a basic index and a marginal index) of the TCLI underlying a Quadratic PIGLOG system. Some useful features of the procedure are: (i) it does not require item-specific price or unit-value data and allows inclusion of items of expenditure for which separate data on price and quantity are usually not recorded (e.g., meals away from home, expenditure on recreation, educational and health services etc.); (ii) the method is essentially based on Engel curve analysis and no explicit algebraic form for the coefficients of the Engel curves (which are functions of prices) is required (an underlying assumption here is that the Engel curve (in budget share form) is quadratic logarithmic in total expenditure and the form is the same for all the situations being compared); (iii) it is not necessary that all items must be consumed in all regions ; and finally, (iv) the

²A requirement, however, is that the set of items of the base region must be the union of all items consumed in different regions, as will be seen in the estimation procedure.

procedure does not necessarily require household level expenditure data and can be applied to secondary level expenditure data grouped by expenditure class.

The estimation involves three steps. In the first step a set of item-specific Engel curves, relating budget shares to the logarithm of income (total expenditure), are estimated for each region. The first component of the TCLI (the basic index) is estimated in the second step based on a pooled regression over items and regions. In the third step, the marginal index and the TCLI are estimated. The procedure is applied to grouped expenditure data, compiled from the published report of the Indian National Sample Survey Organization's (NSSO) 61st round of consumer expenditure survey conducted during 2004-05, for nineteen major states of India. State-specific TCLI's (with all-India taken as base) are estimated separately for the rural and urban sectors.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the procedure, Section 3 discusses the data and results and finally, Section 4 presents some concluding observations.

1. The Procedure

The general form of the cost function underlying Quadratic Logarithmic (QL) systems, (e.g., the Quadratic Almost Ideal Demand System (QUAIDS) of Banks, Blundell and Lewbel (1997) and the Generalized Almost Ideal Demand System (GAIDS) of Lancaster and Ray (1998)) is given by

$$C(u, p) = a(p) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{b(p)}{(1/\ln u) - \lambda(p)}\right) \quad (1)$$

where p is the price vector, $a(p)$ is a homogeneous function of degree one in prices, $b(p)$ and $\lambda(p)$ are homogeneous functions of degree zero in prices, and u denotes the level of utility. By Shephard's lemma, the budget share functions corresponding to the cost function (1) are of the form

$$w_i = \frac{\partial \ln a(p)}{\partial \ln p_i} + \frac{\partial \ln b(p)}{\partial \ln p_i} \ln \frac{y}{a(p)} + \frac{1}{b(p)} \frac{\partial \lambda(p)}{\partial \ln p_i} \left(\ln \frac{y}{a(p)}\right)^2 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

or,

$$w_i = a_i(p) + b_i(p) \ln \frac{y}{a(p)} + \frac{\lambda_i(p)}{b(p)} \left(\ln \frac{y}{a(p)}\right)^2 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (2)$$

where y denotes nominal income and i denotes item of expenditure.

The corresponding TCLI in logarithmic form comparing price situation p^1 with price situation p^0 is given by

$$\ln P(p^1, p^0, u^*) = [\ln a(p^1) - \ln a(p^0)] + \left[\frac{b(p^1)}{1/\ln u^* - \lambda(p^1)} - \frac{b(p^0)}{1/\ln u^* - \lambda(p^0)} \right], \quad (3)$$

where u is the reference utility level. The first term of the r.h.s. of (3) is the logarithm of the basic index (measuring the cost of living index at some minimum benchmark utility level) and the second term is the logarithm of the marginal index. Note that for $p^1 = \theta p^0$, $\theta > 0$, $a(p^1) = \theta a(p^0)$ so that the basic index takes a value θ and hence, may be interpreted as that component of TCLI that captures the effect of uniform or average inflation on the cost of living. On the other hand, for $p^1 = \theta p^0$, $\theta > 0$, $b(p^1) = b(p^0)$ and $\lambda(p^1) = \lambda(p^0)$, the marginal index takes a value of unity. Hence, the marginal index may be interpreted as the other component of TCLI that captures the effect of a change in the relative price structure. If prices are normalized such that $b(p^0) = 1$ and $\lambda(p^0) = 1$, and the TCLI for a reference utility level u becomes

$$P(p^1, p^0, u^*) = \frac{a(p^1)}{a(p^0)} \exp\left[\frac{b(p^1)}{1/\ln u^* - \lambda(p^1)} - \frac{1}{1/\ln u^* - 1} \right] \quad (4)$$

Now, if p^r denote the price vector of region r , $r=0, 1, 2, \dots, R$, then, from (2), the budget share equations for region r can be written as

$$w_{ir} = a_i(p^r) + b_i(p^r) \ln \frac{y_r}{a(p^r)} + \frac{\lambda_i(p^r)}{b(p^r)} \left(\ln \frac{y_r}{a(p^r)}\right)^2 \quad \text{or}$$

$$w_{ir} = \alpha_{ir} + \beta_{ir} \ln \left(\frac{y_r}{P_r}\right) + \gamma_{ir} \left(\ln \left(\frac{y_r}{P_r}\right)\right)^2 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (5)$$

In (5), P_r denotes the price level for region r , homogeneous of degree one in prices of the region.

¹ Ratios of P_r 's will measure the basic price index number of a region with the other region taken as base.

The parameters $\alpha_r, \beta_r, \gamma_r, P_r$ are functions of the price vector and are parameters for a given set of cross-section data where prices are fixed.

Formally, the three stages for estimating TCLI's in (4) are as follows. In the first stage, a set of item-specific Engel curves relating budget shares to the logarithm of income are estimated for each region. In the second stage $P_r = a(p^r)$, $r = 0, 1, 2, \dots, R$ is estimated. In the third stage $b(p^r)$ and $\lambda(p^r)$, $r = 1, 2, \dots, R$ are estimated using the normalisation $b(p^0) = \lambda(p^0) = 1$ (where denotes the price vector of the base region). Using these, the TCLI's are estimated for a given reference level of utility of the base region.

To estimate $a(p^r)$, i.e., P_r , rewrite the budget share functions (5) as

$$w_{rj} = (\alpha_r - \beta_r \pi_r - \gamma_r \pi_r^2) + (\beta_r - 2\gamma_r \pi_r) y_r^* + \gamma_r y_r^{*2} \quad (6)$$

where $y_r = \ln(y)$, $\pi = \ln(p)$.⁴ As mentioned earlier, for a single cross-sectional data set corresponding to a given price situation, $\alpha_r, \gamma_r, \beta_r$, and π are parameters to be estimated from the given data. Now, (6) is a set of $(R+1)$ complete systems of n -commodity Engel curves, which are nonlinear in parameters. With an appropriate stochastic specification, (6) will be a large system of nonlinear SUR equations, which can, in principle, be estimated from a given set of data. However, given the complicated nature of such a simultaneous estimation of all the equations of (6) under parametric restrictions, the following alternative indirect estimation route has been adopted.

First, we estimate the following log-quadratic budget share function, which is in the form of a linear regression equation:

$$w_{rj} = a_{ir} + b_{ir} y_{rj}^* + c_{ir} y_{rj}^{*2} + \varepsilon_{irj} \quad (7)$$

where the subscript $j (= 1, 2, \dots, H_r)$ denotes the monthly

per capita expenditure (MPCE) class of a region, ε_{ir} is a random disturbance term and a_{ir}, b_{ir}, c_{ir} are the parameters.⁵ Let $\hat{a}_{ir}, \hat{b}_{ir}$ and \hat{c}_{ir} be the estimates of a_{ir}, b_{ir}, c_{ir} .⁶ Given the estimates $\hat{a}_{ir}, \hat{b}_{ir}, \hat{c}_{ir}$, equating the constant term and the coefficients of y_r^* and y_r^{*2} in (6) and (7), we have

$$\hat{c}_{ir} = \gamma_{ir} + e_{ir}^c, \text{ say} \quad (8a)$$

$$\hat{b}_{ir} = (\beta_{ir} - 2\gamma_{ir} \pi_r) + e_{ir}^b, \text{ say} \quad (8b)$$

$$\hat{a}_{ir} = (\alpha_{ir} - \beta_{ir} \pi_r - \gamma_{ir} \pi_r^2) + e_{ir}^a, \text{ say,} \quad (8c)$$

where $e_{ir}^b, e_{ir}^c, e_{ir}^a$ are the errors in estimation of the parameters. The π_r 's are then estimated as follows: equation (8b) implies

$$\hat{b}_{ir} - \hat{b}_{i0} = \pi_r (2\hat{c}_{ir}) - \pi_r (2\hat{c}_{i0}) + e_{ir}^b, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, R \quad (9)$$

where e_{ir}^b is a composite error term, which is a linear combination of the individual errors $e_{ir}^b, e_{ir}^c, e_{ir}^a$ and e_{i0}^b . Thus, the regression error is assumed to be present only because of estimation errors in the first stage and since the first stage parameters are consistently estimated, asymptotically equation (9) would hold exactly. However, typically, the error e_{ir}^b and the explanatory variables will be correlated. As an approximation if we treat this as a multivariate errors-in-variables set up, consistent estimates of the π_r 's can be estimated from

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{C}' \Sigma^{-1} \hat{C} - n E_C' \Sigma^{-1} E_C)^{-1} (\hat{C}' \Sigma^{-1} \hat{B} - n E_C' \Sigma^{-1} E_B)$$

where \hat{C} is the matrix of explanatory variables in (9), \hat{B} is the vector of dependent variables in (9), E_C is the matrix of estimation errors in C 's, E_B is the vector of estimation errors in B and Σ is the variance-covariance matrix of the error terms in (9). From the consistency

⁴ Note that the β_r 's have been replaced by β_r^* 's. That is, they do not have any region effect, or to put it differently, they are independent of prices. This is in line with the specifications in QUAIDS and GAIDS. Also, a justification for this form of budget share can be found in Banks, Blundell and Lewbel (1997).

⁵ The subscript j would denote the j -th sample household of region r , when household level expenditure data are used to estimate these Engel curves. Note that as compared to household level data, for grouped data will be small leading to smaller degrees of freedom.

⁶ The item-specific engel curves for regions from grouped expenditure data have been estimated by single-equation weighted least squares, using the estimated population proportion of individual PCE classes as weights. This should take care of the heteroscedasticity arising out of grouping of data. The heteroscedasticity problem due to dependence of the error variance on, if any, should be largely taken care of by the use of Engel curve formulation in budget share form in our case due to the grouped nature of expenditure data used. However, for household level data, the issue of heteroscedasticity needs to be addressed appropriately (see Deaton, 1997).

property of OLS estimates it can be shown that asymptotically $E_i' \Sigma^{-1} E_i$ will converge to a null matrix and $E_i' \Sigma^{-1} E_i$ will converge to a null vector, thus yielding the usual GLS estimates.

Three points may be noted here. First, the procedure does not necessarily require that the number of items of expenditure and the composition of the set of items of expenditure be same for all regions. Second, whereas in the literature π_0 is not estimated and is fixed exogenously (Banks, Blundell and Lewbel, 1997; Deaton and Muellbauer, 1980a) here an estimate of π_0 is obtained from the estimation process itself. Finally, as already pointed out, the estimates of π_r 's obtained by the above procedure are conditional upon the fact that the β_i 's in equation (6) do not have any region effect.

Once the estimates of π_r 's (and hence of $\ln a(p^r)$'s) are obtained, the next step involves the estimation of $b(p^r)$ and $\lambda(p^r)$ for every r . Note that (7) yields estimates of

$y_{rb} (= \frac{\lambda_r}{b(p^r)})$, but without detailed price information, $b(p^r)$ and $\lambda(p^r)$ cannot be calculated.

To resolve this problem, the following procedure is suggested. Treat region $r=0$ as the base region and take the utility levels of the base region as reference utility levels. Using equation (1) and the normalisation $b(p^0) = \lambda(p^0) = 1$, the money metric utility u_0^b of a household of the base region that has nominal income y_{0b} ($= C(u_0^b, p^0)$) is given by

$$\frac{1}{\ln u_0^b} = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{y_{0b}}{a(p^0)}} + 1 \quad (10)$$

Now, writing equation (1) for the r th region taking u_0^b as the reference utility level and substituting for u_r^b from equation (10) yields for region r

$$\frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{y_{rb}}{a(p^r)} \right)} = \frac{1}{b(p^r)} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \frac{y_{0b}}{a(p^0)}} + 1 \right) - \frac{\lambda(p^r)}{b(p^r)} \quad (11)$$

or

$$\left(\frac{1}{\ln y_{rb} - \pi_r} \right) = \frac{1}{b(p^r)} \left(\frac{1}{\ln y_{0b} - \pi_0} + 1 \right) - \frac{\lambda(p^r)}{b(p^r)} \quad (11)$$

where y_{rb} denotes the nominal income required by a household of region r to have u_0^b utility level.

Using the relationship (11) the following estimation procedure for $b(p^r)$ and $\lambda(p^r)$ is proposed. Consider the following regression equation

$$\left(\frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \hat{\pi}_r} \right) = \frac{1}{b(p^r)} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{0q} - \hat{\pi}_0} + 1 \right) - \frac{\lambda(p^r)}{b(p^r)} + \text{error} \quad (12)$$

where $\hat{\pi}_r$ is the estimate of $\ln a(p^r)$, which has already been obtained in the second stage of estimation and $(\bar{y}_{rq} (q=1, 2, \dots, Q))$ is the q -th quantile of per capita consumer expenditure (PCE)⁷. Since the number of expenditure groups may vary across regions, we estimate the regression equations using region-specific data on PCE by quantiles, viz., $(\bar{y}_{rq}; q=1, 2, \dots, Q)$ ⁸. It is assumed that the q -th quantile households between two regions have a one to one correspondence in terms of utility level.

The TCLI's can now be estimated using the estimates of π_r , $b(p^r)$ and $\lambda(p^r)$, $r=0, 1, 2, \dots, R$, in equation (4).

2. Data and Results

The procedure presented above has been applied to a set of grouped consumer expenditure data

⁷Since both the regressor and the regressand contain estimated values of π 's, they are measured with error. See Appendix I for a justification of the regression set up.

⁸This may produce noisy estimates if Q is not large. Thus, while for household level data there may not be any problem, for grouped data this may typically be the case. In our empirical exercise, decile values of PCE have been used.

compiled from the published reports of the Indian National Sample Survey Organisation's (NSSO) 61st round of consumer expenditure survey conducted during 2004-05. Data for nineteen major Indian states are included in this study and these states are treated as 'regions'⁹ in the empirical exercise. The states included are Andhra Pradesh (AP), Assam (AS), Bihar (BI), Chattisgarh (CH), Gujarat (GU), Haryana (HA), Himachal Pradesh (HP), Jharkhand (JH), Karnataka (KA), Kerala (KE), Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra (MA), Orissa (OR), Punjab (PU), Rajasthan (RA), Tamil Nadu (TN), Uttar Pradesh (UP), Uttaranchal (UR) and West Bengal (WB). The base region is "All-India", which relates to the data for all states combined.¹⁰ The data set covers 22 item categories and 12 monthly per capita expenditure (PCE) classes for the 61st round. These item categories, a number of which contain non-food and service items, jointly comprise total consumer expenditure.¹¹ The exercise has been done separately for rural and urban sectors. Two sets of estimates have been produced for each sector: one using uniform reference period (URP) (that is, using a reference period of 30 days for all items) and the other using a mixed reference period (MRP) (that is, using a reference period of 365 days for clothing & bedding, footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods; and a reference period of 30 days for all other items). To illustrate the robustness of the estimates to the choice of the reference utility level (since a change in the reference utility level may induce changes in the estimates of TCLI), for each type of reference period, state-specific TCLIs corresponding to the level of living of households having the All-India (i) mean level PCE and (ii) median level PCE are estimated taking All-India as the base region. That is, the reference utility level has been taken to be the utility value (obtained from equation (10)) at the mean level of PCE and at the median level of PCE for the reference region (All-India) for the respective sectors.

Estimated state-specific TCLI's (with All-India as base) for NSS 61st round are presented in Tables 1A and 1B separately for the rural and urban sectors.¹² The observations from these tables can be summarized as follows: for both sectors, in general, (i) the estimates vary marginally with the choice of the reference utility level and (ii) the estimates are more or less robust to the choice of reference period. However, ranking of the states remain invariant to these changes within a sector. Regarding rural-urban differential, in terms of cost of living, except for Rajasthan, there is complete agreement in grouping the states by TCLI values being greater (less) than 100. A summary of the distribution of the states in terms of TCLI values is presented in Table 2 for both the rural and the urban sectors.

To validate the results obtained, we now examine how our estimates correspond to available official estimates. First, we compare our urban state price indices (based on MRP) with the urban state indices relative to All-India (SRAI) computed by Himangshu and used in the Expert group's report (2009).¹³ The latter set of indices is also based on MRP and is directly comparable with our results. Table 3 presents the SRAI and our urban TCLI values using the reference utility levels corresponding to both mean and median PCE. It is interesting to observe a considerable degree of agreement between the two sets of indices although they are based on completely different methodologies.

Next, we adopt the following indirect procedure for validation. We first adjust the official URP based state specific poverty lines (presented in Table A2 in the Appendix) using the corresponding estimated spatial price indices (based on URP consumption) to obtain the state specific poverty lines at All-India prices. An average of these poverty lines yields the computed All-India poverty line of Rs. 358.00 (357.36) per capita per month for the rural sector and Rs. 529.50 (511.40) per capita per month for the urban sector at All-India prices, taking the reference utility level to

⁹ The 'regions' here are those mentioned in the methodology part. These have nothing to do with the 'NSS regions'.

¹⁰ It may be mentioned that the All-India estimates cover all the states of India, including those not considered here. For computing the spatial price index for an additional state, all that is needed is to compute for that particular state and use equation (4). No recalculation of the previously estimated parameters is needed.

¹¹ See Appendix 2 for the list of items and description of the PCE classes.

¹² Estimated values of and coefficients of equation (12) are presented in Table A1 in the appendix.

¹³ 'Report of the Expert Group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty', Government of India, Planning Commission, November 2009. See http://planningcommission.gov.in/eg_poverty.htm for the methodology of computing spatial price indices in 'Towards new poverty lines for India' by Himanshu.

be that corresponding to the All-India mean (median) level of PCE. It may be observed that these are quite close to the corresponding official All-India values of Rs. 356.30 per capita per month and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for the rural and urban sectors, respectively. Repeating the same exercise with the estimated spatial price indices (based on MRP consumption) and the Expert group MRP based state specific poverty lines (also presented in Table A2), the corresponding All-India values turn out to be 440.22 (439.28) for the rural sector, and 574.01 (554.79) for the urban sector. The corresponding official All-India values are Rs. 446.68 per capita per month and Rs. 578.80 per capita per month for the rural and urban sectors, respectively.

3. Concluding Observations

In this paper we have estimated a set of regional consumer price index numbers that are the TCLI's of a quadratic PIGLOG demand system, using a new procedure. The procedure is based on estimating region-specific Engel curves for a set of expenditure categories.

This procedure does not require the expenditure categories to exhaust the consumer's budget. However,

if the set of expenditure categories considered is exhaustive, the estimated consumer prices index numbers will be more accurate measures of the underlying true price level differentials. The major advantages of the new procedure are as follows. First, as it is intimately related to the quadratic PIGLOG demand system, it has a well-defined theoretical underpinning. Second, the data requirement is minimal in the sense that region-specific data on quantity and price of individual consumer goods are not required for this procedure. Therefore, categories of expenditure like various services consumed, for which quantity and price are often not well defined, can also be included. Third, no explicit algebraic form for the coefficients of the Engel curves (which are functions of prices) is required. Fourth, as the results presented here would suggest, the empirical performance of the proposed procedure is satisfactory (this is also evident from Table A1 in the appendix, as each component of the TCLI turns out to be highly significant). Finally, given that the price indices can be computed from published (grouped) data, the methodology can be easily implemented. Also, a comparison with the available official figures reveals that it produces reasonable results.

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**Table 1A: Price Indices for States Relative to All-India (Rural)
NSS 61st Round, 2004-5**

States	Uniform Reference Period (URP)		Mixed Reference Period (MRP)	
	Reference utility value at the mean level of PCE	Reference utility value at the median level of PCE	Reference utility value at the mean level of PCE	Reference utility value at the median level of PCE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	104.5	103.4	103.6	102.9
Assam	101.6	103.8	101.4	103.1
Bihar	79.2	82.3	80.4	82.6
Chattisgarh	76.3	76.7	77.6	77.8
Gujarat	111.8	109.9	110.7	108.4
Haryana	145.4	140.2	156.9	153.5
Himachal Pradesh	148.2	147.9	146.8	146.8
Jharkhand	79.1	81.9	77.6	79.6
Karnataka	98.5	99.4	100.7	101.5
Kerala	156.4	145.6	157.6	151.4
Madhya Pradesh	78.5	79.0	84.1	84.4
Maharashtra	103.1	101.7	102.5	101.8
Orissa	73.5	74.5	75.5	76.2
Punjab	160.5	160.7	159.6	158.7
Rajasthan	108.5	109.9	103.9	105.1
Tamil Nadu	111.4	108.2	108.2	106.9
Uttar Pradesh	99.3	99.7	96.6	97.4
Uttaranchal	128.2	129.1	122.8	124.8
West Bengal	102.3	102.6	100.0	100.0
All-India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 1B: Price Indices for States Relative to All-India (Urban)
NSS 61st Round, 2004-5**

States	Uniform Reference Period (URP)		Mixed Reference Period (MRP)	
	Reference utility value at the mean level of PCE	Reference utility value at the median level of PCE	Reference utility value at the mean level of PCE	Reference utility value at the median level of PCE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	100.3	104.6	101.1	104.0
Assam	107.8	114.0	107.7	112.3
Bihar	56.1	59.5	70.0	74.5
Chattisgarh	85.5	86.6	86.9	89.0
Gujarat	114.6	120.3	114.9	119.0
Haryana	113.0	112.6	111.4	112.6
Himachal Pradesh	153.4	169.1	147.6	162.6
Jharkhand	95.3	97.0	93.0	94.9
Karnataka	98.3	99.7	99.7	100.4
Kerala	124.6	123.6	127.3	130.7
Madhya Pradesh	85.0	88.3	85.7	87.9
Maharashtra	114.1	115.1	102.2	104.9
Orissa	73.9	77.5	77.0	81.7
Punjab	141.2	143.9	123.3	128.0
Rajasthan	95.2	100.5	95.7	99.7
Tamil Nadu	111.9	114.1	103.2	106.2
Uttar Pradesh	85.9	89.2	90.1	92.7
Uttaranchal	102.4	110.0	97.2	101.7
West Bengal	111.8	114.1	108.0	109.3
All-India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 2: Distribution of States by TCLI values:
Rural and Urban
NSS 61st Round, 2004-5**

Range of TCLI values (All-India = 100)	List of states	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Lowest to 100	Bihar	Bihar
	Chattisgarh	Chattisgarh
	Jharkhand	Jharkhand
	Karnataka	Karnataka
	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
	Orissa	Orissa
	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
Greater than 100	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
	Assam	Assam
	Gujarat	Gujarat
	Haryana	Haryana
	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
	Kerala	Kerala
	Maharashtra	Maharashtra
	Punjab	Punjab
	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
	Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal
	West Bengal	West Bengal
	Rajasthan	Rajasthan

**Table 3: Comparison of MRP based TCLI values
and SRAI (Himangshu) Indices: Urban, NSS 61st
Round, 2004-5**

States	TCLI Reference Mean PCE	TCLI Reference Median PCE	SRAI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	101.1	104.0	94.3
Assam	107.7	112.3	104.4
Bihar	70.0	74.5	93.8
Chattisgarh	86.9	89.0	89.8
Gujarat	114.9	119.0	113.1
Haryana	111.4	112.6	107.8
Himachal Pradesh	147.6	162.6	107.5
Jharkhand	93.0	94.9	93.7
Karnataka	99.7	100.4	98.6
Kerala	127.3	130.7	100.1
Madhya Pradesh	85.7	87.9	91.8
Maharashtra	102.2	104.9	107.0
Orissa	77.0	81.7	86.9
Punjab	123.3	128.0	112.0
Rajasthan	95.7	99.7	98.6
Tamil Nadu	103.2	106.2	93.7
Uttar Pradesh	90.1	92.7	94.4
Uttaranchal	97.2	101.7	104.4
West Bengal	108.0	109.3	100.7
All-India	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 1

Let $\hat{\pi}_r = \pi_r + \delta_r$, say, for $r = 0, 1, \dots, R$, where δ_r is the error of estimation.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } \frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \hat{\pi}_r} &= \frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r - \delta_r} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r} \frac{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r - \delta_r} = \frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r} + \frac{\delta_r}{(\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r)(\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r - \delta_r)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \pi_r} + \delta_r^*, \text{ say.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, equation (12) becomes

$$\frac{1}{(\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \hat{\pi}_r)} + \delta_r^* = \frac{1}{b(p')} \left(\frac{1}{(\ln \bar{y}_{0q} - \hat{\pi}_0)} + \delta_0^* + 1 \right) - \frac{\lambda(p')}{b(p')}$$

or,

$$\frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \hat{\pi}_r} = \frac{1}{b(p')} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{0q} - \hat{\pi}_0} + 1 \right) - \frac{\lambda(p')}{b(p')} + \left(\frac{\delta_0^*}{b(p')} - \delta_r^* \right),$$

which can be written in the form of equation (13) as

$$\frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{rq} - \hat{\pi}_r} = \frac{1}{b(p')} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \bar{y}_{0q} - \hat{\pi}_0} + 1 \right) - \frac{\lambda(p')}{b(p')} + \text{error}$$

This, again gives rise to the issue that regression error is present only because of estimation errors in the second stage, where the *error* term involves δ_0^* and δ_r^* . However, in the absence of a linear association

between the error term and the regressor, we have used OLS to estimate $\frac{1}{b(p')}$ and $\frac{\lambda(p')}{b(p')}$.

Appendix 2**List of items: NSS 61st Round, 2004-5**

1. Cereals, gram and cereal substitutes	4. 320-365
2. Pulses and products	5. 365-410
3. Milk and milk products	6. 410-455
4. Edible oils	7. 455-510
5. Meat, egg and fish	8. 510-580
6. Vegetables	9. 580-690
7. Fruits (fresh and dry)	10. 690-890
8. Sugar	11. 890-1155
9. Salt and spices	12. 1155 and above
10. Beverages	

Urban

11. Pan, tobacco, intoxicants	1. Less than 335
12. Fuel and light	2. 335-395
13. Clothing and footwear	3. 395-485
14. Education	4. 485-580
15. Medical (Institutional and non-institutional)	5. 580-675
16. Entertainment etc.	6. 675-790
17. Toilet articles	7. 790-930
18. Other consumables	8. 930-1100
19. Conveyance	9. 1100-1380
20. Other consumer services	10. 1380-1880
21. Rents, taxes and cess	11. 1880-2540
22. Durable goods	12. 2540 and above

Monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.) (at current prices): NSS 61st Round, 2004-5**Rural**

1. Less than 235
2. 235-270
3. 270-320

Data source: Report No. 508(61/1.0/1), Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 - June 2005), National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, December 2006.

Table A1: Estimated values of π_r and the coefficients of Equation (12)

State	Rural sector						Urban sector					
	URP			MRP			URP			MRP		
	$\pi_r = \frac{1}{\ln(a(p^r))}$	$\frac{1}{b(p^r)}$	$\frac{\lambda(p^r)}{b(p^r)}$									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AP	3.689 (58.6)*	1.003 (25.2)	1.017 (17.8)	3.59 (61.3)	1.021 (22.3)	1.036 (16.2)	4.17 (29.7)	0.728 (10.5)	0.649 (6.3)	4.188 (38.5)	0.852 (10.8)	0.804 (7.1)
AS	3.821 (24.3)	0.9 (17.2)	0.852 (11.3)	3.673 (24.0)	0.884 (18.0)	0.836 (12.2)	4.134 (17.3)	0.632 (8.7)	0.53 (4.9)	3.947 (41.8)	0.641 (9.4)	0.552 (5.6)
BI	3.653 (44.4)	0.837 (13.3)	0.751 (8.3)	3.45 (102.4)	0.787 (13.8)	0.702 (8.8)	5.197 (54.4)	3.94 (13.0)	4.607 (10.2)	3.907 (134.2)	0.746 (10.3)	0.65 (6.2)
CH	3.702 (39.4)	1.169 (8.7)	1.195 (6.2)	3.58 (38.4)	1.164 (9.2)	1.192 (6.8)	4.316 (27.4)	1.052 (12.8)	1.053 (8.6)	3.804 (78.6)	0.741 (14.1)	0.68 (9.0)
GU	3.609 (30.0)	0.934 (19.4)	0.941 (13.6)	3.62 (33.9)	1.109 (19.2)	1.161 (14.4)	4.219 (26.9)	0.663 (8.5)	0.57 (4.9)	4.151 (40.5)	0.731 (8.9)	0.658 (5.6)
HA	4.409 (88.4)	1.62 (14.5)	1.809 (11.3)	3.325 (46.2)	0.735 (14.2)	0.716 (9.9)	4.572 (16.0)	1.106 (11.7)	1.13 (8.0)	4.398 (37.0)	1.012 (13.6)	1.006 (9.4)
HP	3.609 (36.8)	0.697 (10.7)	0.645 (6.9)	3.547 (42.4)	0.732 (11.7)	0.686 (7.9)	4.003 (24.6)	0.367 (9.6)	0.214 (3.8)	4.017 (52.5)	0.386 (9.9)	0.229 (4.1)
JH	3.628 (36.2)	0.847 (13.9)	0.769 (8.8)	3.58 (38.7)	0.92 (14.7)	0.858 (9.8)	4.394 (26.6)	1.008 (65.6)	0.996 (43.4)	4.177 (49.3)	0.933 (52.5)	0.905 (35.5)
KA	3.658 (37.1)	0.889 (23.7)	0.856 (15.9)	3.499 (40.9)	0.851 (20.9)	0.813 (14.3)	4.184 (33.4)	0.848 (46.1)	0.81 (29.5)	4.18 (34.8)	0.949 (47.2)	0.934 (32.4)
KE	3.609 (20.3)	0.996 (8.6)	1.064 (6.4)	3.382 (34.5)	0.863 (9.9)	0.885 (7.3)	4.213 (25.8)	0.8 (12.5)	0.768 (8.0)	4.255 (16.7)	0.764 (16.4)	0.703 (10.5)
MP	3.933 (50.8)	1.404 (9.1)	1.481 (6.7)	3.41 (63.6)	0.948 (9.6)	0.934 (6.7)	4.004 (24.2)	0.74 (11.5)	0.666 (7.0)	3.992 (32.9)	0.849 (12.5)	0.803 (8.3)
MA	3.706 (37.1)	1.043 (15.6)	1.068 (11.1)	3.436 (31.9)	0.913 (15.5)	0.906 (11.0)	4.242 (11.0)	0.811 (11.7)	0.77 (7.4)	4.074 (48.8)	0.79 (13.6)	0.735 (8.8)
OR	3.867 (34.1)	1.324 (9.4)	1.371 (6.8)	3.699 (49.2)	1.227 (9.9)	1.254 (7.3)	4.182 (16.6)	0.907 (11.5)	0.851 (7.3)	4.129 (74.0)	0.841 (10.8)	0.761 (6.8)

SARVEKSHANA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PU	3.531 (51.0)	0.615 (14.7)	0.546 (9.1)	3.57 (42.0)	0.743 (16.2)	0.706 (11.1)	4.359 (26.6)	0.726 (11.5)	0.665 (7.0)	4.202 (67.6)	0.711 (13.7)	0.634 (8.5)
RA	3.605 (24.6)	0.777 (32.6)	0.721 (21.0)	3.563 (29.7)	0.844 (22.1)	0.798 (14.9)	4.155 (33.1)	0.71 (11.1)	0.619 (6.5)	4.042 (39.8)	0.742 (12.0)	0.666 (7.5)
TN	3.841 (21.2)	1.201 (19.6)	1.28 (14.5)	3.517 (42.0)	0.982 (20.7)	0.998 (15.1)	4.259 (38.0)	0.796 (12.5)	0.744 (7.8)	4.205 (53.7)	0.844 (11.9)	0.793 (7.8)
UP	3.623 (75.8)	0.891 (42.7)	0.865 (28.9)	3.545 (39.9)	0.899 (51.1)	0.866 (35.3)	4.288 (29.4)	0.92 (20.4)	0.876 (13.0)	3.989 (65.6)	0.8 (17.7)	0.744 (11.5)
UR	3.816 (67.9)	0.836 (10.2)	0.796 (6.7)	3.553 (25.9)	0.711 (10.9)	0.637 (7.0)	4.121 (55.0)	0.597 (8.7)	0.477 (4.7)	4.016 (68.0)	0.705 (8.3)	0.621 (5.1)
WB	3.69 (79.4)	0.932 (39.3)	0.916 (38.6)	3.615 (33.4)	1.003 (38.4)	1.004 (38.4)	4.281 (69.3)	0.806 (12.8)	0.755 (12.0)	4.185 (45.7)	0.878 (14.2)	0.847 (13.7)
All	3.735	1.000	1.000	3.613	1.000	1.000	4.340	1.000	1.000	4.208	1.000	1.000
India	(120.9)			(116.0)			(79.8)			(99.2)		

*Figures in parentheses are the asymptotic t (ratios).

Note: A possible reason why the t (ratios for the estimated π 's are so large is that asymptotically equation (9)

holds exactly. Similar argument holds for t (ratios corresponding to and $\frac{\lambda(p')}{b(p')}$ in equation (12).

**Table A2: State specific poverty lines (Rs. Per capita per month)*
Rural and Urban: NSS 61st Round, 2004-05**

States	Poverty lines based on URP consumption		Poverty lines based on MRP consumption	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	292.95	542.89	433.4	563.2
Assam	387.64	378.84	478.0	600.0
Bihar	354.36	435.00	433.4	526.2
Chattisgarh	322.41	560.00	398.9	513.7
Gujarat	353.93	541.16	501.6	659.2
Haryana	414.76	504.49	529.4	626.4
Himachal Pradesh	394.28	504.49	520.4	605.7
Jharkhand	366.56	451.24	404.8	531.3
Karnataka	324.17	599.66	417.8	588.1
Kerala	430.12	559.39	537.3	584.7
Madhya Pradesh	327.78	570.15	408.4	532.3
Maharashtra	362.25	665.90	484.9	631.8
Orissa	325.79	528.49	407.8	497.3
Punjab	410.38	466.16	543.5	642.5
Rajasthan	374.57	559.63	478.0	568.2
Tamil Nadu	351.86	547.42	441.7	559.8
Uttar Pradesh	365.84	483.26	435.1	532.1
Uttaranchal	478.02	637.67	486.2	602.4
West Bengal	382.82	449.32	445.4	572.5
All-India	356.30	538.60	446.7	578.8

*Source: Planning Commission

NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys: An Examination of Respondent Characteristics¹

Ankush Agrawal and Tushar Agrawal

Abstract

The quality of data from any household survey hinges critically on the respondent and the surveyor and in turn determines the accuracy of the estimates there from. In the above context, this study examines the socioeconomic correlates of a respondent's behaviour—as perceived by the surveyor—in a household survey. Specifically, we examine whether the respondents' behaviour tends to be systematically associated with their socioeconomic characteristics using information from the 61st round of the NSSO Consumer Expenditure Survey. The findings indicate that respondents' standard of living, education level and geographic location are significant determinants of their cooperation and capability.

¹This paper has benefitted from the presentation made at 'Workshop on Consumer Expenditure' organized by the National Sample Survey Office in July 2011. We are grateful to Rajeev Mehta, R Radhakrishna, P K Ray, an anonymous referee, and the Editorial Advisory Board of this journal for useful comments, to M H Suryanarayana for several discussions, and to Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, and Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, for institutional support. The usual disclaimers apply.

1. Introduction

Household surveys are an important source of information on various household activities. The surveys typically collect information on consumption and prices of various commodities, income and non-income dimensions of well-being such as education, employment, health and housing, migration, wages and other issues of contemporary importance. The surveys have long been used in developing policy guidelines as well as in academic research. Some examples in the former category include examining equity and efficiency effects of transfers and taxes, nutritional benefits of food subsidies, and planning for different sectors of economy (Deaton 1997, p.3 and Murthy 1967, p. 2). The surveys are also used for evaluating welfare effects of various public programs through various statistical and econometric methods. In the circumstances when it is not always possible to conduct controlled experiments, reliance on such ‘natural experiments’ is quite high and success of many economic and social policies to a large extent depends on quality of the data in the surveys.

Given their widespread use in academic research and for policy, ensuring precision or reliability of the estimates obtainable from the surveys is of utmost importance before the same could be used to draw inferences on population.² Reliability of the estimates depends on sample size and other aspects of the sample design and could be assessed either internally or externally. The former method involves examining consistency in the responses to different questions by a respondent³ and examining whether the preferences stated by respondents are in line with theoretical predictions. A study by Westoff, Potter Jr and Sagi (1961) uses the consistency of responses to a question by the same household at two different points in time,

as a measure of reliability of a survey data. The external validation on the other hand involves examining whether or not the survey estimates are in agreement with comparable external data set (Minhas 1988).⁴ Minhas (1988) examines validity of the estimates of consumption expenditure available from the household surveys conducted by India’s National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) with those from the National Account Statistics. External validation can be carried out using similar data generated from different subject-schedules canvassed in the same survey. For instance, Choudhury and Mukherjee (2008) examine validity of price estimates of certain commodities from NSSO’s Consumer Expenditure Survey of 2004-05 for rural Indian households using retail price data. They also compare the estimates of general educational level of individuals from the Consumer Expenditure Survey and Employment and Unemployment Survey of 2004-05. The population census can also be used for external validation. For instance, Barret and Kelly (2008) use the census data of Ireland for examining the reliability of the Irish Quarterly National Household Survey. In both the internal and external validations, standard error plays a crucial role.

Quality⁵ of data in a survey depends among other things on the capability of the respondents to answer the survey questions and on behavior of the respondents towards the surveyor. Since the behavior as well as capability are difficult to measure, the cooperativeness and capability of the respondents—as perceived by the surveyor—could be used as a proxy measure. Using the information from the 61st round of Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the NSSO in the agricultural year 2004-05 this study examines cooperativeness and capability of the respondents. The NSSO collected the information on

² The ‘precision’ or ‘reliability’ of a sample estimate is the difference between a sample result and the result from a complete count. Strictly speaking, it is not the same as ‘accuracy’ which is the difference between the sample result and the true value. Although we are interested mainly in the accuracy of a survey, we are mostly able to measure the precision (Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow 1953).

³ Usually in statistics classical test theory and classical true score theory are employed for examining reliability of survey measures. One common method in the two approaches is the use of *repeated measures* to evaluate reliability of measurement (Alwin 2007, emphasis added).

⁴ Minhas (1988) cautions that owing to differences in concepts, definitions, coverage, time periods, methods of data collection and estimation, strictly comparable data sets are difficult to find.

⁵ It is difficult to define ‘quality’ in general as well as in the context of survey methodology (Alwin 2007, p.1). Nevertheless, quality of a survey can be judged based on the following three dimensions: accuracy, timeliness, and accessibility (Biemer and Lyberg 2003, p. 13). Although timely availability and easy accessibility of a survey data are important dimensions, it is accuracy (*cf.* footnote 1) which is the most difficult to measure and comprehend.

consumer expenditure of 79,298 households in rural areas and 45,346 in the urban. The survey also canvassed information on various socioeconomic characteristics of the households. This enables us to examine whether the respondent's cooperation and capability, which could potentially be a source of measurement error in surveys, tend to be systematically associated with their socioeconomic characteristics. It has been hypothesized in the literature that different groups have different predispositions regarding survey participation (Brennan and Hoek 1992) which raises a possibility that the variations in respondent's behavior towards the survey may be explained by their socioeconomic characteristics. Respondent's behavior may thus differ across different subgroups of population defined on the basis of geography, ethnicity, or any other dimension.

This brief note is organized as follows: the next section discusses the methodology which is followed by the statistical summary of the household and respondent characteristics. We discuss the logit model to study the respondent's behavior and results in Section 4. Final section summarizes the findings.

2. Methodology

As mentioned earlier, the NSSO Surveys provide information on whether the respondent has been cooperative and capable to the surveyor. The surveys also contain information on whether the household being surveyed has been a replacement of the household originally intended. The first of these two items is recorded as the 'response code' in the survey. The respondent code of a household is categorized in five mutually exclusive categories: cooperative and capable respondents, cooperative but not capable, busy, reluctant, and others. For the purpose of analysis, we have grouped the response code as follows:

1. Response code = 1 if the respondent is 'cooperative and capable'
2. Response code = 0 otherwise

The response code can be viewed as a measure of the extent to which the respondent is capable of answering various questions asked by the surveyor and thus the extent to which the information actually intended to be elicited is being conveyed by the household.⁶ Capability to answer the survey questions as judged by the surveyor may be a good indicator of practical/ behavioral literacy of a household against the conventional literacy as measured by the level of formal education.⁷ It may however be noted that the response code in the survey is recorded as perceived by the surveyor and may be subject to the personal biases/ subjectivity of the surveyors.⁸

The survey code indicates whether the household whose information is canvassed is the one originally intended or has been substituted by someone. The survey code assumes one of the two values, viz., 1 if the originally intended household is surveyed and 0 in the case of substitution. Thus, the mean of this variable for a population subgroup indicates proportion of households who were intended to be surveyed originally. In the case of substitution, information on the reasons is also available. The reasons are - informant is busy, informant is away from home, informant is non-cooperative, and others.

We have used descriptive statistical tools, specifically cross tabulations, to understand the above two characteristics. In addition, we model the response code using a logit model. The use of multivariate models helps understand whether there is any significant association between different socioeconomic attributes of the household and the response code.

⁶Accuracy of responses would mean taking into the account whether the surveyor is getting true/ correct information, but it may be difficult to gauge in household surveys. For instance, consider a respondent who is neither capable nor conceals the true information. The fact that he/ she is incapable is sufficient to insure that his/ her responses are inaccurate. Thus, the respondent must be capable enough for his/ her responses to be accurate. Even a capable respondent may deliberately mislead the surveyor by manipulating true information; in such a case, it is difficult to figure out that the household is hiding the facts knowingly unless he/ she is interviewed again. In both the cases however the information obtained by the surveyor is not accurate. The assumption that the respondents are rational rules out the latter possibility.

⁷Consider for example a finding that 38 per cent of children in India who have finished four years of formal schooling were not able to read small paragraphs meant for those in second standard. More than half of such children could not divide a three digit number by a single digit number (Government of India 2006).

⁸We do not have any information on surveyors' characteristics that could be controlled for.

3. Descriptive Analysis

We first examine profile of the respondents in the survey. A pertinent point to be discussed at this point is whether or not to use the sampling weights. While there is an old debate on this aspect (Angrist and Pischke 2009), we prefer not to use the weights for two reasons. First, the study is confined only to a subset of population, namely, the respondents in the survey. Thus, generalizing the findings for whole population may not be appropriate. Second, as advised by the *Editorial Advisory Board* of this journal, it may not be inappropriate to not use the weights in the case of behavioral studies and as such, this paper is not so much concerned with estimation of parameters in itself. Further, Deaton (1997, p. 66) also observes, "...whether or not the survey weights should be used in the regression...the answer depends on what one thinks about and expects from a regression, and on whether one takes an econometric or statistical view" (also see, Pfeiffermann 1993).

Table-1 describes the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents in the sample. There were 124,214 respondents in the sample of which 79,014 belonged to rural sector and the rest to the urban. In the rural areas, it is head of the household who responded to the survey in 61 per cent of the cases while in urban areas, this proportion was 52 per cent. A substantial number of respondents in the survey were illiterates both in the rural and urban areas. However, as one would expect, proportion of illiterate respondents is higher in rural areas than the urban – two-fifth of the respondents in rural areas are illiterate compared to one-fourth in urban. About 60 percent of respondents in rural areas were males but the number of male and female respondents was equal in urban areas. Given these contrasts in characteristics of the respondents residing in rural and urban areas, it would be interesting to study how socioeconomic and demographic characteristics affect the response code.

Summary statistics on the response and survey codes is tabulated in Table-2. We observe that most of

the respondents are reported to be 'cooperative and capable' in the survey, and their share is higher in urban areas. But the surveyors perceive 26 percent respondents in rural and 23 in urban areas as not belonging to the above category. There is substantial variation in the proportion of respondents perceived as 'cooperative and capable' across the States and it ranges from 60 percent in Jharkhand to 10 in Kerala (Chaudhury and Saha 2011). As regards the survey code, the proportion of respondents who have to be substituted by another household was very low, about two percent in rural and four in urban. Among those who were substituted, roughly three-fourth of them was due to non-availability of the household members at the time of survey. Non-cooperative member was the next important reason and the proportion of such respondents was much higher in urban than rural areas.

4. Respondent's cooperativeness: multivariate analysis

To examine whether there is any systematic association between socio-economic characteristics and the response code of the respondents and to answer the questions like what is the probability that a household having a set of given socioeconomic characteristics will be amicable towards the surveyor and is capable enough to provide the survey information, we need to use multivariate analysis. Table-3 summarizes the variables used in the analysis.⁹ A priori, standard of living and education level of a respondent seem to be two important determinants of the response code. The standard of living and literacy level can be associated with the behavior and attitude towards the survey and its contents, and also the capacity of a respondent to answer these questions. The standard of living can be captured through the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of the respondent household. We classify the respondents in ten fractile groups in ascending order of their MPCE. Similarly, the respondents are categorized in five categories based on their education level.

⁹The Table A1 in the appendix provides the information on sample size, i.e., number of respondents, for each sub-group of population in Table-3 and for the proportions of respondents perceived as 'cooperative and capable' by the investigator.

In addition to the standard of living and education level, we use religion and social group of the household to account for ethnic and cultural heterogeneities across the respondents that might affect the response code. We also include gender of the respondent and whether the respondent is head of the household. The explanatory variables can be classified in three categories, namely, (i) household-specific, (ii) respondent-specific, and (iii) State-specific characteristics (Table-3). The characteristics like household size, religion, social group, and MPCE are common to all the members of a household. These household-specific attributes would however vary across the households. The attributes like gender, whether or not the head, age and education level belong to the second category as they depend on which household member is attending the surveyor. We use two models that differ in State-specific controls. In one of them, we include State-group dummies to understand how residing in a particular region affects the perception of the surveyor.¹⁰ The other model controls for State-specific socio-economic characteristics, namely, average literacy and standard of living, and inequality in consumption distribution. We now discuss the logit model.

4.1 Logit Model

As mentioned, we use the logit regression to examine socioeconomic correlates of the response code.¹¹ Let y_i denotes the response code (y_i assumes value 1 if the respondent is ‘cooperative and capable’ and 0 otherwise) for i th individual. Also, X_1 denotes the set of household-specific explanatory variables, X_2 , the set of respondent-specific explanatory variables and X_3 , the set of State-specific characteristics. Table-3 describes definition and nature of these variables and discusses the way they are being used in the logit regression. The variable of interest, y_i , can be expressed as (Wooldridge 2002):

$$\Pr(y_i = 1 | X_i) = G(X_{1i}\beta + X_{2i}\gamma + X_{3i}\delta) \quad (1)$$

Here β , γ and δ denote the parameter vectors corresponding to the household-specific, respondent-

specific and State-specific characteristics respectively. In a logit model, G is assumed to follow cumulative logistic distribution function. The model parameters are estimated using maximum likelihood estimator whereby a likelihood function is specified and maximized with respect to the parameters being estimated (see Wooldridge 2002 for details).

In a logit model, sign of the coefficient corresponding to an independent variable indicates the direction of effect of the variable on the probability of respondent’s response code. A negative coefficient will result in the corresponding odds-ratio being less than unity and a positive coefficient, odds-ratio of more than unity. Odds are even when odds-ratio is unity *i.e.* coefficient is zero or the coefficient is statistically not different from zero. In this study, however, we only report odds-ratios as our primary interest is the direction of effect and not its magnitude.

4.2 Results: Response Code

We estimate equation (1) separately for rural and urban sectors. Table - 4 provides the estimates of odds ratios obtained using logit regressions. An odds ratio of more than 1 (or a positive coefficient) indicates that an increase in the corresponding explanatory variable would increase the probability of respondent being ‘cooperative and capable’. In case of an explanatory variable being a dummy, the coefficient is relative to a reference or base category. The chi-square value (not reported in the table) for both the cases, rural and urban, is significant meaning not all predictors are simultaneously zero. We interpret the effect of household, respondent and State-specific variables as follows¹²:

Household specific attributes:

A respondent from the SC social group has higher probability of being getting perceived as ‘cooperative and capable’ compared to the base category of ‘Others’. Effect of belonging to a ST group on probability of response code differs between the two sectors. In rural areas, STs as compared to the ‘Others’ have lower probability of being perceived as ‘cooperative and capable’ and in urban areas the former are no different from the latter. This is true about both the models. As

¹⁰Geographically contiguous States have been grouped together. See Table-3 for further details.

¹¹Probit model is an alternative. Our preference for the logit arises from the ease of understanding and interpretation that it provides through the odds-ratios. The odds-ratio for an explanatory variable is computed as the antilog (with the base e) of its estimated coefficient. For instance, the odds-ratio of the variable X_i with coefficient $\hat{\alpha}_i$ will be $e^{\hat{\alpha}_i}$.

¹²To the best of our knowledge, no other study has carried out an exercise on similar lines that can be used to compare and supplement our results. Hence, we view these findings as preliminary.

far as religion of the respondent is concerned, those belonging to a religion other than the Hinduism and Islam seem to have higher chances of getting perceived as 'cooperative and capable'. In general for Muslim respondents odds are not significantly different from those for the Hindus.

Across the ten expenditure groups, we observe an interesting relationship. Odds of being perceived as 'cooperative and capable' tend to decline as we gradually move from the respondents belonging to the richer to the poorer decile groups. Compared to the base category of richest decile group, the poorer are less likely to be perceived as 'cooperative and capable'. This relationship holds for both the models in both the sectors and indicates that the respondents belonging to the richer households are more amicable towards the survey. Since the opportunity cost of time is higher for the richer households than the poorer, one would expect that the former may not give adequate attention to the survey and the surveyor. As a result, the former may be less likely to be 'cooperative and capable'. However, given their limited endowments, time may be equally valuable for the poor and thus it is utility of the time that will determine their interest towards the survey. The size of the household does not bear any significant association with the differences in response code.

Respondent specific attributes:

Female respondents are less likely to be perceived as 'cooperative and capable' compared to the males in rural areas. Gender of the respondent does not significantly affect the response code in urban areas. A significant coefficient in rural areas may indicate either the difficulty that the surveyor faces in eliciting information from females or the hesitation of the latter to reveal the information required. It has been pointed out, especially by the studies on demographic and health outcomes, that the survey results could be sensitive to the gender of the investigator and that the females, especially in rural areas, do not appropriately attend to the investigators (Madhiwalla 1997).

The effect of education on this probability is quite similar to that of the MPCE: as we move down in education ladder, the probability of a respondent being 'cooperative and capable' declines. Compared to the

respondents from the highest education level group (graduate and above), the respondents from the lower education level groups have lower chances of being perceived as 'cooperative and capable'. Educated respondents can appreciate the need of the survey, can understand the survey questions properly, and are capable. If the respondent happens to be the head of the household, the probability of her/ him being perceived as 'cooperative and capable' is higher than the non-head respondents. These results hold for both the sectors. There is no consistency in the effect of age-group on the response code across the four models.

State-specific characteristics:

We have used State/UT group dummies to control for region-specific characteristics that might affect the perception about the respondents. The group of South Indian States is our base group. We find that except for the respondents from urban areas of North-East, the rest are less likely to be 'cooperative and capable' than the base group. There are marked variations in this probability across the country and compared to the respondents from the South, those belonging to the East and Central Indian States are only half as likely to be perceived as 'cooperative and capable'.

We replace State-group dummies by average MPCE, inequality in MPCE, and adult literacy rate of each State. In both the sectors, we find that the inequality in MPCE and adult literacy have opposite effects on the probability of being 'cooperative and capable'. The respondents from a State with higher inequality in MPCE and lower literacy are less likely to be perceived as 'cooperative and capable'.

5. Conclusion

This study attempts to examine the socioeconomic correlates of respondents' behavior—as perceived by the surveyor—in the NSSO's household surveys. We find that the standard of living and education level of the respondents are important determinants of the perception that the survey investigator forms about the respondent. Respondents with lower level of per capita expenditure have lower probability of being 'cooperative and capable'. Similar profile holds good across the education ladder: compared to the literates, illiterate respondents are less likely to be 'cooperative and capable'. Those who are

highly educated may be able to communicate more effectively and efficiently to the surveyors. Thus, measurement errors are likely to be less for the literates than the illiterate respondents. A respondent is also more likely to be in the above category if he/she happens to be the head of the household. This implies that in the absence of the household head, who is usually the respondent in the NSSO surveys, it may be better to have the most literate member of the household as the respondent.

State/geographic region of the residence is another significant correlate of the respondents' behavior perceived by investigator. Even after controlling for the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondent, the respondents from the East and Central Indian States are only half as likely to be perceived as 'cooperative and capable' than those from

the South. While a surveyor has little control over the respondent's willingness to respond properly, there is nevertheless a scope to improve investigators' skills through behavioral training, especially of those visiting these States.

We also find that age-group of the respondent, and size and religion of the household do not significantly affect the chances of the household being 'cooperative and capable'. Besides, there is no consistency across the four models for gender of the respondent and the social group. Thus while some of the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents show systematic association with the response code, the others do not. As regards the survey code, proportion of households substituted is quite small and on this aspect the quality of the NSS data seems to be fairly good.

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Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the survey respondents

	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
<i>Informant</i>			<i>Gender</i>		
Head of household	60.95	52.35	Male	59.19	49.46
Any other member	39.05	47.65	Female	40.81	50.54
<i>Education</i>			<i>Household type</i>		
Illiterates	40.10	22.86	1	22.51	39.18
Below Primary level	9.63	6.95	2	14.60	38.56
Up to Middle	30.94	31.90	3	10.88	12.67
Higher Secondary	15.03	24.92	4	35.28	
Graduates and above	4.30	13.37	9	16.73	9.59

Notes : Coding for household type: self employed in non-agriculture (1), agricultural labor (2), other labor (3), self employed in agriculture (4), and others (9) in rural areas; self employed (1), regular wage/ salary earner (2), casual labor (3) and others (9) in urban areas. All the figures are based on sample values (see footnote 8).

Table 2: Some characteristics of the survey respondents

	Rural	Urban
<i>Respondent Code</i>		
Co-operative and capable	73.70	77.29
Others	26.30	22.71
<i>Survey Code</i>		
Original	98.02	96.02
Substitute	1.98	3.98
Casualty	-	-
<i>Reason for substitution</i>		
Informant busy	5.36	4.28
Members away from home	78.75	73.73
Informant non-cooperative	10.08	16.19
Others	5.81	5.79

Table 3: Explanatory variables used in regression

S.N.	Variable	Description	Base category
<i>Household specific characteristics</i>			
1	Social Group (3 dummies: <i>SC, ST and OBC</i>)	Each household belong to one of the following social groups: SC, ST, OBC, and Others	Others
2	MPCE (9 dummies: <i>MPCE1–MPCE9</i>)	Based on the monthly per capita expenditure, each household is classified into one decile group (10 equi-frequency groups).	Richest decile group
3	Religion of the Household (2 dummies: <i>Muslims, Others</i>)	Majority of the population belong to Hindu and Muslim religions. We combine the households from other religions to ‘Others’	Hindus
4	Household size	Number of individuals in the household	None
<i>Respondent specific attributes</i>			
5	Informant (Respondent: <i>Head</i>)	This is a binary variable describing whether the informant is household head	Persons other than the household head
6	Gender of the informant (<i>Female</i>)	The sex of respondent	Male
7	Education level (4 dummies)	We group the education level of respondent as follows: illiterates, literate but below primary, primary and middle, secondary and higher secondary, and graduate and above	Respondents who are graduate and above
8	Age-group (3 dummies)	The respondent belongs to one of the following four age-groups: 0-29 years, 30-44 years, 45-59 years, and 60 years and more	Those aged 0-29 years
<i>State specific attributes</i>			
9	Inequality	It measures inequality in consumption distribution in a state using Gini coefficient	None
10	Literacy	Adult literacy rate of a state	None
11	Level of living	Average monthly per capita consumption expenditure in a state	None
12	State-group dummies (6 dummies)	One dummy corresponding to each State-group: North-East (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura), East (Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and West Bengal), North (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttarakhand), West (Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan), Central (Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh), Union Territory (All Union Territories, Goa and Delhi), and South.	States in the South India (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu)

Table 4: Determinants of 'Response Code': Odds-ratios

Variables	With State Dummies		Without State Dummies	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<i>Dependent Var.: Response Code</i>				
<i>Social Group</i>				
ST	0.782***	1.021	0.849***	1.038
SC	1.112***	1.254***	1.119***	1.313***
OBC	0.920***	0.965	1.041	1.140***
Others	B	B	B	B
<i>Religion</i>				
Hindus	B	B	B	B
Muslims	0.959	0.894**	0.949	0.956
Others	1.695***	1.239***	1.557***	1.282***
<i>Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</i>				
MPCE Decile Group1	0.498***	0.610***	0.530***	0.657***
MPCE Decile Group2	0.507***	0.678***	0.561***	0.765***
MPCE Decile Group3	0.588***	0.646***	0.651***	0.731***
MPCE Decile Group4	0.645***	0.735***	0.716***	0.807***
MPCE Decile Group5	0.649***	0.809***	0.720***	0.880*
MPCE Decile Group6	0.675***	0.790***	0.736***	0.845**
MPCE Decile Group7	0.670***	0.828**	0.730***	0.887*
MPCE Decile Group8	0.761***	0.823***	0.822***	0.872*
MPCE Decile Group9	0.822***	0.91	0.865**	0.948
MPCE Decile Group10	B	B	B	B
Household size	1.002	1.001	1.001	0.997
<i>Respondent Dummies</i>				
Respondent is head	1.262***	1.301***	1.289***	1.311***
Respondent is not head	B	B	B	B
Respondent is female	0.884***	0.976	0.859***	0.98
Respondent is male	B	B	B	B
<i>Education Level</i>				
Illiterate	0.611***	0.731***	0.657***	0.726***
Below Primary level	0.717***	0.788***	0.690***	0.728***
Up to Middle	0.850**	1.015	0.803***	0.938
Higher Secondary	0.911	0.966	0.894*	0.946
Graduates and above	B	B	B	B
<i>Age-group</i>				
0-29 years	B	B	B	B
30-44 years	1.093***	1.046	1.065*	1.034
45-59 years	1.018	0.981	0.985	0.992
59 years and above	0.969	0.971	0.892***	0.946

Variables	With State Dummies		Without State Dummies	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<i>State-specific Characteristics</i>				
Ineq			0.991***	0.985***
Avmpece			1.000***	1.000*
Literacy			1.045***	1.052***
<i>State-group dummies</i>				
Union Territory	0.723***	0.498***		
North-East	0.794***	1.450***		
North	0.595***	0.627***		
West	0.785***	0.693***		
East	0.459***	0.421***		
Central	0.504***	0.569***		
South	B	B		

Notes:— ***, **, and * indicate that the coefficient is statistically significant at 1, 5, and 10 percent levels respectively. A coefficient not significantly different from zero means odds are not significantly different from one. 'B' indicates the 'Base' category.

Table A1: Number of respondents and proportion perceived as 'cooperative and capable'

Category	Rural		Urban	
	Number of respondents	Cooperative and capable (%)	Number of respondents	Cooperative and capable (%)
<i>Social Group</i>				
ST	12,793	73.76	3,559	83.70
SC	13,677	73.69	6,324	77.93
OBC	29,913	72.02	16,173	76.32
Others	22,600	75.88	19,135	76.70
<i>Religion</i>				
Hindus	60,766	72.40	34,161	76.88
Muslims	8,405	70.83	6,330	72.83
Others	9,835	84.19	4,706	86.23
<i>Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</i>				
MPCE Decile Group1	7,902	63.10	4,521	69.12
MPCE Decile Group2	7,902	65.36	4,520	73.47
MPCE Decile Group3	7,901	69.73	4,520	73.96
MPCE Decile Group4	7,903	72.30	4,521	76.35
MPCE Decile Group5	7,900	73.43	4,519	78.58
MPCE Decile Group6	7,902	74.77	4,518	78.09
MPCE Decile Group7	7,901	75.48	4,521	79.23
MPCE Decile Group8	7,901	78.28	4,520	79.51
MPCE Decile Group9	7,901	80.21	4,520	81.84
MPCE Decile Group10	7,901	84.34	4,520	82.72
<i>Respondent's demographic characteristics</i>				
Respondent is head	48,162	75.32	23,662	79.40
Respondent is not head	30,852	71.17	21,538	74.97
Respondent is female	32,244	71.20	22,846	75.75
Respondent is male	46,770	75.42	22,354	78.86
<i>Education Level</i>				
Illiterate	31,669	67.51	10,328	70.45
Below Primary level	7,606	72.82	3,138	73.80
Up to Middle	24,438	77.58	14,411	79.48
Higher Secondary	11,873	80.19	11,256	79.86
Graduates and above	3,396	82.74	6,039	80.81
<i>Age-group</i>				
0-29 years	15,194	72.16	10,641	76.47
30-44 years	27,827	74.61	16,237	77.63
45-59 years	17,455	74.59	9,061	78.09
59 years and above	10,854	72.46	5,121	76.92
<i>State-groups</i>				
Union Territory	1,037	78.21	2,842	72.34
North-East	12,588	80.85	5,052	88.86
North	7,894	75.93	3,871	76.67
West	10,823	76.51	8,553	77.86
East	15,496	64.57	6,483	66.60
Central	15,314	66.96	7,224	72.45
South	15,862	80.13	11,175	82.42
All	79,014	73.70	45,200	77.29

Bovine Ownership in Rural India

Jignesh Shah and T.N. Datta

Abstract

The paper attempts to analyze some stylized facts about ownership of bovine animal in rural society, which is generally less studied compared to the literature of land ownership. It is found that every second family keeps bovine animal. There are about 70 million families, who reared bovines in rural India, of which majority belongs to marginal and small operational land holding group. About 60 million families (41 percent of total rural households) keep female bovines, which are reared for milk production. Because of low cost of maintenance and multidimensional utility of animal resources, the bovine resource is far more equitably distributed compared to land, which has skewed ownership pattern. Therefore, from the perspective of income supporting economic avenue, encouragement of this sector has greater welfare footprint and ensuring social equity in the asset ownership.

Introduction

Ownership of agricultural land is single most important collateral in the rural areas. It symbolizes wealth, social status and determines potential income in a traditional society. There is plethora of literature available on the asset holding position in which land ownership is the critical component in the wealth structure. Typical rural society continues to be described through average land holding, irrigation availability and agricultural income.

Livestock asset is one of the most liquid assets commonly owned by majority of farmers, which is reflected through its ownership across cross section of the society. Though livestock asset is possessed essentially for family consumption, its distribution is well spread and considered to be inclusive. This sector plays an important role in generating income and employment, augmenting income of marginal farmers and landless labourers and in meeting nutritional requirement. Livestock and dairy in particular is viewed as an engine for inclusive growth. Indian farmers generally follow crop-mixed livestock farming because of strong linkage between these two. Livestock not only reared by land owning families, but this activity spread across all sections of the society. Livestock formed a major component of poverty alleviation strategy of Government of India (Datt and Sundaram 2007). Another important feature of livestock sector in the country is that significant employment and income generated by this activity accrues to women which has its social gains (Choudhary 1995, GOI 2007a). Of total workforce engaged in livestock sector, about 70 percent is women in the country (RFST, 2005).

The structure of livestock asset and its distribution in the society is relatively less known. It is because land is overwhelmingly important while livestock has a rather limited position in our psyche. Under this backdrop, the present analysis was carried out to provide insights in bovine holding, engagement of households in this occupation, land-livestock linkage and inclusiveness of the livestock asset distribution in the society.

India has vast resources of livestock, which play an important role in the national economy. The livestock sector contributes about 4 percent to the

country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 26 percent to the agricultural output at current prices (NAS 2011). Kumar-Pandey (1999) recognized livestock sector as a principal source of draft power in rural areas and provides milk, meat, eggs, wool, hides and skins, manure and fuel.

Looking into the importance of bovine rearing in the country, it is equally important to analyze the distribution pattern of bovine ownership in respect of different socio-economic characteristics of rural households in the country and its equitability in the distribution in rural hinterlands. Also, the state-wise analyses would provide province-specific patterns and scenarios on a single canvass. The present research aims at providing detailed insights about the sector for the policy-makers to draw appropriate framework for its growth and sustainability.

Data and Methodology

For present analysis, the primary source of information is the unit level data at the household level of 59th round on "livestock ownership across operational land holding classes in India" conducted in 2003 (Schedule 18.1) by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. The sample primary data has been used with multipliers to get the absolute estimates of various parameters at the states as well as national level. This is the only country-wide survey report, which gives information about land holding, bovine ownership, social class, household type and other related factors. Though the reference year is 2003 for present theme, yet this is the latest and only data available and hence justifies its usefulness for the dairy sector. These data were used to draw socio-economic profile of bovine owners in the country. The analysis in the present paper is carried out for the major states of the country for different land holding classes, social groups and also by type of household.

As defined by NSSO, six land holding classes have been used for the present paper. The classes are; Landless: operating no land or land of area less than or equal to 0.002 hectare, Marginal (greater than 0.002 upto 1.00 ha), Small (greater than 1.00 upto 2.00 ha), Semi-medium (greater than 2.00 upto 4.00 ha), Medium (greater than 4.00 upto 10.00 ha) and Large (greater than 10.00 ha). Social groups were defined

as scheduled tribe (ST), scheduled caste (SC), other backward caste (OBC) and others. Similarly, the household type for rural areas was defined as self-employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour, other labour, self-employed in agriculture and others. Household type is basically means of livelihood of a household, which will be decided on the basis of the source of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities are considered, but the incomes of servants and paying guests are not taken into account.

To examine the distributive coefficient of land ownership and bovine ownership, Lorenz curve and Gini coefficients are estimated. A Lorenz curve is a cumulative frequency curve and essentially used to measure how equally or unequally land and bovine assets are distributed in the society. In a Lorenz curve, the measure of the difference of the area between the actual distribution curve of the variable in question and the diagonal line shown perfectly even distribution (generally known as Egalitarian line), is defined as Gini coefficient. It is also known as Gini's concentration ratio. The value of the coefficient ranges from 0 to 1. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more even is the distribution of the asset. Gini coefficient of concentration was computed as follows:

$$C = 1 - [\sum (P_j - P_{j-1})(Q_i + Q_{j-1})]$$

Where, P_j and Q_j are respectively the cumulative proportions of number of households and

the asset owned (operational land or bovine stock) up to the j^{th} class of households, and \sum denotes summation.

For estimating Gini coefficient for operational land area, the households owning operational land in the rural India were considered as a base excluding the landless households. Similarly, for estimating Gini coefficient for bovine ownership, the households owning bovine have been considered. The rationale for excluding non-bovine owners is that they could as well own bovine but do not do so for some specific reason associated with the family/ occupation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Distribution of rural households

a) *By operational land holding classes*

According to unit level data at the household level of 59th round on "livestock ownership across operational land holding classes in India", the estimated rural households in India were about 148 million. About half of them (47 percent) owned operational land less than 1 hectare, followed by landless (32 percent) and small (11 percent). In the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka; proportion of households owning more than 2 hectares of land (semi-medium and above) was higher than that of national average. Number of large holding in India was few and far (1 percent), while a typical operational holding would be symbolized as small & marginal holding with less than a hectare of operational land. In the states of Kerala and West Bengal, no farmer owned land in excess of 4 hectares due to implementation of land reforms measures (Table 1).

Table 1: Estimated rural households by land holding class (in millions)

Name	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All
Jammu & Kashmir	0.08 (7%)	0.74 (70%)	0.16 (15%)	0.06 (6%)	0.02 (2%)	0.01 (0%)	1.05 (100%)
Himachal Pradesh	0.25 (21%)	0.76 (63%)	0.14 (11%)	0.05 (4%)	0.01 (1%)	0.01 (0%)	1.20 (100%)
Punjab	0.97 (32%)	1.33 (44%)	0.24 (8%)	0.27 (9%)	0.16 (5%)	0.04 (1%)	2.99 (100%)
Uttaranchal	0.22 (18%)	0.90 (75%)	0.08 (6%)	0.02 (1%)	0.01 (0%)	0 (0%)	1.20 (100%)
Haryana	1.03 (33%)	1.39 (44%)	0.29 (9%)	0.27 (8%)	0.18 (5%)	0.02 (1%)	3.15 (100%)
Rajasthan	1.08 (15%)	2.88 (41%)	1.12 (16%)	0.97 (14%)	0.71 (10%)	0.28 (4%)	7.02 (100%)
Uttar Pradesh	4.16 (19%)	13.6 (61%)	2.98 (13%)	1.07 (5%)	0.34 (2%)	0.03 (0%)	22.15 (100%)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Semi-medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>All</i>
Bihar	3.59 (31%)	6.74 (58%)	0.95 (8%)	0.33 (3%)	0.08 (1%)	0.02 (0%)	11.69 (100%)
West Bengal	3.78 (31%)	7.47 (61%)	0.77 (6%)	0.19 (1%)	0.02 (0%)	0 (0%)	12.21 (100%)
Jharkhand	0.66 (18%)	2.42 (66%)	0.45 (12%)	0.13 (3%)	0.04 (1%)	0.01 (0%)	3.69 (100%)
Orissa	1.83 (28%)	3.74 (57%)	0.75 (11%)	0.26 (4%)	0.06 (1%)	0.01 (0%)	6.62 (100%)
Chhattisgarh	0.65 (18%)	1.59 (44%)	0.73 (20%)	0.5 (14%)	0.18 (5%)	0.02 (1%)	3.64 (100%)
Madhya Pradesh	2.26 (24%)	3.53 (37%)	1.68 (18%)	1.23 (13%)	0.62 (7%)	0.11 (1%)	9.41 (100%)
Gujarat	2.20 (35%)	2.39 (38%)	0.72 (11%)	0.47 (7%)	0.41 (7%)	0.08 (1%)	6.25 (100%)
Maharashtra	4.57 (39%)	3.53 (30%)	1.57 (13%)	1.42 (12%)	0.66 (6%)	0.10 (1%)	11.82 (100%)
Andhra Pradesh	7.58 (53%)	4.05 (28%)	1.38 (10%)	0.81 (6%)	0.37 (3%)	0.08 (1%)	14.25 (100%)
Karnataka	2.40 (34%)	2.61 (37%)	0.98 (14%)	0.64 (9%)	0.34 (5%)	0.06 (1%)	7.00 (100%)
Kerala	1.93 (39%)	2.82 (56%)	0.20 (4%)	0.05 (1%)	0.02 (0%)	0.00 (0%)	5.00 (100%)
Tamil Nadu	6.34 (58%)	3.60 (33%)	0.64 (6%)	0.32 (3%)	0.13 (1%)	0.01 (0%)	11.02 (100%)
Other States & UTs	1.74 (26%)	3.71 (56%)	0.86 (13%)	0.25 (4%)	0.05 (1%)	0.01 (0%)	6.58 (100%)
All India	47.21 (32%)	69.69 (47%)	16.6 (11%)	9.21 (6%)	4.34 (3%)	0.82 (1%)	147.84 (100%)

Figures in bracket indicates percentage of all households.

Shaded cells indicate the percentage households in respective category were higher than the country figure.

b) *By social group*

42 percent of the total rural households in India belonged to *Other Backward Caste*, followed by *other*

castes (26 percent), primarily the general caste. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa have relatively higher population under the social-group of *scheduled tribes*.

Table 2: Estimated households by social groups (in millions)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>Other Backward Caste</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>All</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	0.01 (1%)	0.15 (14%)	0.17 (16%)	0.72 (69%)	1.04 (100%)
Himachal Pradesh	0.09 (7%)	0.27 (23%)	0.22 (18%)	0.62 (52%)	1.20 (100%)
Punjab	0.01 (0%)	1.15 (39%)	0.46 (15%)	1.36 (46%)	2.98 (100%)
Uttaranchal	0.02 (1%)	0.28 (23%)	0.13 (10%)	0.78 (65%)	1.20 (100%)
Haryana	0.01 (0%)	0.92 (29%)	0.97 (31%)	1.25 (40%)	3.15 (100%)
Rajasthan	1.25 (18%)	1.38 (20%)	3.17 (45%)	1.21 (17%)	7.02 (100%)
Uttar Pradesh	0.16 (1%)	6.01 (27%)	11.73 (53%)	4.25 (19%)	22.14 (100%)
Bihar	0.11 (1%)	2.70 (23%)	6.82 (58%)	2.05 (18%)	11.69 (100%)
West Bengal	0.86 (7%)	3.56 (29%)	0.66 (5%)	7.12 (58%)	12.2 (100%)
Jharkhand	1.34 (36%)	0.44 (12%)	1.50 (41%)	0.41 (11%)	3.68 (100%)
Orissa	1.85 (28%)	1.28 (19%)	2.55 (38%)	0.95 (14%)	6.62 (100%)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>Other Backward Caste</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>All</i>
Chhattisgarh	1.39 (38%)	0.51 (14%)	1.53 (42%)	0.20 (6%)	3.63 (100%)
Madhya Pradesh	2.01 (21%)	1.88 (20%)	4.03 (43%)	1.48 (16%)	9.40 (100%)
Gujarat	1.34 (21%)	0.75 (12%)	2.47 (40%)	1.68 (27%)	6.25 (100%)
Maharashtra	1.83 (15%)	1.85 (16%)	3.85 (33%)	4.29 (36%)	11.82 (100%)
Andhra Pradesh	1.15 (8%)	3.49 (25%)	6.65 (47%)	2.95 (21%)	14.24 (100%)
Karnataka	0.61 (9%)	1.25 (18%)	2.55 (37%)	2.58 (37%)	6.99 (100%)
Kerala	0.05 (1%)	0.57 (11%)	2.73 (55%)	1.64 (33%)	4.99 (100%)
Tamil Nadu	0.12 (1%)	2.84 (26%)	7.82 (71%)	0.24 (2%)	11.02 (100%)
Other States & Uts	1.40 (21%)	0.63 (10%)	1.50 (23%)	3.05 (46%)	6.58 (100%)
All India	15.59 (11%)	31.91 (22%)	61.51 (42%)	38.82 (26%)	147.84 (100%)

Figures in bracket indicates percentage of all households.

Shaded cells indicate the percentage households in respective category were higher than the country figure.

c) By type of household

At country level, 37 percent of the rural households were engaged in *agriculture (self-employed)*, followed by 26 percent households as *agriculture labour*. This means about 94 million rural households (63 percent) associated with agriculture in one way or another in rural India. In the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; the proportion of rural households engaged in agricultural activities was less

than the national average. *Self-employment in non-agricultural activities* could be construed as non-farm activity in which the state of West Bengal has the highest share of 25 percent, followed by Punjab, Haryana and Kerala (18 percent). If pressure on agricultural lands is acute and there is saturation in absorbing additional labour force in agriculture, it would be a natural propensity of the employment seekers to switch off from farm to non-farm sector. Such evidences may be witnessed in case of the states showing higher proportion of employment in non-farm sector.

Table 3: Estimated rural households by household type (in millions)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Self empl. in. non Agri</i>	<i>Agri. labour</i>	<i>Other labour</i>	<i>Self empl in Agri</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>All</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	0.14 (13%)	0.04(4%)	0.13 (13%)	0.51 (49%)	0.21 (20%)	1.04 (100%)
Himachal Pradesh	0.17 (14%)	0.03 (3%)	0.24 (20%)	0.48 (40%)	0.28 (23%)	1.20 (100%)
Punjab	0.53 (18%)	0.56 (19%)	0.55 (18%)	0.93 (31%)	0.42 (14%)	2.98 (100%)
Uttaranchal	0.14 (12%)	0.03 (3%)	0.10 (8%)	0.74 (62%)	0.19 (16%)	1.20 (100%)
Haryana	0.56 (18%)	0.37 (12%)	0.62 (20%)	1.14 (36%)	0.46 (15%)	3.15 (100%)
Rajasthan	0.96 (14%)	0.49 (7%)	1.53 (22%)	3.34 (48%)	0.70 (10%)	7.02 (100%)
Uttar Pradesh	3.23 (15%)	3.48 (16%)	1.49 (7%)	12.01 (54%)	1.90 (9%)	22.14 (100%)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Self empl. in. non Agri</i>	<i>Agri. labour</i>	<i>Other labour</i>	<i>Self empl in Agri</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>All</i>
Bihar	1.50 (13%)	4.13 (35%)	0.33 (3%)	4.66 (40%)	1.06 (9%)	11.69 (100%)
West Bengal	3.05 (25%)	3.27 (27%)	1.09 (9%)	3.76 (31%)	1.03 (8%)	12.20 (100%)
Jharkhand	0.51 (14%)	0.66 (18%)	0.48 (13%)	1.72 (47%)	0.32 (9%)	3.68 (100%)
Orissa	1.09 (16%)	2.40 (36%)	0.56 (8%)	1.86 (28%)	0.72 (11%)	6.62 (100%)
Chhattisgarh	0.24 (7%)	1.43 (39%)	0.14 (4%)	1.45 (40%)	0.36 (10%)	3.63 (100%)
Madhya Pradesh	0.83 (9%)	2.99 (32%)	1.02 (11%)	3.93 (42%)	0.64 (7%)	9.40 (100%)
Gujarat	0.72 (12%)	1.67 (27%)	0.68 (11%)	2.40 (38%)	0.77 (12%)	6.25 (100%)
Maharashtra	1.19 (10%)	4.26 (36%)	0.95 (8%)	4.10 (35%)	1.32 (11%)	11.82 (100%)
Andhra Pradesh	2.22 (16%)	4.79 (34%)	1.61 (11%)	3.64 (26%)	1.97 (14%)	14.24 (100%)
Karnataka	0.63 (9%)	2.81 (40%)	0.49 (7%)	2.45 (35%)	0.61 (9%)	6.99 (100%)
Kerala	0.88 (18%)	0.92 (18%)	1.39 (28%)	1.03 (21%)	0.77 (15%)	4.99 (100%)
Tamil Nadu	1.79 (16%)	3.55 (32%)	1.93 (18%)	2.25 (20%)	1.47 (13%)	11.02 (100%)
Other States & Uts	1.11 (17%)	0.94 (14%)	0.85 (13%)	2.58 (39%)	1.10 (17%)	6.58 (100%)
All India	21.47 (15%)	38.85 (26%)	16.16 (11%)	54.98 (37%)	16.31 (11%)	147.84 (100%)

Figures in bracket indicates percentage of all households.

Shaded cells indicate the percentage households in respective category were higher than the country figure.

2. Incidence of bovine owning households

a) *By operational land holding classes*

About 70 million rural households owned bovine at the national level which constituted about 48 percent of total rural households. This means every second household in India owns bovine animal. The incidence of bovine ownership has been rising with the increase in operational land. This was mainly because farmers in India follow crop-mixed dairy farming, where there is a strong inter-dependence of agriculture and dairying. Agricultural by-products are used as an input for dairy animals and under this perspective, rising incidence of bovine ownership with increase in land holding seems logical. The bovine ownership was quite low in landless category. The landless perhaps have limited resources to sustain large animals. Also, wage incomes could be more remunerative compared to maintenance of bovines. It is also possible that due to rising employment opportunities in the rural areas through the various

employment guarantee programmes, the tendency of this group would be to look for wage employment than getting involved into agriculture or allied activities.

From animal husbandry and dairying point of view, in addition to incidence of bovine ownership, which includes both male and female animals; it is equally important to estimate the incidence of ownership of female bovines among the rural households as female animals are primarily responsible for milk production. There were about 60 million households which keep female bovines and hence, the incidence of female bovine ownership among the rural households in a country stands at 41 percent. In other words, of total bovine keepers in the country 85 percent reported rearing of female bovines. Alternately, 15 percent rural households maintained “only male bovines” – mainly used for breeding and draft purpose. High proportions of female bovines were found in landless group of farmers at the one end and among the large farmers on the other. Both these categories

of households have different economic considerations for keeping female bovine. The landless household prefers to keep female animals harnessing natural resources. For a typical landless farmer, milk production for family nutrition and supporting income

from milk sale are two important considerations. A large farmer would always try to keep maximum female animals in the herd as importance of male animals is getting marginalized due to replacement of animal power by mechanical power.

Table 4: Percentage bovine owning households to total rural households by land holding classes

<i>Name</i>	<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal</i>	<i>SmallSemi-medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>All Est. households (million)</i>		
Jammu & Kashmir	0(0)	79(78)	96(96)	94(94)	100(100)	100(100)	77(76)	0.80(0.80)
Himachal Pradesh	0(0)	80(77)	95(95)	96(96)	87(87)	100 (100)	66(64)	0.79(0.77)
Punjab	1(1)	96(95)	98(98)	96(96)	98(98)	96(96)	66(65)	1.96(1.95)
Uttaranchal	1(1)	89(87)	94(94)	100(100)	100(0)	-	73(72)	0.88 (0.86)
Haryana	2(2)	90(89)	95(95)	98(98)	95(95)	100 (100)	63(62)	1.97 (1.96)
Rajasthan	5(5)	69(64)	74(72)	83(82)	86(86)	96(96)	65(62)	4.53(4.35)
Uttar Pradesh	3(3)	73(68)	89(84)	93(90)	94(94)	100 (100)	64(60)	14.07(13.18)
Bihar	4(4)	62(52)	84(70)	84(71)	95(95)	69(52)	47(40)	5.50 (4.63)
West Bengal	0(0)	60(49)	80(60)	88(74)	95(86)	-	43(35)	5.27 (4.29)
Jharkhand	0(0)	64(33)	86(55)	98(66)	100(72)	100 (100)	57(32)	2.10 (1.16)
Orissa	2(1)	62(33)	82(48)	87(57)	77(61)	100 (100)	49(27)	3.23(1.80)
Chhattisgarh	2(1)	62(39)	87(51)	90(69)	95(86)	92(92)	62(41)	2.24(1.49)
Madhya Pradesh	4(4)	67(57)	85(72)	92(80)	96(93)	98(94)	61(53)	5.70(4.97)
Gujarat	2(2)	73(68)	76(73)	72(68)	91(86)	90(90)	50(47)	3.11 (2.92)
Maharashtra	1(1)	55(43)	60(43)	77(54)	86(71)	98(95)	40(30)	4.68(3.58)
Andhra Pradesh	0(0)	50(41)	65(51)	77(60)	84(80)	95(75)	28(23)	3.92(3.20)
Karnataka	4(4)	60(50)	74(58)	83(70)	92(74)	96(85)	47(39)	3.27(2.70)
Kerala	0(0)	25(25)	44(43)	60(56)	57(57)	-	17(16)	0.83(0.81)
Tamil Nadu	0(0)	48(42)	64(57)	68(58)	73(64)	78(78)	23(20)	2.48(2.16)
Other States & Uts	0(0)	58(45)	78(63)	78(67)	75(63)	0(0)	46(37)	3.02(2.41)
All India	2(1)	63(54)	79(66)	84(73)	90(83)	95(92)	48(41)	70.36(60.00)
Est. household (million)	0.73 (0.67)	44.16 (37.36)	13.05 (10.93)	7.76 (6.68)	3.88 (3.62)	0.77 (0.74)	70.36 (60.00)	

Figures in bracket refer to percentage female bovine owning households to total households in respective category.

Operational land area and bovine population vis-à-vis operational land area and bovine density

According to Unit Level data of 59th Round, the estimated correlation between area of operational land and bovine population is 0.41 and is statistically significant. Nonetheless, the strength of correlation varies across the states. As per Indian conditions, the land area and bovine numbers should possess linear relationship and in such instances, the higher correlation values indicate stronger linkages of crop farming and dairy farming. However, lower values of correlation indicate weak relationship between crop and livestock. From the table can be seen that majority

of states which are front runners in dairying, showed weak relationship between crop and bovine. It means that apart from agricultural land, some other factors may have encouraged rural folks for keeping bovine. These factors could be – demand pull, institutional support and thereby increased market access. Therefore, it can be construed that the structure of bovine ownership in these states may be market driven. Bovine density (i.e., bovine population per hectare of operational land) has negative association with operational land, albeit the correlation values are very weak and therefore, it is not appropriate to arrive at any logical conclusion solely based on these.

Table: Correlation values

State	Operational land area and bovine population #	Operational land area and bovine density@	State rank in milk prod. (as on 2002-03)	State	Operational land area and bovine population #	Operational land area and bovine density @	State rank in milk prod. (as on 2002-03)
Jammu & Kashmir	0.217**	-0.030	14	Chhatisgarh	0.565**	-0.200**	18
Himachal Pradesh	0.554**	-0.076*	19	Madhya Pradesh	0.437**	-0.123**	7
Punjab	0.554**	-0.253**	2	Gujarat	0.445**	-0.158**	6
Uttaranchal	0.678**	-0.195**	15	Maharashtra	0.580**	-0.153**	5
Haryana	0.327**	-0.200**	8	Andhra Pradesh	0.422**	-0.069*	4
Rajasthan	0.428**	-0.092**	3	Karnataka	0.473**	-0.143**	10
Uttar Pradesh	0.502**	-0.163**	1	Kerala	0.288**	-0.173**	13
Bihar	0.430**	-0.150**	12	Tamil Nadu	0.404**	-0.203**	9
West Bengal	0.542**	-0.219**	11	Other States & Uts	0.627**	-0.100**	NA
Jharkhand	0.503**	-0.132**	16	All India	0.410**	-0.096**	
Orissa	0.567**	-0.176**	17				

** Significant at 0.01 level

* Significant at 0.05 level

Base: All rural households irrespective of operational land or bovine ownership

@Base: Rural households having operational land and bovines both

b) By social class

The incidence of bovine owning was highest (53 percent) among *scheduled tribe* households, though they were the smallest in absolute numbers (8.2 million households); followed by *other castes* (51 percent) and *other backward caste* (49 percent). The state-wise incidence of bovine ownership has to be examined in association with the number of rural households in respective social groups as the households were not

evenly distributed across the social groups in most of the states. Unlike incidence of bovine ownership, which includes both male and female animals among *scheduled tribe* households, the incidence of female bovine ownership was relatively lower in this group as compared to other social groups. The incidence of only male bovine owning households was relatively higher in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Table 5: State-wise percentage bovine owning households to total rural households by social groups

Name	Schedule Tribe	Schedule Caste	Other Backward Caste	Other	All	Est. household (million)
Jammu & Kashmir	100(100)	77(73)	67(67)	79(79)	77(76)	0.80(0.80)
Himachal Pradesh	72(71)	63(61)	64(58)	67(66)	66(64)	0.79(0.77)
Punjab	70(70)	52(51)	64(64)	78(78)	66(65)	1.96(1.95)
Uttaranchal	97(38)	70(70)	54(54)	77(76)	73(72)	0.88(0.86)
Haryana	100(100)	52(50)	66(66)	68(68)	63(62)	1.97(1.96)
Rajasthan	77(69)	36(33)	74(73)	59(59)	65(62)	4.53(4.35)
Uttar Pradesh	45(44)	58(52)	67(63)	61(60)	64(60)	14.07 (13.18)
Bihar	57(27)	32(26)	52(44)	49(45)	47(40)	5.50(4.63)
West Bengal	51(36)	45(37)	60(51)	40(32)	43(35)	5.27(4.29)
Jharkhand	60(31)	41(21)	61(33)	53(40)	57(32)	2.10(1.16)
Orissa	50(17)	40(23)	50(31)	54(42)	49(27)	3.23(1.80)
Chhatisgarh	69(36)	52(36)	60(47)	50(47)	62(41)	2.24(1.49)
Madhya Pradesh	59(47)	50(42)	65(57)	64(62)	61(53)	5.70(4.97)
Gujarat	58(46)	37(36)	47(47)	53(52)	50(47)	3.11(2.92)
Maharashtra	37 (24)	24(17)	41(30)	47(38)	40(30)	4.68(3.58)
Andhra Pradesh	29(16)	14(11)	30(24)	36(34)	28(23)	3.92(3.20)
Karnataka	50(47)	34(26)	47(37)	52(44)	47(39)	3.27(2.70)
Kerala	17(15)	6(6)	15(15)	23(23)	17(16)	0.83(0.81)
Tamil Nadu	35(31)	16(14)	25(22)	11(7)	23(20)	2.48(2.16)
Other States & Uts	38(28)	39(33)	51(41)	48(39)	46(37)	3.02 (2.41)
All India	53(35)	39(33)	49(43)	51(46)	48(41)	70.36(60.00)
Est. households millions	8.20 (5.50)	12.31 (10.51)	30.23 (26.21)	19.62 (17.77)	70.36 (60.00)	

Figures in bracket refer to percentage female bovine owning households to total households in respective category

c) *By household type*

Among the type of the households by activity, the highest proportion (77 percent) of bovine owning households was in *self-employed in agriculture* group, followed by *agriculture labour* (34 percent). This was obvious because in India, agriculture and dairying are closely interlinked and by-product of one is used as an input to the other. Of 70 million households owning bovines, 42 million (60 percent) belonged to *self-employed in agriculture* category, followed by 13

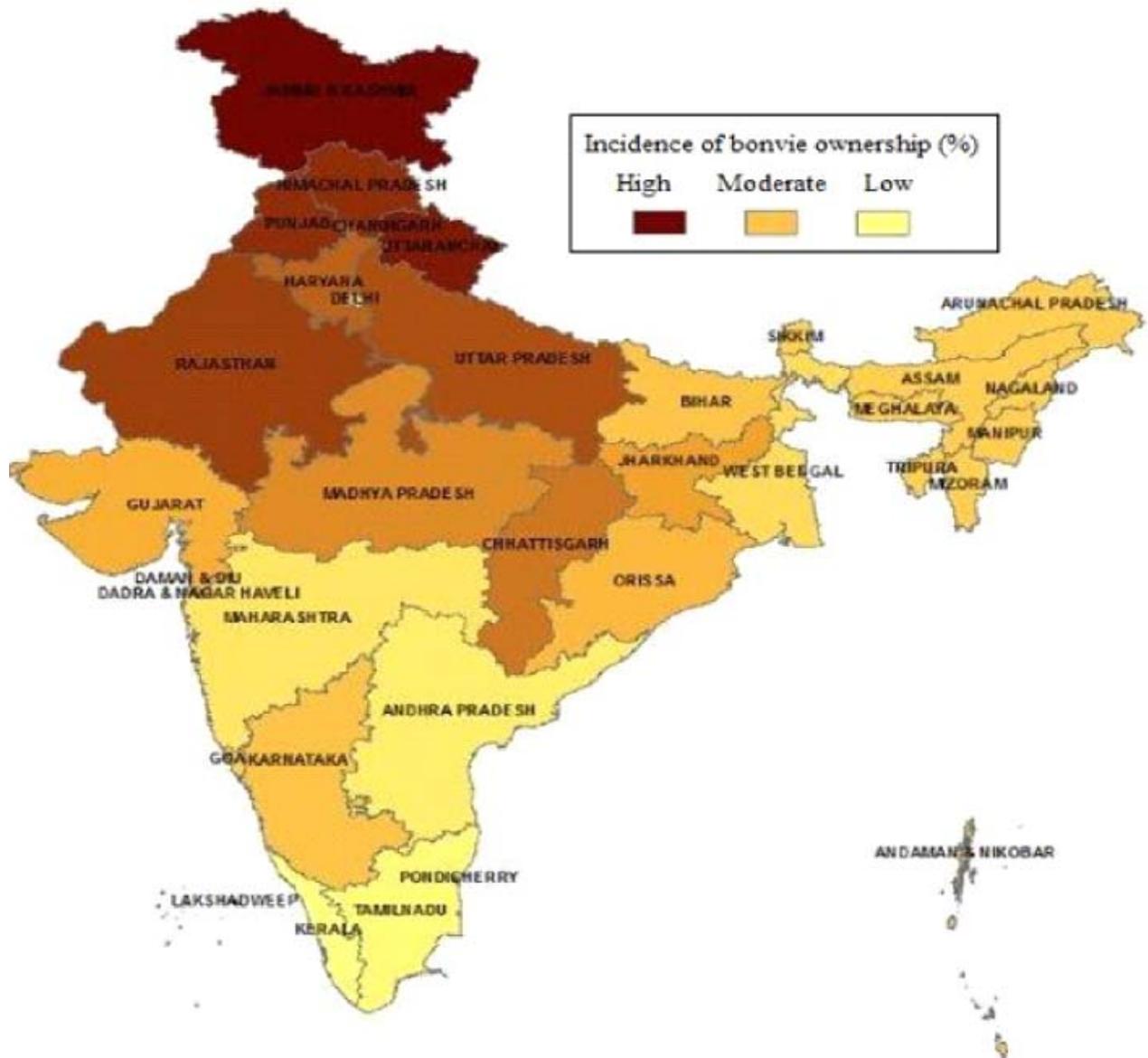
million (19 percent) in *agriculture labour's* group. The higher incidence of ownership of "only male animals" was seen among the households belonging to *self-employed in agriculture* group. This is mainly because the households belonging to *self-employed in agriculture* group possess operational land and the male animals are mainly used for draft purpose in agricultural operations.

Table 6: State-wise percentage bovine owning households to total rural households by household type

<i>Name non Agri</i>	<i>Self empl. in.</i>	<i>Agri. labour</i>	<i>Other labour in Agri</i>	<i>Self empl</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>All</i>	
Jammu & Kashmir	52(52)	80(80)	70(65)	87(87)	73(73)	77 (76)	0.80(0.80)
Himachal Pradesh	55 (54)	60(60)	61(58)	87(86)	40(39)	66(64)	0.79(0.77)
Punjab	50 (50)	69(68)	43(43)	98(98)	38(38)	66(65)	1.96(1.95)
Uttaranchal	73(73)	23(23)	50(50)	90 (87)	28 (28)	73 (72)	0.88 (0.86)
Haryana	49 (47)	69 (69)	32 (32)	91 (91)	46 (46)	63 (62)	1.97 (1.96)
Rajasthan	43 (41)	51 (48)	52 (47)	83 (81)	42 (42)	65 (62)	4.53 (4.35)
Uttar Pradesh	43 (41)	49 (44)	41 (39)	81 (76)	34 (33)	64 (59)	14.07 (13.18)
Bihar	32(28)	31 (26)	25 (22)	74 (62)	18 (17)	47 (40)	5.50 (4.63)
West Bengal	29 (25)	34 (28)	27 (23)	71 (56)	28 (26)	43 (35)	5.27 (4.29)
Jharkhand	39 (23)	43 (24)	36 (17)	80 (44)	23 (17)	57 (32)	2.10 (1.16)
Orissa	37 (23)	40 (18)	33 (16)	81 (47)	25 (20)	49 (27)	3.23 (1.80)
Chhattisgarh	38 (28)	48 (29)	49 (36)	86 (60)	37 (26)	62 (41)	2.24 (1.49)
Madhya Pradesh	40 (39)	45 (36)	37 (34)	88 (79)	25 (24)	61 (53)	5.70 (4.97)
Gujarat	28 (28)	37 (34)	33 (30)	81 (76)	15 (15)	50 (47)	3.11 (2.92)
Maharashtra	21 (18)	27 (21)	15 (10)	73 (56)	11 (8)	40 (30)	4.68 (3.58)
Andhra Pradesh	13 11)	21 (17)	12 (11)	64 (52)	5 (5)	28 (23)	3.92 (3.20)
Karnataka	26 (22)	37 (31)	12 (10)	77 (63)	18 (17)	47 (39)	3.27 (2.70)
Kerala	15 (14)	14 (13)	10 (10)	37 (36)	7 (7)	17 (16)	0.83 (0.81)
Tamil Nadu	12 (9)	18 (16)	12 (12)	58 (51)	5 (5)	23 (20)	2.48 (2.16)
Other States & Uts	29 (22)	34 (29)	21 (18)	74 (57)	28 (25)	46 (37)	3.02 (2.41)
All India	31 (27)	34 (27)	28 (24)	77 (66)	22 (20)	48 (41)	70.36 (60.00)
Est. households (million)	6.59 (5.81)	13.26 (10.60)	4.47 (3.91)	42.44 (36.35)	3.58 (3.32)	70.36 (60.00)	

Figures in bracket refer to percentage female bovine owning households to total households in respective category

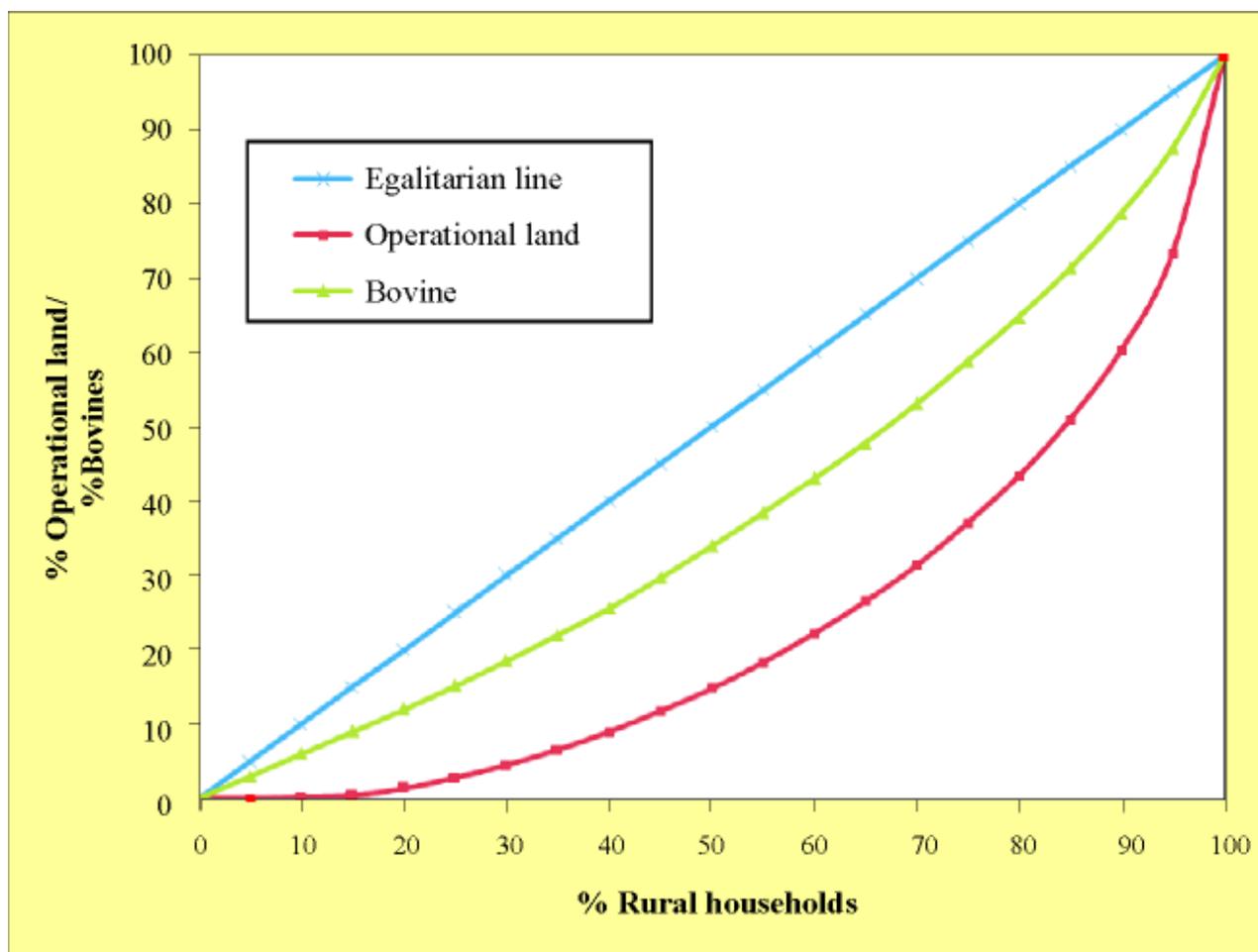
All India map showing state-wise incidence of bovine ownership



3. Equity in bovine holding

The ownership of dairy asset across different income groups, land owning or other groups has significant bearing on the poverty alleviation in the rural society. Empirical evidences indicate that any increase in income from livestock activity would lessen income inequalities [Patel and Das (1979), Sambrani (1981), Adams Jr-He (1995) and Birthal (1997)]. An equitable distribution of asset has much wider welfare

implication, especially relating to distribution and re-distribution of rural economic assets. It is generally argued by many researchers that there equitability of livestock asset is better as compared to land. Prof. *Swaminathan* (2003) also indicated that there was greater equity in livestock ownership compared to arable land. The Lorenz curves and the estimation of Gini Coefficients for distribution of operational land and bovines confirms above argument.

Graph 1: Lorenz curves for distribution of operational land and bovine

Note: For constructing Lorenz Curve for operational land, households owning operational land were taken (101.7 million household = 100%). In case of Bovines, household owing bovine were considered (70.4 million households = 100%)

The results of Gini coefficient of operational land and bovines imply that bovine wealth in India is more equitably distributed than land. At the country level, the Gini coefficient for operational land was 0.540 and the same for bovine asset was 0.233. The states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu had higher disparity in operational land holding than the national average. As far as

distribution of bovine ownership is concerned, the states of Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh revealed higher inequality as compared to national average. Another important observation is that the extent of variation in state-wise Gini coefficients was quite pronounced in case of operational land holding while for the bovines, the variation across the states was indeed low.

Table 7: State-wise estimated Gini coefficients

<i>State</i>	<i>Operational land</i>	<i>Bovine</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Operational land</i>	<i>Bovine</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	0.500	0.170	Chhattisgarh	0.411	0.268
Himachal Pradesh	0.381	0.193	Madhya Pradesh	0.395	0.289
Punjab	0.683	0.259	Gujarat	0.568	0.217
Uttaranchal	0.344	0.186	Maharashtra	0.444	0.218
Haryana	0.651	0.216	Andhra Pradesh	0.510	0.233
Rajasthan	0.553	0.242	Karnataka	0.470	0.184
Uttar Pradesh	0.483	0.234	Kerala	0.511	0.168
Bihar	0.521	0.216	Tamil Nadu	0.542	0.206
West Bengal	0.446	0.205	Other States & UTs	0.341	0.159
Jharkhand	0.441	0.251	All India	0.540	0.233
Orissa	0.389	0.201			

CONCLUSION

The analysis of unit level data sheds some interesting highlights for the bovine sector that were hitherto not known. While characteristics of agricultural land as an asset have always been well researched the little known bovine sector does remain in oblivion. The present analysis was carried out to provide state level estimates related to engagement of rural families in bovine and milk production activities, incidence of animal ownership among land holding groups, identifying the significant population group that rear animal and the distributive characteristics of animal ownership among the rural households. These estimates provide important inputs for policy plans, livestock and agricultural research and academia from the perspective of a benchmark and tracking their subsequent changes as and when further updates are made available from the NSSO.

Our analysis suggests that one out of two households in the rural areas possessed bovine. About 85 percent of the bovine keepers reared female animal. In absolute term, about 70 million households owned bovine and of them 60 million had female animals, which form the constituency of milk producers in India. Marginal and small land holding groups were the core socio-economic group that was overwhelmingly important as milk producers. On the whole, the landless group seemed to be less significant as bovine keepers, but among those limited households who had animals preferred to keep only female animal. That bovine ownership has much wider welfare connotation, which is demonstrated through a smaller *Gini* coefficient compared to the coefficient of land holding. Therefore, dairying should be prioritized as an engine for inclusive growth and welfare maximization in our rural society.

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Value Added by the Services Sector in India: A Comparative Analysis Based on NSS 63rd Round Survey and National Accounts Statistics

Ashish Kumar, G. C. Manna and G. S. Lakshmi

1. Introduction

1.1 The services sector is a fast growing sector in the Indian economy. Its contribution to GDP has been on the rise. As per the latest National Accounts Statistics 2009 of CSO, services sector had a share of 52.4% in the GDP at constant price during the year 2007-08.

1.2 Keeping in view the importance of the sector as well as the data requirements for national accounting purposes, NSSO carried out a national level survey on services sector excluding trade in the 63rd of NSS during 2006-07. Within the overall domain of services sector activities, the major exclusions of NSS 63rd round were as under:

(a) *In terms of activity*: Transport via railways, air transport, transport via pipeline, operating of real estate of self owned residential buildings, monetary intermediation, and activities of trade unions, religious organisations, political organisations;

(b) *In terms of type of units*: Government/PSUs, government aided educational institutions, and units registered under Factories Act 1948.

1.3 At the all-India level (central sample), establishment level information on number of workers, receipts, expenses, gross value added, etc. were collected from a random sample of 189,844 establishments spread over a sample of 13,271 villages/urban blocks of the country. Of these establishments, 438 establishments belonged to the 'list frame' and such establishments were relatively large in size as compared to their counterparts in the 'area frame'. As

per the survey, an estimated 17 million service sector establishments employing about 34 million workers were operating in the country during 2006-07.

2. Scope of the paper

2.1 Estimates of gross value added (GVA) per worker by industrial activity based on the establishment surveys of NSSO are used as one of the inputs to estimate GDP for national accounting purposes. National Accounts Statistics (NAS) however uses other available sources for finalizing the GDP estimates. Thus, although we have the distribution of GDP by industrial activity based on the NAS as the prime source of information, one can also have the alternative direct estimate of aggregate GVA by industry as per the NSS. In an ideal situation where sampling errors associated with the sample survey and non-sampling errors in both the mechanisms/sources are controlled to a large extent, one would expect the two alternative estimates to be closer to each other. The scope of this paper is to examine this divergence, list out some of the important factors that may have contributed to the observed divergence in the two sets of estimates and suggest some remedial measures for minimizing such divergences in the long run.

3. Activity categories under study

3.1 As per the NAS, distribution of GDP by industry is available at certain level of disaggregation. However, released results of NSS 63rd round are available at somewhat different levels of activity classification. As a result, this study was confined to only those industries/activities which are common to

Table 1: Industry/activity categories under analysis

Industry description as per NAS	Corresponding activity categorization as per NSS 63 rd round	
	Activity	NIC 2004 codes
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Hotels and restaurants	As in NAS	551, 552

(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Transport by other means (other than railways)*	Mechanised road transport, non-mechanised motor transport, water transport & other related activities	6021, 60221, 60222, 60231, 60232, 61, 6301, 6303, 6304, 6309
3. Storage	Storage & warehousing	6302
4. Communication	As in NAS	64
5. Real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services**	Real estate, renting & business activities	70 - 74
6. Other services***	Education, health & social work and other community, social & personal activities	80, 85, 90, 9191, 9199, 92, 93

*Air Transport, transport via pipeline not covered in NSS

** Operating of real estate of self-owned residential buildings not covered in NSS

*** NSS did not cover production activities of private households, activities of private households as employers, and activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies.

both sources. The details are presented in Table 1 below.

4. Findings

4.1 In the NSS 63rd round, data pertaining to receipts, expenses and accordingly GVA correspond to last 365 days preceding the date of survey for establishments not maintaining accounts while it is the last accounting year for those maintaining accounts. Thus, for the establishments not maintaining accounts, reference period for GVA is a moving reference period of one year that varied between July 2005 - June 2006 and July 2006 - June 2007. On the other hand, in case of establishments which maintained accounts, the reference period for GVA was mostly the accounting

year of 2005-06 and in the remaining cases, it was the accounting year of 2004-05.

4.2 In Table 2 below, we compare the NSS estimate of GVA with NAS estimate of GDP as per NAS 2005-06 and NAS 2006-07. While considering NAS estimate, we have taken into account the contribution by establishments other than those in the government and public sector so that estimates from two alternative estimates are comparable. While studying the divergence in the two sets of estimates, the fact that certain activities in the NSS for three industries i.e. 'Transport by other means'; 'Real estate, ownership of dwellings and Business services' and 'Other services' are excluded is to be kept in mind.

Table 2: Divergence between the NSS and NAS estimates of GVA/GDP

Activity category / Industry	GVA as per NSS 63rd round (2006-07) (Rs. Crore)	GDP (by units other than govt PSUs) at current price as per NAS (Rs. Crore)		Ratio of NAS estimate to NSS estimate for two years of NAS	
		2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Hotels and restaurants	28278	53353	64785	1.9	2.3
2. Transport by other means (other than railways)@	32666	168773*	185506*	5.2	5.7

@ See footnote in Table 1 specifying the under-coverage of certain activities in the NSS.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3. Storage	155	1287	1552	8.3	10.0
4. Communication	10898	21289	58530	2.0	5.4
5. Real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services@	67599	309594	368054	4.6	5.4
6. Other services@	55615	174209	194981	3.1	3.5

* Excludes contribution by private airlines also to make the figures comparable with the NSS

However, such exclusions in the NSS might not affect the comparison very seriously.

4.3 For each of the five activity categories studied, the extent of divergence between the two sets of estimates is quite high. It is rather alarming in the case of Transport by other means, Storage, and Real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services. Although there are certain differences in the coverage for certain activity categories, it is difficult to explain the divergence of such a high order.

5. Methodological issues

5.1 The divergence between the two alternative estimates takes us to the methodological issues involved in the estimation of GVA and GDP by the two sources. NSS estimate is based on the responses given by the sample establishments selected as per an appropriate sample design. In majority of the cases where establishments did not maintain accounts, data were as reported during the oral enquiry. One does not rule out the possibility of under-reporting of receipts and accordingly the GVA. Apart from the response bias, another major problem could be in terms of the very representativeness of the sample itself. Service sector is a heterogeneous group by itself in terms of the size of the establishments, turnover, etc. Attempt to cover all types of establishments irrespective of their size through NSS in a single round may not lead to a proper representation of the sample. There is a likelihood of inadequate representation of bigger establishments. If it happens, the overall aggregate would be underestimated.

5.2 With regard to the NAS, it partially uses the data of GVA per worker based on the NSS. *While the estimates of GVA relating to public sector units are based on the analysis of accounts of the public sector*

enterprises and budget documents, the estimates for the corporate and unorganized parts are compiled through Labour Input Method using the benchmark-indicator procedure. In this method, the benchmark GVA estimates at detailed activity level are initially prepared for the base year as the product of estimated labour input engaged and the value added per worker (VAPW) in the economic activity. The labour input estimates are obtained from the quinquennial Employment & Unemployment surveys of NSSO and the value added per worker estimates are from the Enterprise Surveys of NSSO. For subsequent years, GVA estimates are extrapolated based on physical indicators deflated by suitable price indicator for the desired year. In case physical indicators are not available for a particular sector, the estimates of workforce in the activity are generally prepared using the inter survey average compound growth rate of quinquennial Employment & Unemployment surveys. The value added per worker of rural and urban areas and organized and unorganized segments are projected to subsequent years with the CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively. The GVA estimates are then compiled as the product of workforce and VAPW for the respective rural/urban/organized and unorganized segments.

5.3 As explained above, the NAS partially uses the estimate of GVA per worker from the NSS. It also uses various other sources to tap the contribution of various types of establishments in the economy. For example, in case of Hotel and Restaurant, for the private corporate sector, the NAS uses the results of the RBI study of the finances of a sample of companies (inflated by the ratio of paid-up capital of all the companies for the activity for which data is obtained

from the Ministry of Company Affairs). Similarly, in the activity category of 'Transport by Other Means', with regard to Water Transport, the GVA estimate of corporate part is prepared by analyzing the annual accounts of Private Shipping Companies. In case of 'Storage', for the Cold Storage component, the current price GVA estimates for the cold storage are based on the results available from Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). With regard to 'Communication', for the corporate sector component in case of communication services other than those of couriers and cable operators, ratio of the GVA to sales as derived from the balance sheets of cellular companies for the base year is multiplied by total revenue estimated from the average revenue per user and the number of subscribers to get GVA. For subsequent years, the base year GVA is moved with corporate growth rate (as per RBI) derived from the annual financial results of sample studies. Again within the domain of 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services', the estimates of software development activities for the organised sector are prepared using NASSCOM data of output from these services and GVA to Gross Value Output (GVO) ratio obtained from the analysis of available annual reports of software companies on year to year basis.

6. Concluding remarks

6.1 We have come across wide divergence in the alternative estimates of GVA and GDP as per the two sources namely NSS and NAS. A major reason behind the said divergence is the differences in the methodology of estimation of GVA for some of the activities. However, the observed divergence at the broad activity/industry level calls for identifying the industrial sub-sectors where divergence is large and taking remedial measures in such cases. Keeping in view the vastness and heterogeneity of the services sector, covering all such activities irrespective of the size / type of ownership of the establishments in a single NSS round seems to be not a good option. Putting in place a separate survey of bigger establishments as recommended by the National Statistical Commission is likely to minimize the divergence to some extent. It is also necessary to revisit the methodological issues behind the estimation in case of NAS, particularly for the industrial categories where we observe wide divergences in the GVA estimates between the NSS and NAS.

7. Acknowledgement

7.1 The authors are thankful to the National Accounts Division of CSO for furnishing the break-up of GDP estimates separately for Government/PSUs and Others, which was required for this study.

Comparison of the data on Hotels & Restaurant sector in India from various sources

R. N. Pandey¹ & K. K. Nath²

Introduction

The rapid growth of India's exports of commercial services during the period 2000-2006, from US \$ 16 billion to US \$ 72.8 billion, and of India's share in world exports from 1.1 per cent to 2.7 per cent provides ample evidence of India's international competitiveness in the services sector as a whole³. Service sector in India is the most important segment of Economy in terms of its contribution to the over all Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As per National Accounts Statistics, during 2008-09, the services sector had a share of about 57% of the GDP at factor cost.

Service sector consists of a wide diversity in economic activities, size and operational characteristics of units. The entire range of units in the service sector consist of very big corporate entities accounting for bulk of output as well as large number of very small and tiny enterprises with substantial share in employment. It is second only to agriculture in employment generation. Further, the service sector has been recognized universally as the prime driver of accelerated and diversified growth of the economy.

Tourism is considered as one of the vital service sectors in India. It contributes 5.92% to GDP and 9.24% to the total employment in the country in the year 2007-08⁴. The hotels & restaurants is an important component of the tourism industry. The hotel & restaurant sector is contributing immensely to the total service sector of the country with overall 12.48% share of number of units and 15.32% share in employment (workers- full time and part time) among the service sectors during 2006-07⁵.

II. Sources of Data

There are three main sources of data on hotel & restaurant sector establishments in India:

- (i) NSSO surveys

- (ii) Economic Census

- (iii) Surveys of Ministry of Tourism

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse and compare the data on hotel & restaurant sector available from NSSO Survey, Economic Census and Surveys conducted by Ministry of Tourism.

III. Analysis

(i) Data available from NSSO Surveys

An all- India survey on service sector enterprises (excluding trade) was carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) as a part of the 63rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) during July 2006- June 2007. This survey was an integrated survey of enterprises and households. The main focus of the survey was on enterprises belonging to service sector excluding trade. This 63rd Round NSS survey was the third attempt of NSSO to cover the entire gamut of service sector activities (except trade and finance), the first attempt being made during NSS 34th round (1979-80) and the second attempt being made in 57th round NSS survey in July 2001 to June 2002.

The 63rd round NSS survey covered broadly service sector enterprises engaged in the activities of hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; financial intermediation; real estate, renting and housing activities; education; health and social work and community; social and personal service activities. Among the industries under coverage of survey, the following units were excluded from the coverage of the survey:

- (a) all Govt. and Public Enterprises
- (b) all Govt. and Govt. aided educational institutions

¹ Additional Director General, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

² Deputy Director, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India Views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and not of the organization to which they belong.

³ Report of the High Level Group on Services Sector- Planning Commission, Government of India

⁴ Latest estimate of Ministry of Tourism on the basis of Tourism Satellite Accounts for India, 2002-03

⁵ National Sample Survey Organizations survey on Service sector in India (2006-07).

- (c) all the service sector units registered under Factories Act, 1948, the units appearing in the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) frame
- (d) Enterprises which operated for less than 30 days (less than 15 days for seasonal enterprises) during last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

In the area frame, 189844 enterprises (83,184 from rural and 106660 from urban) spread over 5573 villages and 7698 urban blocks across the country were surveyed. From the frame list of 998 units, data could be collected from only 438 enterprises. Thus, altogether a total of 190282 service sector enterprises considering both list and area frame were surveyed.

NSSO defined "Enterprise" as an undertaking engaged in the production and/ or distribution of full goods and/ or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. An enterprise may be owned and operated by single household or by several households jointly or by an institutional body. "Own Account Enterprise (OAE)" is an enterprise, which is run without any hired worker employed on a fairly regular basis (means the major part of the period during

which operation(s) of an enterprise are carried out during a reference period). On the other hand, "establishment" is an enterprise which employs at least one hired worker on a fairly regularly basis. Paid or unpaid apprentices, paid household member/ servant/ resident worker in an enterprise are considered hired workers.

The NSS survey gives two sets of data related to service sector enterprises viz. number of enterprises and their characteristics and employment and their characteristics. Following paragraphs provide information on the number of enterprises, their rural-urban break ups; number of employments, their rural-urban, sex-wise, duration of work, and sector-wise break ups, etc.

Number of Enterprises

The NSS 63rd report on enterprises shows that there were 140.92 lakh OAE and 24.21 lakh Establishments in the country during July 2006- June 2007. This survey shows the distribution of enterprises for rural and urban sectors in India as given in Table-1.

Table-1: Number of Enterprises in Hotel & Restaurant sector in India as per NSSO 2006-2007 survey

Sector	Services sector enterprises (in lakh)			Hotel & Restaurant sector enterprises (in lakh)			% share of H& R to the services sector		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	90.04	50.88	140.92	9.22	6.26	15.48	10.24	12.30	10.98
Establishments	8.97	15.24	24.21	1.43	3.68	5.11	16.00	24.15	21.11
Total	99.01	66.12	165.13	10.65	9.94	20.59	10.76	15.03	12.47

Table-1 shows that the hotel & restaurant sector is contributing immensely to the total service sector of the country with overall 12.47% contribution. The other two sectors that contributed more than hotel & restaurant are- 'Transport, Storage & Communication' and 'Other Community, social and personnel services' with contributions of 38% and 19% enterprises respectively. The number of total establishments in rural areas is more than urban areas. However, in case of establishments the number of

establishments is more in urban areas than that of rural areas.

The bifurcated figure of hotel & restaurant sector shows that there were 19,90,393 (10,52,389- rural and 9,38,004- urban) enterprises in the restaurant sector as compared to 69318 (13442- rural and 55876- urban) enterprises in hotel sector. Out of total 2059711 enterprises in hotel & restaurant sector, majority (96.6%) were in restaurant sector. The number of hotel

establishments were also more in urban as compared to rural, however for restaurants 53% units are concentrated in rural areas. This shows that hotel units were mostly concentrated in urban areas. The rural-urban and enterprise-wise breakup of the number of enterprises are given in Table 2.

Table-2: Distribution of number of enterprises (as per NSSO 2006-2007 survey) in Hotels and Restaurants in India

Sector	No. of Enterprises in Hotel sector			No. of Enterprises in Restaurant sector		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	3494 (43.1%)	4616 (56.9%)	8110 (100%)	918861 (59.7%)	621437 (40.3%)	1540298 (100%)
Establishments	9947 (16.3%)	51260 (83.7%)	61207 (100%)	133527 (29.7%)	316568 (70.3%)	450095 (100%)
Total	13441 (19.4%)	55876 (80.6%)	69317 (100%)	1052388 (52.9%)	938005 (47.1%)	1990393 (100%)

Number of Workers

The information on whether a person was engaged in the enterprise in a full-time or part time basis, was collected in the survey for each worker and this had been used for generating estimates of full time and part time workers. The full time worker is defined by NSSO as “the worker who work for more than half of the period of normal working hours of the enterprises on a fairly regular basis”. Similarly the part time worker is defined as “the person working for less than or equal o half of the normal working hours of the enterprise on a fairly regularly basis”.

Table-3 shows that, during July 2006- June 2007 the total number of workers in the service sector (full time and part time) were estimated at 335.15 lakhs, 54% of which were in rural areas. Out of 335.15 lakhs workers, hotel & restaurant sector alone had 51.33 lakh workers, with 15.3% share. The other two sectors which had more workers during July 2006-June 2007 are Transport, Storage and Communication (24.97%), Financial Intermediaries (17.22%). Table-3 also shows that the total number of workers in India in rural areas was more than that of urban areas; however in hotel & restaurant sector the number of worker were more in urban areas.

Table-3: Number of workers in Hotel & Restaurant sector in India as per NSSO 2006-2007 survey

Sector	All Services sector enterprises (in lakh)			Hotel & Restaurant sector enterprises (in lakh)			% share of H& R to the Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	145.48	67.09	212.57	15.77	10.92	26.69	10.84	16.27	12.56
Establishments	35.82	86.76	122.58	5.56	19.08	24.64	15.52	22.00	20.10
All total	181.3	153.85	335.15	21.33	30.00	51.33	11.77	19.50	15.32

Rural- Urban break up

The number of workers engaged in hotels and restaurants separately with Rural- Urban breakup is

given in Table 4. From this Table it is clear that out of total 51.33 lakh enterprises in hotel & restaurant sector, the restaurant alone contributes 91.4% (46.9 lakh)

enterprises. And in hotel sector 88% workers are from urban areas, however in restaurant sector only 56% workers are from urban areas. This means hotels are mostly concentrated in urban areas and also the 'average number of workers per hotel' in urban area is

about 7 (to be exact 6.9) as compared to about 4 (3.9 to be exact) in rural areas. In restaurants also the 'average number of workers per restaurants' in urban area is 2.9 against 2.0 workers in rural areas.

Table- 4: Distribution of number of workers in NSSO 2006-2007 survey in Hotels and Restaurants in India

Sector	No. of Enterprises in Hotel sector			No. of Enterprises in Restaurant sector		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	5390 (36.6%)	9334 (63.4%)	14724 (100.0%)	1571931 (59.2%)	1082434 (40.8%)	265436 (100.0%)
Establishments	46938 (11.0%)	378996 (89.0%)	425934 (100.0%)	508786 (25.0%)	1529945 (75.0%)	2038731 (100.0%)
Total	52328 (11.9%)	388330 (88.1%)	440658 (100.0%)	2080717 (44.3%)	2612379 (55.7%)	4693096 (100.0%)

Gender break-up and details of duration of work

Table- 5 shows that, in hotel & restaurant sector almost 85% workers in rural areas are full time workers against a mere 15% part time workers. This distribution is almost same for restaurants, however in hotels in rural areas 81% were full time against 19%

part time workers. Also in rural areas, in hotels & restaurants, 75% workers are male against 25% female workers. This male- female ratio in rural is almost same for restaurant sector, however in hotels, 81% are male workers against 19% female workers.

Table- 5: Distribution of workers (full time and part time) by sex and duration of work in NSSO 2006-2007 survey in hotel & restaurant sector in India (in %)

Sector	Rural				Urban			
	Full time worker		Part time worker		Full time worker		Part time worker	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hotel	67.3	14.0	14.0	4.7	80.7	10.3	6.4	2.5
Restaurant	68.4	16.6	6.8	8.2	80.2	10.4	5.1	4.4
Hotel & Restaurant	68.4	16.6	7.0	8.1	80.2	10.4	5.2	4.1

(ii) Economic Census 2005

The information on various aspects of service sector enterprises was also collected in Economic Census. The latest and fifth Economic Census (EC) was conducted in 2005 in all States/ UTs in India. It covered all economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural), except those involved in crop production

and plantation, related to production and /or distribution of goods or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption. The Economic Census 2005 defined enterprise, establishment, own account establishments, establishments with hired workers as below:

Enterprise is an institutional unit in its

capacity as a producer of goods and services. An enterprise is an economic transactor with autonomy in respect of financial investment decision making, as well as authority and responsibility for allocating resources for production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more economic activities at one or more locations.

The establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out. It is an economic unit under a single legal entity.

The definitions of OAE and establishments adopted in EC are more or less same as that used in NSSO in 63rd Round survey.

The total number of persons i.e. workers usually working daily in an establishment is the number of persons usually working daily. This will include all persons whether hired or not. The workers with age less than 15 years have been categorized as children. Household members whether paid or not if engaged in any of the activities carried out by the establishments will be included. The figure of number of persons is the number in the last year for perennial establishments and last working season for seasonal establishments. This also includes both supervisory and primary workers. A worker refers to a 'position' but not to a 'person'. Part time workers are also treated employees as long as they are engaged on a regular basis.

The details of number of enterprises and information relating to them available from EC 2005 are presented below:

Number of Enterprises

The **economic census 2005** showed a total of 41.83 million establishments in the country engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of 41.83 million establishments, 25.54 million (61.05%) were in rural areas and 16.29 million (38.95%) establishments were in urban areas.

Among these establishments, 35.75 million (85.46%) were engaged in non-agricultural activities while the rest 6.08 million (14.54%) were engaged in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation. Among the non-agricultural establishments 55.5% were in rural and 44.5% were in urban areas. This shows there were more units in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas in non-agricultural sector than that of all establishments.

About 80.95% of the total own account establishments (21.81 million) were found engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas only around 19.05% (5.13 million) were engaged in agricultural activities. In case of OAEs also the percentage share of non-agricultural establishments in urban areas is better than total establishments in urban areas.

Out of total 35.75 million establishments in non-agricultural sector in India, 13.94 million establishments (39.0%) were with hired workers. There were only 0.66 million establishments (4.7%) in hotel & restaurant sector out of total 13.94 million establishments non-agricultural establishments with hired workers. The breakup of hotel & restaurant enterprises and employees are not available in EC 2005.

Table-6: Number of Non-Agricultural and Hotel & Restaurant Enterprises in India in EC 2005

Sector	No. of Non-Agricultural Enterprises			No. of Hotel & Restaurant Enterprises		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	13262173 (60.8%)	8545656 (39.2%)	21807829 (100.0%)	525789 (63.2%)	306271 (36.8%)	832060 (100.0%)
Establishments with hired workers	6564894 (47.1%)	7374283 (52.9%)	13939177 (100.0%)	269769 (40.9%)	389980 (59.1%)	659749 (100.0%)
Total	19827067 (55.5%)	15919939 (44.5%)	35747006 (100.0%)	795558 (53.3%)	696251 (46.7%)	1491809 (100.0%)

From the Table-6 it may be seen that there were 13.94 million non-agricultural establishments with hired workers and amongst these 47.1% in rural areas and 52.9% in urban areas. The total number of establishments with hired workers in hotel & restaurant sector were 0.66 million and amongst these 40.9% were in rural areas and 59.1% were in urban areas. The percentage share of hotel & restaurant sector to the total of non- agricultural sector enterprises were 4.17% (OAEs: 3.82% and Establishments with hired workers: 4.73%). The distribution of rural - urban enterprises in hotels & restaurants in OAEs was around 63:37 (rural: urban) and in 'Establishments with hired workers' was 41:59 and in total it was 53:47. However, the distribution of hotels and restaurants separately is not available in EC 2005.

For better comparability of EC 2005 results with NSS 2006-2007 survey results, the number of non-agricultural units in wholesale and retail trade may be subtracted from total non- agricultural units. **This is being done because NSS 63rd round survey did not cover the service sector enterprises engaged in activities of wholesale and retail trade.** Table-7 shows the number of such establishments and the percentage share of hotel & restaurant sector to the non-agricultural establishments without trade. Although the total number of non-agricultural enterprises in the country was 35.7 million, the total number of enterprises without trade (wholesale and retail) was 19.9 million (55.7% only). The rural urban breakup of non-agricultural enterprises (without trade) was 58.5% rural and 41.5% in urban areas. Also the OAE were more than the establishments with hired workers.

Table-7: Number of Enterprises in non- agricultural sector and percentage share of hotel & restaurant sector in India in EC 2005

Sector	Non- Agricultural Enterprises without Wholesale and Retail Trade			% share of Hotel & Restaurant Enterprises to Non- Agricultural units without trade		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	6831661	3940293	10771954	7.7	7.8	7.7
Establishments with hired workers	4838691	4330954	9169645	5.6	9.0	7.2
Total	11670352	8271247	19941599	6.8	8.4	7.5

Number of Workers

The Economic Census 2005, shows that in India, about 100.90 million persons, 52.07 million (51.60%) in rural areas and 48.83 million (48.40 %) in urban areas were reported to be working in the establishments found during the census. About 89.99 million workers constituting 89.18% of the total workforce worked in the non-agricultural establishments and only 10.91 million (10.82%) worked in agricultural establishments. There were around 65.17 million persons working in establishments with hired workers in the country and

the rest 35.73 million (35.41%) persons were working in the OAE.

Table-8, shows that total number of workers engaged in non-agricultural sector in the country during 2005 were 89.99 million (rural- 41.89 million and urban- 48.10 million). Out of 89.99 million workers 62.1 million (69%) workers were engaged in establishments with hired workers and rest 27.89 million (31%) engaged in OAEs. The rural urban distribution of number of workers in OAE and establishments with hired workers are almost opposite to each other.

Table-8: Number of workers in various Enterprises in India in EC2005

Sector	No. of workers in Non-Agricultural Enterprises			No. of workers in Hotel & Restaurant Enterprises		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	17302128 (62.0%)	10591063 (38.0%)	27893191 (100.0%)	748926 (64.6%)	411015 (35.4%)	1159941 (100.0%)
Establishments with hired workers	24592025 (39.6%)	37505304 (60.4%)	62097329 (100.0%)	876392 (33.4%)	1743692 (66.6%)	2620084 (100.0%)
Total	41894153 (46.5%)	48096367 (53.5%)	89990520 (100.0%)	1625318 (43.0%)	2154707 (57.0%)	3780025 (100.0%)

The number of workers engaged in hotel & restaurant sector in the country was 3.78 million (4.2% of total workers in non-agricultural sector), out of which 57% were in urban areas and rest 43% in rural areas. In hotel & restaurant sector also majority of the workers (69%) were engaged in establishment with hired workers and rest 31% engaged in OAEs.

The Table-9 shows the number of female

workers in rural and urban areas separately for OAEs and Establishments with hired workers. The number of workers per enterprises (employment rate) in non-agricultural sector in India in 2005 was 2.5, which is same for hotel & restaurant sector. However, in hotel & restaurant sector the employment rate is 1.4 per OAEs and 4 per establishments with hired workers.

Table-9: Rural- Urban and Male- Female break up of number of workers Hotel & Restaurant Enterprises in EC 2005 in India

Sector	Type	No. of workers in OAE	No. of workers in Enterprises with hired workers	Total no. of workers
Rural	Female	150955	149399	300354
	Total*	748926	876392	1625318
Urban	Female	56046	181952	237998
	Total*	411015	1743692	2154707
Combined	Female	207001	331351	538352
	Total*	1159941	2620084	3780025

*Total includes Children also

For better comparability of EC 2005 results with NSS 2006-2007 survey results, the number of workers in wholesale and retail trade may be subtracted from total workers in non-agricultural units. Table-10 shows the number of workers in such establishments and the percentage share of hotel & restaurant sector workers to the total workers in non-agricultural establishments without trade. Although the total number of workers in non-agricultural enterprises was 89.99 million, the number of workers in non-agricultural enterprises (without wholesale and retail

trade) was 62.73 million (69.7% only). EC 2005 shows that, there were more enterprises in OAE than establishments with hired workers but there were less number of workers in OAE than establishments with hired workers. The ratio of OAE to Establishments with hired workers (without trade) was 11:9, however the ratio of workers in OAE to Establishments with hired workers (without trade) was 5:16. And the number of workers in non-agricultural sector (without trade) per enterprise in OAE was 1.4 against 5.2 workers in establishment with hired workers.

Table-10: Number of workers in non-agricultural sector (without trade) and percentage share of hotel & restaurant sector in EC 2005 in India

Sector	Non-Agricultural Enterprises (without trade)		% share of H& R to the non- agricultural enterprises (without trade)			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	9517295	5124974	14642269	7.87	8.02	7.92
Establishments with hired workers	20169270	27913717	48082987	4.35	6.25	5.45
Total	29686565	33038691	62725256	5.47	6.52	6.03

(iii) Survey and Records of Ministry of Tourism

The Ministry of Tourism has a system of approving and classifying the hotels on the basis of the facilities and services provided by them. As on 31.12.2008 there were 1593 classified hotels, out of which 42.9% were three star hotels in India. Ministry of Tourism also commissioned a study in 2003-04 on "Manpower requirement in Hotel Industry, Tour Operators and Travel Sector; Manpower Trained by Different Institutes & Placement Scenario" which shows data on hotel and restaurant sector. The study was based on an extensive primary field survey in 27 important tourist destinations. The study estimated,

- (i) number. of hotel rooms in the country: 1.2 million
- (ii) number of persons working in hotels: 750000
- (iii) in addition 1 lakh employees worked in motels on State & National Highways
- (iv) number of restaurants in India in urban India in 2003: 141022
- (v) number of persons (both permanent and temporary) were employed in restaurants in India in 2003: 1852859

(vi) in addition there were more than 1.3 million people employed in small restaurants and *dhabas* on the State and National Highways.

Thus, combining the hotels, restaurants and *dhabas* etc. there were altogether around 28 lakh workers in the sector.

IV. Comparison**Number of Enterprises**

The latest data on hotel & restaurant sector on number of enterprises and number of workers are available from three sources- EC2005, NSS 2006-2007 and survey commissioned by Ministry of Tourism. However, the reference period of the three data sources are different. For meaningful comparison the coverage of these studies/ surveys should be same.

Table-12 shows, a total of 14.6 lakh establishments in hotel & restaurant sector in EC 2005, against 20.60 lakh establishments in NSSO 2006-2007 survey. However, in EC 2005, in hotel & restaurant sector there were 8.3 lakh OAEs against 15.5 lakh OAEs in NSS 2006-07 survey. And the number of Establishments with hired workers in hotel & restaurant sector in EC 2005 was 6.3 lakh against 5.1 lakh Establishments in NSS 2006-2007 survey.

Table-11: Number of Hotel & Restaurant Enterprises in NSS 2006-07 and EC 2005 in India

Sector	No. of Hotel & Restaurant in EC2005			No. of Hotel & Restaurant in NSSO 2006-2007		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
OAE	525789	306271	832060	922356	626052	1548408
Establishments*	269769	389980	659749	143475	367828	511303
Total Establishments	795558	696251	1491809	1065831	993880	2059711

* Establishments with hired workers for Economic Census 2005

The NSS 2006-2007 did not cover establishments belonging to government and public sector. Therefore, the figures based on EC2005 presented in Table-12 have been worked out excluding the establishments pertaining to government and public sector to make them comparable with NSS2006-2007 data. Further EC2005 data have been also adjusted by including only those activities of the service sector have

been considered for which separate estimates are available in the released NSS reports.

The comparison of such adjusted EC2005 data with NSS2006-2007 data presented in Table-12 shows that pattern in divergence of data from both the sources are same as that emerging from the data presented in Table-11.

Table-12⁶ : Number of enterprises in NSS 2006-2007 and EC 2005 in India

Sector/Activity	No. of enterprises in NSS2006-2007			No. of enterprises in EC2005		
	OAE	Other Estt.	Total	OAE	Other Estt.	Total
Hotels	8110 (11.7%)	61208 (88.3%)	69318 (100.0%)	89156 (41.4%)	126344 (58.6%)	215500 (100.0%)
Restaurants	1540298 (77.4%)	450095 (22.6%)	1990393 (100.0%)	742904 (59.5%)	506534 (40.5%)	1249438 (100.0%)
Hotel & Restaurants	1548408 (75.2%)	511303 (24.8%)	2059711 (100.0%)	832060 (56.8%)	632878 (43.2%)	1464938 (100.0%)
All Total	10131653 (83.5%)	2003391 (16.5%)	12135044 (100.0%)	3962593 (57.8%)	2895580 (42.2%)	6858173 (100.0%)

Figures in the brackets shows the percentages within the sectors

Number of workers

Table- 14 shows a total of 3.6 million workers (both full time and part time) in EC 2005 against 5.1 million workers in NSS 2006-07 survey engaged in hotel & restaurant sector in India. On the other hand, the survey commissioned by MOT shows a total of about 2.8 million workers engaged hotels & restaurant sector in 2003 in India. Although these figures could not be

compared directly, yet it may be seen that there is a clear increase of employment in hotel & restaurant sector from 2003 onwards. However, the number of workers in OAE in EC 2005 was 1.2 million against 1.7 million in NSSO 2006-2007 survey and in establishments the number of workers in EC 2005 was more than that of NSSO 2006-2007 survey; although the total workers in NSSO 2006-07 survey is more than EC 2005.

Table-13: Number of workers in hotel & restaurant in EC 2005, NSS 2006-2007 survey and MOT survey in India

Sector	No. of workers in EC 2005			No. of workers in NSS 2006-2007 survey			No. of worker in MOT Survey
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
OAE	748926	411015	1159941	1577321	1091768	2669089	-
Establishments*	876392	1743692	2620084	555725	1908941	2464666	-
Total	1625318	2154707	3780025	2133046	3000709	5133755	2800000

* Establishments with hired workers for EC 2005; - Not Available

⁶ Table 1 and 2 of Paper "A Study of Divergence in the Estimates of Number of Establishments and Workers Engaged in the Services Sector in India as per NSS 63rd Round and Economic Census 2005- (A paper prepared jointly by CSO(ESD) and Computer Centre for the Seminar on NSS 63rd Round)" presented by Ashish Kumar, G. C. Manna, P. C. Mohanan, G. S. Lakshmi and P. S. Meena in the NSS 63rd Round seminar during 2 and 3rd June 2010 at Delhi

As NSS 2006-2007 data did not cover establishments belonging to government and public sector, therefore, the figures based on EC2005 presented

in Table-14 have been worked out excluding the establishments pertaining to government and public sector to make them comparable with NSS2006-2007 data.

Table-14⁷ : Number of workers in NSS 2006-2007, EC 2005 and MOT survey in India

Sector	No. of workers in NSS 2006-2007 survey			No. of workers in EC 2005			No. of worker in MOT Survey
	OAE	Other Estt.	Total	OAE	Other Estt.	Total	
Hotels	14724 (2)	425934 (7)	440658 (6)	138361 (2)	631360 (5)	769721 (4)	— —
Restaurants	2654365 (2)	2038731 (5)	4693097 (2)	1021580 (1)	1856685 (4)	2878265 (2)	— —
Hotel & Restaurants	2669089 (2)	2464665 (5)	5133755 (2)	1159941 (1)	2488045 (4)	3647986 (2)	2800000 —
All Total	17015434 (2)	10813579 (5)	27829014 (2)	5131912 (1)	11770306 (4)	16902218 (2)	

Figures in the brackets shows the number of workers per enterprises

The comparison of such adjusted EC2005 data with NSS 2006-2007 data presented in Table-14 shows that pattern in divergence of data from both the sources are same as that emerging from the data presented in Table-13.

Table-14 also shows the average number of workers per enterprises both in NSS 2006-2007 and EC2005. The number of workers per enterprises in overall level for both NSS2006-2007 and EC2005 were same. In NSS2006-2007, the average number of workers per in OAEs were 2 against a significantly higher number of 5 workers per Other establishments. However, in EC 2005, the average number of workers per OAEs was only one against 4 workers per Other establishments. The numbers are same for hotel & restaurant sector. However, the bifurcated figure in hotels and restaurants shows that, in restaurants the number of workers per enterprise separately for OAEs and Other establishments were same as that of over all service sector. However, in case of hotels, the average number of workers per enterprises in NSS2006-2007 was 6 against a lower (but it was still higher than total service sector) 4 workers per enterprises. The number

of workers for OAEs in hotels in NSS2006-2007 and EC2005 were 2 per enterprises, however, the number of workers in Other establishments were 7 for NSS2006-2007 and 5 for EC2005.

V. Conclusions

The three data source for hotel & restaurant sector in India show different figures. The EC 2005 shows a total of 14.6 lakh establishments in hotel & restaurant sector, against 20.6 lakh establishments in NSSO survey in 2006-07. However, in EC 2005, there were 8.3 lakh OAEs against 15.5 lakh OAEs in NSS 2006-07 survey. And the number of Establishments with hired workers in EC 2005 was 6.3 lakh against 5.1 lakh establishments in NSS 2006-07. The total number of enterprises in rural areas was more than in urban areas for restaurant sector, however in hotel sector most units were concentrated in urban areas.

A total of 36.5 lakh workers (both full time and part time) in EC 2005 against 51.3 lakh workers in NSS 2006-07 engaged in hotel & restaurant sector in India. On the other hand, the survey commissioned by MOT shows a total of about 28 lakh workers

⁷ Table 1 and 3 of Paper "A Study of Divergence in the Estimates of Number of Establishments and Workers Engaged in the Services Sector in India as per NSS 63rd Round and Economic Census 2005- (A paper prepared jointly by CSO(ESD) and Computer Centre for the Seminar on NSS 63rd Round)" presented by Ashish Kumar, G. C. Manna, P. C. Mohanan, G. S. Lakshmi and P. S. Meena in the NSS 63rd Round seminar during 2 and 3rd June 2010 at Delhi

engaged hotels & restaurant sector in 2003 in India. Although these figures couldnot be compared directly, yet it there was a clear increase of employment in hotel & restaurant sector from 2003 onwards. However, the number of workers in OAE in EC 2005 was 11.6 lakh against 26.7 lakh in NSS 2006-2007 survey and in establishments the number of workers in EC 2005 was more than that of NSS 2006-07 survey; although the total workers in NSSO 2006-07 survey was more than EC 2005.

Although the reference periods of three data sources compared here are not exactly same, large variation in the number of enterprises and number of workers in EC2005 and NSSO2006-2007 cannot be explained only by this difference. Such a large variation may be due to lack of clarity of the concepts and definitions of the term 'establishments' used in EC2005

and coverage and sampling error associated with the NSS/MOT survey estimates. Due to resource and time constraints in-depth study to ascertain the exact reasons at disaggregate levels like village/ block of NSS 2006-2007 and MOT survey could not be undertaken. However, such a large variation is a cause for worry and efforts may be made to identify the exact reasons and rectify the problems while taking up future surveys/ census. Vigorous training may be also imparted to the investigators involved in these statistical exercises to explain in detail the concepts and definitions. They may be also sensitized about similar data being collected by other agencies. While writing the reports of such statistical exercises comparison of similar data from other sources may be also included and in case of wide divergence some possible explanations may be also given. It should not be left only for researchers.

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Part-II

SUMMARY AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF SURVEYS

Integrated Summary of NSS 64th Round (July 2007 - June 2008) survey results on “Employment & Unemployment, Migration, Education, and Household Consumer Expenditure in India”

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Introduction

1.0 The 64th round (July 2007-June 2008) of NSS was earmarked for survey on ‘Employment-Unemployment, Migration particulars’, ‘Participation and Expenditure in Education’ and ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’. In this survey, information on various facets of these subjects was collected. Based on data collected in NSS 64th round survey, four reports have been published. These are: a) Consumer Expenditure in India: 2007-08 (Report No. 530), b) Employment and Unemployment situation in India: 2007-08 (Report No. 531), c) Education in India: 2007-08 Participation and Expenditure (Report No. 532) and d) Migration in India: 2007-08 (Report No. 533). In the present summary of results of NSS 64th round survey, an effort has been made to discuss the major findings, at the all-India level, presented in these four reports.

First, the results relating to general characteristics of households and population have been discussed. This is followed by a discussion on the labour force, work force, wage rate and unemployment. Some broad features of migration have been discussed next, such as magnitude of migration, reasons for migration, remittances from out-migrants and use of such remittances by the recipient households. Literacy rates, adult literacy, average expenditure on education, State-wise average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) etc. have also been discussed in the summary.

1.0.1 To assess the volume and structure of employment and unemployment, starting with the 9th round (May-September, 1955), NSSO conducted a number of surveys on employment and unemployment. To give a firm conceptual framework for conducting

such surveys, the Planning Commission, in the year 1970, set up an ‘Expert Committee on Unemployment Estimates’, (popularly known as the Dantwala Committee), which reviewed these surveys and the indicators generated from such surveys. Based on concepts and definitions recommended by this Committee, the first quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment was conducted in the 27th round of NSS. After the 27th round, quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment situation in India have been carried out by the NSSO, during 32nd round (July 1977 - June 1978), 38th round (January 1983 - December 1983), 43rd round (July 1987 - June 1988), 50th round (July 1993 - June 1994), 55th round (July 1999 - June 2000), 61st round (July 2004 - June 2005) and 66th round (July 2009 - June 2010) in which concepts, definitions and procedures were based primarily on the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee. Apart from these quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment, NSSO has been regularly collecting information on certain key items on employment and unemployment, as a part of annual series, from a smaller sample of households in each round since its 45th round (July 1989 - June 1990) through the schedule on Household Consumer Expenditure (Schedule 1.0). In the NSS 60th and NSS 62nd rounds, a separate schedule (Schedule 10) on employment and unemployment was canvassed to provide estimates of employment and unemployment on the basis of current daily status approach also. In the 64th round of NSS, data on employment and unemployment including migration was collected through a separate Schedule 10.2.

1.0.2 In the 9th (May 1955 to September 1955), 11th (August 1956 to January 1957) and 12th (March 1957

to August 1957) rounds of NSS, migration particulars were collected for the labour force population only. From the 13th round (September 1957 to May 1958) onwards, more detailed information on migration has been collected. In the 18th round, survey on migration was conducted on a much larger scale. In the NSS 28th round (October 1973 to June 1974) survey on birth, death, morbidity and disability, migration particulars of the usual members of the sample households were also collected. In the 38th round (January 1983 to December 1983), collection of migration data was integrated with the regular quinquennial survey on employment & unemployment. The same approach was followed during the 43rd round (July 1987 to June 1988) also. Data on migration was collected during the 49th round (January 1993 to June 1993) survey through the Schedule 1.2 which had a comprehensive coverage including, inter-alia, housing condition and migration in India. In the sixth quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment i.e., during NSS 55th round (July 1999 to June, 2000) information on migration particulars was collected for each household member of the sample household through the Employment & Unemployment Schedule. During NSS 64th round (July 2007 to June 2008) information on migration particulars was collected for each household member of the sample household through the Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars Schedule 10.2.

1.0.3 Earlier NSS data on education at State and all-India level are available from the 42nd round survey (1986-87), the 47th round survey (1991) and the 52nd round survey (1995-96). Of these, the 42nd and 52nd round surveys covered both qualitative and quantitative aspects of educational services received by households, while the 47th round covered only certain qualitative aspects. Apart from this, information on literacy and educational attainment is recorded for each person in each surveyed household in all the household surveys of NSSO. In the quinquennial surveys of employment and unemployment, particulars of attendance in educational institutions are also recorded. The last few such surveys had collected information on type of institution, nature of institution for those currently attending, and reason for not attending educational institution for those not attending.

1.0.4 The NSSO conducts regular Household 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. In Quinquennial rounds of Employment & Unemployment and Household Consumer Expenditure, the subject is covered on larger sample of households wherein 10-12 households are selected in each sample village/ urban block, in other annual rounds where the subject is taken up for survey integrated with other main subject, the size of sample of households is generally 4 only. In 64th round of NSS, the subject of Household Consumer Expenditure was also covered. Prior to 64th round of NSS, the subject has been covered in 61st round of NSS, which was quinquennial round of Employment & Unemployment and Household Consumer Expenditure and again in NSS 62nd and 63rd annual rounds devoted to survey of Un-organised Manufacturing and Service sector enterprises respectively.

1.1 The Present Survey

1.1.0 In the paras hereafter, the subject matters of the 64th round have been discussed in brief to give an overview of subject coverage and data collected in 64th round of NSS.

1.1.1 NSSO collected data on employment-unemployment characteristics in this round, based on which, estimates of employment and unemployment, measured in terms of three basic approaches, viz., usual status, current weekly status and current daily status can be obtained. The reference period for these approaches differ - it being 365 days preceding the date of survey for ‘usual status’, 7 days preceding the date of survey for ‘current weekly status’ and each day of the 7 days preceding the date of survey for ‘current daily status’.

1.1.2 Migration particulars of the households, and the household members were also collected in this round. Regarding households which have migrated to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days, particulars such as location of last usual residence, pattern of migration and reason for migration were

collected. Particulars of out-migrants who migrated out to other village/ town, from the household, any time in the past, such as present place of residence, reason for migration, period since leaving the household, whether presently engaged in any economic activity, whether sent remittances, number of times and amount of remittances sent during last 365 days to the households by such former members who had migrated out were collected. Information on the use of remittances received by the households during last 365 days from the members who migrated out any time in the past was also collected. From the migrants in the selected households, information on reason for migration, period elapsed since migration, location of last usual place of residence, usual activity pursued at the time of migration, whether a return migrant, etc., was collected. In this survey, to assess the short duration movements of the people of India, for the household members who had stayed away for employment or in search of employment for a period of 30 days to 6 months, information on number of spells of staying away for a duration of 15 days or more, destination during longest spell and industry of work, if worked, was collected.

1.1.3 Data on ‘Participation and Expenditure in Education’ was collected in this survey with the purpose of generating information on (a) participation of persons aged 5-29 years in the education system of the country; (b) the extent of use of educational infrastructure and facilities and incentives provided by the government and private sector; (c) private

expenditure incurred by households on education; and (d) the extent of educational wastage in terms of dropout and discontinuance, and its causes. Based on the survey, NSSO released its report (No. 532) on “Education in India: Participation and Expenditure” in May 2010. The report provides detailed all- India and state wise results and indicators, cross-classified by sector (rural/urban) and gender.

1.1.4 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 unorganized 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, one of which was in the 64th round survey, are referred to collectively as the “annual series” of CES’s.

1.1.5 The data on ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’, ‘Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars’ and ‘Participation & Expenditure on Education’ were collected in the 64th round of NSS through Schedules 1.0, 10.2 and 25.2 respectively. The details of samples surveyed for all type of schedules are given below;

Samples Surveyed in 64th Round of NSSO (July 2007 - June 2008)

Serial No.	Type of Schedule	Schedule Heading	Rural		Urban	
			Villages	Households	Urban Blocks	Households
1	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	7953	31673	4682	18624
2	10.2	Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars	7953	79091	4682	46487
3	25.2	Participation and Expenditure on Education	7953	63318	4682	37263

1.2 Methodology of NSS 64th Round

1.2.1 Survey Period: The fieldwork of 64th round of NSSO started from 1st July, 2007 and continued till 30th June, 2008.

1.2.2 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 kilometers of the bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

1.2.3 Work Programme: The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds, each with a duration of three months, the 1st sub-round period ranging from July 2007 to September 2007, the 2nd sub-round period from October 2007 to December 2007, 3rd sub-round from January 2008 to March 2008 and 4th sub-round from April 2008 to June 2008. An equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs), as far as possible, were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.

1.2.4 Sampling Design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 64th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The (USU) were the households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, i.e. villages/ towns/ blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hgs/ sbs from each FSU. In some places, where frame of UFS blocks were not available, Census towns as a whole have been used.

1.2.4.1 Stratification of the first stage units: Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed as i) rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district and ii) 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, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

1.2.4.2 Sub-Stratification:

1.2.4.2.1 Rural Sector: If 'r' was the sample size allocated for 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 as per the frame, 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 had more or less equal population.

1.2.4.2.2 Urban Sector: If 'u' was the sample size allocated for a urban stratum, 'u/4' number of 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, then, UFS blocks of each town were arranged by Investigator unit¹ no. × block no. in ascending order. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns, 'u/4' numbers of sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of FSUs. For towns with population 10 lakhs or more, the urban blocks were first arranged by Investigator unit no. × block no., in ascending order, then 'u/4' number of sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of blocks. All non-UFS towns, if available in a district and exceeded a certain minimum number, formed one separate stratum within the district.

1.2.5 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 urban sector, from each sub-stratum four FSUs were selected by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) for UFS towns and by PPSWR in case of non-UFS towns with size being the population as per Census 2001. Within each sub-stratum, samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors. Out of 12,688 FSUs allotted for survey, 12,589 FSUs could be surveyed – 7,921 in rural and 4,668 in urban areas.

1.2.6 Ultimate Stage Units: For Schedule 10.2, a sample of 10 households was planned for survey from each selected village and urban block. In the Central sample, 1,25,578 households were actually surveyed – 79,091 in rural areas and 46,487 in urban areas. As regards the actual number of persons surveyed, it was 3,74,294 in the rural sector and 1,97,960 in the urban sector.

2.0 Contents of the Integrated Summary

2.0.1 Based on data collected in Schedule 10.2 (Employment and Unemployment & Migration Particulars) of NSS 64th round survey, two reports have been published. These are: a) Employment and Unemployment situation in India: 2007-08 (Report No. 531) and b) Migration in India: 2007-08 (Report No.

533). In the present summary of results of NSS 64th round survey on employment and unemployment and migration, an effort has been made to discuss the major findings, at the all-India level, presented in these two reports. First, the results relating to general characteristics of households and population have been discussed. This is followed by a discussion on the labour force, and work force, wage rate and unemployment. Some broad features of migration have been discussed next, such as magnitude of migration, reasons for migration, remittances from out-migrants and use of such remittances by the recipient households.

2.0.2 Based on data collected in Schedule 25.2 (Participation and Expenditure on Education) of NSS 64th round survey, a report Education in India: 2007-08 Participation and Expenditure (Report No. 532) has been published. In the present summary of results, the key findings are discussed.

3.0 Major Findings

3.1 General Household and Population Characteristics

3.1.1 Distribution of persons in different social groups: Since employment-unemployment and migration characteristics have been studied with respect to different social groups in India, discussion is required on the composition of different social groups in total population. In Table 1, distribution of the population among different social groups in India has been presented. It is seen that nearly 9 per cent of the population belonged to ST, 20 per cent to SC and 42 per cent to OBC. ST, SC and OBC population was concentrated more in rural area than in urban areas, while the residual category 'others' shared a higher percentage of urban population. It is seen that share of ST in rural areas was 11 per cent compared to 3 per cent in urban areas, share of the SC was 21 per cent of the rural population compared to 15 per cent in the urban areas and nearly 44 per cent of rural population was OBC compared to 38 per cent of urban population. On the other hand, nearly 44 per cent of urban population belonged to the residual category 'others' compared to only 24 per cent of rural population.

Table 1: Distribution (per 1000) of persons among different social groups in NSS 64th (2007-08) rounds

Social Group	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
ST	110	29	89
SC	211	149	195
OBC	438	378	422
others	241	444	294
all (incl. n.r)	1000	1000	1000

3.2 Labour Force

3.2.1 Labour Force refers to the population which supplies or offers to supply labour for production and, therefore, includes both 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as number of persons/person-days in the labour force per 1000 persons/person-days. In this section various features of LFPR is studied.

Table 2: LFPR (per 1000), according to usual status (ps and ps+ss)*, current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) during 2007-08

Status	LFPR		
	Male	Female	Person
RURAL			
us(ps)	551	220	389
us (ps+ss)	559	292	429
cws	547	245	400
cds	536	204	374
URBAN			
us(ps)	573	126	358
us (ps+ss)	576	146	369
cws	572	138	363
cds	568	125	355
RURAL + URBAN			
us(ps)	557	196	381
us (ps+ss)	563	254	413
cws	554	217	390
cds	544	183	369

*ps = principal status, ss= subsidiary status

3.2.2 In Table 2 LFPRs measured in different approaches are presented. According to usual status (ps+ss) approach, at the all-India level, during 2007-08, the LFPR was 41 per cent with significant rural-urban differentials: LFPR was 43 per cent in rural areas compared to 37 per cent in urban areas. Considerable gender differentials in LFPRs existed in both rural and urban areas with male LFPR much higher than female LFPR and gender differentials in LFPR much wider in urban areas than in rural areas. In the urban areas, nearly 58 per cent males were in the labour force compared to 15 per cent females, while in rural areas, nearly 56 per cent males were in labour force compared to 29 per cent females. It is observed that compared to estimates of LFPRs based on the current weekly or daily statuses, the usual status (ps+ss) LFPRs were marginally higher in both the sectors. The LFPR according to current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) approaches was 39 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively. Among the four segments of the population, viz., rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female, the LFPR for rural females in the current status approach was much lower than those obtained for them in the usual status (ps+ss).

3.2.3 LFPR among persons of different social groups: LFPR for persons of different social groups has been presented in Table 3 for each of approaches of measurement. In the usual status (ps+ss), among males LFPR was highest for ST in rural areas and for SC and 'other' category of population in urban areas (nearly 58 per cent each) and it was lowest among OBC (55 per cent) in rural areas and ST in urban areas (54 per cent). Female LFPR in rural areas was lowest among 'others' (22 per cent) and the highest among ST (40 per cent), and in urban areas also, female LFPR was lowest among 'others' (12 per cent) and highest among ST (21 per cent). The LFPRs in the other two approaches of measurements, (i.e., in current weekly and current daily status) also displayed broadly similar features of the estimates of LFPR obtained through usual status approach though the magnitude of LFPR in current statuses are lower than those observed in usual status. In current weekly status as well as in current daily status, the female LFPR was lowest for 'others' in both the rural and urban areas and among males the LFPR was highest among ST in rural areas and among SC in urban areas.

Table 3: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (per 1000) according to usual status (ps+ss), current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) approach among different social groups during 2007-08

Social Group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
usual status (ps+ss)									
ST	576	399	490	539	209	381	573	383	480
SC	555	310	435	583	173	384	560	282	425
OBC	551	296	426	572	156	371	556	263	413
others	569	222	400	579	123	361	573	183	385
all (incl. n.r.)	559	292	429	576	146	369	563	254	413
current weekly status (cws)									
ST	565	331	451	533	192	370	562	319	444
SC	542	257	403	579	159	376	549	237	397
OBC	540	247	396	568	147	364	547	224	389
others	558	193	380	576	119	358	565	164	371
all (incl. n.r.)	547	245	400	572	138	363	554	217	390
current daily status (cds)									
ST	551	282	420	525	181	360	549	274	415
SC	528	214	375	572	145	365	537	200	373
OBC	529	207	371	564	132	355	537	189	367
others	547	152	355	573	108	351	558	135	354
all (incl. n.r.)	536	204	374	568	125	355	544	183	369

3.3 Work Force

3.3.1 The proportion of persons/person-days employed in the total population is referred to as work-force participation rates (WFPR) or worker-population ratio (WPR). WPR in different approaches of measurements is studied in this section.

3.3.2 It is seen from Table 4 that, during 2007-08, WPR according to the usual status (ps+ss) was about 40 per cent in India: 42 per cent in rural areas and 35 per cent in urban areas. Like LFPR, male WPR in both the rural and urban areas was considerably higher than female WPR: male WPR was 55 per cent in both rural and urban areas compared to female WPR of 29 per cent in rural areas 14 per cent in urban areas. Difference of WPRs according to usual (ps+ss) and usual (ps) gives the dimension of workers who worked in the subsidiary capacity only. It is noteworthy that among male workers in the usual status approach (ps+ss) in rural areas, about 1 per cent had worked solely in the subsidiary capacity which was almost negligible (less than 1 per cent) in urban areas. On the other hand, about 7 per cent of females in the rural areas, and 2 per cent for female in urban areas had worked in the subsidiary capacity only.

Table 4: WPR (per 1000), according to usual status (ps), usual status (ps+ss), current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cds) for different gender during 2007-08

Status	WPR		
	Male	Female	Person
	RURAL		
us(ps)	538	216	381
us (ps+ss)	548	289	422
cws	525	237	384
cds	490	187	342

	URBAN		
us(ps)	550	118	342
us (ps+ss)	554	138	354
cws	545	129	345
cds	529	113	329
	RURAL + URBAN		
us(ps)	541	190	371
us (ps+ss)	550	250	404
cws	530	209	374
cds	500	168	339

3.3.3 Changes in WPR over time: Pattern of WPR over the period from 1983 to 2007-08 is presented in Table 5. WPR for males in 2007-08 and 2004-05 (the latest quinquennial round), according to usual status (ps+ss), remained almost invariant in both rural and urban areas. However, for females there was a decline in the WPR according to usual status approach in both the rural and urban areas during this period: decline was nearly 4 percentage points in rural areas and 3 percentage points in urban areas. According to current weekly status, there was nearly 1 percentage point marginal increase in the WPR for males in urban areas with no change in rural areas. For females, the decline observed was of the order of 4 percentage points in rural and 2 percentage point in urban areas. In the current daily status approach, the WPR remained unchanged at 49 per cent between 2004-05 and 2007-08 for rural males. However for urban males the WPR increased to 53 per cent in 2007-08 from 52 per cent observed in 2004-05. During the corresponding period, the WPR for rural females decreased to 19 per cent from 22 per cent and for females in the urban areas, the decrease was 2 percentage points from 13 per cent during 2004-05 to 11 per cent in 2007-08. The behavior of WPRs over a long period since 1983 did not show uniform pattern of movement in any of the approaches.

Table 5 : WPR (per 1000) according to 'usual status', 'current weekly status' (cws) and 'current daily status' (cds) approaches for different NSS rounds

Round	Male				Female			
	Usual Status				Usual Status			
	ps	all (ps+ss)	cws	cds	ps	all (ps+ss)	cws	cds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
64 (July'2007-June' 08)	538	548	525	490	216	289	237	187
61 (July'2004-June'05)*	535	546	524	488	242	327	275	216
55(July'99-June'00)*	522	531	510	478	231	299	253	204
50(July'93-June'94)*	538	553	531	504	234	328	267	219
43(July'87-June'88)*	517	539	504	501	245	323	220	207
38(Jan -Dec'83)*	528	547	511	482	248	340	227	198
Urban								
64 (2007-08)	550	554	545	529	118	138	129	113
61 (July'2004-June'05)*	541	549	537	519	135	166	152	133
55(July'99-June'00)*	513	518	509	490	117	139	128	111
50(July'93-June'94)*	513	521	511	496	121	155	139	120
43(July'87-June'88)*	496	506	492	477	118	152	119	110
38(Jan -Dec'83)*	500	512	492	473	120	151	118	106

* These were the quinquennial surveys .

3.3.4 WPR among different social groups: It is seen from Table 6 that, in the usual status, among rural males the WPR was the highest among the ST (57 per cent) while it was lowest among SC and OBC (54 per cent each) and among rural females WPR was the highest for ST (40 per cent) and lowest among 'others' (22 per cent). In urban areas, among males, the WPR according to usual status was highest among SC and 'others' (56 per cent each) while WPR was lowest among the ST (51 per cent). Among urban females, in usual status the WPR was highest among the ST (20 per cent) and lowest among the 'others' (12 per cent).

Table 6 : WPR (per 1000) for different social groups according to usual status (ps+ss) approach during 2007-08

Social Group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ST	568	397	484	510	204	363	562	380	474
SC	543	307	428	558	167	368	546	279	416
OBC	541	293	419	553	148	357	544	259	405
others	555	218	391	557	116	346	556	178	373
all (incl. n.r.)	548	289	422	554	138	354	550	250	404

3.3.5 Age-specific worker population ratio: The number of persons employed in a particular age-group per 1000 persons in that age-group is defined as the age specific worker population ratio (ASWPR).

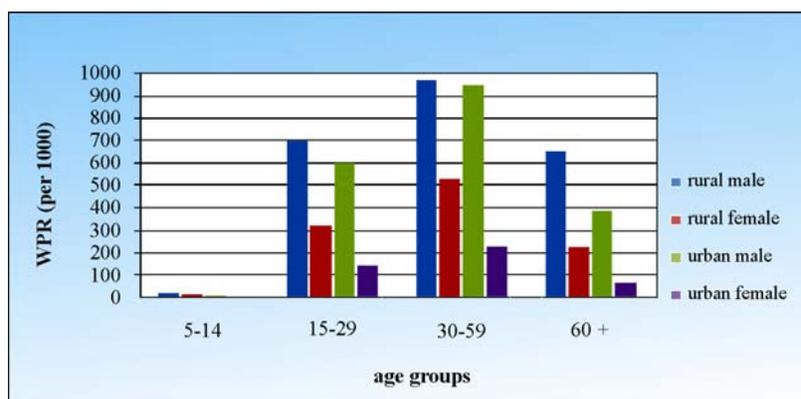
3.3.6 In Table 7 ASWPR for the broad age groups have been presented. ASWPR is seen to vary significantly among the broad age groups. For both males and females and in rural and urban areas, the ASWPR, in all the approaches, was the highest in the age group 30-59 years. According to usual status (ps+ss), the ASWPR for males in the age group 30-59 years was

98 per cent and 96 per cent in the rural and urban areas, respectively. The corresponding figures for females in the age group 30-59 years were 54 per cent and 24 per cent in the rural and urban areas, respectively. It is important to note that the incidence of child workers is still significant, particularly in the rural areas. According to usual status (ps+ss), about 3 per cent of years in the rural areas and 2 per cent of male and 1 per cent of female children in the urban areas were workers. The ASWPR for different age groups according to usual status (ps+ss) is presented graphically in the Figure 1.

Table 7: WPR (per 1000) for different broad age-groups according to 'usual status', 'current weekly status' and 'current daily status' approaches during 2007-08

Age Group (years)	Male				Female				Persons			
	ps	ps+ss	cws	cds	ps	ps+ss	cws	cds	ps	ps+ss	cws	cds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rural												
5-14	21	28	23	20	14	21	16	13	18	25	20	17
15 - 29	680	705	664	613	239	330	259	205	462	520	464	411
30 - 59	977	980	953	896	407	535	448	354	691	757	700	624
60 +	644	660	620	583	178	233	187	149	413	448	405	368
Urban												
5-14	15	16	15	15	8	12	10	9	12	14	13	12
15 - 29	602	610	598	575	129	152	142	126	376	392	380	360
30 - 59	956	958	947	923	203	236	221	194	590	607	594	569
60 +	382	391	376	359	58	73	66	55	218	230	219	205
Rural + Urban												
5-14	19	25	21	19	13	19	15	12	16	22	18	16
15 - 29	657	677	644	602	207	280	226	182	437	483	440	396
30 - 59	971	973	951	903	351	453	386	310	662	714	670	608
60 +	579	593	559	527	147	192	156	125	364	393	358	327

Fig. 1—Age pesific WPR (per 1000) as per usual status (ps+ss)



3.3.7 Education-specific worker population ratio for persons of age 15 years and above: WPR for among population with different educational level is an important aspect of study of employment-unemployment situation. WPR for different levels of education for person of age 15 years and above is presented in Table 8. It is seen that, for persons in the age group 15 years and above at the all-India level, WPR was highest for educational level '*postgraduate and above*' (nearly 70 per cent) followed by '*diploma/certificate*' (66 per cent). This was closely followed by those with educational level '*literate & upto primary*' (65 per cent). For the '*graduate*' WPR at all-India level was 60 per cent. Substantial gender differentials in WPR for different levels of education

in both rural and urban areas were observed. Among persons of age 15 years and above and with educational level '*secondary and above*', WPR was nearly 72 per cent for rural males and only 25 per cent for rural females, while, it nearly 71 per cent for urban males and 16 per cent for urban females. Significant gender differential in WPRs existed even for those with higher level of general education, such as '*graduate*' or '*post graduate and above*', in both the rural and urban areas. In rural areas, among males with educational level '*graduate*', 82 per cent were employed while it was 29 per cent for females. In urban areas, WPR for this level of general education was 79 per cent and 24 per cent for males and females, respectively.

Table 8: Education-level specific usual status (ps+ss) worker population ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15 years and above during 2007-08)

(1)	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Person (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Person (7)	Male (8)	Female (9)	Person (10)
not literate	888	494	632	835	243	432	881	455	602
literate & upto primary	904	406	684	850	196	529	893	356	649
middle school	794	310	608	771	138	484	788	253	571
Secondary	720	239	547	687	96	430	707	174	500
higher secondary	661	199	512	602	108	384	635	147	450
diploma/certificate	776	367	657	765	382	656	769	376	656
Graduate	820	287	673	790	237	570	801	249	603
post graduate & above	878	531	784	834	385	665	847	416	697
secondary & above	724	245	564	711	164	484	718	199	524
all (incl. n.r.)	835	422	629	761	185	482	813	356	587

3.4 Wage Rate

3.4.1 Data on the average daily wage earnings received by casual labourers and regular wage/salaried

employees during each of the seven days of the reference week were collected in this survey.

Table 9: Wage/ salary earnings (Rs.) per day received by different categories of employees of age 15-59 years during 2007-08

Category of persons	Casual Labour in							
	Regular wage/salaried employees			Public work Mgnrega		Other type of works		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	public works	Other public works	Rural	Urban	Rural+ urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
male	175.30	276.04	238.41	78.84	76.02	66.59	86.58	67.09
female	108.14	212.86	171.68	79.00	70.66	48.41	51.34	48.51
male+female	162.94	265.18	226.64	78.91	74.45	60.33	72.24	60.65

3.4.2 Table 9 gives the wage rates (Rs.) per day for *different categories* of employees in the age group 15-59 years. Data indicate sharp disparities between the wage rates (per day) for the *regular wage/salaried* employees in rural and urban areas: Rs. 265.18 in urban areas and Rs. 162.94 in rural areas. The extent of gender differential in the average wages in both the rural and urban sectors is also evident. In rural areas, average wage/salary earnings received per day by male *regular wage/salaried* employees was Rs. 175.30 compared to Rs. 108.14 for females, indicating female-male wage ratio as 0.62. In the urban areas, also, considerable wage disparity existed between male wage rate and female wage rate. In urban areas, male wage rate was Rs. 276.04 against the female wage rate of Rs. 212.86, indicating that the female-male wage ratio has slightly rationalized compared to that prevailed in rural areas, with the female-male wage ratio as 0.77. No male-female disparity in the wage rates for *casual labourers in MGNREG public works* existed and the disparity was almost negligible in case of *casual labour in other than MGNREG public works*. However, considerable male-female and rural-urban disparities in wage rates existed among the *casual labourers in other type of works*. In the rural areas, average male wage rate for *casual labour other than MGNREG public works* was Rs. 76.02 and it was Rs. 70.66 for females. For *casual labour in MGNREG public works*, the wage rate in rural areas was nearly Rs. 79.00 for both male and female. On the other hand, in rural areas, Rs. 66.59 was earned in a day by a male engaged in *casual labourers other than public works*, whereas a female casual labourer earned Rs. 48.41 a

day. In the urban sector, the wage difference between males and females was even sharper. In the urban areas, a male *casual labourer engaged in works other than public works* earned Rs. 86.58 in a day and a female, Rs. 51.34 in a day.

3.5 Unemployment

3.5.1 Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons (person-days in the *cds* approach) unemployed per 1000 persons (person-days in the *cds* approach) in the *labour force* (which includes both the employed and the unemployed).

3.5.2 Table 10 presents the unemployment rates (UR), at the all-India level, derived according to usual *principal status, usual (adj.)*, *cws* and *cds*. Some of the important points emerging from this Table are:

- (i) In the urban areas, unemployment rates were higher compared to rural areas in both *usual (adj.)* and *cws*, but was lower in the *cds*. The unemployment rates for the urban areas in the *usual (adj.)* was 4 per cent compared to 2 per cent in the rural areas and 5 per cent in *cws* in the urban areas compared to 4 per cent in the rural areas. In *cds* the rate was nearly 7 per cent in the urban areas and 8 per cent in the rural areas;
- (ii) Substantially higher unemployed person-day rates (in *cds*) than the rates obtained on the basis of *usual (adj.)* or *current weekly status* approach, reflected in point (i) and (ii) above indicate a high degree of seasonal and intra-seasonal unemployment.

- (iii) In rural areas, generally, the female unemployment rate was lower than the male unemployment rate, in all the approaches of measurement, but this trend reversed in the case of urban areas. In the rural areas, female unemployment rate stood at 8 per cent in *cds* compared to 9 per cent for males while in urban areas, female unemployment rate in *cds* was nearly 10 per cent which was 3 percentage point higher compared to male unemployment rate. Similar differences existed for *usual (adj.)* and *cws* also.

Table 10: Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status, current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cws) approach during 2007-08

Status	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
usual – ps	23	19	22	40	66	45	28	27	28
us (adjusted)	19	11	16	38	52	41	24	17	22
Cws	41	35	39	47	65	50	43	40	42
Cds	85	81	84	69	95	74	80	84	81

3.5.3 Education specific Unemployment Rate:

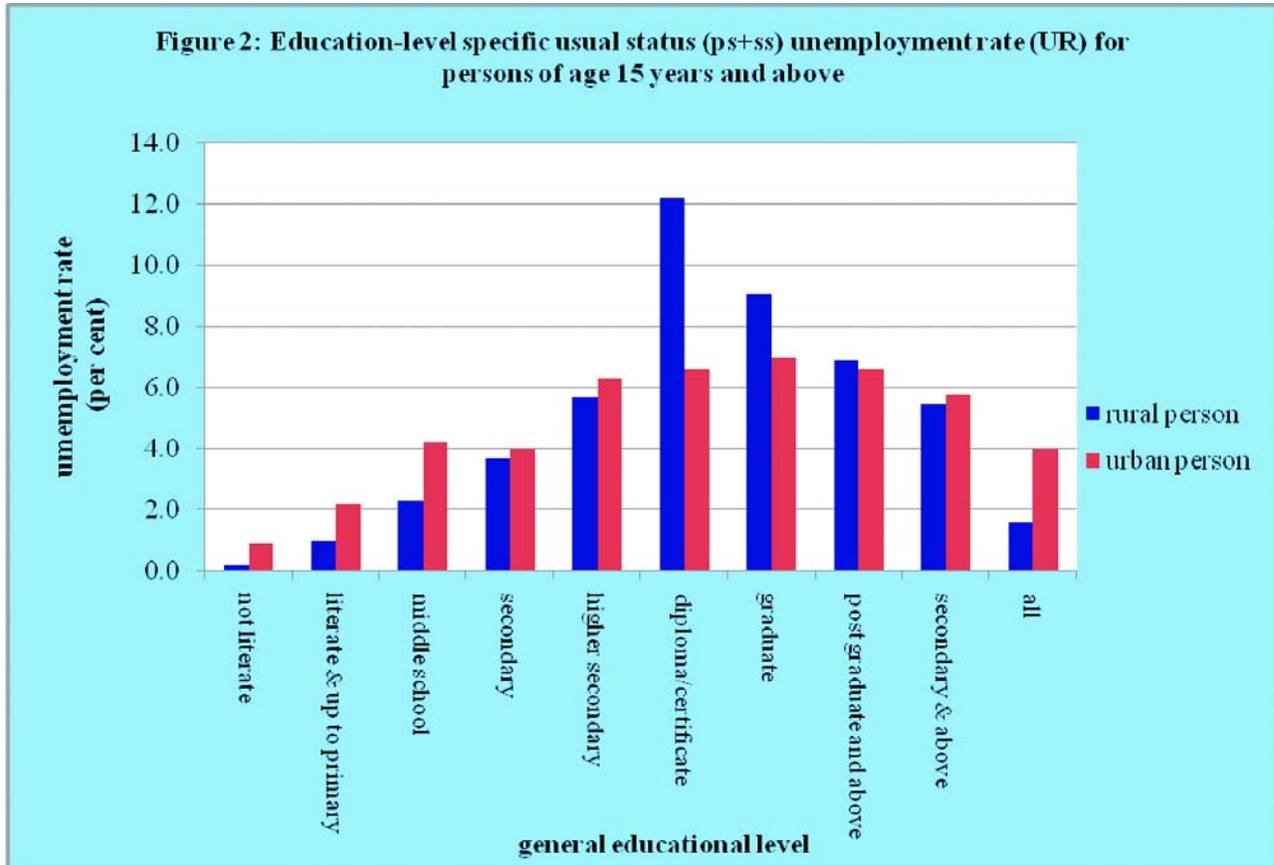
Unemployment rates among persons of age 15 years and above for different levels of education is studied here. From Table 11 it is seen that unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above was also lowest for 'not literates' and it has shown an increasing trend with the increase in the level of general education only to reduce for those with educational level 'graduate and above'. The unemployment rate for those with educational level 'secondary and above' was 5 per cent

for rural males, 10 per cent for rural females, 5 per cent for urban males and 11 per cent for urban females. It is seen that unemployment rates for female, in both rural and urban areas, for any level of general education was higher compared to the male unemployment rates with the same level of general education for all the educational levels except for the 'not literates' or those with education level 'literate & up to primary'. Different education level specific unemployment rates for the persons in the age group 15 years and above have been presented in Figure 2.

Table 11: Education-level specific usual status (ps+ss) unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above during 2007-08

Status	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
not literate	2	0	2	9	4	9	3	0	2
literate & up to primary	11	5	10	24	15	22	13	6	12
middle school	22	25	23	40	48	42	27	31	27
secondary	36	48	37	34	86	40	35	54	39
higher secondary	52	95	57	56	107	63	54	98	61
diploma/ certificate	85	272	122	56	115	66	68	188	90
graduate	69	222	91	55	136	70	61	162	76
post graduate and above	50	143	69	51	115	66	50	122	67
secondary & above	47	99	55	48	114	58	48	108	56
All	18	11	16	37	53	40	24	17	22

Fig. 2—Education-level specific usual status (ps+ss) unemployment rate (UR) for persons of age 15 years and above



3.5.4 UR in different social groups: Here UR among persons of different social groups is studied. It is seen from Table 12 that in the *usual status*, the UR was higher among urban males for all the social groups compared to the UR observed for corresponding social groups in rural areas: it was highest among urban ST (5 per cent) and lowest among rural ST (nearly 1 per cent). For females, in *usual status*, UR was highest among ‘others’ in urban areas (6 per cent) and lowest among the ST and SC in the rural areas (slightly lower than 1 per cent each). The URs in the *current statuses* were considerably higher than the corresponding UR in the *usual status* for each social group. In the *current weekly status*, the UR in rural areas was highest for

both males and females of SC population (5 per cent each). In urban areas it was highest for male ST population (7 per cent) and among females it was highest among ‘other’ category (8 per cent). In the *current daily status*, significant increase in the URs compared to those observed in the *usual status* and *current weekly status*, was observed for each social group in both rural and urban areas. The *current daily status* UR, in rural areas, was nearly 12 per cent each for both male and female of SC population. In urban areas, among males, the *current daily status* UR was highest for ST (11 per cent) and it was lowest for ‘others’ (6 per cent), while for females, UR was nearly 10 per cent each for both SC and OBC and was nearly 8 per cent for ST.

Table 12: Unemployment rate (UR) according to usual status (ps+ss), current weekly status (cws) and current daily status (cws) approach among different social group during 2007-08

Social Group	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)									
ST	14	5	11	54	26	46	18	6	13
SC	20	8	16	44	36	42	25	11	21
OBC	17	11	15	34	54	38	21	17	20
Others	23	21	23	39	61	42	30	31	30
all (incl. n.r.)	19	11	16	38	52	41	24	17	22
CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS (CWS)									
ST	41	31	38	73	49	67	44	32	40
SC	49	45	48	61	47	58	52	45	50
OBC	39	31	36	43	65	47	40	36	39
Others	38	34	37	44	76	49	40	46	41
all (incl. n.r.)	41	35	39	47	65	50	43	40	42
CURRENT DAILY STATUS (CDS)									
ST	79	67	75	105	84	100	82	68	77
SC	120	116	119	101	100	101	116	113	116
OBC	79	78	79	71	102	77	77	82	78
Others	66	57	64	55	87	60	62	67	63
all (incl. n.r.)	85	81	84	69	95	74	80	84	81

4.0 Migration

4.0.1 In this section various aspects of migration have been studied. These are broadly on household migration during last 365 days, features of migration of the persons, out-migration, remittances from out-migrants during last 365 days and use of such remittances by the recipient households.

4.1 Household Migration

4.1.1 Sometimes, instead of the member(s) of a household, the household itself may move from one place (village/town) to another (village/town) either in one go or in a phased manner. In this survey, the

households all whose members had moved to the place of enumeration in one go during the last 365 days were considered as migrant households. It is seen from Table 13 that, proportion of households migrated to rural areas during the last 365 days, was very low, nearly 1 per cent and except the comparatively higher proportion of migrant households (nearly 3 percent) in the top MPCE decile class, proportion of migrant household in all the other MPCE decile classes hovered around 1 per cent. In urban areas, on the other hand, the households migrated during the last 365 days constituted nearly 3 per cent of all urban households. In urban areas, generally, an increasing pattern of

proportion of migrant households is observed, as one moves from lower decile classes to higher decile classes, with the highest percentage of migrant household observed in the top MPCE decile class (nearly 6 per cent). The percentage of migrant households in different MPCE decile classes have been presented in Figure 3.

Table 13: Number of migrant household per 1000 households in each MPCE decile class during the last 365 days preceding the date survey

MPCE decile class	No. of Migrant household per 1000 household	
	rural	Urban
0-10	9	9
10-20	10	24
20-30	7	12
30-40	10	16
40-50	7	27
50-60	13	23
60-70	9	28
70-80	8	45
80-90	14	51
90-100	34	62
all classes	13	33

4.2 Migrants

4.2.1 Migrants have been defined as those, for whom the last usual place of residence (UPR) is different from the present place of enumeration. In this survey, usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a

place (village/ town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.

4.2.2 Migration rate, for any category of persons (say for rural or urban, male or female), has been estimated as the number of migrants belonging to that category per 1000 of persons in that category.

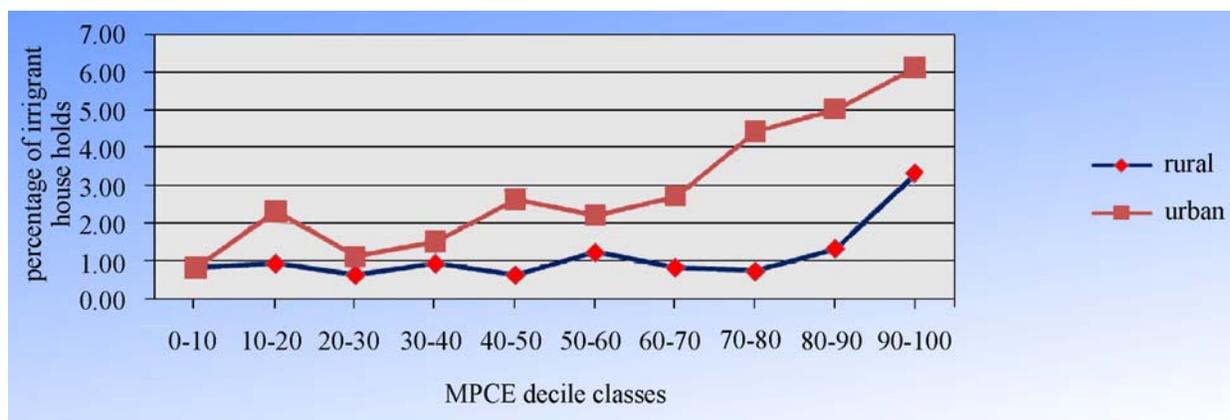
Table 14: Migration rate (per 1000 persons) during 2007-08

category of persons	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
male	54	259	109
female	477	456	472
male +female	261	354	285

4.2.3 It may be seen from Table 14 that, nearly 29 per cent of the persons were migrants in India with significant rural-urban and male-female differentials. The migration rate in the rural areas (26 per cent) was far lower than the migration rate in the urban areas (35 per cent). Moreover, magnitude of male migration rate was far lower than female migration rate, in both the rural and urban areas. In the rural areas nearly 48 per cent of the females were migrants while the male migration rate was only 5 per cent, and in the urban areas, the male migration was nearly 26 per cent compared to female migration rate of 46 per cent.

4.2.4 Migration rates among social groups during 2007-08: Variation in the migration rates among different social groups is discussed here. It is seen from Table 15 that migration rate in the rural areas was the

Fig. 3—Percentage of migrant households in different MPCE decile classes



lowest among the scheduled tribe (ST), nearly 24 per cent, and it was the highest among those classified in the social group as 'others', nearly 28 per cent. In urban areas, on the other hand the migration rate was lowest among other backward class (OBC) nearly 33 per cent, and it was highest among those classified in the social group 'others', nearly 38 per cent. It is also seen that, in rural areas, male and female migration rates were lowest among the ST: it was nearly 5 per cent for males

and 44 per cent for the females. On the other hand, migration rates, for both males and females, in rural areas, were highest among the 'others' category: it was 7 per cent for males and 51 per cent for females. In the urban areas, male migration rate was lowest among the other backward class, nearly 23 per cent, and it was highest among the ST and 'others' (29 per cent each). On the other hand, female migration rate was lowest among the ST (43 per cent) and it was highest among the 'others' (48 per cent).

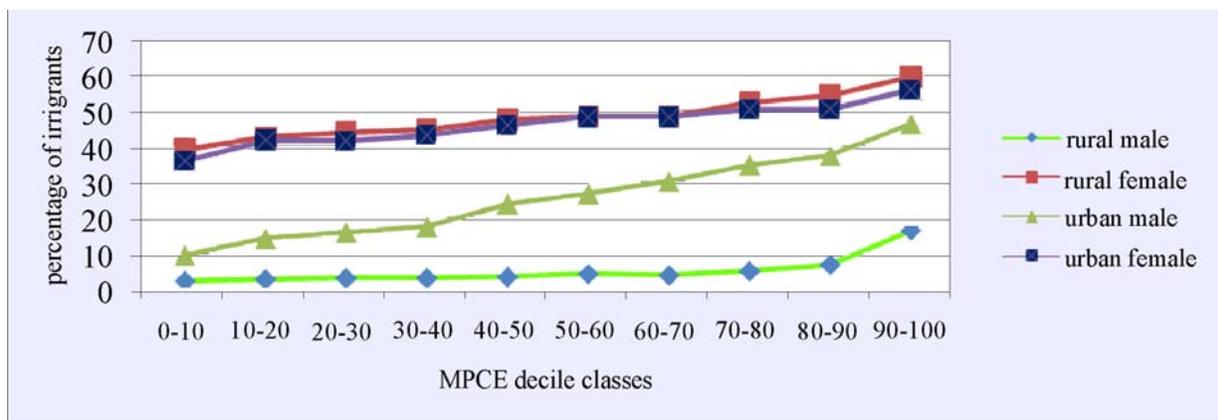
Table 15: Number of migrants per 1000 persons of each social group for each category of persons during 2007-08

Social Group	Category of Persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ST	47	440	238	288	430	356
SC	49	482	260	235	447	337
OBC	51	468	255	230	437	331
Others	68	506	281	290	477	379
all (incl. n.r.)	54	477	261	259	456	354

4.2.5 Migration rates across MPCE decile classes: Migration rates among persons with different levels of living, proxied by household MPCE, is studied here. From Table 16 it can be noticed that, migration rate for rural males was lowest for the bottom MPCE decile class (nearly 3 per cent) and it was highest in the top decile class (17 per cent). For rural females, migration rate was lowest in the bottom decile class (39 per cent) attaining highest point (59 per cent) in top decile class.

The same trend is observed for urban males and females: for males the migration rate for the bottom decile class was 10 per cent which reached to 46 per cent in top decile class and for urban females the migration rate for the bottom decile and top decile class were 36 per cent and 56 per cent, respectively. The percentage of migrants in different MPCE decile classes have also been presented in Figure 4.

Fig. 4—Percentage of migrants in difference MPCe decile classes



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			URBAN			
self-employed	169	224	31	53	83	118
regular employees	183	390	19	59	81	185
casual labour	113	82	31	31	62	50
all workers	464	697	81	142	226	353
unemployed	132	16	7	5	55	9
not in labour force	402	287	910	853	718	638
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
			RURAL+ URBAN			
self-employed	165	240	78	143	95	161
regular employees	168	304	8	26	39	81
casual labour	148	127	85	111	97	114
all workers	480	671	171	280	232	356
unemployed	98	15	6	4	24	6
not in labour force	420	315	822	716	743	637
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Note: In column 1, all includes the 'n.r.' cases of usual activity status before migration

It is seen that the percentage of *self-employment* in total urban male migrants has increased from 17 per cent before migration to 22 per cent after migration and the share of *regular employees* has increased from 18 per cent to 39 per cent. For females in rural areas, on the other hand, the shares of *self-employment* as well as *casual labour* as means of employment have increased after migration: the increase was from 9 per cent to 17 per cent in *self-employment* and from 10 per cent to 14 per cent in *casual labour*. For females in the urban areas, both the shares of *self-employment* and *regular employees* have increased after migration while the share of *casual labour* in total migrant after migration has remained at the same level as that of before migration: the share of *self-employment* has increased from 3 per cent to 5 per cent, for regular employees the increase was from 2 per cent to 6 per cent and for casual labour it remained static at 3 per cent.

4.2.9 Short-term migrants: In NSS 64th round, information was collected regarding the short-term movements of the population, who had stayed away from the village/town for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment.

4.2.9.1 Magnitude of short-term migrants: At the all-India level, rate of short-term migration was 1.7 per cent in the rural areas and almost negligible (much less than 1 per cent) in the urban areas. In the rural areas nearly 1 per cent of the females were short-term migrants while the male short-term migration rate was only 3 per cent, and in the urban areas, the male short-term migration was nearly 1 per cent while the female short-term migration rate was negligible (much less than 1 per cent). [Ref. NSS Report 533]

4.2.9.2 Distribution of the short-term migrants by industry of work: Since the magnitude of short-term migrants was negligible in the urban areas but was of moderate order in rural areas, the distribution of the short-term migrants by industry of work is studied for rural areas only. From Table 19, it may be seen that, *construction* (NIC 2004 code 45), *agriculture* (NIC 2004 codes 01-05) and *manufacturing* (NIC 2004 codes 15-37) together absorbed nearly 80 per cent of all male and 93 per cent of female *short-term migrant workers* from rural areas. Of all the rural male *short-term migrant workers* nearly 43 were engaged in *construction* while *agriculture* and *manufacturing* employed nearly 20 per cent and 17 per cent of male *short-term migrant workers*, respectively. Nearly 45

per cent of female *short-term migrant workers* were engaged in *agriculture*, while *construction* and *manufacturing* employed 34 per cent and 14 per cent of female *short-term migrant workers*, respectively.

Table 19: Distribution (per 1000) of persons staying away from home for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment and worked by industry of work during 2007-08

Broad industry division of work (NIC 2004 division)	Rural		
	male	female	person
agriculture, etc. (01-05)	200	453	236
mining & quarrying (10-14)	13	8	13
manufacturing (15-37)	172	139	168
electricity, water & gas (40-41)	1	3	2
construction (45)	429	336	416
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	83	10	73
transport (60-64)	66	5	57
other services (65-99)	35	46	37
non-agriculture (10-99)	800	547	764
all (01-99)	1000	1000	1000

4.3 Out-Migrants

4.3.1 In NSS 64th round, from each of the selected household, information about out-migration of the erstwhile household members were collected. Any former member of the households who had left the household, any time in the past, for stay outside the village/town, was considered as out-migrant, provided he/she was alive as on the date of survey. In this section various features of out-migrants have been studied, such as magnitude of out-migrants, out-migrants in India and another country, remittances from out-migrants during the last 365 days to their former households and use of such remittances by the recipient households.

4.3.2 Magnitude of out-migration: The rate of out-migration is defined as number of out-migrants per 1000 of persons. Out-migration rate for males was nearly 9 per cent from rural areas and 5 per cent from urban areas. The rates for females were much higher compared to males in both the rural and urban areas. It was 17 per cent among rural females and 11 per cent among urban females. [Ref.NSS Report 533].

Table 20: Distribution per 1000 of out-migrants by present place of residence for each age (present age) group of the Out Migrant - All India

Age (Present age group of)	No. of out migrants per 1000 persons	per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by present place of resident			No. of out migrants per 1000 persons	per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by present place of residence			No. of out migrants per 1000 persons	per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by present place of residence		
		with in country	another country	not known		with in country	another country	not known		with in country	another country	not known
		Male				Female				Persons		
0-4	13	97	27	0	13	974	25	0	13	973	26	0
5-9	19	985	15	0	18	987	13	0	18	986	14	0
10-14	25	993	7	0	25	988	11	1	25	990	9	1
15-19	84	987	9	4	105	995	3	2	94	991	6	3
20-24	181	941	55	3	350	992	7	1	266	975	23	2
25-29	187	899	100	1	399	987	13	0	295	959	40	0
30-34	153	879	117	4	344	985	15	0	251	953	45	1
35-39	131	868	123	8	266	987	11	3	198	948	48	4
40-44	113	861	133	6	189	987	13	0	151	940	58	2
45-49	86	841	152	7	113	989	10	1	99	923	74	4
50-54	61	871	121	8	78	98	68	5	69	934	59	7
55-59	42	856	119	25	37	993	7	0	40	918	68	14
60+	12	915	72	13	16	992	8	0	14	959	36	5
All Ages	81	909	86	4	152	988	11	1	115	960	38	2

4.3.3 Distribution per 1000 of out-migrants within the country and to another country is presented in following table 20 for different age groups for males, females and persons. Data presented clearly shows that Rate of out-migrants among females (15.2%) is much higher than that for males (8.1%). Similar among

the total out-migrants, percentages of out-migrants within the country far exceed the corresponding percentages for out-migrants to other countries. These figure are correspondingly 96.0 and 3.8 respectively for persons taking both the sexes together. The percentage of out-migrants within the country for

females (98.8%) is much higher than that for males (90.9%). It would also be seen that numbers/proportions of out-migrants in the age groups 20-24 to 45-49 years present almost similar pattern within different cross classifications of out-migrants x sex x place of out-migration. The percentages of out-migrants in these age-groups are comparatively higher with highest being in age-group of 25-29 years. Moreover there is clear increasing trend of out migration with the increase in age up to age-group 25-29. There are obvious reasons for the same as persons in these age-groups, are likely to move out for various reasons such as studies, marriage, employment, etc.

4.3.4 Reason for out-migration: Per 1000 distribution of the out-migrants, by reason for out-migration, is presented in Table 21 at the all-India level. Majority

of the male out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas had migrated out for employment related reasons which accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the out-migrants from the rural areas and 71 per cent of the out-migrants from the urban areas. For female out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas, the predominant reason for migration was marriage, which accounted for nearly 84 per cent of female out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas. It is found that a significantly higher proportion of males from both the rural and urban areas had migrated out for study compared to the female out-migrants. For study nearly 8 per cent of males had out-migrated from rural areas and 14 per cent from urban areas while the corresponding share for females was 2 per cent and 3 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 21: Distribution (per 1000) of out-migrant by reason for migration

Reason for Migration	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
employment related reasons	799	23	308	710	27	253	783	24	298
Studies	78	22	43	143	34	70	89	24	48
Marriage	11	843	537	22	846	573	13	843	543
migration of parent/ earning member of the family	76	95	88	59	75	70	73	91	85
others (incl. n.r.)	36	17	24	66	18	34	42	18	26
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

4.3.5 Economically active out-migrants: In Table 22, proportion of out-migrants (per 1000 of out-migrants) presently engaged in 'economic activities' as well as proportion of out-migrants sending remittances per 1000 'out migrants' have been presented at the all-India level, separately, for the out-migrants residing in India and abroad. It is seen that among the out-migrants residing abroad a higher percentage were engaged in economic activities compared to those residing in India. In case of rural male out-migrants, residing abroad, nearly 95 per cent were engaged in economic activities compared to 80 per cent of those

residing in India and for male out-migrants from urban areas nearly 93 per cent of those residing abroad were engaged in economic activities compared to 73 per cent of those residing in India. In comparison with male out-migrants, a considerably lower proportion of female out-migrants were engaged in economic activities. It is seen that nearly 45 per cent of the female out-migrants from rural areas residing abroad were engaged in economic activities compared to 22 per cent of those residing in India and in case of female out-migrants from urban areas, nearly 37 per cent of those residing abroad were engaged in economic activities compared to 11 per cent among those residing in India.

4.3.6 Remitter out-migrants: Remittances from the out-migrants is an interesting aspect of study. Table 22 also gives the proportion of out-migrants who had sent remittances during the last 365 days. It is seen that higher proportion of male out-migrants residing abroad had sent remittances to their former households compared to those out-migrants who were residing in India. Among the male out-migrants from the rural areas and residing abroad, nearly 82 per cent had sent remittances during the last 365 days, while only 58 per cent of those residing in India had sent remittances.

For male out-migrants from the urban areas, nearly 69 per cent of those residing abroad had sent remittances compared to only 41 per cent of those residing in India. For female out-migrants residing in India, only 1 per cent of those migrated out from rural areas and 2 per cent of those out-migrated from urban areas had sent remittances. However, among the female out-migrants residing abroad, nearly 13 per cent of those migrated out from rural areas and 9 per cent of those migrated out from urban areas had sent remittances during the last 365 days.

Table 22: Number of economically active² out-migrants (per 1000 out-migrants) and number of remitter out-migrants (per 1000 out-migrants) separately for each place of residence

Category of out migrants	number of economically active out-migrants (per 1000 out-migrants)			number of remitter active out-migrants (per 1000 out-migrants)		
	present place of residence of the out-migrants			present place of residence of the out-migrants		
	India	another country	all (incl. n.r.)	India	another country	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural male	798	945	807	578	822	594
rural female	217	448	219	14	132	15
rural male + female	422	873	435	213	721	228
urban male	732	926	757	411	686	451
urban female	110	374	117	20	91	22
urban male+ female	294	785	328	136	535	164
rural+urban male	788	939	798	552	780	570
rural+urban female	197	413	200	15	113	16
rural+urban male+ female	399	843	416	199	658	217

4.3.7 Amount of remittances from out-migrants during last 365 days: It is seen from Table 23 that, on an average, during the last 365 days, a male out-migrant from rural areas and residing abroad had remitted nearly Rs. 52,000 compared to Rs. 13,000 remitted by those residing in India. On the other hand, an average male out-migrant from the urban areas and residing abroad had remitted nearly Rs. 73,000 during the last

365 days, compared nearly Rs. 28,000 remitted by a male out-migrant from urban areas and residing in India. Thus, average amount of remittances from the out-migrants residing abroad were significantly higher compared to those residing in India. Moreover, amount of remittances from the female out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas was lower compared to their male counterparts, irrespective of whether the female

2-The out-migrants presently engaged in economic activities were considered economically active out-migrants.

out-migrants are residing in India or abroad. On an average a female out-migrant from the rural areas, irrespective of whether the present place of residence is in India or abroad, had sent nearly half of the amount which was sent by a male out-migrant from the rural areas. A female out-migrant from the urban areas and residing in India also remitted nearly half of the amount remitted by a male counterpart. The amount of remittance was nearly two-third from the female out-migrants from the urban areas and residing abroad compared to those remitted by the male out-migrants from the urban areas and residing abroad. The average amount of remittances sent by the out-migrants during the last 365 days has been presented graphically in Figure 5.

Table 23: *Average amount of remittance (Rs.Hundred) by out-migrants during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey separately for each place of residence*

category of out-migrants	present place of residence		
	India	another country	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural male	134	523	172
rural female	60	268	73
rural male+female	130	516	168
urban male	277	729	389
urban female	134	487	174
urban male+female	263	719	369

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural+urban male	150	578	201
rural+urban female	78	351	98
rural+urban male+female	146	571	196

4.3.8 Use of remittances by the recipient households: Remittances received by the households from the out-migrants and its use by the households are considered important features of migration phenomenon. This aspect has been discussed here. It is seen from Table 24 that household consumer expenditure in both rural and urban areas, was the prime use of the remittances: nearly 95 per cent of rural households and 93 per cent of urban households reported use of the remittances for household consumer expenditure. Moreover, among the different components of household consumer expenditure, significantly higher proportion of the households had reported use of remittances on 'on food items': 76 per cent in the rural areas and 71 per in the urban areas. Use of remittances on 'health care' (38 per cent rural households and 36 per cent urban households) and 'education of household members' (31 per cent rural households and 34 per cent urban households) also featured as other major uses of remittances. 'Debt repayment' for rural households (10 per cent of the rural households) and 'saving/investment' for the urban households (nearly 13 per cent of the urban household) were also reported by a significantly higher proportion of households.

Fig. 5—Amount of remittances (Rs. 00) sent during the last 365 days by different categories of out-migrants

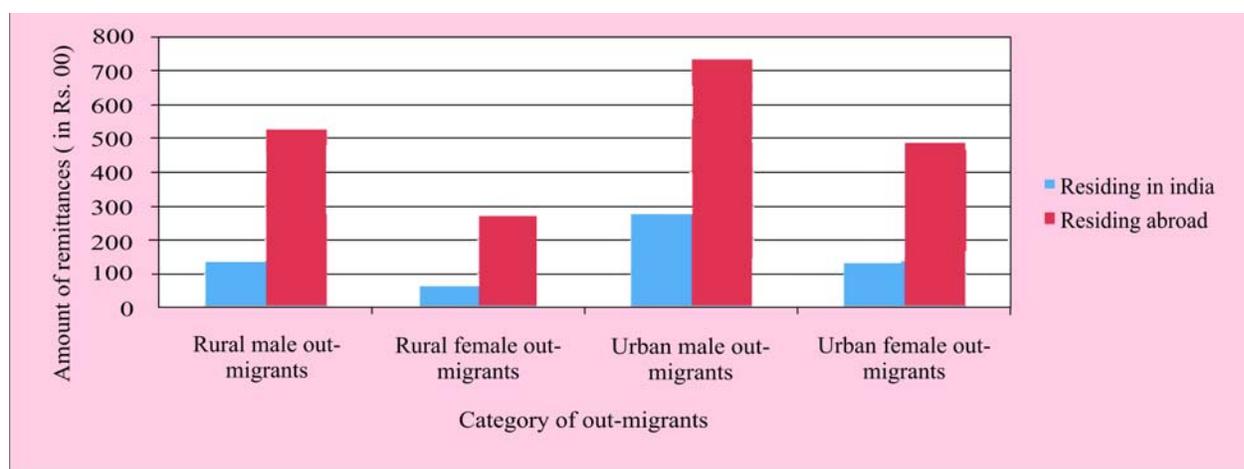


Table 24: Proportion of households (per 1000) using remittance received from out-migrants for specific purpose

purpose for which remittance was used	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
for household consumer expenditure			
on food items	756	713	750
education of household members	305	335	310
household durable	203	189	201
marriage and other ceremonies	48	36	46
health care	377	355	374
other items of household consumer expenditure	455	427	451
sub-total	948	930	946
for improving housing condition	91	64	87
debt repayment	103	90	102
financing working capital	11	10	11
initiating new entrepreneurial activity	3	2	3
saving/investment	54	126	64
Others	56	54	56
any (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

5. Education:

5.1 For each sample household, some general particulars such as age, sex, educational level attained, current attendance and enrolment status, etc. were collected for each household member. For persons of age 5-29 years, further information on current attendance and enrolment status in educational institutions was obtained as follows. From those *currently attending* at primary level or above, information was collected on type of education, details of course, level of current attendance, class/grade/year of study, type of management of educational institution, whether the institution was recognised, details of benefits received, if any (such as fee waiver,

scholarship, free study materials and free mid-day meals), and detailed break-up of private educational expenditure. Those *currently not attending* any educational institution were asked whether they had ever been enrolled, and if so whether they had completed their education or discontinued midcourse, and what was the main reason for dropping out or for non-enrolment.

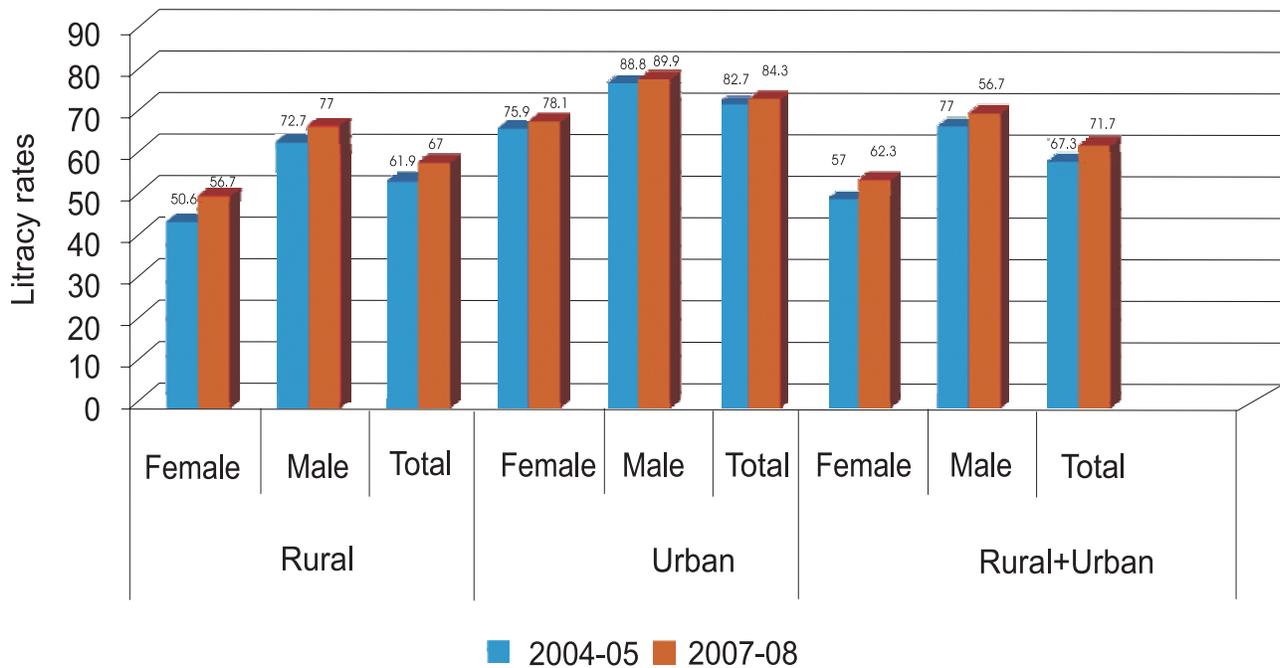
5.2 New features of NSS 64th Round

5.2.1 The survey on 'Participation and Expenditure in Education' conducted during July 2007 - June 2008 was broadly similar to that undertaken in the 52nd round (July 1994 - June 1995) of NSS, with the following new additions or modifications.

- The survey collected detailed information on education for persons in the age group 5-29 years (as in the last quinquennial NSS employment-unemployment survey), compared to 5-24 years in the 52nd round.
- The NSS 52nd round covered only general and technical education whereas the 64th round covered vocational education as well.
- In the technical/professional category, specific information on courses like MBA, Chartered Accountancy, etc. was collected.
- Information was collected on distances from nearest school having primary/ upper primary/ secondary level classes, instead of on distance from nearest primary/ upper primary/ secondary school.
- Information on household consumption expenditure (Rs.) during last 30 days was collected through a set of five questions, in place of the detailed worksheet used in the 52nd round.
- Information on expenditure on education was collected for at most two courses instead of one course as was done in the 52nd round.
- The block used in the 52nd round for recording the details of expenditure on dependants studying away from home was dropped; instead, two items of information, viz. *number of dependants studying away from home*, and *amount sent to them*, were included in the block on household characteristics.

- A new question: “Changed educational institution during last one year?” - was added.
- To get an idea of the proportion of students repeating the year in the same class, information on the class/grade/year in the current academic session and in the previous academic session was collected.
- For Class X and below, questions on *grade completed before dropping out / discontinuance* and *type of school last attended* were introduced.

Fig. 6—Literacy rate (%) for persons in 7 plus age-group during 2007-08 and 2004-05 : All India



5.3 In NSS surveys, a person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate. The proportions of literates in various age-groups of the population, with rural-urban and male-female classification, serve as key indicators of the socio-economic progress of the country. In 2007-08, according to the survey, 71.7% of the all-India population of age 7-plus was literate (Fig 6). The literacy rate (7-plus) was 67% in rural India (56.7% for females and 77% for males) while in urban India it was 84.3% (78.1% for females and 89.9% for males). The survey results thus show considerable improvement having taken place in literacy since 2001, when the literacy rate assessed by the population census was: Rural: 58.7%; Urban: 79.9%.

5.4 To classify the population by their level of living,

information on monthly consumption expenditure was recorded for each surveyed household. This enabled the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of the household to which a person belonged to be used as an indicator of his or her economic level. On dividing the entire adult population into ten different economic levels (ten decile classes of MPCE), it is seen that the economically disadvantaged sections of population were also disadvantaged on account of their educational level. In rural India, 51.2% of the population in the lowest decile class of MPCE were not literate. Even in the highest decile class, 22.8% persons were not literate. In urban India the situation was not very different either. The proportion of not-literate persons decreased steadily from 41.7% in the poorest class to 6.9% in the richest decile class of MPCE.

Table 25: Literacy rate (%) for persons in 7-plus age-group during 2007-08 and 2004-05

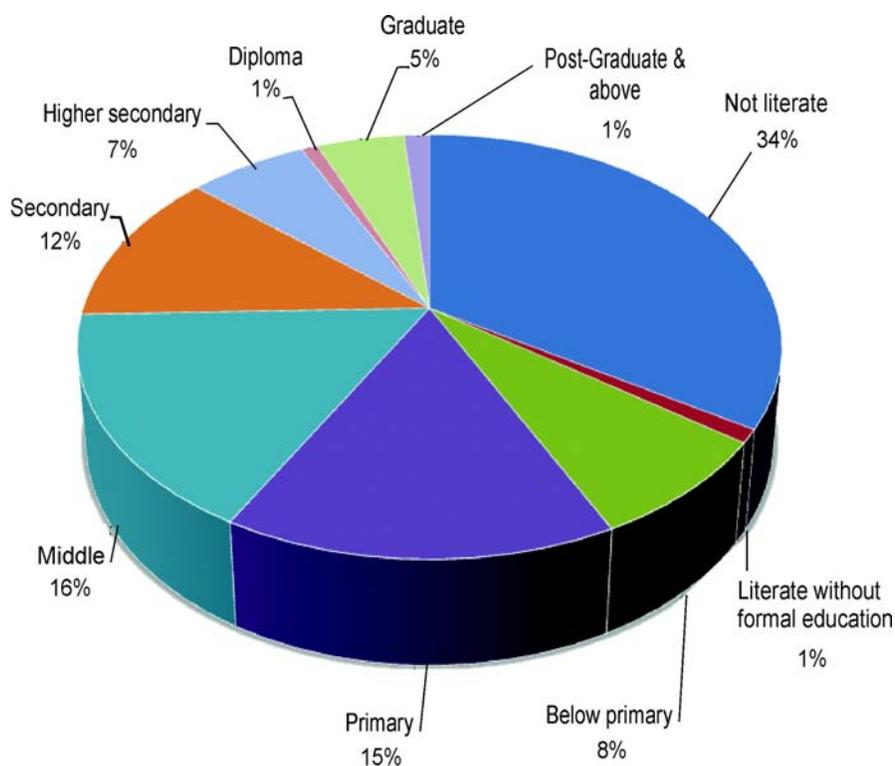
Source, year	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
NSS: 2007-08	56.7	77.0	67.0	78.1	89.9	84.3	62.3	80.5	71.7
NSS: 2004-05	50.6	72.7	61.9	75.9	88.8	82.7	57.0	77.0	67.3
Census: 2001	46.1	70.7	58.7	72.9	86.3	79.9	53.7	75.3	64.8

5.5 Completed level of education of adult population

5.5.1 In NSS surveys the highest completed level of education is reported for each member of the surveyed household after taking into consideration the education attained by her/ him in general, technical, and

vocational streams. The levels of education include non-formal education, below primary, primary, middle/ upper primary, secondary, higher secondary (HS), diploma/ certificate courses, graduate level degree courses, post-graduate and-above level degree courses, etc.

Fig. 7—Distribution of population of age 15 years or more by completed level of education



5.5.2 Fig 7 indicates that for the population of age 15 & above, the literates (66%) included 1% who had no formal education and 8% who had not completed the primary level. The highest level of education successfully completed was primary for 15.%, middle level for 16.5%, secondary for 11.9%, higher secondary

(HS) for 6.5%, diploma for 0.9%, graduation for 4.8%, and post-graduation and above for the remaining 1.4% of the adult (15+) population. The proportion of persons having completed graduate (or above) level was only 1.6% among rural females, 3.8% among rural males, 12.3% among urban females and 17.2% among urban males.

5.6 Distance to nearest school

5.6.1 Distance of households from educational facilities, in particular, from schools, is one of the important factors affecting access to education and attendance. In this survey, information was obtained from all the sample households on their distance from the nearest school providing school education at primary/ middle/ secondary level. As shown in Table 26, more than 97% of rural as well as urban households reported having a school with primary classes within 2 km. But availability of schools with middle or secondary level classes differed considerably between rural and urban sectors. Only 78.7% of rural households, compared to 96.6% of urban households, had a school within 2 km providing middle level classes. For secondary level classes, the proportion was 47.3% for rural compared to 90.7% for urban households.

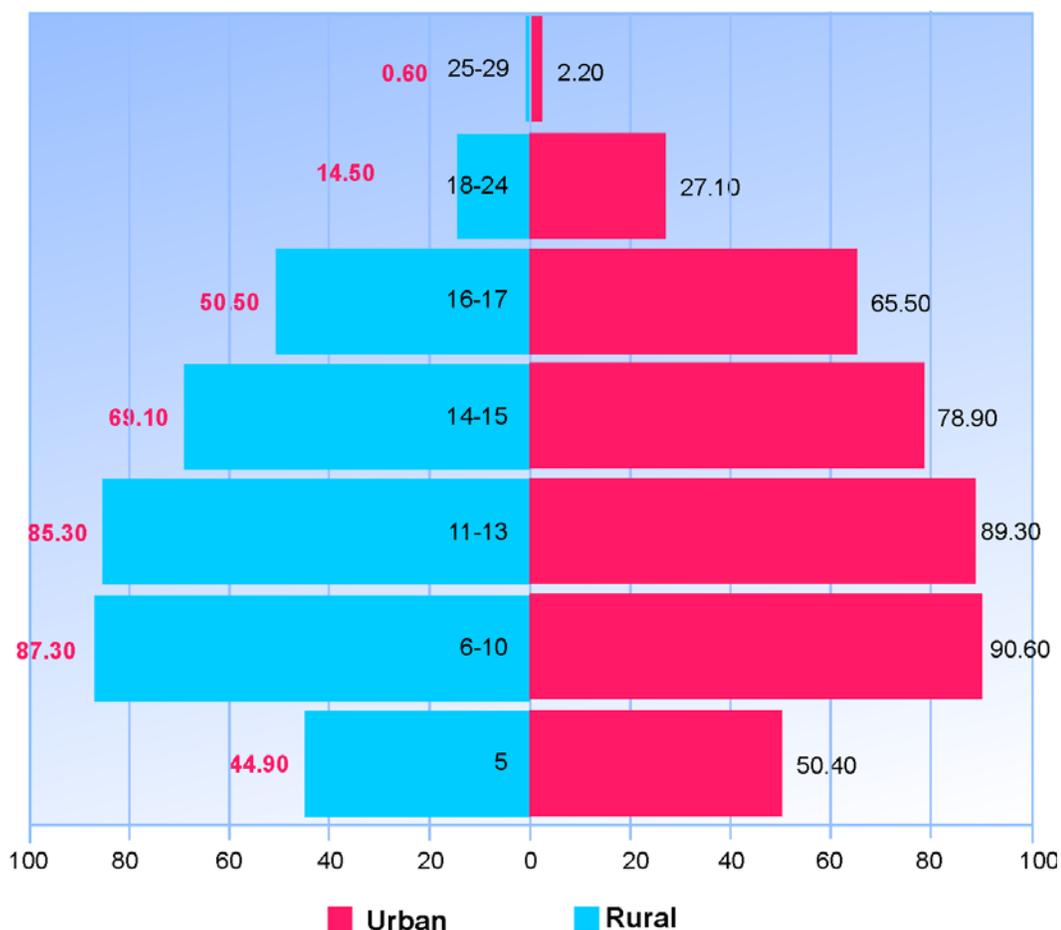
Table 26: Percentage of households within 2 km of a school having primary/ middle/ secondary educational level

Sector	Level of education	% of households with school within 2 km
Rural	Primary	97.2
	Middle	78.7
	Secondary	47.3
Urban	Primary	97.0
	Middle	96.6
	Secondary	90.7

5.7 Attendance and Enrolment

5.7.1 Current attendance status refers to whether a person is currently attending any educational institution (in other words, is a student) or not. Fig 8 depicts the variation in the proportion of students³, by sector, across age-groups within the broad age-group 5-29. As one

Fig. 8—Percentage of students in various age-groups currently attending at primary level and above by sector



moves to higher age-groups, the percentage begins to fall rapidly, reaching 50% at the age-group 16-17 in rural areas. In the age-group 18-24, the percentage of students was 27% in urban areas but less than 15% in rural areas. The gap between rural and urban percentage of students widens with increase in age.

5.7.2 General school education is divided into primary, middle or upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary levels. In most states these terms refer to Classes I-V, VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII respectively. In the rural areas, among both females and males, more than 50% of students were at primary level while another 25% were at middle level. In urban areas the proportion of males and females in the primary classes was about 38-39%, while the proportion of students at higher secondary level and above (including diploma of various levels) was more than double the rural proportion. The middle and secondary levels together claimed more or less the same share (36 to 37%) for all the four categories of students.

5.8 Net attendance ratio (NAR)

5.8.1 For each education class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number persons in the age-group. For the class-groups of school education, i.e. I-V, VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII, with the corresponding official age-groups as 6-10, 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively. For the country as a whole, 84% children in the age-group 6-10, the official age-group for Classes I-V, were reported to be attending Classes I-V. There was no major rural-urban or male-female disparity.

5.9 Type of Institution

5.9.1 Classifying institutions on the basis of their management, the types of institution are government, local body, private body receiving aid from government, and private body not receiving aid from government. The distribution of students by type of institution attended (as reported) for different levels of school education is presented in Table 27.

Table 27: Percentage distribution of currently attending students pursuing various level of school education by type of institution attending

Type of institution	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Primary			
Govt.	75.6	35.1	67.1
Local body	5.8	4.5	5.5
Private aided	3.9	16.1	6.5
Private unaided	14.3	43.0	20.3
Total *	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle			
Govt.	72.9	39.9	64.7
Local body	5.4	4.3	5.2
Private aided	9.2	21.8	12.3
Private unaided	12.1	33	17.3
Total *	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary & HS			
Govt.	62.4	42.6	56.1
Local body	3.6	2.6	3.3
Private aided	18.8	27	21.4
Private unaided	14.5	26.8	18.4
Total *	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total is not exactly 100 due to rounding off and non- reported cases

5.9.2 In the remainder of this article, the word 'students' covers the category of persons in the age-group 5-29 reported to be currently attending an educational institution at any level and pursuing any kind of education: general, technical or vocational.

5.10 Repeaters

5.10.1 A school student was considered a 'repeater' if the class currently attended by him/her was reported as the same as the class attended in the previous year. Among class-groups, the proportion of repeaters was in the range 2-6% for nearly all the population categories and class-groups. Table 28 shows that it was highest in classes IX and X, followed by the primary classes. In rural areas the incidences were marginally higher compared to urban areas in all the class-groups above primary. Another notable feature was that the proportion of girls repeating in a class was always less than the proportion of boys repeating, especially in rural areas.

Table 28: Percentage of repeaters among currently attending students by broad class-group of school education

Class-group	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
I-V	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.8	4.7
VI-VIII	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
IX-X	4.9	6.2	5.7	4.3	5.9	5.2	4.8	6.1	5.5
XI-XII	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.5

5.11 Free education

5.11.1 Education is free of tuition fees in government schools in most States/UTs, as also in private schools in some States, up to a certain level. All such cases where tuition fee is not required to be paid for any student of the institution up to a particular level were considered to be instances of free education. It is interesting to note that the proportion of students receiving free education at primary or middle level matched well with the proportion of students attending

schools run by Central or State government or local bodies. Table 29 shows that nearly 80% of rural students and about 40% of urban students attending primary level classes got free education. At middle level, the proportion of students getting free education was 75% for rural and 45% for urban. At secondary and higher secondary level, education was free for 54% of rural and 35% of urban students. The proportion receiving free education was higher among rural than among urban students and also higher among girls than among boys.

Table 29: Percentage of currently attending students getting free education by school education level

Level of education	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Primary	82.4	77.2	79.6	43.6	36.4	39.7	74.3	68.6	71.2
Middle	78.5	72.5	75.2	47.7	43.2	45.3	70.6	65.4	67.8
Sec. & HS	58.2	51.0	53.9	40.1	31.0	35.1	52.0	45.0	47.9

5.12 Other Incentives

5.12.1 Some students are awarded scholarships or stipends in cash as long as they continue their studies or are provided with free or subsidized books and/ or stationery as educational incentives. In many States/UTs, schools provide the students with mid-day meals or concession in public transport fare for the students. Classifying students by the type of educational

institution attended, it is seen from Table 30 that proportionately more students in institutions run by government or local bodies received incentives compared to those in private institutions. Thus, about 60% of students in government and local-body-run institutions got mid-day meals compared to 16% in aided private institutions and 2% in unaided private only. Note that this category included all institutions, even those offering higher levels of education.

Table 30: Percentage of students in general education receiving different types of incentives by type of institution

Type of incentive	Type of Institution			
	Govt.	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided
Scholarship	19	10.9	8.7	2.8
Free/subsidised books	68.8	75.6	22.1	3.9
Free/subsidised stationery	9.1	10.2	2.8	1.1
Mid-day meals -by govt.	57.6	59.4	14.8	1.6
Mid-day meals -by others	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.6
Mid-day meals (total)	58.3	60.3	16.2	2.1
Concession in public transport fare	3.6	3.0	10.6	4.6

5.12.2 The proportions of beneficiaries are presented separately for different levels of education in Table 31. The percentage of students receiving free or subsidised books was 66% at primary level, 54% at middle level, but only 22% at secondary/ HS level. The percentage receiving free mid-day meals was as high as 68% at primary level but only 29% at middle

level and 6% at secondary/ HS level. The percentage receiving scholarships varied very little across educational levels. Only the use of public transport, and the percentage availing themselves of fare concessions in public transport, increased with increase in educational level.

Table 31: Percentage receiving different types of incentives among students of age 5-29 years pursuing general education at different levels

Type of incentive	% students receiving incentives at level				
	Primary	Middle	Sec./HS	Above HS	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Scholarship	14.2	15.8	13.0	11.4	14.2
Free/subsidised books	65.9	53.6	21.8	3.1	50.9
Free/subsidised stationery	8.7	7.0	3.6	0.9	6.9
Mid-day meals -by govt.	66.6	28.7	5.7	0.0	41.7
Mid-day meals -by others	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8
Mid-day meals (total)	67.7	29.3	6.1	0.0	42.5
Concession in public transport fare	0.6	3.5	11.1	24.4	4.6

5.13 Average expenditure on education

5.13.1 The average annual private expenditure (expenditure incurred by households on education) in

general, technical and vocational education and again, for general education by level of current attendance, is presented in Table 32, separately for each sector.

Table 32: Average annual expenditure (Rs.) per student by type and level of education

Type & level of Education	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Primary	741	897	826	3458	3764	3626	1308	1501	1413
Middle	1289	1434	1370	3893	4587	4264	1959	2193	2088
Secondary/HS	2803	3166	3019	6721	7615	7212	4140	4503	4351
Above HS (General)	5924	6582	6327	8532	8404	8466	7324	7386	7360
General education-all	1382	1684	1551	4863	5351	5128	2293	2595	2461
Technical Education	23760	28453	27177	33714	35630	34822	31111	32695	32112
Vocational Education	16227	12624	13699	19737	15263	17016	17705	13480	14881

5.13.2 At primary level the average annual expenditure per student worked out to Rs.1413 with the urban average (Rs.3626) more than 4 times the rural average (Rs.826). For students at middle, secondary/ higher secondary, and above-HS level, the average expenditure in a year was found to be Rs. 2088, Rs.4351 and Rs.7360 respectively. The rural-urban differential narrows down at the higher levels of general education, being least for the above-HS level.

Table 33: Average annual expenditure (Rs.) per student by level of education and type of institution

Level of education	Type of institution				
	Govt.	Local body	Private aided	Private unaided	All
Primary	473	521	3137	4175	1413
Middle	1074	976	2915	5557	2088
Sec./Higher Sec.	2745	2258	4911	8931	4351
Above HS.(Gen.)	6293	5245	7387	11575	7360
General education - all	1267	949	4220	5689	2461
Technical education*		19989	34282	38675	32112
Vocational education*		8089	14082	20063	14881

* govt. and local body presented together

5.13.3 Table 33 shows differences between types of institutions in average expenditure on education at different levels. For technical and vocational education, institutions run by government and local bodies are clubbed together for obtaining average expenditure.

5.13.4 The average educational expenditure incurred per student belonging to each MPCE decile class,

derived separately for rural and urban sector, is given in Table 34. For different levels of general education, average expenditure varied widely from the lowest to the highest MPCE decile class in both the sectors. For primary education, students in the poorest category in the rural sector incurred an average expenditure of Rs. 352, compared to Rs.3516 for the richest class. In the

urban sector the disparity in average educational expenditure was greater still, from Rs. 1035 in the lowest decile class to Rs.13474 in the highest decile class of MPCE.

Table 34 : Average annual expenditure (Rs.) per student of age 5-29 years pursuing general education by level of education and by MPCE percentile group All-India

Level of education	MPCE percentile group									
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural										
Primary	352	413	456	512	624	731	825	1069	1490	3516
Middle	765	817	939	958	1007	1200	1303	1464	1854	3568
Sec./Higher Sec.	1623	1923	1914	2093	2268	2507	2532	2947	3541	5517
Above HS	3164	4063	4774	4112	4527	5752	4866	5535	6438	8809
All	588	732	820	926	1075	1291	1421	1780	2486	4738
Urban										
Primary	1035	1147	1879	2345	2933	3467	4608	5987	8309	13474
Middle	1209	1573	2010	2425	3068	3824	4573	5992	7692	13886
Sec./Higher Sec.	2331	2916	3504	3758	4972	5218	6612	7836	10402	19109
Above HS	3895	5288	5023	5528	7117	6628	6875	7946	9397	15874
All	1346	1700	2421	2857	3796	4349	5438	6861	9024	15834

5.14 Components of private expenditure on education

5.14.1 The private education expenditure is composed of different items of educational expenditure, viz. tuition fees, examination fees, other fees and payments, and expenditures on books, stationery, uniform,

conveyance, private coaching, etc. For different categories of population – formed by sex and sector, the average expenditure for each of the above components is presented in Table 35. All the types and levels of education in major course are taken into account for estimating the average expenditure on different items.

Table 35: Average annual expenditure (Rs.) per student pursuing any education by item of expenditure

Item of Expenditure	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tuition fee	342	556	462	2411	2839	2644	899	1140	1034
Exam fee, other fees & payments	217	312	270	951	1021	989	415	493	459
Books & stationery	401	481	446	944	1010	980	547	617	586
Uniform	215	232	225	385	393	390	261	274	268

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Transport	125	156	143	513	513	513	230	248	240
Private coaching	160	203	184	770	886	833	324	378	354
Other expenses	71	91	83	190	238	216	103	129	118
Total	1531	2032	1813	6164	6900	6565	2780	3279	3058

5.14.2 For the country as a whole, average expenditure on tuition fees (Rs. 1034) and on examination fee, other fees and payments (Rs. 459) together contributed about half of total expenditure (Rs. 3058) on education. Books and stationery (Rs. 586) was the second major component of

expenditure followed by private coaching (Rs. 354), the latter being more important in the urban areas. Further, there were wide differences between rural and urban sectors in average amount spent on tuition fee, examination fee and other fees.

Fig. 9—Percentage break-up of private expenditure on education by item of expenditure in Rural India

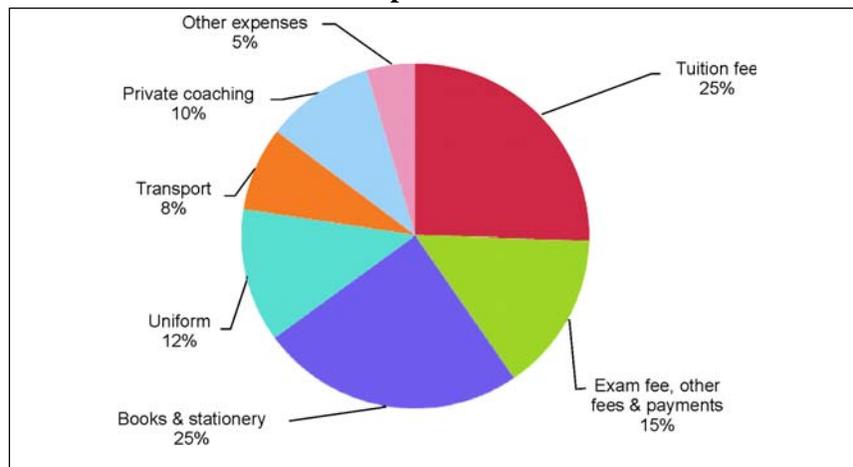
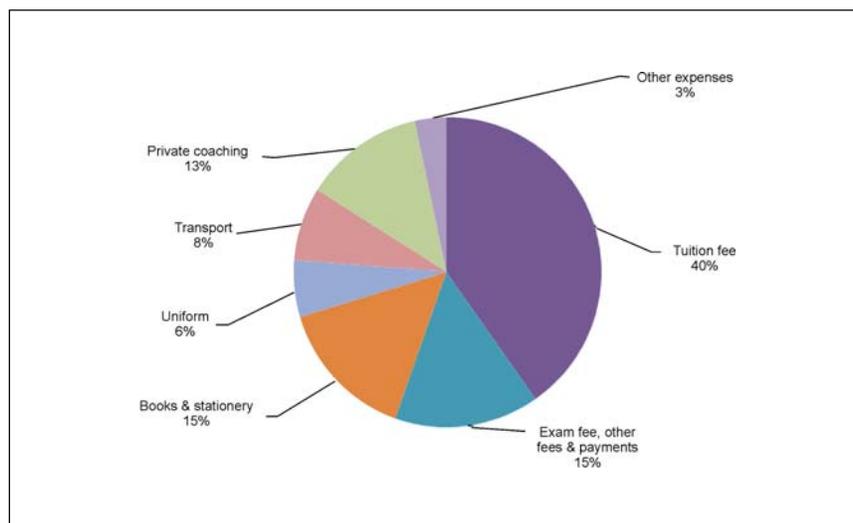


Fig. 9A—Percentage break-up of private expenditure on education by item of expenditure in Urban India



5.14.3 Fig. 9 depicts the share of different components in private expenditure on education in rural India. It is seen that tuition fee, together with examination fee and other fees and payments, accounted for 40% of total expenditure while another 25% was spent on books and stationery. Uniform cost had a share of 12% and transport costs 8% of total expenditure. Most importantly, in rural India, the share of private coaching costs was only 10% of total expenditure. Fig 9a depicts the share of the individual items in private expenditure

on education in the urban sector. In urban India, tuition fees alone accounted for 40% of total expenditure. Examination fee, together with other fees & payments, had a 15% share with another 15% claimed by books & stationery. Private coaching commanded a share of 13% in the urban sector. Transport, as in rural India, constituted only 8% of the total cost. Proportion of expenditure on uniform was a mere 6%, much lower than in rural India.

Table 36: Average annual expenditure (Rs.) per student by item of expenditure for each type and level of education

Item of expenditure	General education				Technical education	Vocational education
	Primary	Middle	Sec./HS	Above HS		
Tuition fee	430	519	1053	2438	18568	7297
Exam fee, other fees & payments	193	246	573	1362	6165	3448
Books & stationery	285	500	954	1458	3318	1570
Uniform	206	295	398	158	434	394
Transport	127	148	297	905	1890	1465
Private coaching	114	295	899	728	790	130
Other expenses	58	83	176	305	947	577
Total	1413	2088	4351	7355	32112	14881

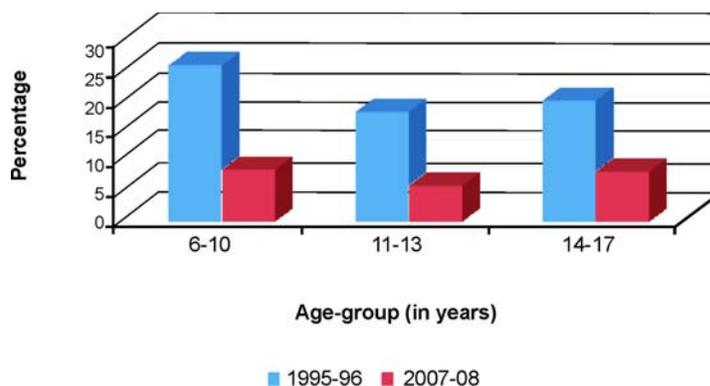
5.14.4 Table 36 shows the shares of individual components in the average expenditure of students for each type of education and level of current attendance. It can be seen that in technical as well as in vocational education, tuition fee, examination fee and other fees together claimed a much larger share in the total expenditure than they did in general education.

5.15 The never-enrolled

5.15.1 About 14% of population in the age-group 5-29 years had not entered the education system at all.

As many as 29% in rural areas and 12% in urban areas were found to have never been enrolled. In both sectors the percentage drops steadily as one moves down along the age-groups 14-17, 11-13, and 6-10. This is an encouraging pattern because it indicates a positive development – diminishing of non-enrolment over time. From Fig.10, too, the percentages of never-enrolled persons in the age-groups 6-10, 11-13 and 14-17 are seen to be shrinking over the period 1995-96 to 2007-08. Thus a significant improvement in the enrolment status of population over the last decade is discernible.

Fig. 10—Percentage of never-enrolled population in different age-groups for the periods 1995-96 and 2007-08



5.15.2 The break-up of the proportion of never-enrolled by reason for non-enrolment is given in Table 37 for different categories of persons (viz., rural female, rural male, urban female and urban male). Only one reason, considered to be most important, was recorded for each never-enrolled person from a specified list of reasons.

Table 37: Percentages of never-enrolled persons reporting specific factors as major reason for non-enrolment

Major reason for non-enrolment	Percentage of persons reporting reason				
	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban
	Female	Male	Female	Male	All persons
Parents not interested in studies	36.7	29.5	32.8	22.5	33.2
Education not considered necessary	23.2	20.3	21.0	17.2	21.8
Financial constraints	16.2	24.7	25.3	37.7	21.0
No tradition in the community	6.1	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.8
To attend other domestic chores	3.0	0.8	2.0	0.4	2.0
School far off	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.8
For participating in other economic activities	0.7	2.8	0.7	3.5	1.6
To work for wage/ salary	0.4	1.9	0.5	2.2	1.0
To look after younger siblings	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.9

5.15.3 The three most frequently given reasons for non-enrolment were ‘parents not interested in education of their children’ (33.2%), ‘financial constraints’ (21%) and ‘education not considered necessary’ (21.8%). For urban males ‘financial constraints’ was most commonly given as the reason for non-enrolment (37.7%) while for both urban females and rural males, ‘financial constraints’ was the second most commonly reported reason. Among rural females, only 16.2% reported that they did not enroll for financial reasons. For all population categories except urban males, ‘parents not interested’ was the most common reason. This reason was recorded for as many as 37% of the never-enrolled rural females and 33% of the urban females.

5.16 The education-discontinued population

5.16.1 The term ‘discontinued (education)’ refers to a person who was enrolled at some time in the past but was currently not attending any educational institution

at the time of survey. The education-discontinued category thus consists of those whose education had started and also come to a stop before the date of survey. Table 38 shows the distribution of education-discontinued persons by their completed level of education. It can be observed that 13% of such persons did not complete even the primary level of education. Another 30% completed only the primary level while 24% completed the middle level. Only 34% of those discontinuing could complete secondary or higher levels; this included 16% who completed the secondary and another 8% who cleared the higher secondary level. The rural-urban divide in this regard was quite prominent, with only 27% of such students in rural areas compared to nearly 50% in urban areas completing secondary education. The gender differences were not very pronounced, with 31% among females and 34% among males dropping out after completing secondary or higher level.

Table 38: Percentage of ever enrolled but currently not attending persons by completed level of education

Level of completed education	Rural	Urban	Female	Male	All
Below Primary	15	9	14	12	13
Primary	33	23	32	29	30
Middle	25	22	23	25	24
Secondary	15	18	16	16	16
Higher Secondary	7	10	8	8	8
Above HS (incl. diploma)	5	18	8	9	9
All	100	100	100	100	100

5.16.2 Table 39 gives the percentage distribution of all education-discontinued persons by their level of last enrolment. Out of 100 such students, around 24 dropped out when they were enrolled at primary level, nearly 28 at the middle level, 25 at secondary level, nearly 11 at higher secondary level, and 7 when they were enrolled at graduation level. Also, the percentage

of females in the rural sector who discontinued at primary level was appreciably higher than the percentage among rural males. Among rural males, proportionately more discontinued at the secondary, higher secondary, and graduation levels than among rural females.

Table 39: Percentage distribution by level of last enrolment of persons enrolled in the past but currently not attending

Level of last enrolment	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Below Primary	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary	30.2	24.7	27.3	16.4	17.2	16.8	26.2	22.4	24.2
Middle	30.9	30.2	30.6	22.9	23.0	23.0	28.6	28.1	28.3
Secondary	22.9	25.6	24.4	26.0	26.8	26.4	23.8	26.0	25.0
Higher Secondary	9.2	11.3	10.3	13.8	13.1	13.4	10.6	11.8	11.2
Diploma	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	3.0	2.2	0.9	1.8	1.4
Graduate	3.3	4.5	3.9	13.7	12.3	12.9	6.3	6.8	6.6
Postgraduate & above	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.8	3.4	4.1	2.0	1.7	1.8
Total (incl. n.r.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.16.3 Table 40 gives the detail for each person who had ever been enrolled but was currently not attending, the major reason for discontinuance was obtained. In all the four categories of population, viz., rural males,

rural females, urban males and urban females, financial constraints had been the most common reason for dropping out (21.4%). For 17% of the rural females and 24% of the rural males, the major reason was 'child

not interested in studies.' Another 15.5% rural females had to discontinue as their parents were not interested in their studies; this percentage was quite low for rural males. Among urban females, the most frequently given reason was that they had already completed their desired level of education. On the other hand, 20.3% of urban males and 15% of urban females who had

been enrolled once but were not currently attending had dropped out because they were not interested in studies. For 13.5% of the urban males and 7.1% of rural males, the need to work for wage/salary was the major reason for discontinuing education; the corresponding percentages for rural and urban females were 1.4 and 2.7 respectively.

Table 40: Percentage distribution of persons who are enrolled in the past but currently not attending by major reason for discontinuance

Major reason for discontinuance	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban
	Female	Male	Female	Male	All persons
Financial constraints	18.0	24.0	18.1	24.8	21.4
Child not interested in studies	17.0	24.0	15.0	20.3	19.9
Unable to cope up or failure in studies	10.1	12.3	7.7	8.5	10.3
Completed desired level or class	9.5	6.5	18.8	12.4	10.1
Parents not interested in studies	15.5	4.8	12.1	2.2	8.9
For participating in other economic activities	1.6	10.0	1.7	10.3	6.2
To work for wage/ salary	1.4	7.1	2.7	13.5	5.7
To attend other domestic chores	10.1	1.7	10.2	0.6	5.4
For helping in household enterprises	1.1	5.3	0.8	4.1	3.1
Other reasons (including marriage, etc.)	15.7	4.3	12.9	3.3	9.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6. Consumer expenditure

Data on household consumer expenditure in NSS survey generally has been collected with moving reference period of (i) last thirty days and (ii) last 365 days with reference to the date survey. For food and non- food items of regular consumption the reference period of last 30 days is used whereas for other items like clothing, bedding, footwear, education, medical(institutional) and durable goods both reference periods of last 30 days and last 365 days are used. Based on data so collected average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) is worked out. MPCE based on consumer expenditure with reference period of 30 days is referred to as Monthly Per capita Expenditure (Uniform Reference period) and that based on consumer expenditure calculated on basis of both 30 days reference and 365 days reference is known as

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Mixed Reference Period). The choice of reference periods do have bearing on figures of Monthly per Capita Expenditure. Generally, Monthly Per Capita Expenditure based on Uniform reference Period of 30 days is found to be lower than corresponding MPCE based on Mixed reference Period. With view to further refinement in use of reference period in collecting data of household consumer expenditure, among the food items like edible oil; egg, fish & meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages & processed foods; pan, tobacco & intoxicants, NSSO did Methodological Studies and found that for these items the consumer expenditure can be better captured with last 7 days as reference period. Use of such a reference period will give another estimate of Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure which is termed as MPCE (Modified Mixed Reference

Period). In 66th round of NSS, the MPCEs have been worked with all three reference periods. These facts have to be kept in mind while looking at and analyzing the figure of 64th round NSS survey (July 2007-June2008).

6.1 Average MPCE: States and all-India

6.1.1 The averages of MPCE for the rural and urban population of each of the 17 major States and all-India are presented in Table 41 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.

6.1.2 Average urban MPCE (Rs.1472) exceeded average rural MPCE (Rs.772) by about 91% at the all-India level. The rural-urban differentiation in MPCE

was more pronounced in Odisha and Chhattisgarh where the average urban MPCE was 157-158% higher than the rural. The differentiation was lowest in Punjab (28%) and Kerala (41%).

6.1.3 Odisha 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.

6.1.4 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 41: 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
Odisha	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	579	1105	4.9	4.4

6.1.5 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 Odisha, Chhattisgarh, 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, sector-wise.

6.2 Growth in MPCE at current and constant prices

6.2.1 For long-term comparison, estimates from the last four quinquennial surveys of consumer expenditure are shown. For rural India (see Table 42), 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 nearly 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 nearly 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.

6.2.2 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 in arriving at figures of MPCEs. A comparison of figures of MPCEs at Constant and Current prices using appropriate deflators has been presented in the adjoining table with necessary explanatory notes for proper understanding.

Table 42: 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.): at 1987-88 prices	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.): at 1987-88 prices	249.92	268.38	326.80	329.75	345.39	364.11

[@] Mixed Reference Period (MRP) estimates 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 6.2.2.

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

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

Graphical presentation of data sets are as in the different items of consumption over the rounds under accompanying figures: reference.

Fig. 11—MPCE at current prices, rural and urban India, 2004-05 to 2007-08

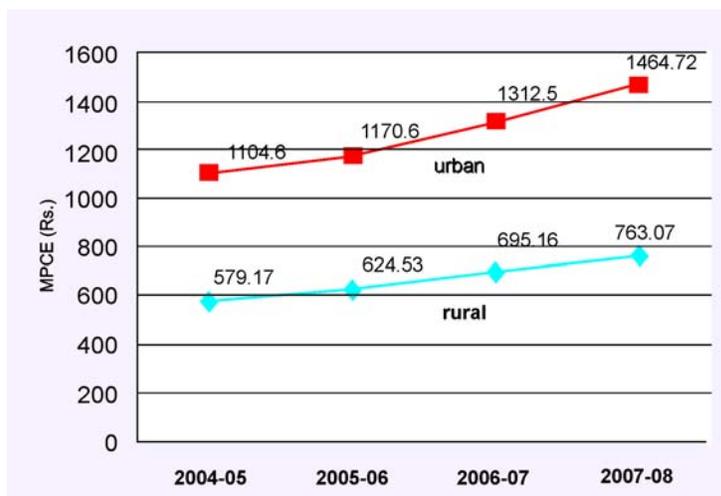
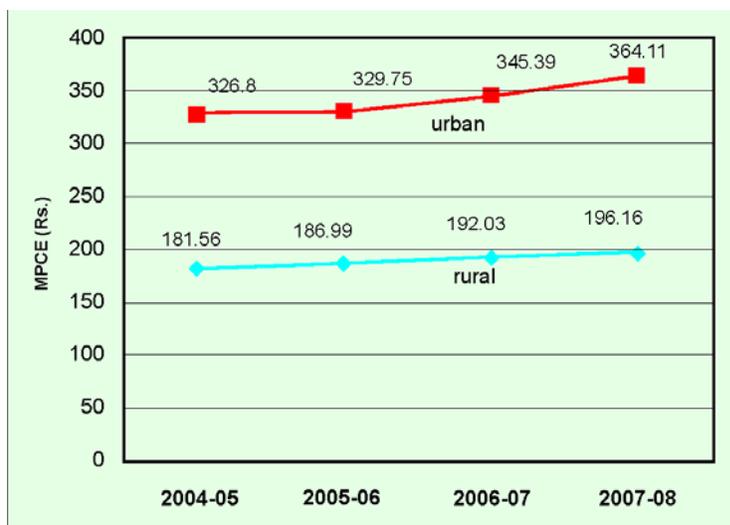


Fig. 12—Real MPCE*, rural and urban India, 2004-05 to 2007-08



*Measured using a price deflator with base 1987-88 (see Para 3.51 and Table P3)

6.2.3 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 11 and Fig 12. However, it should be kept in mind that the figures of MPCEs in different rounds are not comparable in strict sense due to changes in the reference periods for

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

6.3.1 Table 43 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.

6.3.2 Table 43 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.

6.3.3 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 43: Absolute and percentage break-up of MPCE by item group in 2007-08: all-India, rural

Item group	Monthly per capita exp. (Rs.)		Percentage to total MPCE	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
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 & 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 Service excluding. 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.

6.3.4 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%).

6.3.5 While drawing these conclusions from Table 43, 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.

6.4 Change in consumption pattern with increase in consumption level: All-India

6.4.1 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.

6.4.2 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.

6.4.3 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 13 to 25, separately for rural and urban India.

Cereals (including cereal substitutes): Figure 13 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 14) 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.⁴

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. 13

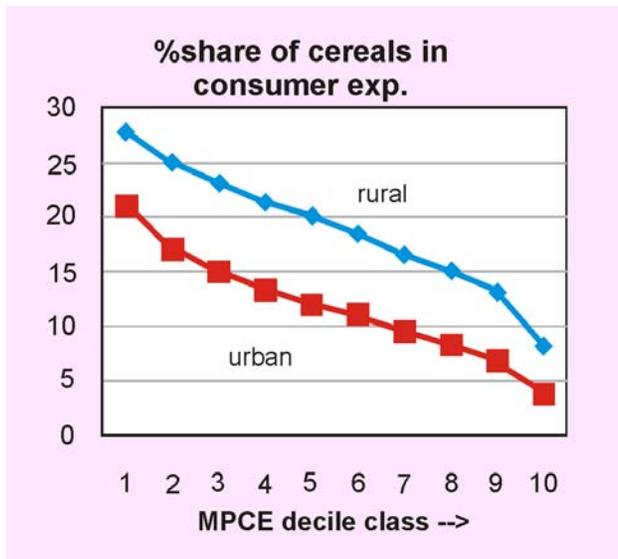
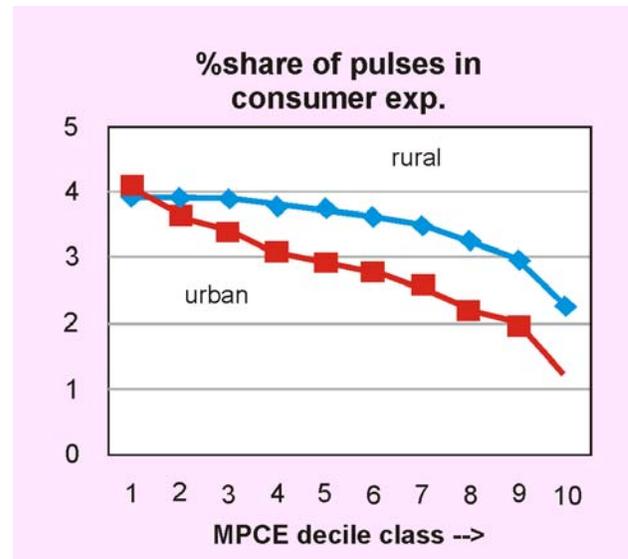


Fig. 14



⁴ 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 class.

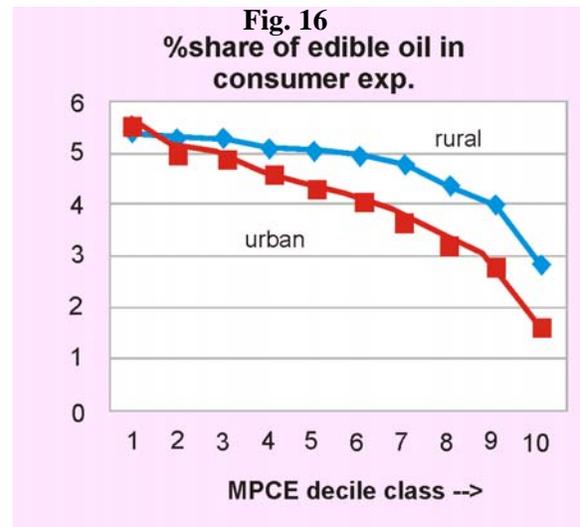
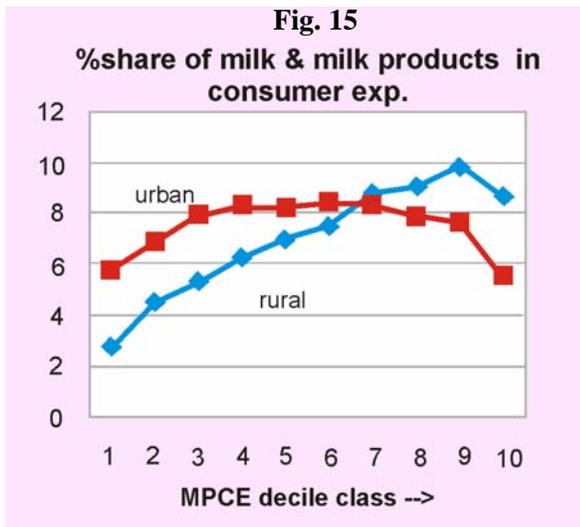


Fig. 17

Fig. 18

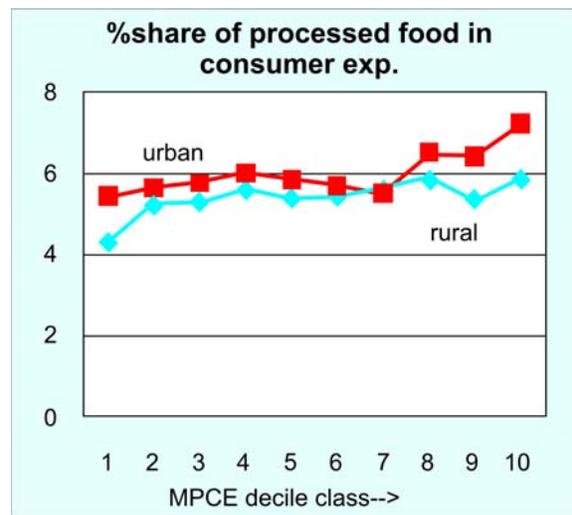
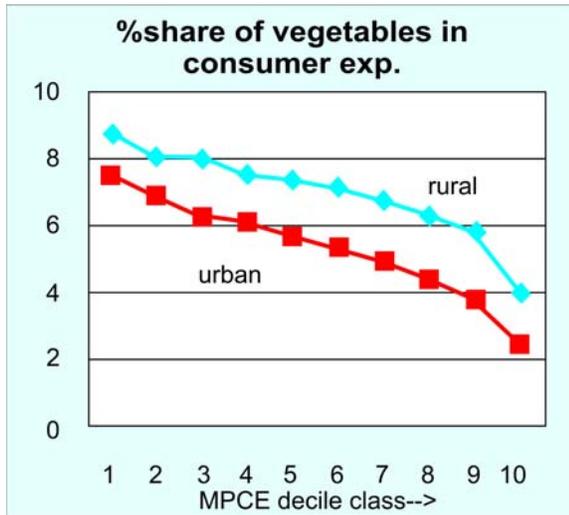
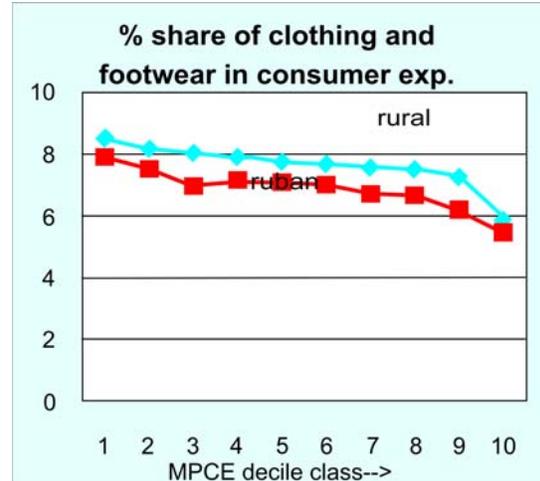
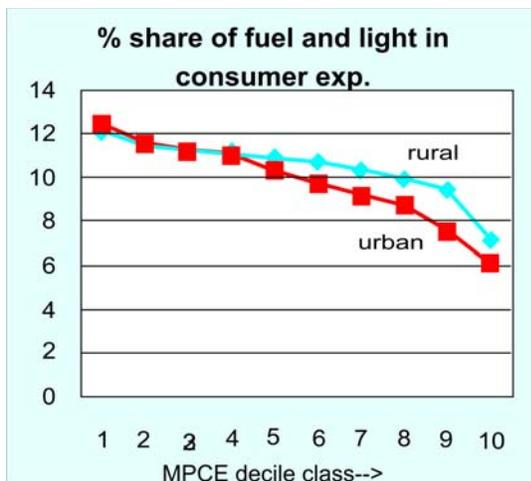


Fig. 19

Fig. 20



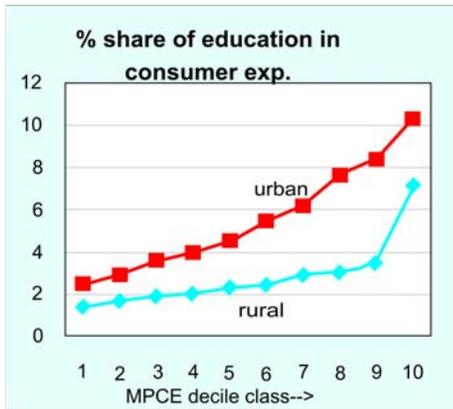


Fig. 21

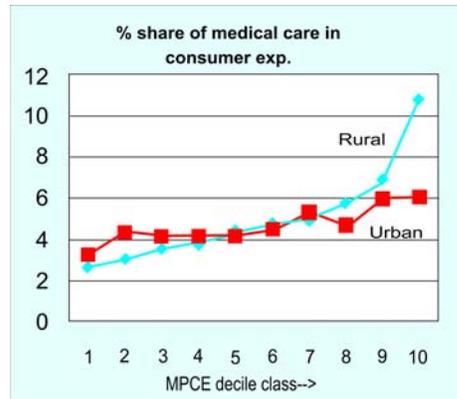


Fig. 22

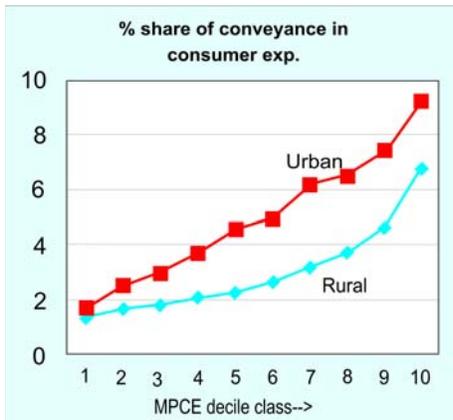


Fig. 23

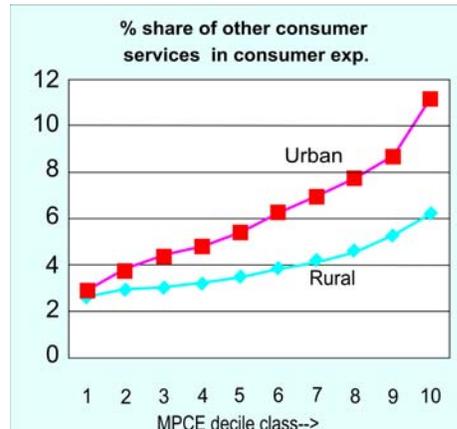


Fig. 24

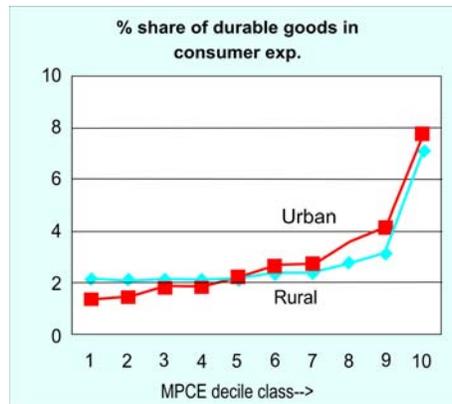


Fig. 25

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 higher⁵ (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.

6.5 Quantity of cereals consumed per person: all-India

6.5.1 The behavior of cereal consumption as MPCE

increases is shown for all-India in Fig 26. Numbers 1 to 10 are used to denote the MPCE decile classes.

6.5.2 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.

6.5.3 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.

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

6.6.1 Table 44 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.

6.6.2 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.

6.6.3 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%).

Fig. 26

India : Per Capita cereal consumption across MPCE decile classes

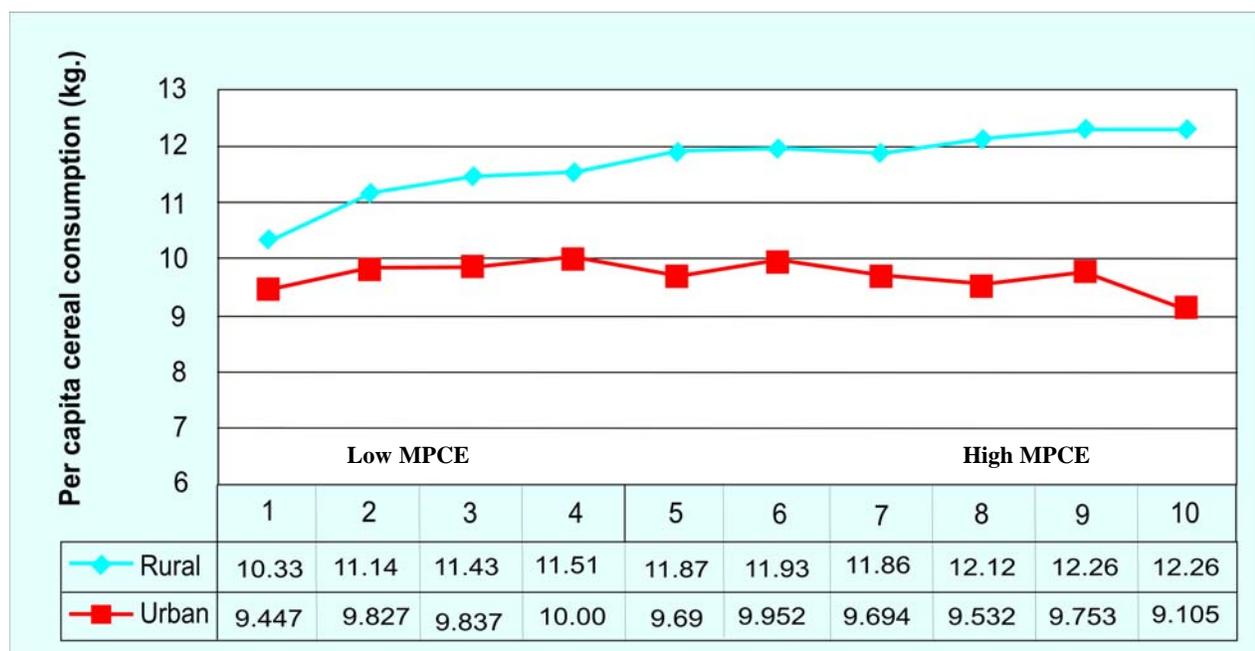


Table 44: Quantity of cereals consumed per person per month and percentage shares of rice and wheat in cereal consumption in 2007-08, major States

State	monthly per capita qty. of cereals consumed (kg)	rural			monthly per capita qty. of cereals consumed (kg)	urban		
		% in total quantity of cereal consumed	rice	wheat		other cereals	% in total quantity of cereal consumed of	rice
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	120.3	31	36	33	8.4	36	53	11
Odisha	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

6.6.4 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.

6.6.5 In Table 45, 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 45: 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	Odisha (17)	13.76
Karnataka (7)	10.49	Rajasthan (9)	12.40		

Figures in parentheses denote ranking by rural MPCE.

7.0 Conclusion

From the results of NSS 64th Round the following important observations can be made.

7.1 In 64th round, according to the usual status (ps+ss), about 56 per cent of rural males and 29 per cent of rural females belonged to the labour force. For the urban sector, the corresponding percentages were 58 and 15 respectively. According to usual status (ps+ss), during 2007-08, the ASWPR for males in the age group 30-59 years was 98 per cent in rural areas and 96 per cent in urban areas and for females these were 54 per cent and 24 per cent in the rural and urban areas. Incidence of child workers was observed to be significant, particularly in the rural areas. According to usual status (ps+ss), about 3 per cent of male and 2 per cent of female children of age 5-14 years in the rural areas and 2 per cent of male and 1 per cent of female children in the urban areas were found to be engaged in some economic activities.

7.2 During 2007-08, among the persons with age 15 years and above, the unemployment rate was 4 per cent in the urban areas and 2 per cent in the rural areas. The unemployment rate for this age group was also lowest for the 'not literates'. The unemployment rate for those with educational level 'secondary and above' was 5 per cent for rural males, 10 per cent for rural females, 5 per cent for urban males and 11 per cent for

urban females. It is seen that unemployment rates for female, in both rural and urban areas, for any level of general education was higher compared to the male unemployment rates with the same level of general education for all the educational levels except for the 'not literates' or those with education level 'literate & up to primary'.

7.3 It is seen during 2007-08 that, in the usual status, the UR was higher among urban males for all the social groups compared to the UR observed for corresponding social groups in rural areas and it was highest among urban ST (5 per cent) and lowest among rural ST (nearly 1 per cent). For females, in usual status, UR was highest among 'others' in urban areas (6 per cent) and lowest among the ST and SC in the rural areas (slightly lower than 1 per cent each).

7.4 The proportion of households migrated to rural areas during the last 365 days, was very low, nearly 1 per cent and in urban areas, on the other hand, the households migrated during the last 365 days constituted nearly 3 per cent of all urban households.

7.5 Migration rate was nearly 35 per cent in urban areas and 26 per cent in rural areas. Male migration rates were lower than female migration rates in both rural and urban areas: in rural areas male migration rate was 5 per cent compared to female migration rate of 48 per cent and in urban areas male migration rate

was 26 per cent compared to female migration rate of 46 per cent.

7.6 Migration rate in rural areas was the lowest among the scheduled tribe (ST), nearly 24 per cent, and it was the highest among those classified in the social group as 'others', nearly 28 per cent. In urban areas, on the other hand the migration rate was lowest among other backward class (OBC) nearly 33 per cent, and it was highest among those classified in the social group 'others', nearly 38 per cent.

7.7 For females, reason for migration was prominently for *marriage*: for 91 per cent of rural female migrants and 61 per cent of the urban female migrants the reason was *marriage*. On the other hand, the reason for migration for the male was dominated by *employment related reasons*: nearly 29 per cent of rural male migrants and 56 per cent of urban male migrants had migrated due to *employment related reasons*.

7.8 Majority of the male out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas had migrated out for employment related reasons which accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the out-migrants from the rural areas and 71 per cent of the out-migrants from the urban areas. For female out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas, the reason for out-migration was predominantly for marriage, which accounted for nearly 84 per cent of female out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas.

7.9 During the last 365 days, a male out-migrant from rural areas and residing abroad had remitted nearly Rs. 52,000 compared to Rs. 13,000 remitted by those residing in India. On the other hand, an average male out-migrant from the urban areas and residing abroad had remitted nearly Rs. 73,000 during the last 365 days, compared nearly Rs. 28,000 remitted by a male out-migrant from urban areas and residing in India.

7.10 Household consumer expenditure in both rural and urban areas was the prime use of the remittances by the recipient households: nearly 95 per cent of rural households and 93 per cent of urban households reported use of the remittances for household consumer expenditure purpose.

7.11 The survey reveals that although education is highly subsidized in India and incentive schemes like mid-day meal, etc. may have attained some success, our education system has been characterized by a high rate of drop-outs. There is also a sizeable portion of population who are not entering the education system at all. In both cases, it is economic reasons – financial constraints, or the need to join the labour force early – that appear to be responsible. One may therefore expect that financial compensation and other incentives should go a long way in reducing the incidence of non-enrolment and the educational wastage measured in terms of the population withdrawn prematurely from the education system.

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**HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT REPORTS RELEASED BY NSSO
(NSS 66th round, June 2009-July 2010)**

Highlights of recent survey reports released by NSSO

In this part of the Journal, Highlights of the reports based on 66th Round of NSS released after publication of 96th issue of "SARVEKSHANA" are presented. The 66th round survey (July 2009-June 2010) was the eighth quinquennial survey on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment. The earlier quinquennial surveys of NSS on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment were 27th, 32th, 38th, 43rd, 50th, 55th and 61st rounds of NSS.

The NSS Household Consumer Expenditure survey, in which the data on Household Consumer Expenditure is collected through schedule 1.0, aims at generating estimates of Household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for the rural and urban sectors of the country, for States and Union Territories, and for different socio-economic groups. The information during the round was collected from 7428 villages and 5263 urban blocks spread over the entire country. Two different types of schedules viz. Type-1 and Type-2 were used to collect information on consumer expenditure; the first being canvassed in 100855 households and the second in 100794 households. Both the schedule types had the same item break-up but different reference periods were used for collection of consumption data. Schedule Type-1, as far as reference period is concerned, was a repeat of the schedule used in most quinquennial rounds. In Type-1 Schedule for certain categories of relatively infrequently purchased items, including clothing and consumer durables, information on consumption is collected both for last 30 days and last 365 days as reference period while other categories, including all food and fuel and consumer services, it uses a 30-days reference period. Schedule Type-2 uses 'last 365 days' (only) for the infrequently purchased categories, 'last 7 days' for some categories of food items, like pan, tobacco, intoxicants, and 'last 30 days' for 'other food items; fuel and the rest. In view of this

the estimates of the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure in reports specially those based on the data collected in this round as per Type-2 Schedule might not be comparable with those of earlier rounds on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment.

In the survey on Employment and Unemployment, forming part of the round, data on activity status, wages & salary earnings from regular/casual Employment, Educational attainment etc, of individual members of households are collected through Employment-Unemployment Schedule 10 and used for estimation of labour market indicators like Workers participation rate, labour force participation rate, unemployment rate and literacy rate etc.

A series of reports both on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment are planned based on the data collected in 66th Round. However, Highlights related to survey are presented from following reports.

Report No.537- Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2009-10.

Report No.538-Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure.

Report No.539- Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India.

Report No.540-Nutritional Intake in India.

Report No.541-Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India.

Report No.542-Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting.

Report No.543-Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups In India.

Report No.544-Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups.

Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 537 (Employment and Un-employment Situation in India)

A. Household and Population

- About 70 per cent of the households in India belonged to the rural areas and accounted for about 73 per cent of the total population.
- The average household size in India was about 4.4. It was about 4.6 in rural India and about 4.1 in urban India. The sex ratio (females per 1000 of males) in India was 936. It was 947 in rural India and 909 in urban India.
- About 12 per cent of households in both the rural and urban areas were headed by females. Compared to all households, they had, on an average, a relatively smaller household size (about 3.2 in rural areas and about 3.1 in urban areas) and a much higher sex-ratio (about 1785 in rural areas and about 1808 in urban areas).
- Among those households having at least one member of age 15 years and above, about 5 per cent in the rural areas and 10 per cent in the urban areas had no usually employed member of age 15 years and above.
- The population in the age group 15-59 years comprised about 59 per cent of the rural males and 61 per cent rural females. In the urban areas, about 66 per cent each of the males and females belonged to this age group.
- In the rural areas, during 2009-10, about 71 per cent of males and 53 per cent of the females were literate. The corresponding proportions, in the urban areas, were 84 per cent and 74 per cent.
- In 2009-10, about 35 per cent of the rural households had MGNREGA job cards. During this period, about 24 per cent of the rural households got work in MGNREGA works and 19 per cent of the rural households sought but did not get works under MGNREGA.

B. Labour Force

- According to the *usual status* (ps+ss), about 56 per cent of rural males and 27 per cent of rural females belonged to the labour force. In the urban

areas, the corresponding proportions were 56 per cent of males and 15 per cent for females.

- During the period 2004-05 to 2009-10, the (LFPRs) Labour Force Participation Rate according to *usual status* (ps+ss) remained almost the same for rural males but decreased by about 6 percentage points for rural females. During that period, LFPRs according to *usual status* (ps+ss) decreased by about 1 percentage point for the urban males and decreased by about 3 percentage points for the urban females.

C. Work Force

- About 39 per cent of the population in the country was usually employed. The proportion was 41 per cent in the rural and 35 per cent in the urban.
- The gender differential in the worker population ratio (WPR) was distinct. The WPR for rural males was 55 per cent while it was 26 per cent for rural females. In the urban areas, it was 54 per cent for males and 14 per cent for females.
- The *daily status* rates were slightly lower than the *current weekly status* rates, which, in turn, were slightly lower than the *usual status* rates. The *current weekly status* WPR was 53 per cent for rural male, 22 per cent for rural females, 54 per cent for urban males and 13 per cent for urban females. The *current daily status* rates were 50 per cent, 18 per cent, 52 per cent and 12 per cent for rural males, rural females, urban males and urban females, respectively.
- Among the usually employed (ps+ss), about 54 per cent of the rural males and 56 per cent of rural females were self-employed. In the urban areas, corresponding proportions were 41 per cent for both males and females. In the urban areas, about 42 per cent of the usually employed males and 39 per cent of the usually employed females were regular salaried/wage employees.
- Between 2004-05 and 2009-10, in the rural areas, WPR in the *usual status* approach remained almost the same for the males and decreased by about 7 percentage points for the females. In the urban areas, the rates decreased by about 1 percentage point for the males and 3 percentage points for the females.

- In rural India, the proportion of usually employed (ps+ss) male workers engaged in the agricultural activities declined gradually from 81 per cent in 1977-78 to 63 per cent in 2009-10 whereas for the female workers, the decline was less - from 88 per cent to 79 per cent during the same period.
- In urban India, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector engaged about 27 per cent of the usually employed (ps+ss) male workers while each of 'manufacturing' and 'other services' sector accounted for nearly 22 per cent of them. On the other hand, among the usually employed urban females, 'other services' sector accounted for the highest proportion (39 per cent), followed by 'manufacturing' (28 per cent).
- The proportion of urban females employed in 'other services' sector increased from 36 per cent in 2004-05 to 39 per cent in 2009-10 and the 'agriculture' sector revealed a fall in its share by about 4 percentage points during this period.

D. Unemployment Rate

- The unemployment rate (number of person unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force), according to *usual status* (ps+ss), was 16 in the rural areas and 34 in the urban areas. It was 57 for urban females, 28 for urban males and 16 for both males and females in the rural areas.
- The unemployment rates according to the *current daily status* (cds) approach are higher than the rates obtained according to *usual status* approach and *weekly status* approach, thereby indicating a high degree of intermittent unemployment. The unemployment rate according to the *current weekly status* (cws) approach was 33 in rural areas and 42 in the urban areas. According to the *current daily status* (cws) approach, it was 68 in the rural areas and 58 in the urban areas.
- During the period 2004-05 and 2009-10, the *unemployment rate* in terms of the *usual status* (ps+ss), remained almost the same for rural males and decreased by 1 percentage point for urban males. For rural females also it remained almost the same whereas for urban females it decreased by 1 percentage point.

- In both the rural and urban areas, unemployment rate among the *educated* (secondary and above) persons of age 15 years and above was higher than that among those whose education level was lower than *secondary*: for *usual status* (ps+ss), unemployment rate among the *educated* was 4 per cent for each of rural and urban males while it was 12 per cent for each of rural and urban female.
- The unemployment rate was much higher among the youth (15-29) as compared to that in the overall population. According to the *usual status* (ps+ss), unemployment rate among the youth was 5 per cent each for male and female in rural areas, 8 per cent for urban male and 14 per cent for urban female.
- Among the educated youth (age: 15-29 years and level of education: secondary and above), the *unemployment rate* was predominantly high in both the rural and urban areas. According to the *usual status* (ps+ss), the rates were 8 per cent for rural males, 18 per cent for rural females, 10 per cent for urban males and 23 per cent for urban females.

E. Underemployment

- During 2009-10, the proportion of usually employed (ps+ss) females who were found not to be employed during the week preceding the date of survey was 15 per cent in rural India and nearly 6 per cent in urban India. The corresponding percentages for usually employed males were 3 and 1 only.
- The proportion of person-days of the usually employed (ps+ss) utilised for work, in the rural and urban areas, was estimated at about 69 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively for females, and 92 and 96 per cent, respectively for males.
- During 2009-10, in the age group 15 years and above, about 11 per cent of usually employed rural males and 6 per cent of usually employed urban males sought or were available for additional work. The corresponding percentages for females were around 8 in rural areas and 6 in urban areas.

- During 2009-10, in the age group 15 years and above, about 10 per cent of rural males, 7 per cent of rural females and 5 per cent each of urban males and females reported availability for alternative work.
- F. Labour Mobility**
- During the two years preceding the date of survey, only a negligible proportion (less than 1 per cent) among the usually (ps) working persons had changed work status while change of establishment among the usually (ps) employed was reported for 5 per cent for rural male, 6 per cent for rural female, 4 per cent for urban male and 5 per cent for urban female.
 - The proportion of persons who changed their establishment is much less among those with education level *higher secondary and above* as compared to those with lower levels of education - be it in rural areas or in urban areas.
 - During the two years preceding the date of survey, about 1 per cent of rural males, urban males, urban females, and negligible proportion (0.3 per cent) of rural females who were workers in *usual status* (ps) reported change in their industry of work.
 - During the two years preceding the date of survey, about 1 per cent of rural males, urban males, urban females, and negligible proportion (.3 per cent) of rural females who were workers in *usual status* (ps) reported change in their occupation.

Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 538 (Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure)

LEVEL OF CONSUMPTION

- Using the MMRP (Modified Mixed Reference Period) method of measurement of MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure), average MPCE in 2009-10 was estimated as Rs.1053.64 in rural India and Rs.1984.46 in urban India.
- The poorest 10% of India's rural population had an average MPCE of Rs.453. The poorest 10% of the urban population had an average MPCE of Rs.599.
- The top 10% of the rural population, ranked by MPCE, had an average MPCE of Rs.2517 – about 5.6 times that of the bottom 10%. The top 10% of the urban population had an average MPCE of Rs.5863 – about 9.8 times that of the bottom 10%.
- Among the major States, Kerala (Rs.1835) had the highest rural MPCE. It was followed by Punjab (Rs.1649) and Haryana (Rs.1510). In all other major States, average rural MPCE was between Rs.750 and Rs.1250.
- Average rural MPCE was lowest in Bihar and Chhattisgarh (around Rs.780), and also low in Odisha and Jharkhand (around Rs.820), as well as in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (around Rs.900).
Maharashtra (Rs.2437) and Kerala (Rs.2413) were the two major States with the highest MPCE in the urban sector, followed by Haryana (Rs.2321). Urban MPCE was lowest in Bihar (Rs.1238).
- The median level of MPCE was Rs.895 in rural India and Rs.1502 in urban India.
- In the 22-year period from 1987-88 to 2009-10, real MPCE measured by the Uniform Reference Period method was estimated to have grown by only 19% in rural India, but by as much as 42% in urban India. The growth in real urban MPCE over the 16-year period between 1993-94 and 2009-10 was about 34%.

- Measured by the Mixed Reference Period method, real MPCE grew by about 19% in rural India during the 16-year-period from 1993-94 to 2009-10, and by as much as 37½% in urban India over the same period.

PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION

- Using the MMRP (Modified Mixed Reference Period) method of MPCE measurement, food was estimated to account for about 57% of the value of the average *rural* Indian's household consumption during 2009-10. This included 14% for cereals and cereal substitutes, a little less than 8% for milk and milk products, and 8% on vegetables. Among non-food item categories, fuel for cooking and lighting accounted for about 8%, clothing and footwear for 6%, medical expenses for a little over 5%, conveyance and education for about 3½% each, other consumer services for 4%, and consumer durables for 3½%.
- For the average urban Indian, over 44% of the value of household consumption was accounted for by food, including 8% by cereals and 7% by milk and its products.
- 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 being exceptions. For non-food item groups, the share was usually higher in urban India. The most noticeable differences were in case of cereals (urban share: 8%, rural share: 13.8%), rent (urban: 6%, rural share: 0.5%) and education (urban: 8%, rural: 3.6%).
- In the major States, the share of food in rural MPCE varied from 46% for Kerala and 48% for Punjab to 64% in Assam and 65% in Bihar. In the urban sector it varied from 40-41% in Kerala and Maharashtra to 52% in Jharkhand and 53% in Bihar and Assam.
- The share of cereals in total expenditure in rural India varied across the major States from 7% in Punjab and Haryana to 21% in Assam and Bihar. In urban India, the share varied from 6% for Haryana, Punjab and Kerala to 13% in Assam and 15% in Bihar.

- The budget share of cereals was 23-24% for the bottom decile class of rural India but fell with rise in MPCE to about 7-8% for the top decile class. In urban India the share of cereals fell from 18-19% for the bottom decile class to 3-4% for the top decile class.
- The budget share of milk and milk products in rural household consumer expenditure was seen to rise with MPCE level from 3-4% in the bottom decile class to 9% in the ninth decile class. For urban India, however, the share was higher for the middle third of the population than for the highest decile classes.
- The share of fuel and light in household consumer expenditure was around 10-11% for the bottom decile class in both sectors. With rise in MPCE it was seen to fall to about 6% in the top decile class for rural India and 5% for urban India.

QUANTITY OF CEREAL CONSUMPTION

- Average cereal consumption per person per month was 11.3 kg in rural India and 9.4 kg in urban India.
- In rural India, average monthly per capita cereal consumption was around 10.2 kg for the poorest 10% of the population. With rise in MPCE it was seen to increase, quickly at first, to reach 11 kg

in the third decile class, and then more slowly. It was above 12 kg for the top two decile classes. In urban India, per capita cereal consumption was seen to increase from under 9.5 kg to about 9.7 kg per month over the first five decile classes but then to fall, finally plunging to 8.6 kg for the top decile class of population.

- Over the 16-year period from 1993-94 to 2009-10, estimated monthly per capita cereal consumption (which does not include cereal content of purchased processed food) fell from 13.4 kg to 11.35 kg in rural India and from 10.6 kg to 9.39 kg in urban India. The fall was spread over all major States.

INEQUALITY IN CONSUMPTION LEVELS

- Using the MMRP (Modified Mixed Reference Period) method of MPCE measurement, the Lorenz ratio for the distribution of MPCE was estimated as 0.270 for rural India and 0.362 for urban India.
- Comparison of Lorenz ratios from the present survey with those obtained from the survey of 2004-05, using the Uniform Reference Period method of measurement of MPCE, showed a slight reduction from 0.297 to 0.291 in the rural sector and a slight increase from 0.373 to 0.381 in the urban sector of the country.

I. Some important employment and unemployment indicators (per 1000) at a glance

all-India indicator (1)	NSS 66th round (July 2009 – June 2010)						age: all ages		
	rural			urban			rural-urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
usual principal status									
LFPR	548	208	382	556	128	352	550	186	374
WPR	537	202	374	539	119	339	538	180	365
PU	11	5	8	17	9	13	12	6	9
UR	19	24	21	30	70	37	22	33	25
usual status (ps + ss)									
LFPR	556	265	414	559	146	362	557	233	400
WPR	547	261	408	543	138	350	546	228	392

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PU	9	4	7	16	8	12	11	5	8
UR	16	16	16	28	57	34	20	23	20
current weekly status									
LFPR	548	231	394	556	141	358	550	207	384
WPR	531	223	381	536	130	343	532	198	370
PU	17	8	13	20	10	15	18	9	14
UR	32	37	33	36	72	42	33	43	36
current daily status									
LFPR	536	197	371	550	129	350	540	179	365
WPR	501	182	346	522	117	329	507	164	341
PU	35	16	25	28	12	20	33	15	24
UR	64	80	68	51	91	58	61	82	66

II. Wage rates (Rs.) per day for persons of age 15-59 years

all-India category of workers	NSS 66th round (July 2009 – June 2010)					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
Casual labour in MGNREGA public works	90.93	87.20	89.03	-	-	-
Casual labour in other public works	98.33	86.11	93.11	-	-	-
Casual labour in other type of works	101.53	68.94	93.06	131.92	76.73	121.83
Regular wage/ salaried persons	249.15	155.87	231.59	377.16	308.79	364.95

- **Labour force participation rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force per 1000 persons /person-days
- **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per 1000 persons/person-days.
- **Proportion Unemployed (PU):** It is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days.
- **Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed).

Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 539 (Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India)

- In India, nearly 49 per cent of the workers were employed in the industry groups 011 and 013-out of which nearly 63 per cent in the rural areas and 6 per cent in the urban areas. The coverage of this report has been mostly confined to Agricultural Sector Excluding only Growing of Crops (AGEGC) and the non-agriculture sectors for purpose of discussion on *informal sector* and conditions of employment of the employees. However, the discussion on the existence of union/ association pertains not only to employees but also to the self-employed workers in all the industry divisions of NIC-2004, i.e., NIC –2004 codes 01 to 99.
- Some of the key findings relating to workers in *informal sector* (defined to cover proprietary and partnership enterprises), location of workplace of the workers, proportion of workers engaged in enterprises that used electricity, size of the enterprise, wage and salary earnings of the employees, and some of conditions of employment of the employees (regular wage/ salaried employees and casual labourers), viz., type of job contract, eligibility of paid leave, nature of employment (temporary/permanent), availability of social security benefits, etc., are given below:
 1. **Workers in Informal sector**
 - (a) *Share of workers (ps+ss) in Agricultural Sector Excluding only Growing of Crops (AGEGC) and non-agriculture sectors*
 - ❖ In rural areas, AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors together shared 37 per cent (AGEGC: 5 per cent and non-agriculture: 32 per cent) of the all workers (ps+ss).
 - ❖ In urban areas, AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors together shared 94 per cent (AGEGC: 1.6 per cent and non-agriculture: 92.5 per cent) of the workers.
 - ❖ Among the workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors, the AGEGC engaged nearly 8 per cent and the remaining 92 per cent of the workers were in non-agriculture sector.
 - (b) *Share of workers in informal sector*
 - ❖ In the distribution of the total workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors, in the urban areas the non-agriculture sector shared nearly 98 per cent of the workers compared to 87 per cent in rural areas.
 - ❖ Among all workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors, nearly 71 per cent were engaged in the *informal sector* (74 per cent in the rural areas and 67 per cent in the urban areas).
 - ❖ More than 93 per cent of workers in both rural and urban areas engaged in AGEGC belonged to the *informal sector*. In the non- agriculture sector, nearly 71 per cent of the workers in rural areas and 67 in urban areas were engaged in the *informal sector*.
 - ❖ Among self-employed in non-agriculture sector, about 92 per cent in the rural areas and 95 per cent in the urban areas worked in the *informal sector*.
 - ❖ Among casual labourers engaged in works other than *public works* in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 73 per cent in both the rural and urban areas worked in the *informal sector*.
 - ❖ Among regular wage/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector, nearly 39 per cent in the rural areas and 40 per cent in the urban areas worked in the *informal sector*.
 - (c) *Informal sector workers in broad industry of work*
 - ❖ *Construction, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade* activities together was the main providers of employment for the *informal sector* enterprises and ‘all’ enterprises in both the rural and urban areas.
 - ❖ Out of all workers in the non-agriculture *informal sector*, 76 per cent in the rural areas and 72 per cent in urban areas belonged to *construction, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade* provided. The corresponding figures for all workers in non-agriculture sector in rural and

urban areas were nearly 69 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

- ❖ Proportions of informal sector workers in the activities which provided majority of employment in informal sector:

industry sections	rural urban	
manufacturing	86	78
construction	64	72
wholesale or retail trade, etc.	91	92
transport, storage and communication	82	68

- ❖ Among the female workers in informal sector, nearly 53 per cent in rural areas and 47 per cent in urban areas were in *manufacturing* activity. In the *manufacturing* activity, a higher proportion of female workers were employed in *informal sector* than males: 87 per cent of female workers compared to 75 per cent of male workers in urban areas and 93 per cent of female workers compared to 83 per cent of male workers in rural areas.

(d) *Location of workplace of informal sector workers*

- ❖ The proportion of rural female workers having workplace in rural areas was 93 per cent and in the case of male it was nearly 83 per cent.
- ❖ The proportion of urban female workers having their workplace in urban areas was nearly 92 per cent and in the case of male it was nearly 85 per cent.
- ❖ Among the workers in *informal sector* residing in rural areas, nearly 95 per cent of females and 86 per cent of males had their workplace in rural areas.
- ❖ Among the workers in *informal sector* residing in the urban areas, nearly 92 per cent of females and 83 per cent of males had their workplace in urban areas.
- ❖ In rural areas, nearly 68 per cent of females and 21 per cent of males employed in *informal sector* was working in any of the following types of workplaces: (i) *own dwelling*, (ii) *structure attached to own dwelling unit*, (iii) *open area adjacent to own dwelling unit* and (iv) *detached*

structure adjacent to own dwelling unit. The corresponding proportions in urban areas were nearly 52 per cent for females compared to 15 per cent of males.

(e) *Informal sector workers in manufacturing enterprises that used electricity*

- ❖ In the rural areas, 31 per cent of all workers engaged in *manufacturing* were employed in enterprises that used electricity for production purposes and in the case of *informal sector manufacturing* enterprises; the share was 27 per cent. In the urban areas, corresponding proportions were 58 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively.

(f) *Informal sector workers in smaller enterprises (i.e. enterprise with less than 6 workers)*

- ❖ In rural areas, 77 per cent of the workers in *informal* sectors were engaged in *smaller enterprises* compared to 64 per cent of 'all' workers, while the corresponding proportions in urban areas were 69 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively.

(g) *Wage/salary earning of the employees in informal sector enterprises*

- ❖ The regular wage/salaried employees engaged in the *informal* sector enterprises earned nearly half the salary earnings (per day) of the employees considering all types of enterprises- Rs. 321 for 'all' types of enterprises and Rs. 177 for *informal sector* enterprises. In the case of *casual labourers*, it was Rs. 115 in the *informal* sector enterprises and Rs. 112 for 'all' enterprises.

2. Conditions of Employment

(a) *Employees without written job contract:*

- ❖ Among all the employees (regular wage/salaried employees and casual labourers) in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 81 per cent in the rural areas and 74 per cent in urban areas had no written job contract.
- ❖ Among the regular wage/salaried employees in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 60 per cent in rural areas and 65 per cent in the urban areas had

no written job contract.

b) *Employees with temporary nature of employment:*

- ❖ Among all the employees in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 52 per cent in the rural areas and 42 per cent in the urban areas had temporary nature of employment.

(c) *Employees without paid leave*

- ❖ Among all the employees in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 80 per cent in rural areas and 60 per cent in urban areas were not eligible for paid leave.
- ❖ Among the regular wage/salaried employees in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 50 per cent in rural areas and 46 per cent in urban areas were not eligible for paid leave.

(d) *Employees without any social security benefit*

- ❖ Among all the employees in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 82 per cent in rural areas and 64 per cent in urban areas were not eligible for any social security benefit.
- ❖ Among the *regular wage/salaried employees* in the non-agriculture sector, nearly 57 per cent in

rural areas and nearly 53 per cent in urban areas were not eligible for any social security benefit.

(e) *Employees without written job contract and paid leave*

- ❖ Among all the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sector, nearly 75 per cent in rural areas and 56 per cent in urban areas neither had written job contract and nor were eligible for paid leave.

(f) *Method of payment of employees*

- ❖ Among the regular wage/salaried employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sector, nearly 90 per cent got regular monthly salary and among casual labourers, only 7 per cent got regular monthly salary and 53 per cent got daily payment.

3. Existence of Union/ Association

- ❖ Among all workers of age 15 years and above engaged in any of the industry divisions 01 to 99 of NIC-2004, nearly 79 per cent had no union/ association in their activity: it was nearly 85 per cent among casual labourers, nearly 81 per cent among the self-employed persons and nearly 58 per cent among the regular wage/salaried employees.

Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 540 (Nutritional Intake in India)

INTAKE OF DIETARY ENERGY

- Average dietary energy intake per person per day was 2147 Kcal for rural India and 2123 Kcal for urban India. All the major States had per capita rural/urban levels of calorie intake within + or - 10% of the all-India rural/urban average.
- In each sector average calorie intake increased steadily with monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class. The difference between the bottom decile class (poorest 10% of population ranked by MPCE level) and the next decile class (the next 10%) in per capita calorie intake was as high as 189 Kcal in urban India and 176 Kcal in rural India.
- The proportion of households with calorie intake below 2160 Kcal *per consumer unit* per day (80% of 2700 Kcal, a level used in NSS tabulation for comparisons) was 62% for rural and 63% for urban households in the bottom decile class. The proportion declined progressively with MPCE level. In the next decile class, it was about 42.5% in the rural sector and 45% in the urban sector. The proportion was only about 2.5% for the top 10% of population ranked by MPCE.
- The share of energy intake contributed by cereals was about 60% for rural India and about 50% for urban India. The share of cereals varied across the major States from 46-48% (Punjab, Kerala and Haryana) to 70% (Odisha and Assam) in the rural sector and from 43-44% (Punjab, Kerala and Gujarat) to 62-63% (Orissa, Assam and Bihar) in the urban sector.
- The contribution of cereals to calorie intake was seen to fall progressively with rise in MPCE level, from 73% in the bottom decile class of population to 47% in the top decile class in rural India, and from 66% to about 35% in urban India.
- Non-cereal food contributed about 40% of calorie intake in rural India. The percentage

break-up of this part of calorie intake (the part coming from non-cereal food) was: oils and fats: 23%; miscellaneous food, food products and beverages: 20%; milk and milk products: 16%; sugar and honey: 11%; pulses, nuts and oilseeds: 11%; roots and tubers: 9%; vegetables and fruits: 7%; meat, eggs & fish: 3%.

- Non-cereal food contributed about 50% of calorie intake in urban India. The percentage break-up of this part of calorie intake was similar to that in rural India, though the share of roots and tubers was noticeably lower at 6%.
- The percentage break-up of calorie intake from non-cereal food varied more across the rural sectors of States than across the urban sectors. The share of “milk and milk products” in calorie intake from non-cereal food was between 9% and 27% in the urban sector of all the major States, but ranged from 4% to 37% in the rural sector, being 8% or less in 4 major States, and over 30% in 3 major States.
- “Sugar and honey” generally had a higher contribution to calorie intake from non-cereal food in States with higher average levels of living, while “roots and tubers”, and also “vegetables and fruits”, had a larger share in poorer States such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal.

INTAKE OF PROTEIN AND FAT

- At the all-India level protein intake per day was about 59g per capita for both rural and urban sectors. Protein intake per consumer unit per day was about 73g in the rural sector and 72g in the urban.
- The range of inter-State variation for major States was from 48.8g per capita per day to 71.4g in the rural sector – much wider than in the urban sector, where it was between 54.6g and 64.5g.
- In some of the poorer States, protein intake per person per day was markedly lower in the rural sector than in the urban sector, as in Jharkhand,

Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Assam. On the other hand, in the States with the highest levels of protein intake, viz., Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, the rural population had higher protein intake than the urban.

- Average protein intake per capita per day was seen to rise steadily with MPCE level – from 43g in the lowest MPCE decile class to 82g in the top decile class in rural India, and from 44g in the lowest decile class to 78.5g in the highest in urban India.
- The share of cereals in protein intake was 60% for rural and 51% for urban India.
- The share of milk and milk products in protein intake was 9% in rural India and 13% in urban India. It was noticeably above the national average in Haryana (rural: 25%; urban: 20%), Punjab (rural: 23%; urban: 22%), Rajasthan (rural: 18%; urban: 17%), and Gujarat (rural: 15%; urban: 16%). In all other major States, milk and milk products contributed 10% or less to protein intake in the rural sector and 12% or less in the urban sector.
- The share of meat, fish and egg in protein intake was only 6% in rural India and 8% in urban India. The share was 10% or more in only 5 major States: Kerala (24% for both rural and urban), West Bengal (rural: 14%; urban: 18%), Assam (rural: 12%; urban: 16%), Andhra Pradesh (rural: 10%; urban: 11%) and Tamil Nadu (10% for both rural and urban).
- The contribution of cereals to protein intake was seen to fall steadily from 73% in the lowest decile class to 47% in the highest in rural India and from 69% to 36% in urban India. On the other hand, the contribution of milk and milk products to protein intake was seen to rise from 3% in the lowest decile class to 15% in the highest in the rural sector and from 5% to 18% in the urban sector.
- Average fat intake for the country as a whole

was about 43g per person per day in the rural sector and 53g in the urban sector. Considerable inter-State variation existed, especially in rural India, where 6 out of 17 major States had an average per capita intake less than 33g per day while 4 other major States had an average intake of more than 60g.

- Per capita fat intake in the top decile class of the urban sector was slightly over 83g, more than three times that in the lowest decile class (about 27g), while in the rural sector the intake of the top decile class, at 78.4g, was nearly four times higher than that of the bottom class (21.4g).
- At all-India level, average urban fat intake was noticeably higher than rural intake in all the decile classes. The difference in per capita fat intake between a rural decile class and the corresponding urban decile class was as much as 10-12.5g in decile classes 4 to 8, and over 15g in the 9th decile class.

TRENDS IN NUTRITIONAL INTAKE

- Estimates of average calorie intake for India and the major States from six quinquennial surveys of consumer expenditure including the 66th round show a decline in average calorie intake between 1972-73 and 2009-10. The overall decline is substantially greater for rural than for urban India, and appears to have been sharper in the period since 1993-94 (50th round), especially in the urban sector.
- The proportion of households with calorie intake below the level of 2700 Kcal *per consumer unit* per day has grown more or less steadily since 1993-94: from under 52% in rural India to nearly 62%, and from 57% in urban India to about 63%.
- The share of cereals in total calorie intake has declined since 1993-94 by nearly 7 percentage points in the rural sector and about 3½ percentage points in the urban. The share of oils and fats has

risen by 3 percentage points in both sectors. The share of milk and milk products has grown by about 1.4 percentage points in the urban sector but only 0.6 percentage points in the rural.

- At the all-India level protein intake has fallen from 60.2g to 55.0g per person per day in the rural sector and from 57.2g to 53.5g in the urban sector over the period 1993-94 to 2009-10. The decline has taken place in most major States but has been sharpest in rural areas of Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab – where intake has fallen by 9-12g.
- In case of fat intake, on the other hand, there is a rising trend, with every major State showing an increase, though the extent varies. At all-India level the increase has been from 31.4g per person per day in 1993-94 for the

rural population to 38.3g in 2009-10 – a rise of 7g over the 16-year period, and from 42.0g to 47.9g for the urban – a rise of 6g over the same period.

Between 1993-94 and 2009-10, the contribution of cereals to protein intake has fallen by about 4½ percentage points in rural India and by 3 percentage points in urban India. The contribution of pulses appears to have undergone a slight fall in both rural and urban sectors. In the rural sector there has been an increase of about 3½ percentage points in the contribution of the “other food” category, and also a rise of 1 percentage point in the contribution of “milk and milk products”. In the urban sector, the share of “milk and milk products” has seen a rise of 2 percentage points.

**Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 541
(Household Consumption of Various
Goods and Services in India)**

CEREALS, PULSES AND EDIBLE OIL

- Since 1999-2000, per capita quantity of consumption has declined not only for cereals as a whole but for individual cereal items for which data were collected: rice, wheat, jowar and its products, etc.
- In 2009-10, the share of PDS (Public Distribution System) rice in rice consumption was about 23.5% in the rural sector and about 18% in the urban. In 1999-2000 and 2004-05, the PDS share in rice consumption ranged between 11% and 13% in both sectors.
- The share of PDS in rural wheat consumption in 2009-10 was about 14.6%, which is almost double what it was in 2004-05 (7.4%), and the share of PDS in urban wheat consumption was about 9%, while the share in 2004-05 was only about 4%.
- Consumption of pulses and pulse products dropped since 2004-05 from 0.71 kg to 0.65 kg per capita in the rural sector and from 0.82 kg to 0.79 kg per capita in the urban sector.
- There was a decline both in per capita consumption and in percentage of households reporting consumption in case of *moong* and *masur dal* and an increase in case of split gram, showing a tendency of the population to substitute less expensive pulse varieties for more expensive ones.
- Monthly per capita edible oil consumption was estimated as 636 g in rural India and 818 g in urban India.

OTHER FOOD

Consumption of eggs during a 7-day period was reported by 27% of rural and 32% of urban households. Per capita consumption of eggs was 1.73 per month (0.40 per week) in rural India and 2.67 (0.62 per week) in urban India.

- Fish consumption during a 7-day period was reported by a markedly higher percentage of households in rural India (28%) than in urban India (21%). For both mutton (including goat meat) and chicken, however, the urban percentage exceeded the rural by about 5 percentage points.
- Carrots, lemons, cauliflowers, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, lady's fingers and bitter gourd were consumed by a greater proportion of urban households than of rural households, while pumpkins, potatoes, onions, brinjal, jhinga, leafy vegetables and green chillies were consumed by a greater percentage of rural households than of urban households.
- In case of each fruit and nut, per capita urban consumption outstripped rural consumption not only in value but also in quantity terms. Rural-urban disparities in fruit and nut consumption were relatively low in case of groundnuts, coconuts, bananas and mangoes, and high for apples, grapes and papayas.
- Expenditure on tea was about Rs.23 per person per month in rural India and a little under Rs.40 in urban India. Purchased ready-to-drink tea accounted for more than half of this expenditure in the urban sector and about 43% in the rural sector.
- Urban households incurred an average expenditure of nearly Rs.36 *per person* on purchased cooked meals.

**FUEL, CLOTHING AND BEDDING, EDUCATION,
MEDICAL CARE**

- Electricity was consumed by 94% urban households and 67% rural households. Per capita value of electricity consumed in 30 days was about Rs.70 in urban India (or over 50% of a total of Rs.138 spent on household fuel). LPG was used in 66% of urban households and 15.5% of rural households.
- The percentage of households reporting use of firewood and chips was 87% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. Monthly per capita value of

rural consumption of this item was about Rs.39.50 (47% of all household fuel).

- Among the items listed in the schedule, readymade garments made the largest contribution to clothing and bedding expenditure – 25% in rural and 32% in urban India. Saris accounted for about 17-18% in both sectors, and cloth for shirts, etc. for 14-16%.
- Educational expenditure per person (including the entire population in the denominator and not only students) was about Rs.38 – 3.6% of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) – in rural India and about Rs.161 – 8.1% of MPCE – in urban India. The largest component of educational expenses was tuition fees, which had a share of 57% in the rural sector and about 67% in the urban sector.
- Medicine accounted for nearly 82% of medical expenses of the non-institutional kind (not incurred as in-patient of a hospital) in rural India, and 77% in urban India. Institutional medical expenditure was reported by 13% of rural and 14% of urban households. Here, too, medicine was the largest component, but its share was smaller – 48% in the rural sector and 38% in the urban.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

- Telephone expenditure per person (in nominal terms) increased nearly four-fold in rural India between 2004-05 and 2009-10, the proportion of households incurring such expenditure increasing by at least 69%. In urban India, the proportion of households incurring telephone expenditure increased by at least 28%.
- Between 2004-05 and 2009-10, the proportion of households with expenditure on cable TV increased by 141% in rural areas and 39% in urban areas.
- Compared to 2004-05, 81% more rural households and 25% more urban households in 2009-10 reported expenditure on petrol for use in vehicles.

- Per capita petrol expenditure in rural India grew by about 140% between 2004-05 and 2009-10 – much higher than the rate of growth of rural MPCE. The shares of bus/tram fare, grinding charges, toilet soap and washing soaps and detergents in MPCE, on the other hand, registered a fall in both rural and urban areas. Per capita expenditure on taxis and auto-rickshaws increased by 112% in rural areas and by 92% in urban areas during the 5-year period.

DURABLE GOODS

- Cost of repair and maintenance of residential buildings made up nearly 30% of per capita expenditure on durables in rural India, compared to 16.5% in urban India.
- In urban India, motor cars had a share of over 16% and motorized two-wheelers of slightly less than 14% in expenditure on durables (including repair and maintenance expenditure). The share of gold ornaments was about 14% in both sectors. In the rural sector motorized two-wheelers accounted for 11.7%, motor cars and jeeps for 8.4%, and bicycles for 4.6% of durables expenditure.
- Mobile phone handsets made up nearly 5% of expenditure on durables in each sector.
- Television sets were possessed by 42% rural households in 2009-10 compared to 26% in 2004-05, and by 76% urban households in 2009-10 compared to 66% in 2004-05.
- Refrigerators were possessed by 39% urban households in 2009-10 compared to 32% in 2004-05, and motor cars by 6.5% urban households in 2009-10 compared to 4.6% in 2004-05.
- The proportion of rural households with motorcycles or scooters nearly doubled in the 5 years prior to 2009-10 from 7.7% to 13.9% while in the urban sector the proportion increased from 26% to 33%.

Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 542

(Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting)

ENERGY FOR COOKING: ALL-INDIA AND STATES

- In *rural* India, firewood and chips was used in 2009-10 as principal source of energy for cooking by more than three-quarters (76.3%) of households, LPG by 11.5%, and dung cake by 6.3%. About 1.6% of rural households did not have any arrangement for cooking. The remaining households used other sources, including kerosene (0.8%) and coke/coal (0.8%).
- In *urban* India, LPG was used by 64.5% of households, firewood and chips by 17.5%, and kerosene by 6.5%. As many as 6.5% of urban households did not have any cooking arrangement. Coke or coal was used by 2.3% of urban households and dung cake by 1.3%.
- In *rural* areas, the percentage of households depending on firewood and chips for cooking exceeded 70% in all major states except Punjab and Haryana.
- Dung cake was the major fuel for cooking for 29% of *rural* households in Punjab, 20% in Uttar Pradesh, 18% in Haryana and 15% in Bihar.
- In *rural* India, incidence of LPG use was highest in Punjab (34% households followed by an incidence of 32.6% households for firewood and chips). Compared to other States, incidence of LPG use was also quite high for Kerala (26.5% households), and Tamil Nadu (25.4% households), but for these States incidence of firewood % chips use (70% households for Kerala and 70.1% households for Tamil Nadu) was much higher. On the other hand, incidence of LPG use as primary source of energy was lowest for Chhattisgarh (2%), Jharkhand (2.5%), Bihar (3.5%), and Odisha (3.7%).
- In all the major States, 41-79% of *urban* households used LPG as principal fuel for

cooking.

- In *urban* India, dependence on firewood and chips for cooking was greatest in Odisha (38% households) followed by Kerala (37%), Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan (29-30%).

ENERGY FOR COOKING: CHANGE OVER TIME

- The proportion of *rural* households depending on firewood for cooking has shrunk by only 2 percentage points between 1993-94 and 2009-10, though the percentage using LPG has increased from about 2% to 11.5% over the same period.
- The percentage of *urban* households dependent on firewood for cooking has fallen from about 30% to 17.5% between 1993-94 and 2009-10 while the proportion using LPG has more than doubled from under 30% to 64.5% during the same period.

ENERGY FOR COOKING: VARIATION WITH ECONOMIC LEVEL

- The percentage of *rural* households using firewood and chips for cooking is 83-87% for the lowest six decile classes of population ranked by household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE), and is thereafter seen to fall as MPCE level increases, down to 47.5% in the top decile class.
- By contrast, the percentage of *rural* households using LPG for cooking rises steadily with increase in MPCE level, from 0.5% in the lowest MPCE class to 37% in the highest.
- In *urban* India the proportion of households depending on firewood and chips for cooking falls at a rapid rate from 60% for the lowest decile class of population ranked by MPCE to only 2% in the second highest decile class and 0.6% in the highest.
- The percentage of *urban* households using LPG for cooking rises steadily from 18% in the bottom decile class and 33% in the next, to 69% or more

from the fifth decile class onwards, reaching 83% in the second highest decile class.

ENERGY FOR COOKING: OCCUPATIONAL TYPES AND SOCIAL GROUPS

- Among the different household types in *rural* India, the incidence of use of firewood and chips was highest (88%) for agricultural labour households. LPG was used for cooking by 19% of households self-employed in non-agriculture, and by only 3% of agricultural labour households.
- In *urban* India, use of LPG for cooking was most common among regular wage/salary earners (77% households) followed by the self-employed (68%), and least prevalent among casual labour households (29%). Use of firewood and chips was commonest among casual labour households (49%), being rare among regular wage/salary earning households (7%) and among 'others' (9%).
- In rural India, firewood and chips was used by 89% of ST households and 81% of SC households but only 66% of households of the 'Others' category.
- In urban India, the incidence of use of firewood and chips was 31% for SC households, 27% for ST, 23% for OBC and 8% for Others.

ENERGY FOR LIGHTING: ALL-INDIA AND STATES

- 66% of rural households and 94% of urban households used electricity as primary source of energy for lighting. 33% of rural households and 5% of urban households used kerosene.
- In *urban* India, the proportion of households using kerosene as primary energy source for lighting was 8% or less in all major States except Bihar (27.5%), Uttar Pradesh (15%) and Odisha (about 14%).
- In *rural* India, inter-State variation was much greater. The percentage using kerosene was as high as 80% in Bihar, 66% in Uttar Pradesh, and 54% in Jharkhand, West Bengal and Assam. The

proportion of households using electricity ranged from 18% in Bihar and 33% in Uttar Pradesh to 92% or more in seven major States.

ENERGY FOR LIGHTING: CHANGE OVER TIME

- The proportion of *rural* households using kerosene as primary source of energy for lighting dropped from 62% in year 1993-94 to 33% in 2009-10, while the proportion using electricity climbed from 37% to 66%. The proportion of *urban* households using kerosene fell from 16% in 1993-94 to under 5% in 2009-10, while the proportion using electricity rose from 83% to 94%.

ENERGY FOR LIGHTING: VARIATION WITH ECONOMIC LEVEL

- The incidence of use of electricity for lighting is seen to rise from 52% for the poorest one-tenth of population to 78% for the richest one-tenth in rural India and from 81% for the poorest one-tenth to 96% for the richest one-tenth in urban India.

ENERGY FOR LIGHTING: OCCUPATIONAL TYPES AND SOCIAL GROUPS

- Among different occupational types, the percentage of *rural* households using electricity was lowest among agricultural labour (61%), preceded by the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other labour' category (64-65%), and also by the self-employed in non-agriculture (67%), and highest for the occupational type 'others' (79%). The reverse pattern was shown by kerosene.
- The percentage of *urban* households using electricity for lighting was highest (98%) for the regular wage/salary earning households, followed by the self-employed (94%), the 'others' category (91%), and the casual labour households (85%).
- Among different social groups, the percentage of *rural* households using electricity was highest for the social group 'Others' (73%), followed by the Other Backward Classes (68%), the

Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes (58-59%).

The percentage of *urban* households using electricity for lighting was highest (96%) for

the 'Others' category, followed by the Other Backward Classes (94%), the Scheduled Tribes (89%) and the Scheduled Castes (90%)

**Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 543
(Employment and Unemployment Situation
Among Social Groups In India)**

A. Household and Population

- About 8.5 per cent of the households in the country belonged to the category *scheduled tribe* (ST), about 19.8 per cent belonged to *scheduled caste* (SC) and about 41.2 per cent belonged to the *other backward class* (OBC). The proportions of households belonging to the categories ST, SC and OBC were about 10.9 per cent, 22.2 per cent and 42.2 per cent, respectively in the rural areas and about 2.9 per cent, 14 per cent and 38.8 per cent, respectively in the urban areas. Moreover, about 70.5 per cent of the households in India belonged to the rural areas and accounted for about 72.7 per cent of the total population.
- About 8.7 per cent, 19.9 per cent and 41.7 per cent of the Indian population belonged to the categories ST, SC and OBC. The proportions of persons belonging to the categories ST, SC and OBC were 10.9 per cent, 21.9 per cent and 42.6 per cent, respectively in the rural areas and about 2.8 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 39.4 per cent, respectively in the urban areas.
- The household sizes do not vary much among the social groups in rural areas: it was 4.6 among OBCs and for each of the remaining social groups it was 4.5. In urban areas, the household size was the lowest among the STs (3.9) and highest among the SCs (4.2).
- In the rural areas, sex ratio for ST and OBC was 956 each, while for SC it was 954 and for the residual social group *others* it was 921. In the urban area, the sex ratio was 937 among STs, 912 for SCs, 914 for OBCs, and lowest (903) was among *others*.

- In rural India, proportion of households depending on *self-employment* was higher among the *others* category of households (57.4 per cent) and among OBC category of households (51.3 per cent) as compared to that among the ST (44 per cent) or SC (30.7 per cent) households. In urban India too, proportion of households depending on *self-employment* was higher among the OBC households (36.8 per cent) and *others* category households (36.2 per cent) as compared to that among the ST (23.3 per cent) or SC (26.2 per cent) households.
- In rural areas, the proportion of households possessing land of size 4.01 hectares or more was the maximum for *others* category of households (5 per cent), followed by the OBC (3.1 per cent), ST (about 2.2 per cent) and SC households (0.8 per cent).
- The proportion of households cultivating larger holdings of size 4.01 hectares and above was the highest among *others* category of households (about 4.1 per cent), followed by the OBCs (about 2.6 per cent), STs (2 per cent) and the SCs (0.6 per cent).

B. Literacy and Current Attendance

- About 19.7 per cent of the households in the rural areas and 6.2 per cent in the urban areas, had no literate member of age 15 years and above.
- The proportion of households without any literate adult (15 years and above) member or without any literate adult female member was much higher among the households belonging to the STs and SCs compared to the OBCs or *others* category households in both rural and urban India. These are presented in the Table below:

Proportion (per 1000) of households with no literate adult (15 years and above) member/ adult female member

all-India

Social Group	rural no literate adult member	no literate adult female member	urban no literate adult member	no literate adult female member
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ST	289	493	97	227
SC	251	490	121	261
OBC	195	418	72	187
others	112	259	32	80
all (incl. n.r.)	197	403	62	151

- About 72.8 per cent people (of age 5 years and above) of India were literate. The literacy rate (among persons of age 5 years and above) was the highest among the *others* (82.1 per cent) category of people, followed by the OBCs (71.6 per cent) SC (65.4 per cent) and the lowest among the STs (63.1 per cent).
 - In rural areas, current attendance rate for the persons in the age groups 5-14 years and 15-19 years was the lowest for the ST, followed by SC, OBC and was highest for *others*. For persons in the age group 20-24 in rural areas, the current attendance rate was lowest and at the same level for both ST and SC, followed by that of OBC and was the highest for *others*.
 - In the urban areas, the current attendance rate for the age group 5-14 was the lowest for the ST, followed by SC, OBC and was highest for *others*. However for the age groups 15-19 years and 20-24 years, the current attendance rate was the lowest for SC, followed by OBC, ST and was the highest for *others*.
- C. Labour Force**
- According to the *usual status* (ps+ss), about 41.4 per cent of the population in the rural areas and 36.2 per cent of the population in the urban areas belonged to the labour force.
- In India, labour force participation rate (LFPR) was the highest among the STs (46 per cent), followed by the SCs (41.2 per cent), OBCs (40 per cent) and lowest for *others* (37.5 per cent).
 - In the rural areas, LFPR was the highest for STs (46.8 per cent), followed by SCs (41.9 per cent), OBCs (41.2 per cent) and lowest for *others* (39.1) per cent.
 - In the urban areas, LFPR was the highest for SCs (38.5 per cent), followed by STs (37.8 per cent), OBCs (36.6 per cent) and lowest among others (35 per cent).
- D. Work Force**
- According to the *usual status* (ps+ss), about 40.8 per cent of the population in the rural areas and 35 per cent of the population in the urban areas was employed.
 - In rural India, worker population ratio (WPR) according to *usual status* (ps+ss) approach was the highest among the males and females belonging to the STs (55.9 per cent among males and 35.9 per cent among females). Among the remaining social groups, WPRs were as follows: among males, it was 54.8 per cent for SCs, 54 per cent for OBCs and 55.2 per cent for others while for females it was 26.9 per cent for SCs, 26.7 per cent for OBCs and 19.9 per cent for *others*.

- In urban India, among males, WPR according to *usual status* (ps+ss) approach was the highest among SCs (55 per cent), followed by OBCs and *others* (54.3 per cent and 54.2 per cent respectively) while WPR was the lowest for STs (51 per cent). Among females in urban India, WPR was the highest among STs (20.3 per cent), followed by SCs (17.8 per cent), OBCs (14.5 per cent) and lowest for *others* (11.3 per cent).

E. Unemployment Rate

- In rural India, unemployment rate for males was nearly 1.7 per cent for each of ST and SC while for *others* category of persons it was 2 per cent and for OBC category, it was nearly 1.4 per cent. For rural females, unemployment rate was the highest, nearly 2.5 per cent for *others* category while it was the lowest for ST category, nearly 0.9 per cent.
- Among the urban males, unemployment rate was the highest for ST (nearly 4.4 per cent), 3.1 per cent for SC, 2.8 per cent for OBC and 2.7 per cent for *others* category. Among females, unemployment rate was the highest for both OBC and *others* (6.2 per cent each) while it was nearly 4.3 per cent for of ST and 4.2 per cent for SCs.

F. Participation in MGNREG

- In the rural areas, the highest proportion of ST households had MGNREG job card (54.1 per cent) and lowest proportion of the residual social category '*others*' had MGNREG job card (24 per cent). Among SC households, 45 per cent and among OBC households, 30.6 per cent had MGNREG job card.
- For ST and OBC households, average number of days worked per household that got work in MGNREG works during the last 365 days was the highest, 42 days for each of these two social groups. The corresponding estimates for SC and *others* households were 35 and 27 days during the last 365 days, respectively.
- The proportion of households that got work in MGNREG works was the highest among the ST households (39.8 per cent) and it was the lowest among the residual category *others* households (15.1 per cent). Nearly 32.9 per cent of SC households and 20.9 per cent of OBC households got work in MGNREG works during last 365 days.

**Highlights of NSS 66th round report number 544
(Household Consumer Expenditure
across Socio-Economic Groups)**

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND
HOUSEHOLDS**

- About 9 per cent of Indian population belonged to the Scheduled Tribes (ST), 20 per cent to the Scheduled Castes (SC), and 42 percent to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) respectively.
- Around 27% of rural households were *agricultural labour* households and 31% were *self-employed in agriculture*. In urban India about 36% of households were *self-employed* and 38% were *regular wage/salary earning* households.
- In rural India, households possessing less than 0.4 hectare of land accounted for nearly 55% of population, while around 25% of population belonged to households possessing more than one hectare of land.

**AVERAGE MPCE ACROSS SOCIO-ECONOMIC
GROUPS**

- In rural India, the average MPCE was Rs.873 for ST, Rs.929 for SC and Rs.1036 for OBC. In urban India it was Rs.1797 for ST, Rs.1444 for SC, and Rs.1679 for OBC.
- The average MPCE of 'Others' at all-India level (Rs.1281 in rural and Rs.2467 in urban) was more than the all-groups average in both sectors.
- Among the rural household types, average MPCE was Rs.1111 for 'self-employed in non-agriculture', Rs.828 for 'agricultural labour', Rs.968 for 'other labour', Rs.1102 for 'self-employed in agriculture' and Rs.1557 for 'others'.
- In urban India, average MPCE was Rs.1806 for the 'self-employed', Rs.2326 for the 'regular wage or salary earning', Rs.1090 for 'casual labour', Rs.3012 for 'other labour' and Rs.1984 for the 'others' household type.
- Among rural households classified by size of land possessed, the topmost class (>4 hectares) had an average MPCE of Rs.1438.

- A positive association between size of land possessed and average MPCE in the rural sector was observed in most major States. It was prominent in Punjab and Haryana, and also in Kerala. The association was also marked in West Bengal, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, but noticeably weak in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE

- Compared to the overall population, the percentage of ST and SC population in an MPCE range fell in both sectors (more steeply in case of ST in the rural sector) with rise in MPCE, while the percentage of the 'Others' population increased relative to the overall population with rise in MPCE. For OBCs, the percentage of persons in an MPCE class rose gradually relative to the overall population with rise in MPCE for the urban sector but remained more or less unchanged in the rural sector.
- In the rural sector the percentage of agricultural labour households declined noticeably relative to the entire population as MPCE increased. In contrast, the percentage of population in an MPCE class was seen to increase markedly with increase in MPCE for the household type 'others'.
- In the urban sector, a steep fall was observed in the percentage of population of 'casual labour' households in an MPCE class, relative to the entire population, throughout the MPCE range, from a level of 275 per 1000 to 6 per 1000 in the bottom MPCE class. For the regular wage/salaried, a smooth upward trend was seen.
- In the rural sector, for the top two land possessed size classes (between 2 to 4 hectares and more than 4 hectares), the proportion of persons in an MPCE class increased with MPCE relative to the entire population, and the rise was steeper for the 4.01+ class.

**PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION: VARIATION
ACROSS SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS**

- The share of non-food varied over social groups from 40% for the ST group to 45% for 'Others' in the rural sector and from 51% for SC to 58% for Others in the urban sector.

- Among rural households cereals accounted for 16% of consumer expenditure for 'agricultural labour' households, 10% for 'others', and 14% for the other three household types. Among urban households 'casual labour' households spent 12% of their consumer expenditure on cereals, the self-employed spent 9%, the 'regular wage/salary earning' spent 7%, and 'others', only 5%.
- Among the land possessed size classes in rural areas, the lowest four size classes (spanning the 0-2 hectares range) showed very similar consumption patterns. Beyond this range, consumption patterns showed the characteristics of the relatively affluent, with the share of food falling.

TRENDS IN MPCE DIFFERENCES AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS

- Estimates from the quinquennial consumer expenditure surveys conducted in 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 indicate that inter-social-group disparities in level of consumption widened between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, and narrowed thereafter, with the magnitude of the percentage difference from all-groups MPCE in most cases coming down to a lower value in 2009-10 than what it was in 1999-2000.
- While the rural OBCs' average MPCE was 0 to 3 percent less than the overall rural average in all three years, that of urban OBCs was 14 to 17 percent less than the overall urban average. The average MPCE of SCs, too, was 12 to 15 percent less than the all-groups average in rural India but as much as 27-28 percent less than the all-groups average in urban India in 2004-05 and 2009-10.

ACCESS TO INTERNET AT HOME

- In rural India, where the percentage of households having internet access at home was only 0.4%, the percentage for individual social groups varied from 0.1% for ST to 0.6% for Others.
- In urban India, where the proportion of households having internet access at home was 6.24% for all groups taken together, the percentage varied from 2.2% for SC to 10.5% for 'Others'. The proportion of such households was 4% for ST and 3.1% for OBC.
- In urban India, more than 9% for 'regular wage/salary earning' had internet access at home, compared to 5.0% of the 'self-employed' households compared to and about 6.7% for 'others'.

HINDI SECTION

“ भारत में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी, प्रवसन शिक्षा और पारिवारिक उपभोक्ता व्यय ” के बारे में एनएसएस के 64वें दौर (जुलाई 2007—जून 2008) के सर्वेक्षण का समन्वित सार

विद्या प्रकाश, उपमहानिदेशक
पीके श्रीवास्तव, उपनिदेशक
श्री नारायण, सहायक निदेशक
विनोद सागर, वरिष्ठ सांख्यिकी अधिकारी

परिचय

1.0 एनएसएस का 64वां दौर (जुलाई 2007- जून 2008) 'रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी', 'प्रवसन संबंधी विवरण', 'शिक्षा में सहभागिता और व्यय' तथा 'परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय' संबंधी सर्वेक्षण के लिए चिन्हित किया गया था इस सर्वेक्षण में, इस विषय के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की गई थी। एनएसएस के 64वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण में एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर चार रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं। ये रिपोर्टें हैं- (क) भारत में उपभोक्ता व्यय: 2007-08 (रिपोर्ट संख्या 530), (ख) भारत में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी: 2007-08 (रिपोर्ट संख्या 531), (ग) भारत में शिक्षा: 2007-08, सहभागिता तथा व्यय (रिपोर्ट संख्या 532) और (घ) भारत में प्रवसन: 2007-08 (रिपोर्ट संख्या 533)। एनएसएस के 64वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों के मौजूदा सार में, इन चार रिपोर्टों में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रस्तुत प्रमुख निष्कर्षों पर चर्चा करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

सबसे पहले, परिवारों तथा आबादी की सामान्य विशेषताओं से संबंधित निष्कर्षों पर चर्चा की गई है। इसके बाद श्रम शक्ति, कार्यबल, मजदूरी दर तथा बेरोजगारी के बारे में चर्चा की गई है और इससे आगे, प्रवसन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं जैसे कि प्रवसन की विशालता, प्रवसन के कारण बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा अपने परिवारों के लिए धन भेजना और प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों द्वारा इस धनराशि का उपयोग करने जैसे पहलुओं पर चर्चा की गई है। इस सार में साक्षरता, दर, प्रौढ़ साक्षरता शिक्षा पर औसत व्यय, राज्यवार प्रतिव्यक्ति औसत मासिक व्यय (एमपीसीई) आदि पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया है।

1.0.1 रोजगार बेरोजगारी की विशालता और प्रकृति को आंकने के लिए, एनएसएसओ ने रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

का कार्य 9वें दौर (मई-सितम्बर 1995) से शुरू किया था और अभी तक इस संबंध में अनेक सर्वेक्षण किए जा चुके हैं। इस प्रकार के सर्वेक्षणों के आयोजन के लिए एक मजबूत अवधारणात्मक ढांचा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, योजना आयोग ने वर्ष 1970 में, 'बेरोजगारी अनुमान संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति' (दांतेवाला समिति नाम से प्रचलित) का गठन किया था, जिसने इन सर्वेक्षणों और इनसे सृजित संकेतकों की समीक्षा की। इस समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित अवधारणा और परिभाषाओं के आधार पर एनएसएस के 27वें दौर में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी के बारे में पहला पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया गया। 27वें दौर के बाद, एनएसएसओ ने 32वां दौर (जुलाई 1977-जून 1978), 38वां दौर (जनवरी 1983-दिसंबर 1983), 43वां दौर (जुलाई 1987- जून 1988), 50वां दौर (जुलाई 1993- जून 1994), 55वां दौर (जुलाई 1999-जून 2000), 61वां दौर (जुलाई 2004-जून 2005), और 66वां दौर (जुलाई 2009-जून 2010) के दौरान भारत में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी की स्थिति के बारे में पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण किए जा चुके हैं। इन सर्वेक्षणों में अवधारणाएं, परिभाषाएं और प्रक्रियाएं मुख्यतः दांतेवाला समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित थीं। रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी के बारे में इन पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों के अलावा, एनएसएसओ 45वें दौर (जुलाई 1989- जून 1990) से प्रत्येक दौर में वार्षिक श्रृंखला के एक भाग के रूप में परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी अनुसूची (अनुसूची 1.0) के माध्यम से परिवारों के अपेक्षाकृत छोटे प्रतिदर्शों से रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी संबंधी कुछ प्रमुख मदों के बारे में नियमित रूप से सूचना एकत्र करता रहा है। एनएसएस के 60वें दौर और 62वें दौर में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी के बारे में अलग से एक अनुसूची (अनुसूची 10) का उपयोग किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति को भी एक तरीका बनाकर रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी के बारे में अनुमान उपलब्ध कराना था। एनएसएस के 64वें दौर में, अलग से एक अनुसूची (अनुसूची 10.2) के माध्यम से रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी और प्रवसन के बारे में आंकड़ें एकत्र किए गए थे।

1.0.2 एनएसएस के 9वें (मई 1955 से सितम्बर 1955), 11वें (अगस्त 1956 से जनवरी 1957) और 12वें (मार्च से अगस्त 1957) दौर में, केवल श्रमिक आबादी के लिए प्रवसन संबंधी विवरण एकत्र किए गए थे। 13वें दौर (सितंबर 1957 से मई 1958) से प्रवसन के बारे में और ज्यादा जानकारी एकत्र की गई है। 18वें दौर में, प्रवसन के बारे में और बड़े पैमाने पर सर्वेक्षण का आयोजन किया गया था। एनएसएस के 28वें दौर (अक्टूबर 1973 से जून 1974) के सर्वेक्षण में जन्म, मृत्यु, रुग्णता और विकलांगता के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था और प्रतिदर्श परिवारों के आम सदस्यों के प्रवसन का विवरण भी एकत्र किया गया था। 38वें दौर (जनवरी 1983 से दिसंबर 1983) में, प्रवसन संबंधी आंकड़ों के संग्रहण कार्य को रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी संबंधी नियमित पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के साथ जोड़ दिया गया था। 43वें दौर (जुलाई 1987 से जून 1988) में भी इसी तरीके को अपनाया गया था। 49वें दौर (जनवरी से जून 1993) के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान प्रवसन के बारे में अनुसूची 1.2 के माध्यम से आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए थे। इस अनुसूची का दायरा काफी व्यापक रखा गया था इसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भारत में आवासीय स्थिति तथा प्रवसन को भी शामिल किया गया था। रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी संबंधी छठे पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण में यानि एनएसएस के 55वें दौर (जुलाई 1999 से जून 2000) के दौरान प्रतिदर्श परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य के बारे में प्रवसन विवरण संबंधी सूचना रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी अनुसूची के माध्यम से एकत्र की गई थी। एनएसएस के 64वें दौर जुलाई 2007 से जून 2008) के दौरान प्रतिदर्श के रूप में चुने गए परिवारों के प्रत्येक सदस्य के बारे में “रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी और प्रवसन विवरण संबंधी सूचना अनुसूची” 10.2 के माध्यम से एकत्रित की गई है।

1.0.3 राज्य तथा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर शिक्षा के बारे में एनएसएस के पिछले आंकड़े 42वें दौर (1986-87) 47वें दौर (1991) और 52वें दौर (1995-96) के सर्वेक्षणों में उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें से 42वें तथा 52वें दौर के सर्वेक्षणों में परिवारों को उपलब्ध शिक्षात्मक सेवाओं के गुणात्मक तथा मात्रात्मक दोनों पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया था, जबकि 47वें दौर में केवल कुछ गुणात्मक पहलुओं को ही शामिल किया गया था। इसके अलावा, एनएसएसओ के सभी पारिवारिक सर्वेक्षणों में प्रत्येक सर्वेक्षित परिवार में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मामले में साक्षरता तथा शिक्षा संबंधी स्तर के बारे में सूचना दर्ज की गई थी। रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी संबंधी पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों में, शिक्षण संस्थानों में उपस्थिति का विवरण भी दर्ज किया गया था। ऐसे पिछले कुछ सर्वेक्षणों में संस्थानों के प्रकार, शिक्षण संस्थानों में वर्तमान में दाखिल व्यक्तियों के मामले में इन संस्थानों का स्वरूप, और

शिक्षण संस्थानों में दाखिला न लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के मामले में इसके कारण आदि के बारे में सूचना दर्ज की गई थी।

1.0.4 एनएसएसओ सर्वेक्षणों के अनेक दौर आयोजित करता है। प्रत्येक दौर आम तौर पर एक वर्ष की अवधि का होता है और इसमें अध्ययन के एक से अधिक विषय शामिल किए जाते हैं। परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी नियमित सर्वेक्षण इन्हीं दौरों का एक हिस्सा है। सर्वेक्षण परिवारों के साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से, इसके लिए परिवारों के यादृच्छिक प्रतिदर्शों का उपयोग किया जाता है जिसमें देश के सम्पूर्ण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को व्यावहारिक तौर पर शामिल किया जाता है। रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी और परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी पंचवार्षिक दौरों में, परिवारों के अपेक्षाकृत बड़े प्रतिदर्शों के आधार पर इन विषयों को शामिल किया जाता है, जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/शहरी प्रखंड में 10-12 परिवारों का चयन किया जाता है, अन्य वार्षिक दौरों, जिनमें सर्वेक्षण के विषय को अन्य मुख्य विषयों के साथ जोड़कर लिया जाता है, में प्रतिदर्श के रूप में लिए गए परिवारों का आकार आमतौर पर केवल 4 होता है। एनएसएस के 64वें दौर में परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय के विषय को भी शामिल किया गया था। एनएसएस के 64वें दौर से पहले, इस विषय को एनएसएस के 61वें दौर में कवर किया गया था, जो रोजगार-बेरोजगारी और परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण का पंचवार्षिक दौर था। विनिर्माण तथा सेवा क्षेत्र के असंगठित उद्यमों के क्रमशः 62वें तथा 63वें दौरों के सर्वेक्षण में फिर एक बार इस विषय को कवर किया गया था।

1.1 वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण

1.1.0 अब अगले पैरा में, 64वें दौर की विषय-वस्तु पर सक्षेप में चर्चा की गई है ताकि एनएसएस के 64वें दौर में शामिल विषय और संकलित आंकड़ों पर एक सरसरी निगाह डाली जा सके।

1.1.1 एनएसएसओ ने इस दौरान रोजगार-बेरोजगारी की विशेषताओं के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र किए, जिनके आधार पर, तीन बुनियादी आधारों अर्थात् आम स्थिति (usual status), वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (current weekly status) तथा वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति (current daily status) के रूप में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी के आकलित किए गए अनुमान हासिल किए जा सकते हैं। इन तीनों आधारों की संदर्भ अवधि अलग-अलग है- ‘आम स्थिति’ के लिए सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पहले के 365 दिन, ‘वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति’ के लिए सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पहले के सात दिन और ‘वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति’ के लिए सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पहले के सात दिन के प्रत्येक दिन के लिए संदर्भ अवधि के रूप में हैं।

1.1.2 इस दौर में परिवारों तथा परिवारों के सदस्यों का प्रवसन विवरण भी जुटाया गया था। जहां तक पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान

परिगणन स्थल को प्रवसित परिवारों का संबंध है, पिछले निवास का स्थल, प्रवसन का पैटर्न और प्रवसन के कारण जैसे विवरण एकत्र किए गए थे। विगत में किसी भी समय अपने परिवार से किसी अन्य ग्राम/कस्बे में प्रवसित बाह्य प्रवासियों के बारे में निवास का वर्तमान स्थान, प्रवसन का कारण, मूल परिवार छोड़ने की अवधि, क्या वर्तमान में किसी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप में लगे हैं, क्या अपने परिवार को पैसा भेजते हैं, पिछले 365 दिनों में इन प्रवसित सदस्यों ने कितनी बार और कितना पैसा अपने परिवार को भेजा है आदि जैसे विवरण एकत्र किए गए थे। विगत में किसी भी समय प्रवसित सदस्यों से पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान परिवारों द्वारा प्राप्त धनराशि के उपयोग के बारे में सूचना भी एकत्र की गई थी। चयनित परिवारों में प्रवासियों से, प्रवसन के कारण, कब से प्रवसित हैं, आमतौर पर निवास का पिछला स्थल, प्रवसन के समय आमतौर पर क्या कार्य कर रहे थे, क्या आप अपने मूल निवास को लौटने वाले प्रवासी हैं आदि जैसे विवरण एकत्र किए गए थे। इस सर्वेक्षण में, भारतीयों की कम अवधि की आवाजाही के आकलन के लिए, परिवार के उन सदस्यों के मामले में, जो रोजगार के लिए अथवा रोजगार की तलाश में 30 दिन से लेकर 6 माह की अवधि तक बाहर रहे, के बारे में परिवार से 15 दिन या इससे अधिक कितनी बार दूर रहे, सबसे ज्यादा समय तक कहां रहे और यदि नौकरी पर थे तो किस उद्योग में कार्य किया आदि जैसी जानकारी एकत्र की गई थी।

1.1.3 'शिक्षा में सहभागिता और व्यय' के बारे में भी इस सर्वेक्षण में आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए थे। इसका उद्देश्य (क) देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली में 5-29 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों की सहभागिता; (ख) शिक्षा संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे और सुविधाओं के उपयोग की सीमा तथा सरकार और निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई प्रोत्साहन सुविधाएं; (ग) परिवारों द्वारा शिक्षा पर किया गया निजी व्यय; और (घ) बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ने और पढ़ाई जारी न रखने के रूप में

शिक्षात्मक अपव्यय की सीमा और इसके कारण के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करना था। सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर, एनएसएसओ ने 'भारत में शिक्षा: सहभागिता और व्यय' नाम से अपनी रिपोर्ट (सं० 532) मई 2010 में जारी की। इस रिपोर्ट में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर तथा राज्यवार निष्कर्ष और संकेतकों का विस्तार से विवरण उपलब्ध कराया गया है जिन्हें क्षेत्र (ग्रामीण/शहरी) तथा महिला-पुरुष के आधार पर परस्पर वर्गीकृत भी किया गया है।

1.1.4 एनएसएस के किसी विशेष दौर में कवर किए गए विषयों को आम तौर पर अगले दौर में दोबारा शामिल नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन 5 अथवा 10 वर्ष के अंतराल पर इन विषयों को फिर से कवर किया जाता है। इस प्रकार अध्ययन के प्रत्येक विषय जैसे कि असंगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र, स्वास्थ्य तथा चिकित्सा देखभाल आदि के लिए पंचवार्षिक या दस वार्षिक आधार पर आंकड़ों की एक समय श्रृंखला तैयार हो जाती है। प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष या इसके बाद, सर्वेक्षण के दौर की मुख्य प्रश्नावली के रूप में उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी संपूर्ण सर्वेक्षण का आयोजन किया जाता है। इससे उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण (सीईएस) की एक 'पंचवार्षिक श्रृंखला' उपलब्ध होती है। पिछले दो दशकों के दौरान सीईएस को एनएसएस के अन्य दौरों के साथ जोड़कर अपेक्षाकृत छोटे पैमाने पर आयोजित किया गया था। इन सर्वेक्षणों में उपभोक्ता व्यय पूछताछ का मुख्य विषय नहीं था। सर्वेक्षण का 64वां दौर इनमें से एक है। सीईएस के इन सर्वेक्षणों को सामूहिक तौर पर सीईएस की वार्षिक श्रृंखला के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

1.1.5 जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है एनएसएस के 64वें दौर में 'परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय', 'रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी' और 'प्रवसन विवरण' तथा 'शिक्षा में सहभागिता और व्यय' के बारे में क्रमशः अनुसूची 1.0, 10.2 और 25.2 के माध्यम से आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए थे।

एनएसएस के 64वें दौर (जुलाई 2007-जून 2008) में सर्वेक्षित प्रतिदर्श

क्र.सं०	अनुसूची का प्रकार	अनुसूची का शीर्षक	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
			ग्राम	परिवार	शहरी ब्लॉक	परिवार
1.	1.0	उपभोक्ता व्यय	7953	31673	4682	18624
2.	10.2	रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी तथा प्रवसन संबंधी विवरण	7953	79091	4682	46487
3.	25.2	शिक्षा में सहभागिता एवं व्यय	7953	63318	4682	37263

1.2 एनएसएस के 64वें दौर का रीति-विधान

1.2.1 सर्वेक्षण अवधि: एनएसएसओ के 64वें दौर का फील्ड कार्य पहली जुलाई 2007 से शुरू हुआ और 30 जून 2008 तक चलता रहा।

1.2.2 भौगोलिक दायरा: इस सर्वेक्षण में (i) लेह (लद्दाख) और जम्मू-कश्मीर के कारगिल जिले (केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श के लिए), (ii) नागालैंड में बस रूट से 5 किमी^० की दूरी पर बसे दूर-दराज के गांवों और (iii) अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में पूरे वर्ष पहुंच से बाहर रहने वाले गांवों को छोड़कर पूरे भारत को कवर किया गया था।

1.2.3 सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम: इस दौर की सर्वेक्षण अवधि को चार उप-दौरों में बांटा गया था। प्रत्येक उपदौर की अवधि 3 माह की थी। पहले उपदौर की अवधि जुलाई 2007 से सितंबर 2007, दूसरे उपदौर की अवधि अक्टूबर 2007 से दिसंबर 2007, तीसरे उपदौर की अवधि जनवरी, 2008 से मार्च 2008 और चौथे उपदौर की अवधि अप्रैल 2008 से जून 2008 थी। हर संभव कोशिश की गई थी कि इन चार उपदौरों के प्रत्येक दौर में सर्वेक्षण के लिए आबंटित प्रतिदर्श ग्रामों/प्रखंडों (एफएसयू) की संख्या बराबर-बराबर हो।

1.2.4 प्रतिदर्श डिजाइन: 64वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण के लिए एक स्तरीकृत बहु-स्तरीय डिजाइन को अपनाया गया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2001 की जनगणना ग्राम और शहरी क्षेत्रों में शहरी फ्रेम सर्वेक्षण (यूएफएस) प्रखंड पहले स्तर की इकाई (एफएसयू) थीं। इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवार अंतिम स्तर की इकाइयां (यूएसयू) थीं। बड़े एफएसयू के मामले में यानि ग्राम, नगर, प्रखंड, जहां खेड़ा-समूह (एचजी)/उप-खंड (एसबी) बनाना जरूरी था, आदि के मामले में एक मध्यवर्ती स्तर के रूप में प्रत्येक एफएसयू से दो एचजी/एसबी को चुना गया था।

1.2.4.1 पहले स्तर की इकाइयों का स्तरीकरण: राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के प्रत्येक जिले में, (i) जिले के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को शामिल करके ग्रामीण स्तर, (ii) जिले के सभी शहरी क्षेत्रों को शामिल करके शहरी स्तर के रूप में दो बुनियादी स्तर बनाए गए थे। लेकिन जिले के किसी शहरी क्षेत्र में, 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार, यदि 10 लाख या इससे अधिक की आबादी के दो नगर हों तो, ऐसे मामले में इनमें से प्रत्येक को एक अलग बुनियादी स्तर के रूप में और जिले के शेष शहरी क्षेत्र को दूसरे बुनियादी स्तर के रूप में माना गया था।

1.2.4.2 उप-स्तरीकरण:

1.2.4.2.1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र: ग्रामीण स्तर के लिए आबंटित प्रतिदर्श का आकार यदि 'आर' था तो, बनाए गए उप-स्तरो की संख्या 'आर/4' थी। फ्रेम के अनुसार, जिले के अंदर शामिल गांवों को, सबसे पहले आबादी के बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया, उसके बाद उप-स्तर 1 से 'आर/4' को इस तरह से सीमांकित किया गया कि उप-स्तर में व्यवस्थित फ्रेम के गांवों का एक समूह शामिल हो जाए और इनकी आबादी कमोबेश बराबर हो।

1.2.4.2.2. शहरी क्षेत्र: शहरी स्तर के लिए आबंटित प्रतिदर्श का आकार यदि 'यू' था तो, बनाए गए उप-स्तरो की संख्या 'यू/4' थी। सबसे पहले जिले के अंदर शामिल नगरों को और साथ ही गैर-यूएफएस नगरों को आबादी के बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया। इनमें वे नगर शामिल नहीं थे जिनकी आबादी 10 लाख या इससे अधिक थी। इसके बाद, अन्वेषक इकाई¹ संख्या X ब्लॉक संख्या द्वारा प्रत्येक नगर के यूएफएस प्रखंडों को बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया। सभी नगरों में इस प्रकार व्यवस्थित यूएफएस प्रखंडों से, 'यू/4' संख्या में उप-स्तर इस प्रकार बनाए गए कि प्रत्येक उप-स्तर में एफएसयू की संख्या कमोबेश बराबर हो। दस लाख या इससे अधिक की आबादी वाले नगरों के लिए, सबसे पहले अन्वेषक इकाई संख्या X ब्लॉक संख्या को बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया और उसके बाद 'यू/4' संख्या में उप-स्तर इस प्रकार बनाए गए कि प्रत्येक उप-स्तर में प्रखंडों की संख्या कमोबेश बराबर हो। यदि किसी जिले में उपलब्ध सभी नगर गैर-यूएफएस थे और ये निश्चित संख्या से अधिक थे तो इन्हें जिले में एक अलग स्तर (stratum) के रूप में गठित किया गया था।

1.2.5 एफएसयू का चयन: ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक जिले के प्रत्येक उप-स्तर से, स्थानापन्न सहित आकार के अनुपात में संभाव्यता (पीपीएसडब्ल्यूआर) के साथ चार एफएसयू का चयन किया गया था, जिसमें 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार आबादी को आकार माना गया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए, प्रत्येक उप-स्तर से चार एफएसयू का चयन किया गया था। यहां यूएफएस नगरों के मामले में स्थानापन्न रहित सधारण यादृच्छ प्रतिचयन (एसआरएसडब्ल्यूओआर) और गैर-यूएफएस नगरों के मामले में पीपीएसडब्ल्यूआर का इस्तेमाल किया गया था। यहां भी 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार आबादी को आकार माना गया था। प्रत्येक उप-स्तर के अंतर्गत, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में दो स्वतंत्र

¹अन्वेषक इकाई में 20-30 ब्लॉक शामिल हैं।

उप-प्रतिदर्शों के रूप में प्रतिदर्श बनाए गए थे। सर्वेक्षण के लिए आर्बिट्रि 12,688 एफएसयू में से, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 7,921 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 4,668 एफएसयू कुल मिलाकर 12589 एफएसयू का ही सर्वेक्षण किया जा सका।

1.2.6 अंतिम स्तर की इकाइयां: अनुसूची 10.2 के लिए, प्रत्येक चयनित ग्राम और शहरी प्रखंड में से सर्वेक्षण के लिए 10 परिवारों का एक प्रतिदर्श बनाया गया था। केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 79,091 तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 46,487 परिवारों को मिलाकर, वास्तविक तौर पर कुल 1,25,578 परिवारों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। जहां तक वास्तविक तौर पर सर्वेक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या का संबंध है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह 3,74,294 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1,97,960 थी।

2.0 समन्वित सार की विषय-वस्तु

2.0.1 एनएसएस के 64वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण की अनुसूची 10.2 (रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी और प्रवसन विवरण) में संग्रहित आंकड़ों के आधार पर, दो रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। ये रिपोर्टें हैं: (क) भारत में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी: 2007-08 (रिपोर्ट सं० 531) और (ख) भारत में प्रवसन: 2007-08 (रिपोर्ट सं० 533)। रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी और प्रवसन के बारे में एनएसएस के 64वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण निष्कर्षों के मौजूदा सार में, इन दो रिपोर्टों में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रस्तुत प्रमुख निष्कर्षों पर चर्चा करने का प्रयास किया गया है, पहले परिवारों तथा आबादी की आम विशेषताओं के निष्कर्षों पर चर्चा की गई है। इसके बाद श्रम शक्ति और श्रम बल, मजदूरी दर तथा बेरोजगारी के बारे में चर्चा की गई है। इससे आगे प्रवसन की कुछ प्रमुख विशेषताओं जैसे कि प्रवसन की विशालता, प्रवसन के कारण, बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा परिवारों को धन भेजने और प्राप्तकर्ता परिवारों द्वारा इस धन के उपयोग आदि पर चर्चा की गई है।

2.0.2 एनएसएस के 64वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण की अनुसूची 25.2 (शिक्षा में सहभागिता और व्यय) में संग्रहित आंकड़ों के आधार पर, एक रिपोर्ट नामतः भारत में शिक्षा: 2007-08 सहभागिता और व्यय (रिपोर्ट सं० 532) प्रकाशित हो चुकी है। निष्कर्षों के मौजूदा सार में कुछ प्रमुख निष्कर्षों पर चर्चा की गई है।

3.0 प्रमुख निष्कर्ष:

3.1 परिवार तथा आबादी की आम विशेषताएं

3.1.1 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में व्यक्तियों का वितरण: चूंकि भारत में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के संबंध में रोजगार-बेरोजगारी और प्रवसन विशेषताओं का अध्ययन कराया जा चुका है, अतः कुल आबादी में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों की संरचना के बारे में चर्चा की जरूरत है। तालिका 1 में, भारत में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के बीच आबादी का वितरण दर्शाया गया है। तालिका से देखा जा सकता है कि 9 प्रतिशत आबादी अनुसूची जनजाति, 20 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति और 42 प्रतिशत अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग से संबंधित है। अ०ज०जा०, अ०जा० और अ०पि०व० आबादी का घनत्व शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक था, जबकि शेष वर्ग 'अन्य' का प्रतिशत शहरी आबादी में अधिक था। यह देखा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अ०ज०जा० का शेयर 11 प्रतिशत था जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में 3 प्रतिशत था, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अ०जा० का शेयर 21 प्रतिशत था जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत था और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आबादी में 44 प्रतिशत अ०पि०व० थे, जबकि शहरी आबादी में इनका प्रतिशत 38 था। वहीं दूसरी तरफ शहरी आबादी के 44 प्रतिशत लोग शेष वर्ग 'अन्य' से संबंधित थे और ग्रामीण आबादी में इनका शेयर 24 प्रतिशत था।

तालिका 1: एनएसएस के 64वें दौर (2007-08) में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में व्यक्तियों का वितरण (प्रति 1000)

सामाजिक समूह	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
अजजा(ST)	110	29	89
अजा(SC)	211	149	195
अपि०व०(OBC)	438	378	422
अन्य	241	444	294
सभी (एनआर सहित)	1000	1000	1000

3.2 श्रम बल

3.2.1 श्रम बल उन लोगों को कहा गया है जो उत्पादन के लिए श्रम

की आपूर्ति अथवा श्रम का प्रस्ताव करते हैं और, इसलिए, इसमें 'रोजगारयुक्त' और 'बेरोजगार' दोनों तरह के लोग शामिल हैं।

तालिका 2: 2007-08 के दौरान आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस), वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस) और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस) के अनुसार एलएफपीआर (प्रति 1000)

स्तर	एलएफपीआर		व्यक्ति
	पुरुष	महिला	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ग्रामीण			
यूएस (पीएस)	551	220	389
यूएस (पीएस + एसएस)	559	292	429
सीडब्ल्यूएस	547	245	400
सीडीएस	536	204	374
शहरी			
यूएस (पीएस)	573	126	358
यूएस (पीएस + एसएस)	576	146	369
सीडब्ल्यूएस	572	138	363
सीडीएस	568	125	355
ग्रामीण + शहरी			
यूएस (पीएस)	557	196	381
सीडब्ल्यूएस	563	254	413
सीडीएस	554	217	390
सीडीएस	544	183	369

* पीएस = प्रमुख स्तर, एसएस = सहायक स्तर

श्रम बल सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर) को प्रति 1000 व्यक्ति/व्यक्ति-दिवस के आधार पर श्रम में व्यक्तियों/व्यक्ति-दिवसों की संख्या के अनुसार परिभाषित किया गया है। इस खंड में एलएफपीआर की विभिन्न विशेषताओं का अध्ययन किया गया है।

3.2.2 विभिन्न तरीकों से प्राक्कलित एलएफपीआर को तालिका 2 में दर्शाया गया है। आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) तरीके के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, 2007-08 के दौरान उल्लेखनीय

ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतरों के साथ एलएफपीआर 41 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एलएफपीआर 43 प्रतिशत था जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 37 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में एलएफपीआर के मामले में महिलाओं-पुरुषों के बीच काफी अंतर था। पुरुष एलएफपीआर महिला एलएफपीआर की तुलना में काफी ऊंचा था और शहरी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं-पुरुषों के बीच एलएफपीआर में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक अंतर था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, लगभग 58 प्रतिशत पुरुष श्रम बल में शामिल थे जबकि महिलाओं के मामले में यह 15 प्रतिशत था, जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, लगभग 56 प्रतिशत पुरुष श्रम बल में शामिल थे जबकि महिलाओं के मामले में यह 29 प्रतिशत था। यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान साप्ताहिक एवं दैनिक स्तरों पर आधारित एलएफपीआर के अनुमानों की तुलना में आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) का एलएफपीआर दोनों क्षेत्रों में थोड़ा सा अधिक था। वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस) और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस) तरीकों के अनुसार एलएफपीआर क्रमशः 39 प्रतिशत और 37 प्रतिशत था। आबादी के चार वर्गों यानि ग्रामीण पुरुष, ग्रामीण महिला, शहरी पुरुष और शहरी महिला के बीच, वर्तमान स्तर तरीके में ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए एलएफपीआर आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) में हासिल किए गए एलएफपीआर की तुलना में काफी कम था।

3.2.3 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के व्यक्तियों के बीच एलएफपीआर: प्राक्कलन के प्रत्येक तरीके के अनुसार विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के व्यक्तियों के लिए एलएफपीआर तालिका 3 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों से संबंधित एलएफपीआर अज्ञा के मामले में और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अज्ञा तथा 'अन्य' श्रेणी के मामले में पुरुषों से संबंधित एलएफपीआर सर्वाधिक (लगभग 58 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक) था और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अज्ञा के मामले में सबसे कम (लगभग 55 प्रतिशत) तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अज्ञा के मामले में सबसे कम (लगभग 54 प्रतिशत) था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला एलएफपीआर 'अन्य' के मामले में सबसे कम (22 प्रतिशत) और अज्ञा के मामले में सबसे अधिक (40 प्रतिशत) था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी, महिला, एलएफपीआर 'अन्य' के मामले में सबसे कम (12 प्रतिशत) और अज्ञा के मामले में सबसे अधिक (21 प्रतिशत) था। प्राक्कलन के दो अन्य तरीकों (यानि वर्तमान साप्ताहिक एवं दैनिक स्तर) में एलएफपीआर भी मौटे पर आम स्तर तरीके के जरिए हासिल एलएफपीआर अनुमानों जैसी ही विशेषताएं दर्शाता है। हालांकि वर्तमान स्तर में एलएफपीआर की विशालता आम स्तर में पाई गई विशालता की तुलना में कम है। साप्ताहिक एवं दैनिक स्तर में, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में

तालिका 3: 2007-08 के दौरान आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस), वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस) और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस) तरीके के अनुसार विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में श्रम शक्ति सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर) (प्रति 1000)

सामाजिक समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण + शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस)									
अजजा (ST)	576	399	490	539	209	381	573	383	480
अजा (SC)	555	310	435	583	173	384	560	282	425
अपिव (OBC)	551	296	426	572	156	371	556	263	413
अन्य	569	222	400	579	123	361	573	183	385
समस्तर (एनआर सहित)	559	292	429	576	146	369	563	254	413
वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस)									
अजजा (ST)	565	331	451	533	192	370	562	319	444
अजा (SC)	542	257	403	579	159	376	549	237	397
अपिव (OBC)	540	247	396	568	147	364	547	224	389
अन्य	558	193	380	576	119	358	565	164	371
समस्तर (एनआर सहित)	547	245	400	572	138	363	554	217	390
वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस)									
अजजा (ST)	551	282	420	525	181	360	549	274	415
अजा (SC)	528	214	375	572	145	365	537	200	373
अपिव (OBC)	529	207	371	564	132	355	537	189	367
अन्य	547	152	355	573	108	351	558	135	354
समस्तर (एनआर सहित)	536	204	374	568	125	355	544	183	369

महिला एलएफपीआर 'अन्य' के मामले में सबसे कम था और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुरुष एलएफपीआर अजजा के मामले में सबसे अधिक तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अजा के मामले में सबसे अधिक था।

3.3 कार्य-बल

3.3.1 कुल आबादी में रोजगारयुक्त व्यक्तियों/व्यक्ति दिवसों के अनुपात को कार्य-बल सहभागिता दर (डब्ल्यूएफपीआर) अथवा कामगार-आबादी अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। प्राक्कलन के विभिन्न तरीकों के आधार पर डब्ल्यूपीआर का अध्ययन इस खंड में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

3.3.2 तालिका 4 में देखा जा सकता है कि 2007-08 के दौरान,

आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) के अनुसार डब्ल्यूपीआर भारत में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत था। यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 42 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 35 प्रतिशत था। एलएफपीआर की तरह ही ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में शहरी पुरुष डब्ल्यूपीआर महिला डब्ल्यूपीआर की तुलना में काफी अधिक था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुष डब्ल्यूपीआर 55 प्रतिशत था जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला डब्ल्यूपीआर 29 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 14 प्रतिशत था। आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) तथा आम स्तर (पीएस) के अनुसार डब्ल्यूपीआर में अंतर से केवल सहायक के तौर पर काम करने वाले कामगारों के आयाम का पता चलता है। यह गौरतलब है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) तरीके के अनुसार लगभग 1 प्रतिशत पुरुष कामगारों ने केवल सहायक कर्मियों के रूप में ही

कार्य किया था जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह लगभग नगण्य (1 प्रतिशत से कम) था। वहीं दूसरी तरफ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 7 प्रतिशत महिलाओं और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने ही साह्यक कर्मों के रूप में काम किया था।

तालिका 4: 2007-08 के दौरान आम स्तर (पीएस), वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस) और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस) के अनुसार अलग-अलग महिला समूहों के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर (प्रति 1000)

स्तर	डब्ल्यूपीआर		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ग्रामीण			
यूएस (पीएस)	538	216	381
यूएस (पीएस + एसएस)	548	289	422
सीडब्ल्यूएस	525	237	384
सीडीएस	490	187	342
शहरी			
यूएस (पीएस)	550	118	342
यूएस (पीएस + एसएस)	554	138	354
सीडब्ल्यूएस	545	129	345
सीडीएस	529	113	329
ग्रामीण + शहरी			
यूएस (पीएस)	541	190	371
यूएस (पीएस + एसएस)	550	250	404
सीडब्ल्यूएस	530	209	374
सीडीएस	500	168	339

3.3.3 समय के साथ-साथ डब्ल्यूपीआर में बदलाव: 1983 से 2007-08 की अवधि में डब्ल्यूपीआर का पैटर्न तालिका 5 में दिया गया है। 2007-08 और 2004-05 (नवीनतम पंचवार्षिक दौर) में, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र दोनों के मामले में पुरुषों के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) तरीके के अनुसार लगभग स्थिर रहा। लेकिन, आम स्तर (पीएस + एसएस) तरीके के अनुसार ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र दोनों के मामले में महिलाओं के डब्ल्यूपीआर में इस अवधि के दौरान गिरावट आई थी: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4 प्रतिशत की और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 3 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई थी। वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर के अनुसार, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के मामले में डब्ल्यूपीआर में मामूली सी वृद्धि हुई थी जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोई दलाव नहीं हुआ था। महिलाओं के मामले में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4 प्रतिशत बिंदु की और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत बिंदु की गिरावट देखी गई थी। वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर तरीके में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मामले में डब्ल्यूपीआर 2004-05 और 2007-08 के बीच अपरिवर्तित यानि 49 प्रतिशत रहा। लेकिन पुरुषों के मामले में डब्ल्यूपीआर 2004-05 में 52 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2007-08 में 53 प्रतिशत हो गया। इसी अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के मामले में, डब्ल्यूपीआर 22 प्रतिशत से गिरकर 19 प्रतिशत हो गया था और शहरी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के मामले में, 2007-08 के दौरान यह 11 प्रतिशत रह गया था जोकि 2004-05 में 13 प्रतिशत था। इस प्रकार यहां 2 प्रतिशत की गिरावट देखी गई। 1983 से लम्बे समय तक डब्ल्यूपीआर के रूझान में किसी भी तरीके से अपने उतार-चढ़ाव में एक समान पैटर्न नहीं दर्शाया है।

तालिका 5: एनएसएस के विभिन्न दौरों में आम स्तर, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस) और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस) तरीके के अनुसार डब्ल्यूपीआर (प्रति 1000)

दौर	पुरुष			महिला				
	आम स्तर पीएस	सी समस्त डब्ल्यू (पीएस + एसएस) एस	सीडीएस	आम स्तर पीएस	सी समस्त डब्ल्यू (पीएस + एसएस) एस	सीडीएस		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ग्रामीण								
64 (जुलाई' 2007-जून' 08)	538	548	525	490	216	289	237	187

61 (जुलाई' 2004-जून' 05) *	535	546	524	488	242	327	275	216
55 (जुलाई' 99-जून' 00) *	522	531	510	478	231	299	253	204
50 (जुलाई' 93-जून' 94) *	538	553	531	504	234	328	267	219
43 (जुलाई' 87-जून' 88) *	517	539	504	501	245	323	220	207
38 (जन-दिसं 83) *	528	547	511	482	248	340	227	198
शहरी								
64 (2007-08)	550	554	545	529	118	138	129	113
61 (जुलाई' 2004-जून' 05) *	541	549	537	519	135	166	152	133
55 (जुलाई' 99-जून' 00) *	513	518	509	490	117	139	128	111
50 (जुलाई' 93-जून' 94) *	513	521	511	496	121	155	139	120
43 (जुलाई' 87-जून' 88) *	496	506	492	477	118	152	119	110
38 (जन-दिसं 83) *	500	512	492	473	120	151	118	106

* ये पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण थे।

3.3.4 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में डब्ल्यूपीआर: तालिका 6 से देखा जा सकता है कि, सामान्य स्तर में, ग्रामीण महिलाओं में डब्ल्यूपीआर अज्ञा के मामले में सर्वाधिक 57 प्रतिशत, जबकि अज्ञा और अपिंव के मामले में सबसे कम (54 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक) था और ग्रामीण महिलाओं में अज्ञा के मामले में सर्वाधिक (40 प्रतिशत) और 'अन्य' के मामले में यह सबसे कम (22 प्रतिशत)

था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, पुरुषों के मामले में, सामान्य स्तर के अनुसार डब्ल्यूपीआर अज्ञा और 'अन्य' के मामले में सर्वाधिक (56 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक) था, जबकि अज्ञा के मामले में सबसे कम (51 प्रतिशत) था। शहरी महिलाओं में सामान्य स्तर के अनुसार डब्ल्यूपीआर अज्ञा के मामले में सर्वाधिक (20 प्रतिशत) और 'अन्य' के मामले में सबसे कम (12 प्रतिशत) था।

तालिका 6 : 2007-08 के दौरान आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) तरीके के अनुसार विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर (प्रति 1000)

सामाजिक समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
अज्ञा (ST)	568	397	484	510	204	363	562	380	474
अज्ञा (SC)	543	307	428	558	167	368	546	279	416
अपिंव (OBC)	541	293	419	553	148	357	544	259	405
अन्य	555	218	391	557	116	346	556	178	373
समस्त (एनआर) सहित	548	289	422	554	138	354	550	250	404

3.3.5 आयु-विशिष्ट कामगार आबादी अनुपात: किसी विशेष आयु समूह में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या उस आयु समूह में आयु-विशिष्ट कामगार आबादी अनुपात (एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर) के रूप में परिभाषित की गई है।

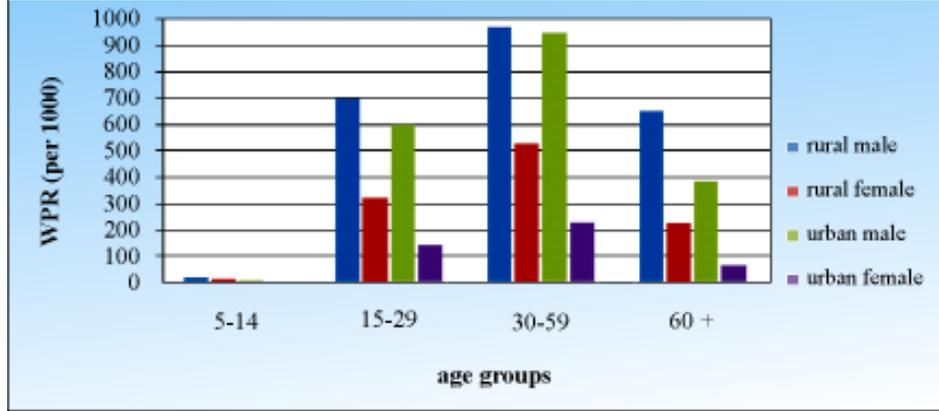
3.3.6 तालिका 7 में प्रमुख आयु समूहों के लिए एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर दर्शाया गया है। इसमें देखा जा सकता है कि प्रमुख आयु समूहों में एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर में उल्लेखनीय उतार चढ़ाव आया है। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, पुरुष तथा महिलाओं दोनों के मामले में, सभी तरीकों में, एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर 30-59 वर्ष के आयु समूह में सबसे ऊंचा था। आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों

और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 30-59 वर्ष के आयु समूह के पुरुषों के मामले में एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर क्रमशः 98 प्रतिशत तथा 96 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में, 30-59 वर्ष आयु समूह की महिलाओं में ये आंकड़े क्रमशः 54 प्रतिशत और 24 प्रतिशत थे। यहां यह गौरतलब होगा कि बाल मजदूरी की घटनाएं, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह घटनाएं काफी देखी गई थी। आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 5-14 वर्ष की 2 प्रतिशत बालिकाएं और 3 प्रतिशत बच्चे तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1 प्रतिशत बालिकाएं और 2 प्रतिशत बच्चे मजदूरी कर रहे थे। आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार, विभिन्न आयु समूहों के लिए एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर चित्र 1 में आरेखीय रूप से प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

तालिका 7: 2007-08 के दौरान आम स्तर, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर के अनुसार अलग-अलग प्रमुख आयु समूहों के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर (प्रति 1000)

आयु समूह (वर्षों में)	पुरुष			महिला			व्यक्ति					
	पीएस (पीएस+ एसएस)	सी डब्ल्यू एस	सीडी एस	पीएस (पीएस+ एसएस)	सी डब्ल्यू एस	सीडी एस	पीएस (पीएस+ एसएस)	सी डब्ल्यू एस	सीडी एस			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ग्रामीण												
5-14	21	28	23	20	14	21	16	13	18	25	20	17
15-29	680	705	664	613	239	330	259	205	462	520	464	411
30-59	977	980	953	896	407	535	448	354	691	757	700	624
60+	644	660	620	583	178	233	187	149	413	448	405	368
शहरी												
5-14	15	16	15	15	8	12	10	9	12	14	13	12
15-29	602	610	598	575	129	152	142	126	376	392	380	360
30-59	956	958	947	923	203	236	221	194	590	607	594	569
60+	382	391	376	359	58	73	66	55	218	230	219	205
ग्रामीण+शहरी												
5-14	19	25	21	19	13	19	15	12	16	22	18	16
15-29	657	677	644	602	207	280	226	182	437	483	440	396
30-59	971	973	951	903	351	453	386	310	662	714	670	608
60+	579	593	559	527	147	192	156	125	364	393	358	327

आरेख : 1- आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार विभिन्न आयु समूहों के लिए एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर (प्रति 1000)



3.3.7 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के मामले में शिक्षा-विशिष्ट कामगार आबादी अनुपात: रोजगार-बेरोजगारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए विभिन्न शैक्षिक स्तर की आबादी के बीच डब्ल्यूपीआर एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के मामलों में विभिन्न स्तर की शिक्षा के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर तालिका 8 में दिया गया है। यह देखा जा सकता है कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु समूह वाले व्यक्तियों के मामले में, 'स्नातकोत्तर तथा इससे ऊपर' के स्तर की शिक्षा के लिए डब्ल्यूपीआर सर्वाधिक (लगभग 70 प्रतिशत) था, इसके बाद डिप्लोमा/सर्टिफिकेट (66 प्रतिशत) थे। 'साक्षर तथा प्राथमिक स्तर' की शिक्षा वाले व्यक्ति भी इससे ज्यादा पीछे (65 प्रतिशत) नहीं थे। अखिल भारत स्तर पर 'स्नातक' स्तर के मामले में यह 60 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, शिक्षा के अलग-अलग स्तरों के मामले में डब्ल्यूपीआर में

पुरुष-महिला के आधार पर काफी अंतर पाया गया था। 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक के आयु तथा 'माध्यमिक और इससे ऊपर' के स्तर की शिक्षा वाले व्यक्तियों में, डब्ल्यूपीआर ग्रामीण पुरुषों के मामले में लगभग 72 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण महिलाओं के मामले में केवल 25 प्रतिशत था, जबकि शहरी पुरुषों के मामले में यह 71 प्रतिशत और शहरी महिलाओं के मामले में 16 प्रतिशत था। सामान्य शिक्षा के उच्च स्तर यानि 'स्नातक' या 'स्नातकोत्तर और इससे ऊपर' वाले व्यक्तियों में भी पुरुष तथा महिलाओं के मामले में डब्ल्यूपीआर में काफी अंतर देखा गया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'स्नातक' स्तर की शिक्षा वाले पुरुषों के मामले में, 82 प्रतिशत रोजगार में थे जबकि महिलाओं के मामलों में यह 29 प्रतिशत था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, इस स्तर की शिक्षा के मामले में डब्ल्यूपीआर पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के लिए क्रमशः 79 प्रतिशत और 24 प्रतिशत था।

तालिका 8 : 2007-08 के दौरान 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक के आयु समूह वाले व्यक्तियों के मामले में, आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) तरीके के अनुसार शैक्षिक स्तर के आधार पर कामगार आबादी अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर)

	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
अशिक्षित	888	494	632	835	243	432	881	455	602
प्राथमिक स्तर तक शिक्षित	904	406	684	850	196	529	893	356	649
माध्यमिक स्कूल	794	310	608	771	138	484	788	253	571

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
सेकेंडरी	720	239	547	687	96	430	707	174	500
हायर सेकेंडरी	661	199	512	602	108	384	635	147	450
डिप्लोमा/सर्टिफिकेट	776	367	657	765	382	656	769	376	656
स्नातक	820	287	673	790	237	570	801	249	603
स्नातकोत्तर और इससे ऊपर	878	531	784	834	385	665	847	416	697
सेकेंडरी और इससे ऊपर	724	245	564	711	164	484	718	199	524
समस्त (एनआर सहित)	835	422	629	761	185	482	813	356	587

3.4 मजदूरी दर

3.4.1 संदर्भ सप्ताह में आकस्मिक मजदूरों द्वारा प्रत्येक दिन प्राप्त कर्मचारियों द्वारा अर्जित आय के बारे में भी इस सर्वेक्षण में आंकड़े औसत दैनिक मजदूरी तथा नियमित मजदूरी/वेतन पर नियुक्त एकत्र किए गए थे।

तालिका 9: 2007-08 के दौरान 15-59 वर्ष आयु समूह में विभिन्न श्रेणी के कामगारों के अनुसार प्रतिदिन अर्जित मजदूरी/वेतन (0.00 ₹) (दैनिक मजदूरी दर 0.00 ₹)

व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी	नियमित मजदूरी/वेतनभोगी वर्ग			आकस्मिक श्रमिक				
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी	सार्वजनिक कार्यों में मनरेगा के अन्य सार्वजनिक कार्यों		अन्य प्रकार के कार्यों में		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	ग्रामीण	ग्रामीण	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
पुरुष	175.30	276.04	238.41	78.84	76.02	66.59	86.59	67.09
महिला	108.14	212.86	171.68	79.00	70.66	48.41	51.34	48.51
पुरुष+महिला	162.94	265.18	226.64	78.91	74.45	60.33	72.24	60.65

3.4.2 तालिका 9 में 15-59 वर्ष आयु समूह में विभिन्न श्रेणी के कामगारों की प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से मजदूरी दर (₹) दर्शाई गई है। आंकड़ों से ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में नियमित मजदूरी/वेतनभागी वर्ग के मामले में मजदूरी दरों (प्रतिदिन) में बहुत ज्यादा विषमता: शहरी क्षेत्रों में 265.18 ₹ और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 162.94 ₹ का पता चलता है। इनसे ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों और महिलाओं

के अनुसार औसत मजदूरी में भी अंतर नजर आता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, नियमित मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले/वेतनभोगी पुरुष कर्मचारियों की दैनिक औसत मजदूरी/वेतन 175.30 ₹ था जबकि महिलाओं की मजदूरी 108.14 ₹ थी, जो महिला-पुरुष मजदूरी में 0.62 के अनुपात को दर्शाता है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी, पुरुष मजदूरी दर और महिला मजदूरी दर में काफी विषमता थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, पुरुष

मज़दूरी दर 276.04 रु० और महिला मज़दूरी दर 212.86 रु० थी, इस प्रकार यह अनुपात 0.77 था। मनरेगा सार्वजनिक कार्यों में पुरुष-महिला आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की मज़दूरी दर के बीच कोई अंतर नहीं था और मनरेगा के अलावा अन्य सार्वजनिक कार्यों में पुरुष-महिला आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की मज़दूरी दर में भी अंतर लगभग नगण्य था। लेकिन, अन्य प्रकार के कार्यों में आकस्मिक श्रमिकों के मामले में, शहरों और गांवों तथा पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच मज़दूरी दरों में काफी अंतर था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, मनरेगा सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में पुरुष आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की मज़दूरी दर 76.02 रु० थी और महिलाओं की मज़दूरी दर 70.66 रु० थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, मनरेगा के सार्वजनिक कार्यों में पुरुष तथा महिला आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की मज़दूरी दर लगभग 79.00 रु० थी। सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य आकस्मिक कार्यों में लगा पुरुष श्रमिक प्रतिदिन 66.59 रु० कमा रहा था जबकि महिला श्रमिक प्रतिदिन 48.41 रु० कमा रही थी। शहरी क्षेत्र में, पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच और भी ज्यादा अंतर था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में लगा पुरुष आकस्मिक श्रमिक एक दिन में 86.58 रु० और महिला 51.34 रु० कमा रही थी।

3.5 बेरोजगारी

3.5.1 बेरोजगारी दर को श्रम बल (जिसमें रोजगार प्राप्त और बेरोजगार दोनों) को प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों (सीडीएस तरीके में व्यक्ति-दिवस) पर बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या (सीडीएस तरीके में व्यक्ति-दिवस) के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

3.5.2 प्रमुख सामान्य स्तर, सामान्य (समायोजित), सीडब्ल्यूएस और सीडीएस के अनुसार अखिल भारत स्तर पर आकलित बेरोजगारी

दर (यूआर) तालिका 10 में दर्शाई गई है। इस तालिका से उभरे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) सामान्य (समायोजित) और सीडब्ल्यूएस आकलन के अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक थी, लेकिन सीडीएस के अनुसार कम थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, सामान्य (समायोजित) आकलन के अनुसार बेरोजगारी दर 4 प्रतिशत और इसकी तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत थी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में, सीडब्ल्यूएस के अनुसार यह 5 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4 प्रतिशत थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, सीडीएस के अनुसार यह दर 7 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 8 प्रतिशत थी।
- (ii) जैसा कि बिंदु (i) और (ii) में दर्शाया गया है, सामान्य (समायोजित) अथवा वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर तरीके के आधार पर हासिल की गई दरों की तुलना में बेरोजगार व्यक्ति-दिवस दरें (सीडीएस में) काफी ऊंची थीं, इससे मौसमी तथा मौसमों के बीच (intra season) अत्यधिक बेरोजगारी के संकेत मिलते हैं।
- (iii) आमतौर पर आकलन के सभी तरीकों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला बेरोजगारी दर पुरुष बेरोजगारी दर की तुलना में कम थी, लेकिन शहरी क्षेत्रों के मामले में यह रूझान इसके विपरीत था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सीडीएस में, महिला बेरोजगारी दर 8 प्रतिशत थी जबकि पुरुष बेरोजगारी दर 9 प्रतिशत थी, शहरी क्षेत्रों में सीडीएस में, महिला बेरोजगारी दर लगभग 10 प्रतिशत थी जो पुरुष बेरोजगारी दर की तुलना में 3 प्रतिशत बिंदु अधिक थी। इसी प्रकार का अंतर सामान्य (समायोजित) और सीडब्ल्यूएस में भी मौजूद था।

तालिका 10: 2007-08 के दौरान आम स्तर, वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर तरीके के अनुसार बेरोजगारी दर (प्रति 1000)

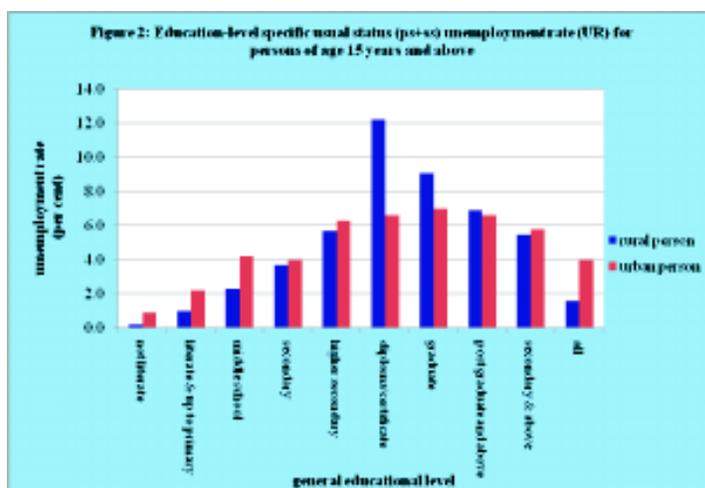
स्तर	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
आम-पीएस	23	19	22	40	66	45	28	27	28
यूएस	19	11	16	38	52	41	24	17	22
सीडब्ल्यूएस	41	35	39	47	65	50	43	40	42
सीडीएस	85	81	84	69	95	74	80	84	81

3.5.3 शिक्षा-विशिष्ट बेरोजगारी दर: यहां शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों के मामले में 15 वर्ष तथा इससे अधिक की उम्र के व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी दर का अध्ययन किया गया था। तालिका 11 में यह देखा जा सकता है कि 'साक्षर नहीं' के मामले में भी 15 वर्ष तथा इससे अधिक की उम्र के व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी दर सबसे कम थी और सामान्य शिक्षा के स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ बेरोजगारी दर में भी वृद्धिगत रूझान नजर आता है जिसमें गिरावट का रूझान 'स्नातक तथा इससे ऊपर' के स्तर पर पहुंचने पर ही नजर आता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के पुरुषों के मामले में 'माध्यमिक तथा इससे ऊपर' के शैक्षिक स्तर में बेरोजगारी दर 5 प्रतिशत थी, ग्रामीण महिलाओं के मामले में

यह 10 प्रतिशत, शहरी पुरुषों के मामले में 5 प्रतिशत और शहरी महिलाओं के मामले में यह 11 प्रतिशत थी। यह देखा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, 'साक्षर नहीं' अथवा 'साक्षर तथा प्राथमिक स्तर' की शिक्षा को छोड़कर सभी प्रकार की शैक्षणिक स्तर के लिए सामान्य शिक्षा वाले बेरोजगार पुरुषों की तुलना में इसी प्रकार की शिक्षा के स्तर वाली महिलाओं में बेरोजगारी दर अधिक थी। उपरोक्त चित्र में 2 में 15 वर्ष तथा इससे अधिक की उम्र वाले व्यक्तियों में अलग-अलग स्तर की शिक्षा-विशिष्ट बेरोजगारी दर को दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 11: 2007-08 के दौरान 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक के आय समूह वाले व्यक्तियों के मामले में, आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) तरीके के अनुसार शैक्षिक स्तर के आधार पर बेरोजगारी दर

शिक्षा का स्तर	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
अशिक्षित	2	0	2	9	4	9	3	0	2
प्राथमिक स्तर तक शिक्षित	11	5	10	24	15	22	13	6	12
माध्यमिक स्कूल	22	25	23	40	48	42	27	31	27
सेकेंडरी	36	48	37	34	86	40	35	54	39
हायर सेकेंडरी	52	95	57	56	107	63	54	98	61
डिप्लोमा/सर्टिफिकेट	85	272	122	56	115	66	68	188	90
स्नातक	69	222	91	55	136	70	61	162	76
स्नातकोत्तर और इससे ऊपर	50	143	69	51	115	66	50	122	67
सेकेंडरी और इसके ऊपर	47	99	55	48	114	58	48	108	56
समस्त (एनआर सहित)	18	11	16	37	53	40	24	17	22



3.5.4 विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में बेरोजगारी दर: यहां विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में बेरोजगारी दर का अध्ययन किया गया है। तालिका 12 से देखा जा सकता है कि आम स्तर में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी सामाजिक समूहों में पाई गई बेरोजगारी दर की तुलना में इन्हीं सामाजिक समूहों के शहरी पुरुषों में बेरोजगारी दर अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा थी: शहरी अनुसूचित जनजातियों में यह सबसे ज्यादा (5 प्रतिशत) और ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जनजातियों में सबसे कम (लगभग 1 प्रतिशत) थी। आम स्तर में, महिलाओं के मामले में शहरी क्षेत्रों में 'अन्य' के मामले में बेरोजगारी दर सबसे ज्यादा (6 प्रतिशत) और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों में यह सबसे कम (प्रत्येक के लिए 1 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा कम) थी। प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह के मामले में, वर्तमान स्तर में बेरोजगारी दर आम स्तर में तदनुसूचित बेरोजगारी दर की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा थी। वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति के पुरुषों तथा

महिलाओं दोनों में बेरोजगारी दर सर्वाधिक (प्रत्येक 5 प्रतिशत) थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के पुरुषों में यह सबसे अधिक (7 प्रतिशत) और 'अन्य' श्रेणी की महिलाओं में यह सबसे अधिक (8 प्रतिशत) थी। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में, प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह के मामले में, वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर में बेरोजगारी दर आम स्तर तथा वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर में पाई गई बेरोजगारी दर की तुलना में काफी अधिक पाई गई थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दर अनुसूचित जाति के पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं दोनों के मामले में वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर के आधार पर बेरोजगारी दर 12 प्रतिशत थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दर अनुसूचित जनजाति के पुरुषों में वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर के आधार पर बेरोजगारी दर सबसे अधिक (11 प्रतिशत) और 'अन्य' में सबसे कम (6 प्रतिशत) थी जबकि अनुसूचित जाति और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं के मामले में यह लगभग 10 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं में यह लगभग 8 प्रतिशत थी।

तालिका 12: 2007-08 के दौरान आम स्तर (पीएस+एसएस), वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस) और वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस) तरीके के अनुसार विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में बेरोजगारी दर डब्ल्यूपीआर (प्रति 1000)

सामाजिक समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस)									
अजजा (ST)	14	5	11	54	26	46	18	6	13
अजा (SC)	20	8	16	44	36	42	25	11	21
अपिव (OBC)	17	11	15	34	54	38	21	17	20
अन्य	23	21	23	39	61	42	30	31	30
समस्त (एनआर सहित)	19	11	16	38	52	41	24	17	22
वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्तर (सीडब्ल्यूएस)									
अजजा (ST)	41	31	38	73	49	67	44	32	40
अजा (SC)	49	45	48	61	47	58	52	45	50
अपिव (OBC)	39	31	36	43	65	47	40	36	39
अन्य	38	34	37	44	76	49	40	46	41
समस्त (एनआर सहित)	41	35	39	47	65	50	43	40	42
वर्तमान दैनिक स्तर (सीडीएस)									
अजजा (ST)	79	67	75	105	84	100	82	68	77
अजा (SC)	120	116	119	101	100	101	116	113	116
अपिव (OBC)	79	78	79	71	102	77	77	82	78
अन्य	66	57	64	55	87	60	62	67	63
समस्त (एनआर सहित)	85	81	84	69	95	74	80	84	81

4.0 प्रवासन

4.0.1 इस खंड में प्रवासन से संबंधित विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा की गई है। ये मुख्यतया पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान परिवारों के प्रवासन, व्यक्तियों के प्रवासन की विशेषताएं, बाह्य प्रवासन, पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान, बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा परिवारों को भेजे गए धन और प्राप्तकर्ता परिवारों द्वारा इस धन के उपयोग के बारे में है।

4.1 परिवार प्रवासन

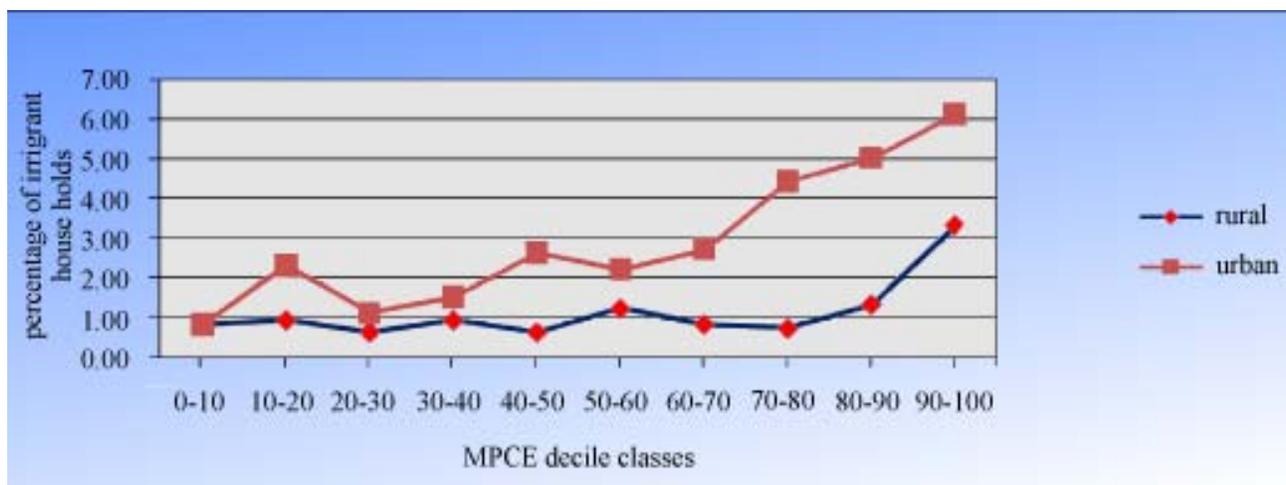
4.1.1 कभी-कभी, परिवार के एक सदस्य के बजाय पूरा परिवार ही एक बार में या फिर चरणबद्ध रूप में एक स्थान (गांव/कस्बा) से दूसरे स्थान (गांव/कस्बा) पर चला जाता है। इस सर्वेक्षण में उन परिवारों पर चर्चा की गई है जो पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान, एक ही बार में उस स्थान को चले गए हैं जहां उनकी गणना प्रसित परिवारों के रूप में की गई है। तालिका 13 से यह देखा जा सकता है कि पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्रवासित परिवारों का अनुपात अत्यंत कम यानि एक प्रतिशत के आसपास था। एमपीसीई के शीर्ष दशमक वर्ग में प्रवासित परिवारों के अपेक्षाकृत उच्च अनुपात (लगभग 3 प्रतिशत) को छोड़कर, एमपीसीई के अन्य दशमिक वर्गों के परिवारों के प्रवासन का अनुपात 1 प्रतिशत के आसपास ही रहा है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान, प्रवासन करने वाले परिवार कुल शहरी परिवारों का लगभग 3 प्रतिशत थे। निम्न दशमक वर्गों से उच्च दशमक वर्गों में पहुंचने की वजह से शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आम तौर पर, प्रवासी परिवारों के अनुपात में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति देखी गयी है। यह देखा गया है कि एमपीसीई के शीर्ष

दशमक वर्ग में प्रवासियों का प्रतिशत सबसे अधिक (लगभग 6 प्रतिशत) था। एमपीसीई के अलग-अलग दशमक वर्गों में प्रवासी परिवारों का प्रतिशत चित्र 3 में दिया गया है।

तालिका 13: सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पहले 365 दिनों के दौरान प्रत्येक एमपीसीई दशमक श्रेणी में प्रति 1000 परिवारों पर प्रवासी परिवारों की संख्या

एमपीसीई दशमक वर्ग	प्रति 1000 परिवारों पर प्रवासी परिवारों की संख्या	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-10	9	9
10-20	10	24
20-30	7	12
30-40	10	16
40-50	7	27
50-60	13	23
60-70	9	28
70-80	8	45
80-90	14	51
90-100	34	62
सभी वर्ग	13	33

आरेख : 3- एमपीसीई के विभिन्न दशमक वर्गों में प्रवासी परिवारों की प्रतिशतता



4.2 प्रवासी

4.2.1 यहां प्रवासी उन व्यक्तियों को कहा गया है, जिनका निवास का पिछला सामान्य स्थान (यूपीआर) परिगणना के वर्तमान स्थल से भिन्न था। इस सर्वेक्षण में किसी व्यक्ति के निवास के सामान्य स्थल (यूपीआर) को उस स्थान (गांव/कस्बा) के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है जहां वह व्यक्ति 6 माह या इससे अधिक की अवधि तक लगातार रहा हो।

4.2.2 किसी भी श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों (ग्रामीण अथवा शहरी, पुरुष अथवा महिला) के मामले में, प्रवसन दर का प्राक्कलन उस श्रेणी में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर उसी श्रेणी के प्रवासित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में किया गया है।

तालिका 14: 2007-08 के दौरान प्रवसन दर (प्रति 1000 व्यक्ति)

व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
पुरुष	54	259	109
महिला	477	456	472
पुरुष-महिला	261	354	285

4.2.3 तालिका 14 से यह देखा जा सकता है। भारत में लगभग 29 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति प्रवासी थे जिनमें ग्रामीण-शहरी और पुरुष-महिला के आधार पर काफी अंतर देखा गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रवसन दर (26 प्रतिशत) शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवसन दर (35 प्रतिशत) से काफी कम थी। इसके अलावा पुरुष प्रवसन दर की विशालता, ग्रामीण

तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में, महिला प्रवसन दर की तुलना में काफी कम थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 48 प्रतिशत महिलाएं प्रवासी थीं जबकि पुरुष प्रवसन दर केवल 5 प्रतिशत थी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में, लगभग 26 प्रतिशत पुरुष प्रवासी थे जबकि यहां 46 प्रतिशत महिलाएं प्रवासी थीं।

4.2.4 2007-08 के दौरान सामाजिक समूहों में प्रवसन दर: यहां विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों में प्रवसन दर में अंतर पर चर्चा की गई है। तालिका 15 में यह देखा जा सकता है कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों में प्रवसन की दर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सबसे कम, लगभग 24 प्रतिशत थी और 'अन्य' के रूप में वर्गीकृत सामाजिक समूह में प्रवसन की यह दर सबसे अधिक, लगभग 28 प्रतिशत थी। वहीं दूसरी तरफ, शहरी क्षेत्रों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) में प्रवसन की दर सबसे कम, लगभग 33 प्रतिशत थी और 'अन्य' के रूप में वर्गीकृत सामाजिक समूह में प्रवसन की यह दर सबसे अधिक, लगभग 38 प्रतिशत थी। तालिका में यह भी देखा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों में पुरुष और महिला प्रवसन की दर सबसे कम थी: पुरुषों के मामले में यह लगभग 5 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं के मामले में 44 प्रतिशत थी। वहीं दूसरी तरफ, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'अन्य' श्रेणी में पुरुष और महिला दोनों के लिए प्रवसन की दर सबसे अधिक थी: पुरुषों के मामले में यह लगभग 7 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं के मामले में 51 प्रतिशत थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग में पुरुष प्रवसन की दर सबसे कम, लगभग 23 प्रतिशत थी और अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा 'अन्य' के मामले में यह सबसे अधिक (प्रत्येक 29 प्रतिशत) थी। वहीं दूसरी तरफ, अनुसूचित जनजातियों में महिला प्रवसन की दर सबसे कम (43 प्रतिशत) और 'अन्य' के मामले में यह सबसे अधिक (48 प्रतिशत) थी।

तालिका 15: 2007-08 के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के मामले में प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह के प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर प्रवासियों की संख्या

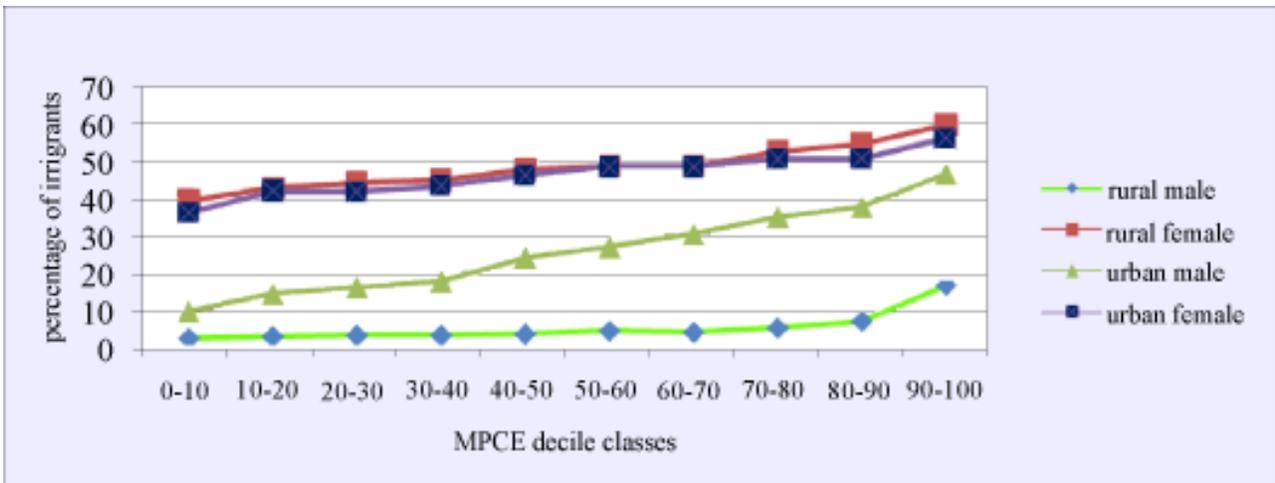
सामाजिक समूह	व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी					
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
अ०ज०जा० (ST)	47	440	238	288	430	356
अ०जा० (SC)	49	482	260	235	447	337
अ०पि०व० (OBC)	51	468	255	230	437	331
अन्य	68	506	281	290	477	379
समस्त (एनआर सहित)	54	477	261	259	456	354

4.2.5 एमपीसीई दशमक वर्गों में प्रवसन दर: यहां पर परिवार एमपीसीई के अनुसार जीवन निर्वाह के विभिन्न स्तरों वाले व्यक्तियों की प्रवसन दर का अध्ययन किया गया है। तालिका 16 से यह नोटिस किया जा सकता है कि निचले एमपीसीई दशमक वर्ग में ग्रामीण पुरुष की प्रवसन दर सबसे कम थी (लगभग 3 प्रतिशत) तथा शीर्ष दशमक वर्ग में यह सबसे अधिक थी (17 प्रतिशत)। ग्रामीण महिलाओं के मामले में निचले दशमक वर्ग में प्रवसन दर सबसे कम थी (39 प्रतिशत) तथा शीर्ष दशमक वर्ग में यह सबसे अधिक (39 प्रतिशत) थी। शहरी पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं के मामले में यही रुझान पाया गया: पुरुषों के मामले में निचले दशमक वर्ग में प्रवसन दर 10 प्रतिशत थी जो शीर्ष दशमक वर्ग में 46 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गई तथा शहरी महिलाओं के मामले में निचले दशमक तथा शीर्ष दशमक वर्गों में प्रवसन दर क्रमशः 36 प्रतिशत एवं 56 प्रतिशत थी। विभिन्न एमपीसीई दशमक वर्गों में प्रवसनों की प्रतिशतता को आरेख 4 में भी दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 16: 2007-08 के दौरान विभिन्न एमपीसीई वर्गों की प्रवसन दर

एमपीसीई दशमक वर्ग	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-10	26	388	209	96	357	299
10-20	31	423	227	142	414	277
20-30	34	437	235	160	412	284
30-40	34	445	237	175	429	298
40-50	37	472	250	238	455	342
50-60	45	482	257	267	478	368
60-70	41	481	252	301	478	385
70-80	53	522	279	347	500	419
80-90	70	540	294	373	501	432
90-100	166	592	366	462	555	505
समस्त समूह	54	477	261	259	456	354

आरेख : 4- विभिन्न एमपीसीई के दशमक वर्गों में प्रवसनों की प्रतिशतता



4.2.6 प्रवसन के कारण: पिछले पैराग्राफ में जनसंख्या के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रवसन के आकार पर चर्चा की गई थी। हालांकि प्रवसन का कारण अध्ययन का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। तालिका 17 में प्रवसन के कुछ व्यापक कारणों का उल्लेख किया गया है। ये रोजगार संबंधी, विवाह, माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य के प्रवसन, तथा अध्ययन संबंधी कारणों से जुड़े हुए हैं। महिलाओं के मामले में यह देखा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश प्रवसनों का कारण विवाह था। 91 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण महिला प्रवासियों तथा 61 प्रतिशत शहरी महिला प्रवासियों के प्रवसन का कारण विवाह था। शहरी महिलाओं के मामले में, विवाह के बाद प्रवसन का सबसे बड़ा कारण माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य का प्रवसन था, यह कुल शहरी महिला प्रवासियों का लगभग

29 प्रतिशत था। दूसरी तरफ पुरुषों के मामले में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रवसन का मुख्य कारण रोजगार संबंधी कारण थे। लगभग 29 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पुरुष प्रवासियों तथा 56 प्रतिशत शहरी पुरुष प्रवासियों के प्रवसन का कारण रोजगार संबंधी कारण था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुष प्रवसनों का एक मुख्य कारण माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य का प्रवसन भी था, लगभग 22 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पुरुष प्रवासियों तथा 25 प्रतिशत शहरी पुरुष प्रवासियों के प्रवसन के मामले में प्रवसन का सबसे बड़ा कारण माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य का प्रवसन था। अध्ययन भी लगभग 11 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पुरुष प्रवासियों तथा 7 प्रतिशत शहरी पुरुष प्रवासियों के प्रवसन का कारण था।

तालिका 17: 2007-08 के दौरान प्रवसन के कारणों के अनुसार प्रवासियों का वर्गीकरण (प्रति 1000)

प्रवसन के कारण	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
रोजगार संबंधी कारण	286	7	36	557	27	228	456	11	99
अध्ययन	107	5	16	68	22	40	82	10	24
विवाह	94	912	825	14	608	383	44	836	681
माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य का प्रवसन	221	44	63	252	294	278	241	107	134
अन्य (एन०आर० सहित)	292	32	60	109	49	71	177	36	62
समस्त	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

4.2.7 प्रवसन के बाद कार्यकलाप की स्थिति में बदलाव: तालिका 18 में विभिन्न व्यापक सामान्य मुख्य कार्यकलापों की स्थिति में प्रवासियों के वर्गीकरण को दो स्थितियों अर्थात् प्रवसन से पहले तथा प्रवसन के बाद में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर दर्शाया गया है। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं दोनों के मामले में जो व्यक्ति श्रम शक्ति में नहीं थे उनकी हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन के बाद कम हुई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के मामले में जो व्यक्ति श्रम शक्ति में नहीं थे उनकी हिस्सेदारी 9 प्रतिशत कम हुई है (हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन से पहले 45 प्रतिशत थी जो प्रवसन के बाद गिरकर 36 प्रतिशत रह गई) तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के मामले में गिरावट लगभग 12 प्रतिशत रही (हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन से

पहले 79 प्रतिशत थी जो प्रवसन के बाद गिरकर 67 प्रतिशत रह गई)। शहरी क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के मामले में गिरावट 11 प्रतिशत रही (हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन से पहले 40 प्रतिशत थी जो प्रवसन के बाद गिरकर 29 प्रतिशत रह गई) तथा महिलाओं के मामले में गिरावट 6 प्रतिशत रही (हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन से पहले 91 प्रतिशत थी जो प्रवसन के बाद गिरकर 85 प्रतिशत रह गई)। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार पुरुषों की हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन से पहले काफी महत्वपूर्ण थी जो प्रवसन के बाद कम हो गई जबकि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार महिलाओं की हिस्सेदारी लगभग नगण्य रही: ग्रामीण पुरुषों में बेरोजगारों की हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन से पहले 4 प्रतिशत थी जो प्रवसन के बाद गिरकर 2 प्रतिशत रह गई

तथा शहरी पुरुषों के मामले में बेरोजगारों की हिस्सेदारी 13 प्रतिशत से गिरकर लगभग 2 प्रतिशत रह गई। प्रवसन के बाद व्यक्तियों की सर्वाधिक प्रतिशतता आर्थिक कार्यकलापों (अर्थात् कामगारों) में शामिल पाई गई: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के मामले में प्रवसन से पहले कामगारों की प्रतिशतता 51 प्रतिशत थी जो प्रवसन के बाद बढ़कर 63 प्रतिशत हो गई तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 46 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 70 प्रतिशत हो गई, जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के मामले में यह 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 33 प्रतिशत हो गई शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 8 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 14 प्रतिशत हो गई।

4.2.8 प्रवसन के बाद कार्यबल की संरचना में बदलाव: प्रवसन के बाद कार्यबल की संरचना में भी बदलाव हुए हैं (कृपया तालिका 18 देखें)। ग्रामीण पुरुषों के मामले में प्रवसन के बाद रोजगार के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में स्वरोजगार उभर कर आया, जो कि प्रवासियों के रोजगार का लगभग 27 प्रतिशत था जबकि नियमित कर्मचारियों एवं अनियमित श्रमिकों का हिस्सा लगभग वही रहा। शहरी पुरुषों के मामले में, दूसरी तरफ, प्रवसन के बाद स्वरोजगार में बढ़ोतरी होने के बावजूद नियमित मजदूरी/वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता

में भी भारी उछाल आया है तथा प्रवसन के बाद रोजगार के साधन के रूप में अनियमित श्रमिकों की संख्या में काफी गिरावट आई है। यह देखा गया है कि कुल शहरी पुरुष प्रवासियों में स्वरोजगार की प्रतिशतता प्रवसन से पहले 17 प्रतिशत थी जो कि प्रवसन के बाद बढ़कर 22 प्रतिशत हो गई तथा नियमित कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता 18 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 39 प्रतिशत हो गई। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के मामले में, दूसरी तरफ, रोजगार के स्रोत के रूप में स्वरोजगार एवं अनियमित श्रमिकों की हिस्सेदारी प्रवसन के बाद बढ़ी है: स्वरोजगार के मामले में यह 9 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 17 प्रतिशत हो गई तथा अनियमित श्रमिकों के मामले में 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 14 प्रतिशत हो गई। शहरी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के मामले में, प्रवसन के बाद स्वरोजगार एवं नियमित कर्मचारियों की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ी है जबकि प्रवसन के बाद कुल प्रवासियों में अनियमित श्रमिकों की हिस्सेदारी का स्तर वही रहा है जो प्रवसन से पहले था: स्वरोजगार की प्रतिशतता 3 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 5 प्रतिशत हो गई, नियमित श्रमिकों की 2 प्रतिशत से 6 प्रतिशत हो गई तथा अनियमित श्रमिकों की प्रतिशतता 3 प्रतिशत ही रही।

तालिका 18: 2007-08 के दौरान प्रवासियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रवास के पहले तथा उसके बाद उनकी सामान्य मुख्य गतिविधि की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रवासियों का वर्गीकरण (प्रति 1000)

सामान्य मुख्य गतिविधि की स्थिति	प्रवासियों की श्रेणी					
	पुरुष		महिला		व्यक्ति	
	प्रवसन से पहले	प्रवसन के बाद	प्रवसन से पहले	प्रवसन के बाद	प्रवसन से पहले	प्रवसन के बाद
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण						
स्व-नियोजित	159	266	94	173	101	183
नियमित कर्मचारी	141	154	5	15	19	30
अनियमित श्रमिक	208	205	103	139	114	145
समस्त कामगार	508	625	202	327	234	359
बेरोजगार	39	15	5	4	9	5
श्रम बल में शामिल नहीं	451	361	792	669	756	637
समस्त	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
शहरी						
स्व-नियोजित	169	224	31	53	83	118
नियमित कर्मचारी	183	390	19	59	81	185

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
अनियमित श्रमिक	113	82	31	31	62	50
समस्त कामगार	464	697	81	142	226	353
बेरोजगार	132	16	7	5	55	9
श्रम बल में शामिल नहीं	402	287	910	853	718	638
समस्त	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
ग्रामीण + शहरी						
स्व-नियोजित	165	240	78	143	95	161
नियमित कर्मचारी	168	304	8	26	39	81
अनियमित श्रमिक	148	127	85	111	97	114
समस्त कामगार	480	671	171	280	232	356
बेरोजगार	98	15	6	4	24	6
श्रम बल में शामिल नहीं	420	315	822	716	743	637
समस्त	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

नोट: कॉलम 1 में समस्त में प्रवसन से पहले सामान्य गतिविधियों की स्थिति के 'एन आर' मामले शामिल हैं।

4.2.9 अल्पकालिक प्रवासी: एनएसएस के 64वें दौर में वैसे लोगों की अल्पकालिक गतिविधियों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की गई जो रोजगार अथवा रोजगार की खोज में पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान एक महीने से अधिक परंतु 6 महीने से कम अवधि के लिए अपने गांव/नगर से दूर रहे थे।

4.2.9.1 अल्पकालिक प्रवासियों का आकार: अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अल्पकालिक प्रवासियों की दर 1.7 प्रतिशत थी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह लगभग नगण्य (1 प्रतिशत से काफी कम) रही थी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 1 प्रतिशत महिलाएं अल्पकालिक प्रवासी थीं जबकि पुरुष अल्पकालिक प्रवसन दर केवल 3 प्रतिशत थी, तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पुरुष अल्पकालिक प्रवसन लगभग 1 प्रतिशत था जबकि महिला अल्पकालिक प्रवसन दर नगण्य (1 प्रतिशत से काफी कम) रही थी। (संदर्भ एनएसएस की रिपोर्ट 533)।

4.2.9.2 कार्यो के उद्योग (एनआईसी) के अनुसार अल्पकालिक प्रवासियों का वर्गीकरण: चूंकि अल्पकालिक प्रवासियों का आकार

शहरी क्षेत्रों में नगण्य था परंतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संतुलित था, अतः कार्यो के उद्योग के अनुसार अल्पकालिक प्रवासियों के वर्गीकरण का केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए अध्ययन किया गया है। तालिका 19 से देखा जा सकता है कि निर्माण (एनआईसी 2004 कोड 45), कृषि (एनआईसी 2004 कोड 01-05), तथा विनिर्माण (एनआईसी 2004 कोड 15-37) को मिलाकर इसकी हिस्सेदारी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से अल्पकालिक प्रवासी कामगारों में समस्त पुरुषों के संबंध में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत तथा महिलाओं के संबंध में 93 प्रतिशत रही थी। समस्त पुरुष अल्पकालिक प्रवासी कामगारों में से लगभग 43 प्रतिशत निर्माण से जुड़े हुए थे जबकि पुरुष अल्पकालिक प्रवासी कामगारों में से लगभग 20 प्रतिशत तथा 17 प्रतिशत क्रमशः कृषि एवं विनिर्माण से जुड़े हुए थे। महिला अल्पकालिक प्रवासी कामगारों में से लगभग 45 प्रतिशत कृषि से जुड़ी हुई थीं जबकि महिला अल्पकालिक प्रवासी कामगारों में से लगभग 34 प्रतिशत तथा 14 प्रतिशत क्रमशः निर्माण एवं विनिर्माण से जुड़ी हुई थीं।

तालिका 19: 2007-08 के दौरान कार्य के उद्योग के अनुसार किए गए कार्य तथा रोजगार की तलाश में 30 दिनों अथवा इससे अधिक परंतु 6 महीने से कम समय से घर से बाहर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण (प्रति 1000)

कार्य का व्यापक उद्योग वर्गीकरण (एनआईसी 2004 वर्गीकरण)	ग्रामीण		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
कृषि, आदि (01-05)	200	453	236
खनन एवं उत्खनन (10-14)	13	8	13
विनिर्माण (15-37)	172	139	168
बिजली, पानी एवं गैस (40-41)	1	3	2
निर्माण (45)	429	336	416
व्यापार, होटल एवं रेस्तरा (50-55)	83	10	73
परिवहन (60-64)	66	5	57
अन्य सेवाएं (65-99)	35	46	37
गैर कृषिगत (10-99)	800	547	764
समस्त (01-99)	1000	1000	1000

4.3 बाह्य-प्रवासी

4.3.1 एनएसएस के 64वें दौर में प्रत्येक चुने गए परिवार में से परिवार के तत्कालीन सदस्यों के बाह्य प्रवासन के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की गई। परिवार का कोई भी पूर्व सदस्य जिसने पूर्व में कभी भी गांव/नगर के बाहर रहने के लिए परिवार को छोड़ा हो, को बाह्य प्रवासी समझा गया, बशर्ते कि वह सर्वेक्षण के दिन जीवित हो। इस खंड में बाह्य प्रवासियों की कई विशेषताओं का अध्ययन किया गया है जैसे कि, बाह्य प्रवासियों का आकार, भारत तथा अन्य देशों में बाह्य प्रवासी, बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा अपने पूर्व परिवारों को पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान भेजी गई रकम तथा प्राप्तकर्ता परिवारों द्वारा ऐसी रकम का इस्तेमाल।

4.3.2 बाह्य प्रवासन का आकार: बाह्य प्रवासन की दर को प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर बाह्य प्रवासियों की संख्या के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। पुरुषों के मामले में बाह्य प्रवासन दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 9 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 5 प्रतिशत थी। महिलाओं के मामले में यह दर ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के मुकाबले काफी अधिक थी। ग्रामीण महिलाओं के मामले में यह 17 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी महिलाओं के मामले में 11 प्रतिशत थी (संदर्भ एनएसएस की 533वीं रिपोर्ट)।

तालिका 20: बाह्य प्रवासियों के प्रत्येक आयु (वर्तमान आयु) वर्ग के वर्तमान निवास स्थान के अनुसार प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों का वर्गीकरण

(अखिल भारत)

बाह्य प्रवासियों का आयुवर्ग (वर्तमान आयु)	प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर बाह्य की संख्या पुरुष	वर्तमान निवास स्थान के अनुसार प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों का			प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर बाह्य प्रवासियों की संख्या	वर्तमान निवास स्थान के अनुसार प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों का वर्गीकरण			प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर बाह्य प्रवासियों की संख्या	वर्तमान निवास स्थान के अनुसार प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों का वर्गीकरण		
		देश में	अन्य देशों में	पता नहीं व्यक्ति		देश में व्यक्ति	अन्य देशों में व्यक्ति	पता नहीं व्यक्ति		देश में व्यक्ति	अन्य देशों में	पता नहीं
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-4	13	971	27	0	13	974	25	0	13	973	26	0
5-9	19	985	15	0	18	987	13	0	18	986	14	0
10-14	25	993	7	0	25	988	11	1	25	990	9	1
15-19	84	987	9	4	105	995	3	2	94	991	6	3
20-24	181	941	55	3	350	992	7	1	266	975	23	2
25-29	187	899	100	1	399	987	13	0	295	959	40	0
30-34	153	879	117	4	344	985	15	0	251	953	45	1
35-39	131	868	123	8	266	987	11	3	198	948	48	4
40-44	113	861	133	6	189	987	13	0	151	940	58	2
45-49	86	841	152	7	113	989	10	1	99	923	74	4
50-54	61	871	121	8	78	986	8	5	69	934	59	7
55-59	42	856	119	25	37	993	7	0	40	918	68	14
60+	12	915	72	13	16	992	8	0	14	959	36	5
समस्त आय	81	909	86	4	152	988	11	1	115	960	38	2

4.3.3 देश के भीतर तथा अन्य देशों में पुरुषों, महिलाओं तथा व्यक्तियों के विभिन्न आयु वर्गों के प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों के वर्गीकरण को तालिका 20 में दर्शाया गया है। इन आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों की दर (15.5 प्रतिशत) पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासियों की दर (8.1 प्रतिशत) से काफी अधिक है। इसी प्रकार कुल बाह्य प्रवासियों में देश के भीतर के बाह्य प्रवासियों की दर अन्य देशों के बाह्य प्रवासियों की दर से काफी अधिक है। दोनों लिंगों को साथ लेते हुए व्यक्तियों के मामले में इनके आंकड़े क्रमशः 96.0 प्रतिशत तथा 3.8 प्रतिशत हैं। देश के भीतर की महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों की दर (98.8 प्रतिशत) पुरुषों की दर से काफी अधिक (90.9 प्रतिशत) है। यह भी देखा जाएगा कि 20-24 से 45-49 वर्ष के आयु वर्गों में प्रवासियों की संख्या/अनुपात बाह्य प्रवासन के

किसी भी लिंग किसी भी स्थान के बाह्य प्रवासियों के विभिन्न क्रॉस वर्गीकरणों के भीतर एक ही प्रकार का पैटर्न दर्शाता है। इन आयु वर्गों में बाह्य प्रवासियों की दर अपेक्षकृत काफी अधिक है, जो कि 25-29 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में सबसे अधिक है। इसके अलावा, 25-29 वर्ष तक के आयु वर्ग में वृद्धि होने के साथ ही बाह्य प्रवासन स्पष्ट रूप से बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका स्पष्ट रूप से कारण यह है कि अध्ययन, विवाह, रोजगार आदि विभिन्न कारणों की वजह से इन आयु वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के बाहर जाने की संभावना अधिक होती है।

4.3.4 बाह्य प्रवासन के कारण: बाह्य प्रवासन के कारणों की वजह से प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों के वर्गीकरण को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर तालिका 21 में दर्शाया गया है। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों

क्षेत्रों में अधिकतर पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासियों के बाहर जाने का कारण रोजगार से संबंधित था जो कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों से बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में 71 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों के बाहर जाने का मुख्य कारण विवाह था जो कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों से बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले

में लगभग 84 प्रतिशत था। यह भी पाया गया कि अध्ययन के लिए महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों की तुलना में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासियों का अनुपात काफी अधिक रहा। अध्ययन के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से लगभग 8 प्रतिशत पुरुषों तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों से 14 प्रतिशत पुरुषों ने बाह्य प्रवास किया था जबकि महिलाओं के मामले में यह दर क्रमशः 2 तथा 3 प्रतिशत थी।

तालिका 21: प्रवासन के कारणों के अनुसार बाह्य प्रवासियों का वर्गीकरण (प्रति 1000)

प्रवासन के कारण	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
रोजगार संबंधी कारण	799	23	308	710	27	253	783	24	298
अध्ययन	78	22	43	143	34	70	89	24	48
विवाह	11	843	537	22	846	573	13	843	543
माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य का प्रवासन	76	95	88	59	75	70	73	91	85
अन्य (एन०आर० सहित)	36	17	24	66	18	34	42	18	26
समस्त	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

4.3.5 आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय बाह्य प्रवासी: तालिका 22 में वर्तमान समय में 'अधिक कार्यकलापों' से जुड़े बाह्य प्रवासियों के अनुपात (प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों पर) तथा प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासियों पर रकम भेजने वाले बाह्य प्रवासियों के अनुपात को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर दर्शाया गया है, इन अनुपातों को भारत में रह रहे तथा विदेशों में रह रहे बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में अलग-अलग दर्शाया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़े लोगों के मामले में भारत में रह रहे बाह्य प्रवासियों की तुलना में विदेशों में रह रहे बाह्य प्रवासियों की प्रतिशतता अधिक थी। ग्रामीण पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में जो लोग विदेशों में रह रहे थे उनमें से लगभग 95 प्रतिशत लोग आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़े हुए थे जबकि भारत में रह रहे ऐसे लोगों की दर 80 प्रतिशत थी तथा शहरी पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में जो लोग विदेशों में रह रहे थे उनमें से लगभग 93 प्रतिशत लोग आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़े हुए थे जबकि भारत में रह रहे ऐसे लोगों की दर 73 प्रतिशत थी। आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़े होने के मामले में, पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासियों की तुलना में महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों का अनुपात काफी कम था। यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में,

जो महिलाएं विदेशों में रह रही थीं उनमें से लगभग 45 प्रतिशत आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़ी हुई थीं जबकि भारत में रह रही ऐसी महिलाओं की दर 22 प्रतिशत थी तथा शहरी महिलाओं के मामले में जो महिलाएं विदेशों में रह रही थीं उनमें से लगभग 37 प्रतिशत आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़ी हुई थीं जबकि भारत में रह रही ऐसी महिलाओं की दर 11 प्रतिशत थी।

4.3.6 रकम भेजने वाले बाह्य प्रवासी: बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली रकम अध्ययन का एक दिलचस्प पहलू है। तालिका 22 में उन बाह्य प्रवासियों के अनुपात को भी दर्शाया गया है जिन्होंने पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान रकम भेजी थी। यह देखा गया है कि भारत में रह रहे बाह्य प्रवासियों की तुलना में विदेशों में रह रहे बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली रकम का अनुपात अधिक था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के वैसे पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी जो विदेशों में रह रहे थे उनमें से लगभग 82 प्रतिशत लोगों ने पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान रकम भेजी थी जबकि भारत में रह रहे ऐसे लगभग 58 प्रतिशत लोगों ने ही रकम भेजी थी। शहरी क्षेत्रों के वैसे पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी जो विदेशों में रह रहे थे उनमें से लगभग 69 प्रतिशत लोगों ने रकम भेजी थी जबकि भारत में रह रहे ऐसे केवल 41 प्रतिशत लोगों ने ही

रकम भेजी थी। भारत में रह रही महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से प्रवसन करने वाली केवल 1 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों से प्रवसन करने वाली केवल 2 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने ही रकम

भेजी थी। हालांकि, विदेशों में रह रही महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों के मामले में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से प्रवसन करने वाली लगभग 13 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों से प्रवसन करने वाली 9 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान रकम भेजी थी।

तालिका 22: प्रत्येक निवास स्थान के अनुसार पृथक रूप से आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़े बाह्य प्रवासियों (प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासी) की संख्या तथा रकम भेजने वाले बाह्य प्रवासियों (प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासी) की संख्या

बाह्य प्रवासियों की श्रेणी	आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय प्रवासियों की संख्या (प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासी)			रकम भेजने वाले बाह्य प्रवासियों की संख्या (प्रति 1000 बाह्य प्रवासी)		
	बाह्य प्रवासियों का वर्तमान निवास स्थान			बाह्य प्रवासियों का वर्तमान निवास स्थान		
	भारत	अन्य देश	समस्त (एनआर सहित)	भारत	अन्य देश	समस्त (एनआर सहित)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण पुरुष	798	945	807	578	822	594
ग्रामीण महिला	217	448	219	14	132	15
ग्रामीण पुरुष+महिला	422	873	435	213	721	228
शहरी पुरुष	732	926	757	411	686	451
शहरी महिला	110	374	117	20	91	22
शहरी पुरुष+महिला	294	785	328	136	535	164
ग्रामीण+शहरी पुरुष	788	939	798	552	780	570
ग्रामीण+शहरी महिला	197	413	200	15	113	16
ग्रामीण+शहरी पुरुष+महिला	399	843	416	199	658	217

2वर्तमान समय में आर्थिक कार्यकलापों से जुड़े बाह्य प्रवासियों को आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय बाह्य प्रवासी माना गया था।

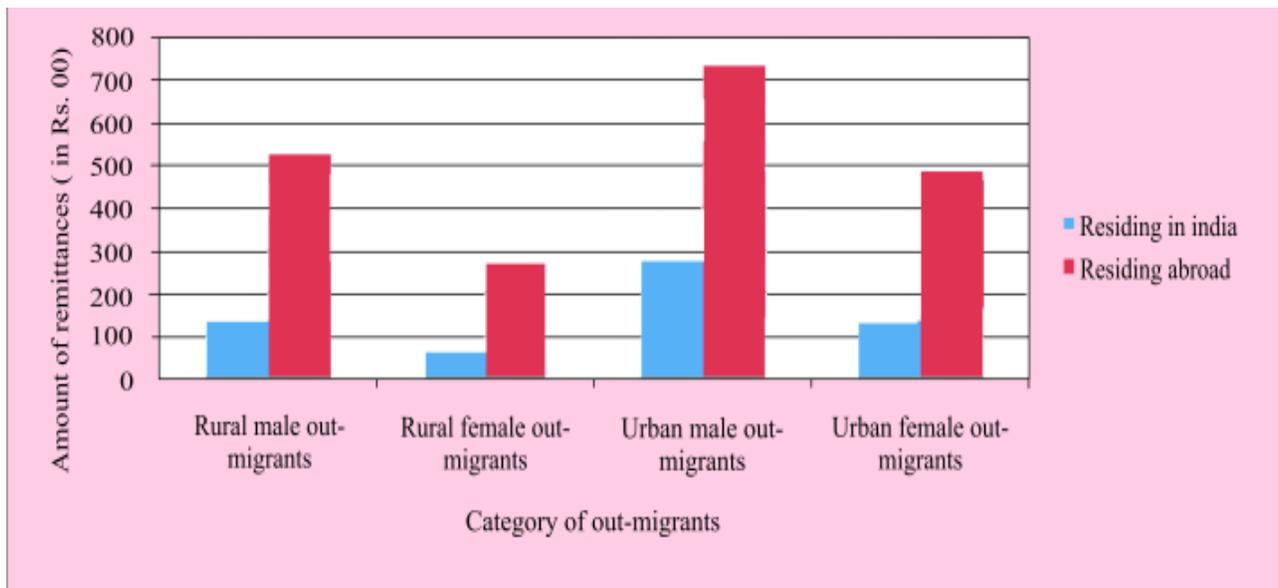
4.3.7 पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम की राशि: तालिका 23 से देखा जा सकता है कि पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान औसतन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के एक पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी जो भारत में रह रहा था, उसके द्वारा भेजी गई 13,000 रु. की तुलना में विदेश में रहने वाले ने लगभग 52,000 रु. भेजे थे। दूसरी तरफ, पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान औसतन शहरी क्षेत्र के एक पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी जो भारत में रह रहा था, उसके द्वारा भेजी गई 28,000 रु. की तुलना में विदेश में रहने वाले ने लगभग 73,000 रु. भेजे थे। इस प्रकार, भारत में रह रहे बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम काफी

अधिक है। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों से महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम पुरुषों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम से कम थी, भले ही महिला भारत में रह रही थी अथवा विदेश में। औसतन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की एक महिला, जिसका निवास स्थान भले ही भारत में हो अथवा विदेश में, ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी द्वारा भेजी गई रकम से लगभग आधी रकम भेजी थी। विदेश में रह रही शहरी क्षेत्र की महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम में विदेश रह रहे शहरी क्षेत्र के पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम की औसत राशि को ग्राफ के रूप में आरेख 5 में दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 23: प्रत्येक निवास-स्थान के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण की तिथि से पूर्व पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम (₹ सैकड़ों में) की औसत राशि

बाह्य प्रवासियों की श्रेणी	वर्तमान निवास स्थान		
	भारत	अन्य देश	समस्त
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ग्रामीण पुरुष	134	523	172
ग्रामीण महिला	60	268	73
ग्रामीण पुरुष-महिला	130	516	168
शहरी पुरुष	277	729	389
शहरी महिला	134	487	174
शहरी पुरुष+महिला	263	719	369
ग्रामीण+शहरी पुरुष	150	578	201
ग्रामीण+शहरी महिला	78	351	98
ग्रामीण-शहरी पुरुष+महिला	146	571	196

आरेख : 5- पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम (₹ सैकड़ों में)



4.3.8 प्राप्तकर्ता परिवारों द्वारा भेजी गई रकम का इस्तेमाल: बाह्य प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजी गई एवं परिवारों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई रकम तथा परिवारों द्वारा इसके लिए गए इस्तेमाल को प्रवसन की घटना को एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता माना जाता है। इस पहलू पर यहां चर्चा की गई है। तालिका 24 से यह देखा जा सकता है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में भेजी गई रकम का मुख्य इस्तेमाल परिवार के उपभोक्ता व्यय के रूप में हुआ है: लगभग 95 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों तथा 93 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों ने परिवार के उपभोक्ता व्यय के रूप में भेजी गई रकम के इस्तेमाल की बात कही। इसके अलावा, ज्यादातर परिवारों ने यह बताया कि उन्होंने

भेजी गई धनराशि का उपयोग “खाद्य वस्तुओं” पर किया: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इनका प्रतिशत 76 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 71 था। इसके अलावा, अधिकार परिवारों ने परिवार के उपभोक्ता व्यय के विभिन्न घटकों में से भेजी गई रकम का इस्तेमाल स्वास्थ्य की देख-रेख (38 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार तथा 36 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवार) तथा ‘परिवार के सदस्यों की शिक्षा’ (31 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार तथा 34 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवार) पर भी हुआ। अधिकतर ग्रामीण परिवार द्वारा ‘कर्ज अदायगी’ (10 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार) तथा शहरी परिवारों द्वारा ‘बचत/निवेश’ (लगभग 13 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवार) पर भी खर्च किया गया।

तालिका 24: बाह्य प्रवासियों से प्राप्त रकम का विशेष कार्य हेतु इस्तेमाल करने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात (प्रति 1000)			
कार्य जिसके लिए रकम का इस्तेमाल किया गया	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय के लिए			
खाद्य पदार्थों पर,	756	713	750
परिवार के सदस्यों की शिक्षा	305	335	310
घरेलू सामान	203	189	201
विवाह एवं अन्य समारोह	48	36	46
स्वास्थ्य की देखरेख	377	355	374
घरेलू उपभोक्ता की अन्य मदों पर हुआ व्यय	455	427	451
उप-योग (घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय)	948	930	946
घर की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए	91	64	87
कर्ज चुकाने के लिए	103	90	102
कार्यशील पूंजी को वित्त प्रदान करने के लिए	11	10	11
नया उद्यमशील कार्य शुरू करने के लिए	3	2	3
बचत/निवेश	54	126	64
अन्य	56	54	56
कोई भी (एनआर सहित)	1000	1000	1000

5. शिक्षा

5.1 जिन परिवारों को नमूने के तौर पर चुना गया था उनके प्रत्येक सदस्य के बारे में कुछ सामान्य ब्यौरे जैसे कि- आयु, लिंग, अर्जित शिक्षा के स्तर, हाजिरी तथा नामांकन की वर्तमान स्थिति आदि के ओर में सूचना एकत्रित की गई। 5 से 29 वर्ष के व्यक्तियों के बारे में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उनकी हाजिरी तथा नामांकन की वर्तमान स्थिति के बारे में भी निम्नानुसार सूचना इकट्ठी की गई। जो व्यक्ति वर्तमान समय में प्राथमिक अथवा उससे के स्तर पर किसी शैक्षणिक संस्थान में पढ़ाई कर रहे थे, उनके बारे में शिक्षा के प्रकार, पाठ्यक्रम के ब्यौरे, हाजिरी के वर्तमान स्तर, अध्ययन के वर्ग/ग्रेड/वर्ष, शैक्षणिक संस्थान के प्रबंधन के प्रकार, भले ही संस्थान मान्यता प्राप्त हों अथवा नहीं, यदि कोई लाभ हुए हों तो उसके ब्यौरे (जैसे कि शुल्क माफी, स्कॉलरशिप, निःशुल्क स्टडी मैटेरियल तथा निःशुल्क मिड डे मील), तथा शिक्षा पर खर्च किए गए निजी व्यय के विस्तृत ब्यौरे से संबंधित सूचना एकत्रित की गई। जो वर्तमान समय में किसी भी शैक्षणिक संस्थान में अध्ययन नहीं कर रहे थे उनसे पूछा गया कि क्या उनका कभी नामांकन हुआ था, और यदि हां तो क्या उन्होंने अपनी शिक्षा पूरी की अथवा बीच में ही छोड़ दी तथा पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने अथवा नामांकन नहीं कराने का मुख्य कारण क्या था।

5.2 एनएसएस के 64वें दौर की नई विशेषताएं

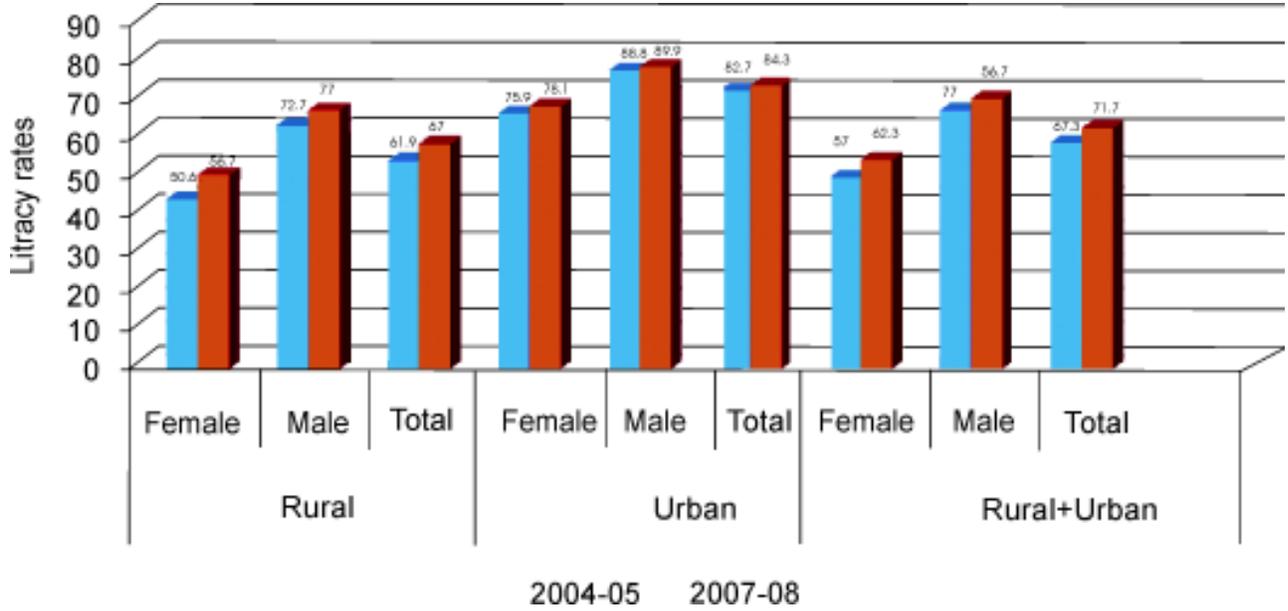
5.2.1 64वें दौर (जुलाई 2007-जून 2008) के दौरान “शिक्षा में भागीदारी एवं व्यय’ पर किया गया सर्वेक्षण मोटे तौर पर एनएसएस के 52वें दौर (जुलाई 1994-जून 1995) में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के समान ही था, जिसमें निम्नलिखित नई बातें अथवा संशोधन थे :

- सर्वेक्षण में 52वें दौर में 5-24 वर्ष की तुलना में 5-29 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग (अंतिम पंचवर्षीय एनएसएस रोजगार-बेरोजगारी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार) में व्यक्तियों के लिए शिक्षा पर व्यापक सूचना एकत्रित कर गई।

- एनएसएस के 52वें दौर में केवल सामान्य एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा को शामिल किया गया जबकि 64वें दौर में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को भी शामिल किया गया था।
- तकनीकी/प्रोफेशनल श्रेणी में एमबीए, चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंसी आदि जैसे पाठ्यक्रमों पर विशेष सूचना एकत्रित की गई।
- नजदीकी प्राथमिक/उच्च प्राथमिक/सैकेंडरी स्कूल से दूरी के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित करने के बजाए प्राथमिक/उच्च/सैकेंडरी प्राथमिक/स्तर के वर्गों वाले नजदीकी स्कूल से दूरी के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की गई।
- पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान परिवार उपभोग व्यय (₹) पर सूचना 52वें दौर में प्रयुक्त व्यापक वर्कशीट के स्थान पर पांच प्रश्नों के समूह द्वारा एकत्रित की गई।
- शिक्षा पर व्यय संबंधी सूचना दो पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एकत्रित की गई न कि एक पाठ्यक्रम के लिए जैसा कि 52वें दौर में किया गया था।
- घर से बाहर अध्ययन करने वाले आश्रितों पर होने वाले ब्यौरे को रिकॉर्ड करने के लिए 52वें दौर में प्रयुक्त ब्लॉक को हटा दिया गया तथा सूचना की दो मर्दों-घर से बाहर अध्ययन करने वाले आश्रितों की संख्या, तथा उन्हें भेजी जाने वाली रकम को परिवार की विशेषताओं संबंधी ब्लॉक में शामिल किया गया।
- एक नया प्रश्न: “क्या पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान शैक्षणिक संस्थान बदला” जोड़ा गया।
- एक ही वर्ग में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा वर्ष को दोहराने के अनुपात, वर्तमान अकादमिक सत्र में वर्ग/ग्रेड/वर्ष संबंधी सूचना तथा पिछले अकादमिक सत्र के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की गई।
- 10वीं कक्षा अथवा उससे नीचे की कक्षा के लिए पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने से पहले पूरे हो चुके ग्रेड अथवा अंतिम बार जिस स्कूल में पढ़ाई की थी उसके प्रकार के बारे में प्रश्न पूछे गए।

Fig 6: 2007-08 तथा 2004-05 के दौरान 7 से अधिक वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में व्यक्तियों की साक्षरता दर (प्रतिशत) (अखिल भारत)

साक्षरता दर



5.3 एनएसएस सर्वेक्षण में समझ में आ जाने वाली किसी भी भाषा में सरल संदेश पढ़ने तथा लिखने वाले व्यक्ति को साक्षर माना जाता है। ग्रामीण-शहरी तथा पुरुष महिला वर्गीकरण के साथ जनसंख्या के विभिन्न आयु-वर्गों में साक्षरों का अनुपात देश की सामाजिक प्रगति के मुख्य संकेतक के रूप में कार्य करता है। 2007-08 में सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय 7 से अधिक आयु वाली आबादी साक्षर थी (आरेख 6)। ग्रामीण भारत में 7 से अधिक आयु वाली आबादी की साक्षरता दर 67 प्रतिशत (56.7 प्रतिशत महिलाएं तथा 77 प्रतिशत पुरुष) तथा शहरी भारत में यह 84.3 प्रतिशत (78.1 प्रतिशत महिलाएं तथा 89.9 प्रतिशत पुरुष) थी। इस प्रकार सर्वेक्षण परिणाम 2001 से साक्षरता दर में यथोचित प्रगति दर्शाता है, जबकि जनगणना द्वारा अनुमानित साक्षरता दर थी: ग्रामीण: 58.7 प्रतिशत; शहरी 79.9 प्रतिशत।

5.4 जनसंख्या के जीवन-निर्वाह के स्तर के अनुसार उनका वर्गीकरण करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किए जाने वाले प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए मासिक उपभोग व्यय संबंधी सूचना एकत्रित की गई। इससे किसी व्यक्ति के परिवार के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय (एमपीसीई) को उस व्यक्ति के आर्थिक स्तर के संकेतक के रूप में प्रयोग करने में मदद निभाती है। समूची व्यस्क जनसंख्या को विभिन्न दस आर्थिक स्तरों (एमपीसीई के दस दशमक वर्ग) में विभाजित करने पर यह देखा गया है कि आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर जनसंख्या वर्ग की कमजोरी उनके शिक्षा स्तर के कारण भी थी। ग्रामीण भारत में एमपीसीई के निचले दशमक वर्ग में 51.2 प्रतिशत जनता साक्षर नहीं थे। उच्चतम दशमक वर्ग 22.8 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति साक्षर नहीं थी। शहरी भारत में भी स्थिति कोई ज्यादा भिन्न नहीं थी। अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के अनुपात में धीरे-धीरे कमी आई है तथा एमपीसीई के 41.7 प्रतिशत सबसे गरीब वर्ग से घटकर यह 6.9 प्रतिशत सबसे धनी दशमक वर्ग तक आ गया है।

तालिका 25: 2007-08 तथा 2004-05 के दौरान 7 से अधिक वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में व्यक्तियों की साक्षरता दर (प्रतिशत)

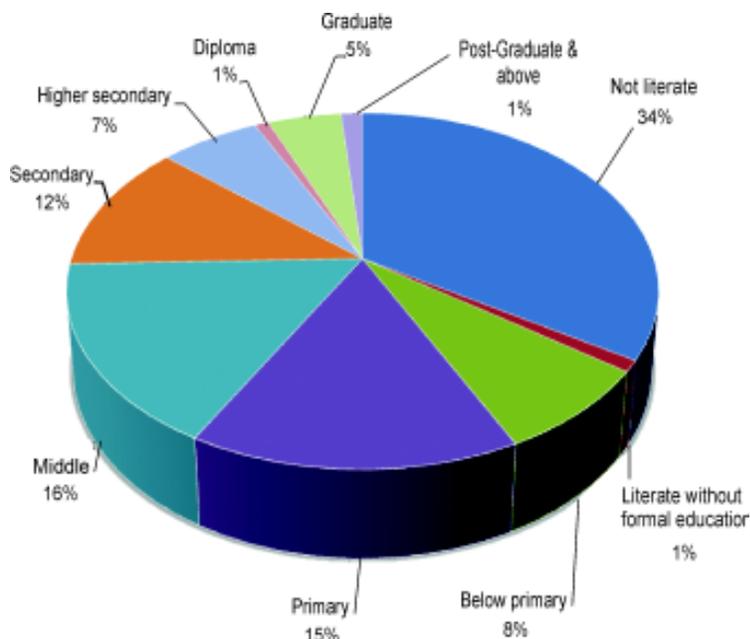
स्रोत, वर्ष	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल
एनएसएस: 2007-08	56.7	77.0	67.0	78.1	89.9	84.3	62.3	80.5	71.7
एनएसएस:	50.6	72.7	61.9	75.9	88.8	82.7	57.0	77.0	67.3
जनगणना: 2001	46.1	70.7	58.7	72.9	86.3	79.9	53.7	75.3	64.8

5.5 व्यस्क जनसंख्या द्वारा पूरी की गई शिक्षा का स्तर

5.5.1 एनएसएस सर्वेक्षण में सर्वेक्षणों में शामिल किए गए परिवारों के प्रत्येक सदस्य द्वारा सामान्य, तकनीकी तथा व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में अर्जित शिक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूरी की गई शिक्षा

के उच्चतम स्तर की रिपोर्टिंग की जाती है। शिक्षा के स्तरों में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा, प्राथमिक स्तर से नीचे की शिक्षा, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, माध्यमिक/उच्च शिक्षा/सैकेंडरी, हायर सैकेंडरी, डिप्लोमा/सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स, स्नातक स्तर का डिग्री कोर्स, स्नातकोत्तर तथा इससे ऊपर के डिग्री कोर्स आदि शामिल हैं।

आरेख : 7- 15 वर्ष या उससे ऊपर की जनसंख्या द्वारा पूरी की गई शिक्षा के स्तर का विवरण



5.5.2 आरेख 7 से पता चलता है कि 15 वर्ष तथा उससे ऊपर की आयु की जनता में साक्षरों (66 प्रतिशत) में 1 प्रतिशत जैसे व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने कोई औपचारिक शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं थी तथा 8 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों ने प्राथमिक स्तर की पढ़ाई पूरी नहीं की थी। व्यस्क (15+) जनता में से शिक्षा में से शिक्षा के उच्चतम स्तर को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने वालों का अनुपात इस प्रकार थी-15 प्रतिशत ने प्राथमिक, 16.5 प्रतिशत ने

माध्यमिक स्तर, 11.9 प्रतिशत ने सैकेंडरी, 6.5 प्रतिशत ने हायर सैकेंडरी, 0.9 प्रतिशत ने डिप्लोमा, 4.8 प्रतिशत ने स्नातक, 1.4 प्रतिशत ने स्नातकोत्तर अथवा इससे ऊपर 1 स्नातक (अथवा इससे ऊपर) की शिक्षा पूरी करने वालों का अनुपात इस प्रकार था-ग्रामीण महिलाओं में केवल 1.6 प्रतिशत, ग्रामीण पुरुषों में 3.8 प्रतिशत, शहरी महिलाओं में 12.3 प्रतिशत तथा पुरुषों में 17.2 प्रतिशत।

5.6 निकटवर्ती स्कूल से दूरी

5.6.1 शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं, विशेषकर स्कूलों से, परिवारों की दूरी भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक थी जिसकी वजह से शिक्षा एवं उपस्थिति प्रभावित होती है। इस सर्वेक्षण में चुने गए सभी परिवारों से प्राथमिक/पूर्व-माध्यमिक/माध्यमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले निकटवर्ती स्कूल से उनकी दूरी के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की गई। जैसाकि तालिका 26 में दर्शाया गया है, 97 प्रतिशत से अधिक

दोनों ग्रामीण तथा शहरी परिवारों ने बताया कि प्राथमिक वर्ग वाला स्कूल 2 कि॰मी॰ के भीतर है। परंतु पूर्व-माध्यमिक अथवा माध्यमिक स्तर के वर्गों वाले स्कूलों की उपलब्धता के मामले में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में काफी अंतर पाया गया। 2 कि॰मी॰ के भीतर माध्यमिक स्तर के स्कूल ग्रामीण परिवार के मामले में 78.7 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी परिवारों के मामले में 96.9 प्रतिशत थे। सैकेंडरी स्तर के मामले में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी परिवारों के लिए यह अनुपात क्रमशः 47.3 प्रतिशत तथा 90.7 प्रतिशत था।

तालिका 26: परिवारों की प्रतिशतता जिनके 2 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में प्राथमिक/पूर्व-माध्यमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले स्कूल

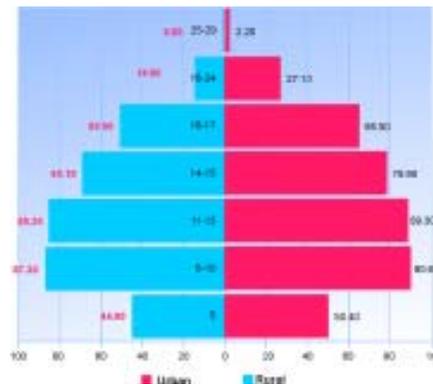
क्षेत्र	शिक्षा का स्तर	परिवारों की प्रतिशतता जिनके 2 कि॰मी॰ के दायरे में स्कूल हैं
ग्रामीण	प्राथमिक	97.2
	पूर्व-माध्यमिक	78.7
	माध्यमिक	47.3
शहरी	प्राथमिक	97.0
	पूर्व-माध्यमिक	96.6
	माध्यमिक	90.7

5.7 हाजिरी एवं नामांकन

5.7.1 हाजिरी की वर्तमान स्थिति का अर्थ यह है कि क्या कोई व्यक्ति वर्तमान समय में किसी शैक्षणिक संस्थान (दूसरे शब्दों में, एक विद्यार्थी) में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहा है कि नहीं। आरेख 8 में मोटे तौर पर 5-29 आयु वर्ग के भीतर सभी आयु वर्गों में क्षेत्र के अनुसार विद्यार्थियों³ के अनुपात में भिन्नता को दर्शाया गया है।

उच्च आयु वर्गों की तरफ बढ़ने पर प्रतिशतता में भारी गिरावट आने लगती है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 16-17 आयु वर्ग में यह 50 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच जाती है। 18-24 आयु वर्ग में शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता 27 प्रतिशत परंतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह 15 प्रतिशत से भी कम थी। आयु में वृद्धि के साथ ही ग्रामीण तथा शहरी विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता का अंतर बढ़ने लगता है।

आरेख 8: वर्तमान समय में प्राथमिक अथवा इससे ऊपर के स्तर के विभिन्न आयु वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों के क्षेत्रवार प्रतिशतता



³ प्राथमिक एवं उससे अधिक स्तर के शिक्षण संस्थानों में उपस्थिति दर्शाने वाले छात्र

उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत विवरण

5.7.2 सामान्य स्कूली शिक्षा को प्राथमिक, पूर्व-माध्यमिक एवं माध्यमिक तथा उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरों में विभाजित किया गया है। अधिकतर राज्यों में इन्हें क्रमशः वर्ग I-V, VI-VIII, IX-X, और XI-XII, कहा जाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला तथा पुरुष दोनों में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक विद्यार्थी प्राथमिक स्तर पर थे जबकि दूसरे 25 प्रतिशत माध्यमिक स्तर पर थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक वर्गों में पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं का अनुपात लगभग 38-39 प्रतिशत तथा, जबकि हायर सेकेंडरी स्तर अथवा इससे ऊपर के स्तर (विभिन्न स्तरों के डिप्लोमा सहित) पर विद्यार्थियों का अनुपात ग्रामीण अनुपात के दुगुने से भी अधिक था। विद्यार्थियों की सभी चार श्रेणियों में माध्यमिक तथा सेकेंडरी स्तरों को मिलाकर कमोबेश लगभग यही (36 से 37 प्रतिशत) अनुपात रहा।

5.8 हाजिरी का शुद्ध अनुपात (एनएआर)

5.8.1 प्रत्येक शिक्षा वर्ग-समूह के लिए, यह किसी विशेष वर्ग-समूह

में दाखिल आधिकारिक आयु-वर्ग में व्यक्तियों की संख्या और उस आयु-वर्ग में व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या का अनुपात है। स्कूली शिक्षा के वर्ग-समूहों अर्थात् I-V, VI-VIII, IX-X, और XI-XII, के लिए आधिकारिक आयु-समूह क्रमशः 6-10, 11-13, 14-15 तथा 16-17 रखे गए हैं। यदि समूचे देश को ले लिया जाए तो 6-10 आयु-वर्ग में 84 प्रतिशत बच्चे, वर्ग I-V, के लिए आधिकारिक आयु-वर्ग, वर्ग I-V, में पढ़ रहे थे। ग्रामीण-शहरी अथवा महिलाओं-पुरुषों के बीच कोई अंतर नहीं था।

5.9 संस्थानों के प्रकार

5.9.1 संस्थानों के प्रबंधन के आधार पर इसका वर्गीकरण करें तो संस्थानों के प्रकार इस प्रकार होंगे-सरकारी, स्थानीय निकाय, सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले निजी निकाय तथा सरकार से सहायता नहीं प्राप्त करने वाले निजी निकाय। स्कूली शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए पढ़ाई करने वाले संस्थानों (जैसा कि बताया गया है) के प्रकार के अनुसार विद्यार्थियों के विभाजन को तालिका 27 में दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 27: स्कूली शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर वर्तमान समय में अध्ययन करने वाले विद्यार्थियों का उनके संस्थाओं के प्रकार के अनुसार प्रतिशतवार वर्गीकरण

संस्थान के प्रकार	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण+शहरी
प्राथमिक			
सरकारी	75.6	35.1	67.1
स्थानीय निकाय	5.8	4.5	5.5
सहायता प्राप्त निजी संस्थान	3.9	16.1	6.5
सहायता नहीं प्राप्त करने वाले निजी संस्थान	14.3	43.0	20.3
● कुल	100.0	100.0	100.0
पूर्व-माध्यमिक			
सरकारी	72.9	39.9	64.7
स्थानीय निकाय	5.4	4.3	5.2
सहायता प्राप्त निजी संस्थान	9.2	21.8	12.3
सहायता नहीं प्राप्त करने वाले निजी संस्थान	12.1	33	17.3
● कुल	100.0	100.0	100.0
सेकेंडरी तथा हायर सेकेंडरी			
सरकारी	62.4	42.6	56.1
स्थानीय निकाय	3.6	2.6	3.3
सहायता प्राप्त निजी संस्थान	18.8	27	21.4
सहायता नहीं प्राप्त करने वाले निजी संस्थान	14.5	26.8	18.4
● कुल	100.0	100.0	100.0
● पूर्णांक में तथा नानरिपोटेड केसों के कारण यह योग पूर्णतया 100 नहीं है।			

5.9.2 इस लेख के शेष भाग में 'विद्यार्थी' शब्द 5-29 आयु वर्ग के वैसे व्यक्तियों को शामिल किया गया है जो वर्तमान समय में किसी शैक्षणिक संस्थान में किसी भी प्रकार की शिक्षा-सामान्य, तकनीकी अथवा व्यावसायिक के किसी भी स्तर पर अध्ययन कर रहे हों।

5.10 दोहराने वाले

5.10.1 उन स्कूली विद्यार्थी को 'दोहराने वाला' माना गया जो वर्तमान समय में उसी वर्ग में पढ़ रहा/रही हो जिसमें वह पिछले साल

था/थी। वर्ग समूहों में, जनता की लगभग सभी श्रेणियों तथा वर्ग समूहों में दोहराने वालों का अनुपात 2-6 प्रतिशत के दायरे में था। तालिका 28 में दर्शाया गया है कि यह IX, तथा X तथा उसके बाद प्राथमिक वर्गों में था। प्राथमिक से ऊपर के सभी वर्ग समूहों में शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह अनुपात थोड़ा सा अधिक था। अन्य उल्लेखनीय बात यह थी कि एक वर्ग को दोहराने वाली लड़कियों का अनुपात लड़कों से हमेशा ही कम रहा, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में।

तालिका 28: स्कूली शिक्षा के व्यापक वर्ग समूह के अनुसार वर्तमान समय में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के बीच दोहराने वाले विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता

वर्ग-समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल
I-V	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.8	4.7
VI-VIII	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
IX-X	4.9	6.2	5.7	4.3	5.9	5.2	4.8	6.1	5.5
XI-XII	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.5

5.11 निःशुल्क शिक्षा

5.11.1 अधिकतर राज्यों/संघराज्य क्षेत्रों के सरकारी स्कूलों में तथा कुछ राज्यों में कुछ स्तर तक निजी स्कूलों में भी शिक्षा में ट्यूशन फीस निःशुल्क है। ऐसे सभी मामलों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा का उदाहरण माना गया जहां किसी भी विद्यार्थी को एक स्तर विशेष तक संस्थान को ट्यूशन फीस देने की जरूरत नहीं थी। यह बताना दिलचस्प होगा कि प्राथमिक अथवा पूर्व-माध्यमिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों का अनुपात केंद्र अथवा राज्य सरकार अथवा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे

विद्यार्थियों के अनुपात के बराबर ही था। तालिका 29 में दर्शाया गया है कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर पढ़ने वाले लगभग 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण विद्यार्थी तथा लगभग 40 प्रतिशत शहरी विद्यार्थी निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। पूर्व-माध्यमिक स्तर पर, निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों का अनुपात 75 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी विद्यार्थियों का अनुपात 45 प्रतिशत रहा। 54 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण तथा 35 प्रतिशत शहरी विद्यार्थियों के लिए सैकेंडरी एवं हायर सैकेंडरी स्तर पर शिक्षा निःशुल्क थी। निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अनुपात शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक था तथा साथ ही लड़कों की तुलना में लड़कियों में अधिक था।

तालिका 29: स्कूली शिक्षा स्तर के अनुसार निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले वर्तमान समय में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता

शिक्षा का स्तर	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल
प्राथमिक	82.4	77.2	79.6	43.6	36.4	39.7	74.3	68.6	71.2
पूर्व-माध्यमिक	78.5	72.5	75.2	47.7	43.2	45.3	70.6	65.4	67.8
सेकेंडरी और हायर सेकेंडरी	58.2	51.0	53.9	40.1	31.0	35.1	52.0	45.0	47.9

5.12 अन्य प्रोत्साहन

5.12.1 कुछ विद्यार्थियों को तब तक नकद स्कॉलरशिप अथवा स्टूडेंट्स अथवा शैक्षणिक प्रोत्साहन के रूप में सब्सिडाइज्ड पुस्तकें तथा/अथवा लेखन सामग्री मिलती है जब तक वे अपना अध्ययन जारी रखते हैं। कई राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में स्कूल विद्यार्थियों को मिड-डे मील अथवा सार्वजनिक परिवहन के किराए में रियायत प्रदान करते हैं। शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के प्रकार के अनुसार उसमें पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों का वर्गीकरण करने पर तालिका 30 से यह देखा

जा सकता है कि सरकारी अथवा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे संस्थानों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने का अनुपात निजी संस्थानों के मुकाबले अधिक था। इस प्रकार, सरकारी तथा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे लगभग 60 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों ने मिड-डे मील प्राप्त किया, जबकि सहायता प्राप्त निजी संस्थानों में केवल 16 प्रतिशत तथा सहायता प्राप्त न करने वाले संस्थानों में 2 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों को ही मिड-डे मील प्राप्त हुआ। यह बात उल्लेखनीय है कि इस श्रेणी में समस्त संस्थान शामिल हैं, यहां तक कि शिक्षा का उच्च स्तर प्रदान करने वाले संस्थान भी।

तालिका 30: सामान्य शिक्षा में संस्था के प्रकारों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिशत

प्रोत्साहन का प्रकार	संस्था का प्रकार			
	सरकारी	स्थानीय निकाय	निजी सहायता प्राप्त	निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त
छात्रवृत्ति	19	10.9	8.7	2.8
निःशुल्क/सहायता प्राप्त किताबें	68.8	75.6	22.1	3.9
निःशुल्क/सहायता प्राप्त स्टेशनरी	9.1	10.2	2.8	1.1
मिड-डे मील-सरकार द्वारा	57.6	59.4	14.8	1.6
मिड-डे मील-अन्य द्वारा	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.6
मिड-डे मील-(कुल)	58.3	60.3	16.2	2.1
सार्वजनिक परिवहन किराये में रियायत	3.6	3.0	10.6	4.6

5.12.2 शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए लाभार्थियों का अनुपात तालिका-31 में अलग से दिया गया है। निःशुल्क अथवा सहायता प्राप्त किताबें प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिशत प्राथमिक स्तर पर 66 प्रतिशत मिडिल स्तर पर 54 प्रतिशत लेकिन सेकेण्डरी/हायर सेकेण्डरी स्तर पर केवल 22 प्रतिशत ही था। निःशुल्क मिड-डे मील प्राप्त करने वालों का प्रतिशत प्राथमिक

स्तर पर 68 प्रतिशत था, लेकिन मिडिल स्तर पर 29 प्रतिशत तथा सेकेण्डरी/हायर सेकेण्डरी स्तर पर 6 प्रतिशत। छात्रवृत्तियां प्राप्त करने वालों का प्रतिशत शैक्षणिक स्तरों पर बहुत कम भिन्न रहा। केवल सार्वजनिक परिवहन का उपयोग और सार्वजनिक परिवहन में किराये की रियायत प्राप्त करने वालों का प्रतिशत शैक्षणिक स्तर में बढ़ोतरी के साथ बढ़ा है।

तालिका 31: विभिन्न स्तरों पर सामान्य शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले 5-29 वर्ष के विद्यार्थियों के बीच विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने वालों का प्रतिशत

प्रोत्साहन का प्रकार	विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिशत				
	प्राथमिक	मिडिल	सैकेण्डरी/ हायर सैकेण्डरी	हायर सैकेण्डरी से ऊपर	समस्त
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
छात्रवृत्ति	14.2	15.8	13.0	11.4	14.2
निःशुल्क/सहायता प्राप्त किताबें	65.9	53.6	21.8	3.1	50.9
निःशुल्क/सहायता प्राप्त स्टेशनरी	8.7	7.0	3.6	0.9	6.9
मिड-डे मील सरकार द्वारा	66.6	28.7	5.7	0.0	41.7
मिड-डे मील-अन्य द्वारा	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8
मिड-डे मील (कुल)	67.7	29.3	6.1	0.0	42.5
सार्वजनिक परिवहन किराये में रियायत	0.6	3.5	11.1	24.4	4.6

5.13 शिक्षा पर औसत व्यय

व्यय (शिक्षा पर परिवारों द्वारा किया गया व्यय) प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए अलग-अलग तालिका 32 में दिया गया है।

5.13.1 नवीनतम उपस्थिति के स्तर द्वारा सामान्य शिक्षा के लिए सामान्य, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में औसत वार्षिक निजी

तालिका 32: शिक्षा के स्तर और प्रकार द्वारा प्रति विद्यार्थी औसत वार्षिक व्यय (₹ में)

शिक्षा का स्तर और प्रकार	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल
प्राथमिक	741	897	826	3458	3764	3626	1308	1501	1413
मिडिल	1289	1434	1370	3893	4587	4264	1959	2193	2088
सेकेण्डरी/हायर सेकेण्डरी	2803	3166	3019	6721	7615	7212	4140	4503	4351
हायर सेकेण्डरी से ऊपर (सामान्य)	5924	6582	6227	8532	8404	8466	7324	7386	7360
सामान्य शिक्षा-सभी	1382	1684	1551	4863	5351	5128	2293	2595	2461
तकनीकी शिक्षा	23760	28453	27177	33714	35630	34822	31111	32695	32112
व्यावसायिक शिक्षा	16227	12624	13699	19737	15263	17016	17705	13480	14881

5.13.2 प्राथमिक स्तर पर प्रति छात्र औसत वार्षिक व्यय 1413 रु. रहा जो कि शहरी छात्रों के लिए 3626 रु. रहा जो कि ग्रामीण छात्रों की औसत से चार गुणा (826 रु.) था। मिडिल, सेकेण्डरी/हायर सेकेण्डरी और हायर सेकेण्डरी स्तर से ऊपर एक वर्ष में छात्रों का औसत वार्षिक व्यय क्रमशः 2088 रु., 4351 रु. और 7360 रु. रहा। सामान्य शिक्षा के उच्च स्तरों पर ग्रामीण-शहरी का अंतर कम हो जाता है जो कि हायर सेकेण्डरी से ऊपर के स्तर पर न्यूनतम है।

तालिका 33: शिक्षा के स्तर तथा संस्था के प्रकार द्वारा प्रति छात्र औसत वार्षिक व्यय (रु.)

शिक्षा का स्तर	संस्था का प्रकार		निजी गैर-सहायता प्राप्त	सभी	
	सरकारी	स्थानीय निकाय			
प्राथमिक	473	521	3137	4175	1413
मिडिल	1074	976	2915	5557	2088
सेकेण्डरी/हायर सेकेण्डरी	2745	2258	4911	8931	4351
हायर सेकेण्डरी से ऊपर (सामान्य)	6293	5245	7387	11575	7360
सामान्य शिक्षा-सभी	1267	949	4220	5689	2461
तकनीकी शिक्षा*	19989		34282	38675	32112
व्यावसायिक शिक्षा*	8089		14082	20063	14881

*सरकारी और स्थानीय निकाय एक साथ दिए हुए हैं।

5.13.3 तालिका 33 शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिक्षा पर औसत व्यय में विभिन्न प्रकार के संस्थानों के बीच अंतर को दर्शाया गया है। तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा हेतु, सरकार और स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे संस्थानों को औसत व्यय प्राप्त करने के लिए एक साथ जोड़ा गया है।

5.13.4 प्रत्येक एमपीसीई दशमक श्रेणी में आने वाले प्रति छात्र पर होने वाला औसत शैक्षिक व्यय, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र से अलग-अलग प्राप्त किए गए हैं, और ये तालिका 34 में दिए

गए हैं। सामान्य शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर, एमपीसीई दशमक श्रेणी के दोनों क्षेत्रों के औसत व्यय में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम में व्यापक अंतर था। प्राथमिक शिक्षा में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीब श्रेणी के छात्रों पर हुआ औसत व्यय 352 रुपए रहा, जबकि यह अमीर श्रेणी में 3516 रुपए था। शहरी क्षेत्रों में औसत शैक्षिक व्यय पर अभी तक भी काफी असमानता है, यह एमपीसीई की उच्च दशमक श्रेणी में 13474 रु. है और निम्न दशमक श्रेणी में 1035 रुपए है।

तालिका 34: एमपीसीई शतमक समूह के द्वारा शिक्षा के स्तर पर सामान्य शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले 5-29 वर्ष के छात्रों पर प्रति छात्र हुआ औसत वार्षिक व्यय (₹.)

अखिल भारत

शिक्षा का स्तर	एमपीसीई शतमक समूह									
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				ग्रामीण						
प्राथमिक	352	413	456	512	624	731	825	1069	1490	3516
मिडिल	765	817	939	958	1007	1200	1303	1464	1854	3568
सेकेण्डरी/हायर सेकेण्डरी	1623	1923	1914	2093	2268	2507	2532	2947	3541	5517
हायर सेकेण्डरी से ऊपर	3164	4063	4774	4112	4527	5752	4866	5535	6438	8809
समस्त	588	732	820	926	1075	1291	1421	1780	2486	4738
				शहरी						
प्राथमिक	1035	1147	1879	2345	2933	3467	4608	5987	8309	13474
मिडिल	1209	1573	2010	2425	3068	3824	4573	5992	7692	13886
सेकेण्डरी/हायर सेकेण्डरी	2331	2916	3504	3758	4972	5218	6612	7836	10402	19109
हायर सेकेण्डरी से ऊपर	3895	5288	5023	5528	7117	6628	6875	7946	9397	15874
समस्त	1346	1700	2421	2857	3796	4349	5438	4861	9024	15834

5.14 शिक्षा पर निजी व्यय के घटक

5.14.1 निजी शिक्षा व्यय में शिक्षा पर विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यय जैसे ट्यूशन फीस, परीक्षा शुल्क, अन्य शुल्क और किताबें, स्टेशनरी, यूनिफार्म, परिहवन, निजी कोचिंग आदि पर व्यय तथा भुगतान

शामिल हैं। लिंग तथा क्षेत्र पर आधारित जनसंख्या के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए, उपरोक्त प्रत्येक घटक के लिए औसत व्यय तालिका 35 में दिया गया है। प्रमुख कोर्स में शिक्षा के सभी प्रकारों तथा स्तरों को विभिन्न मर्दानों पर औसत व्यय का अनुमान लगाने के लिए शामिल किया गया है।

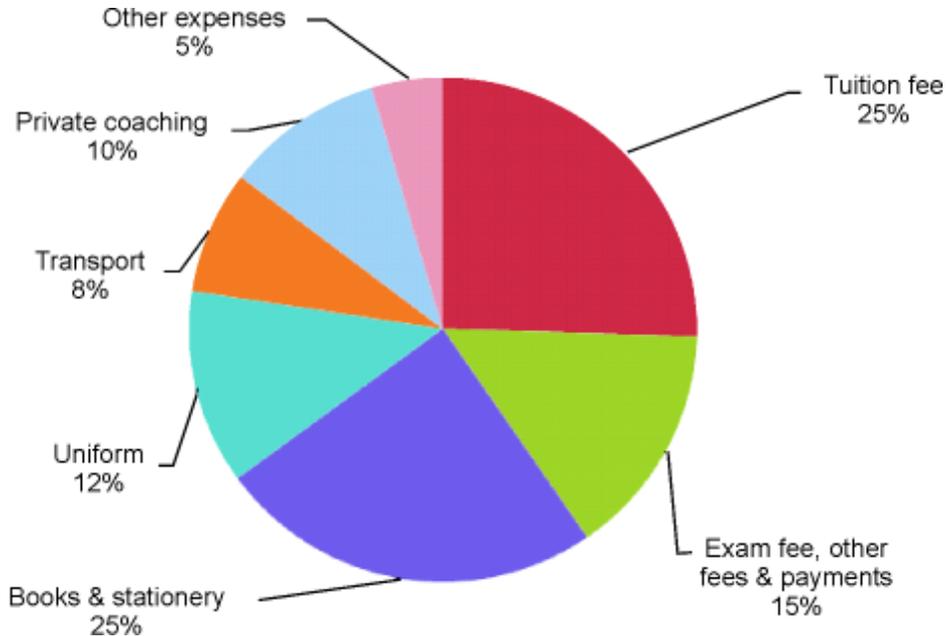
तालिका 35: व्यय की मद के अनुसार किसी भी प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले प्रति छात्र औसत वार्षिक व्यय (₹)

व्यय की मद	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल
ट्यूशन फीस	342	556	462	2411	2839	2644	899	1140	1034
परीक्षा शुल्क, अन्य शुल्क तथा भुगतान	217	312	270	951	1021	989	415	493	459
किताबें तथा स्टेशनरी	401	481	446	944	1010	980	547	617	586
यूनिफार्म	215	232	225	385	393	390	261	274	268
परिवहन	125	156	143	513	513	513	230	248	240
निजी कोचिंग	160	203	184	770	886	833	324	378	354
अन्य व्यय	71	91	83	190	238	216	103	129	118
कुल	1531	2032	1813	6164	6900	6565	2780	3279	3058

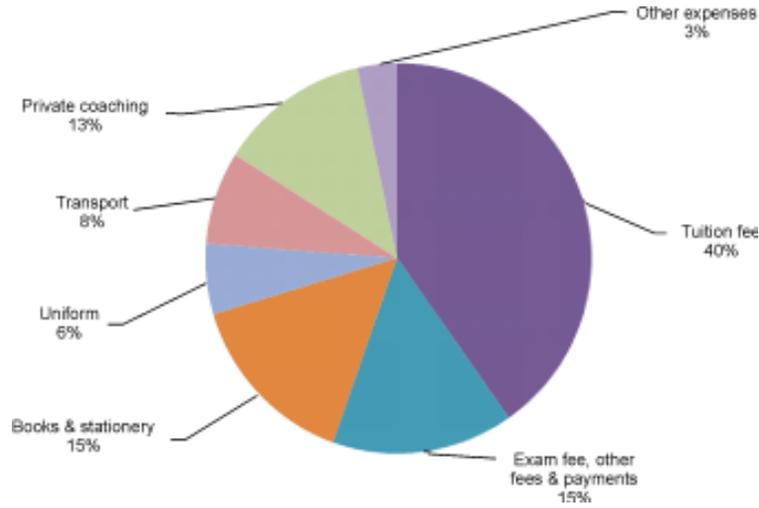
5.14.2 पूरे देश में, ट्यूशन फीस पर (1034 ₹) तथा परीक्षा शुल्क, अन्य शुल्क और भुगतान पर (459 ₹) का औसत व्यय हुआ है जो कि दोनों को मिलाकर शिक्षा पर हुए कुल व्यय (3058 ₹) का लगभग आधा है। किताबों और स्टेशनरी पर व्यय (586 ₹) था, जो कि पूर्ण व्यय के दूसरे प्रमुख घटकों में से था

इसके बाद निजी कोचिंग पर व्यय (354 ₹) था जो कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके अलावा, ट्यूशन फीस, परीक्षा शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क पर व्यय हुई औसत राशि का अन्तर शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बीच काफी था।

आरेख : 9- ग्रामीण भारत में शिक्षा पर किये गये निजी व्यय (विभिन्न मदों) की प्रतिशतता



आरेख : 9क- नगरीय भारत में शिक्षा पर किये गये निजी व्यय (विभिन्न मदों) की प्रतिशतता



5.14.3 आरेख 9 ग्रामीण में शिक्षा पर हुए निजी व्यय में विभिन्न घटकों का हिस्सा दर्शाता है। यह पाया गया कि ट्यूशन फीस परीक्षा शुल्क तथा अन्य शुल्कों और भुगतान में कुल व्यय का 40 प्रतिशत भाग खर्च हुआ है जबकि इसका 25 प्रतिशत भाग किताबों और स्टेशनरी पर खर्च हुआ है। यूनिफार्म पर हुए खर्च का हिस्सा 12 प्रतिशत है तथा परिवहन लागत में 8 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि ग्रामीण भारत में निजी कोचिंग पर कुल व्यय का 10 प्रतिशत भाग खर्च हुआ। आरेख 9क शहरी क्षेत्र में शिक्षा पर निजी व्यय में अलग-अलग मदों का हिस्सा दर्शाता

है। शहरी भारत में, केवल ट्यूशन फीस पर पूरे व्यय का अकेला 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा दर्शाता है। परीक्षा शुल्क, अन्य शुल्कों और भुगतानों के साथ 15 प्रतिशत हिस्सा दर्शाता है और अन्य 15 प्रतिशत हिस्सा किताबों और स्टेशनरी पर हुए खर्च को दर्शाता है। शहरी क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र पर कुल व्यय का 13 प्रतिशत हिस्सा खर्च होना दर्शाता है। परिवहन पर, ग्रामीण भारत की तरह ही शहरी क्षेत्र में भी कुल व्यय का केवल 8 प्रतिशत हिस्सा खर्च हुआ। यूनिफार्म पर व्यय का अनुपात मात्र 6 प्रतिशत रहा जो ग्रामीण भारत से काफी कम था।

तालिका 36: शिक्षा के प्रकार एवं स्तर के लिए व्यय की मदों द्वारा प्रति छात्र औसत वार्षिक व्यय (₹)

व्यय की मद	सामान्य शिक्षा				तकनीकी शिक्षा	व्यावसायिक शिक्षा
	प्राईमरी	मिडिल	सैकण्डरी/ हायर सैकण्डरी	हायर सैकण्डरी और उससे ऊपर		
ट्यूशन फीस	430	519	1053	2438	18568	7297
परीक्षा शुल्क, अन्य शुल्क तथा	193	246	573	1362	6165	3448
किताबें तथा स्टेशनरी	285	500	954	1458	3318	1570
यूनिफार्म	206	295	398	158	434	394
परिवहन	127	148	297	905	1890	1465
निजी कोचिंग	114	295	899	728	790	130
अन्य व्यय	58	83	176	305	947	577
कुल	1413	2088	4351	7355	32112	14881

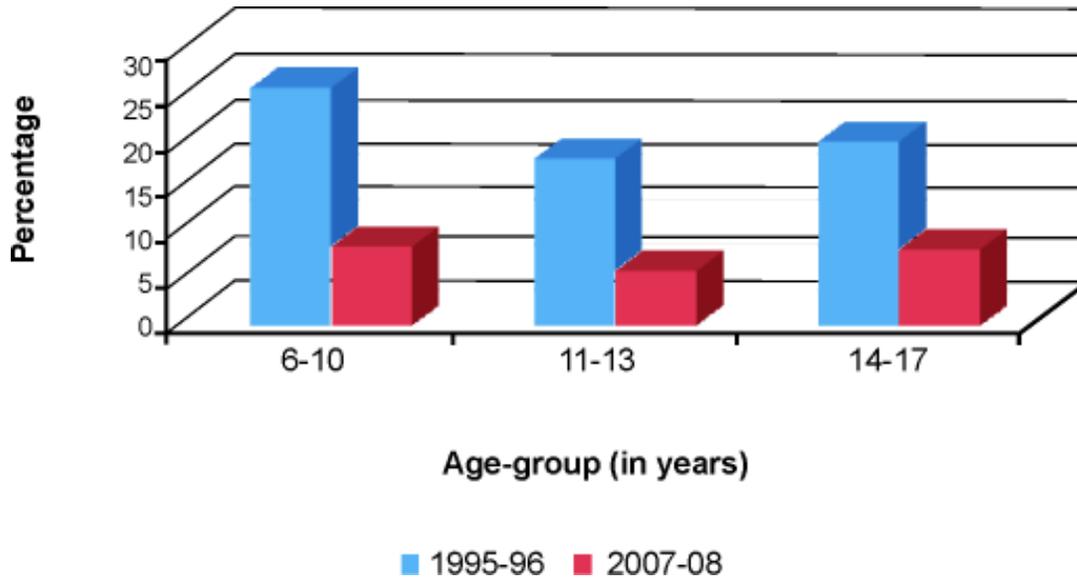
5.14.4 तालिका 36 में वर्तमान उपस्थिति के स्तर और शिक्षा के प्रत्येक प्रकार में छात्रों का औसत व्यय में विभिन्न घटकों को दर्शाया है। यह पाया गया है कि तकनीकी शिक्षा और इसके साथ-साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा, ट्यूशन फीस, परीक्षा शुल्क और अन्य शुल्कों में एक साथ मिलाकर कुल व्यय का अधिकांश हिस्सा खर्च होना पाया गया है जो कि सामान्य शिक्षा से अधिक है।

5.15 जिनका कभी नामांकन नहीं हुआ है

5.15.1 5-29 वर्ष के आयु समूह में जनसंख्या के लगभग 14% बच्चों का कभी भी शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रवेश नहीं हुआ है। कुल

मिलाकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 29% तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 12% बच्चों का कभी भी नामांकन नहीं हुआ है। 14-17, 11-13 और 6-10 वर्ष के आयु समूह में नामांकित बच्चों के प्रतिशत में कमी आई है। यह एक उत्साहवर्द्धक पहल है क्योंकि यह सकारात्मक विकास को दर्शाता है जिसमें कि समय के साथ-साथ नामांकित न होने वाले बच्चों की प्रतिशतता में कमी हुई है। आरेख 10, में भी 6-10, 11-13 और 14-17 के आयु समूह में कभी नामांकित न होने वाले बच्चों की 1995-96 से 2008 की अवधि में प्रतिशतता में भी कमी दर्शाई गई है। अतः पिछले दशक में जनसंख्या की नामांकन स्थिति में एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार ज्ञात हुआ है।

आरेख : 10- विभिन्न आयु समूहों में कभी नामांकित न होने वाली जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता
अवधि : 1995-96 तथा 2007-08



5.15.2 कभी भी नामांकित न होने वाले व्यक्तियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों (जैसे: ग्रामीण महिला, ग्रामीण पुरुष, शहरी महिला तथा शहरी पुरुष) के अनुपात का अलग-अलग विवरण उसके नामांकित न होने के कारणों सहित तालिका 37 में दिया गया है। कारणों की

विनिर्दिष्ट सूची में से कभी भी दाखिला न लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की सूची में जिन कारणों को सबसे महत्वपूर्ण माना है उन्हीं कारणों को दर्ज किया गया है।

तालिका 37: दाखिला न लेने वाले व्यक्तियों में प्रमुख कारण जिन्हें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण माना है उन्हें दर्ज करते हुए कभी दाखिला न लेने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत

दाखिला न लेने का प्रमुख कारण	कारण देने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत				
	ग्रामीण		शहरी		ग्रामीण + शहरी
	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	सभी व्यक्ति
पढ़ाई में रुचि न लेने वाले अभिभावक	36.7	29.5	32.8	22.5	33.2
शिक्षा को आवश्यक न समझना	23.2	20.3	21.0	17.2	21.8
वित्तीय बाधाएं	16.2	24.7	25.3	37.7	21.0
समुदाय में इस तरह की परम्परा का न होना	6.1	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.8
अन्य घरेलू कामों में शामिल होने के लिए	3.0	0.8	2.0	0.4	2.0
स्कूल का बहुत दूरी पर स्थित होना	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.8
अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने के लिए	0.7	2.8	0.7	3.5	1.6
मजदूरी/वेतन के काम करना	0.4	1.9	0.5	2.2	1.0
छोटे भाई बहनों की देखभाल करने के लिए	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.9

5.15.3 दाखिला न लेने वालों द्वारा दिए गए कारणों में से तीन प्रमुख कारण 'अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाने में रुचि न लेने वाले अभिभावक' (33.2%), 'वित्तीय बाधाएं' (21%) और 'शिक्षा को आवश्यक न समझना' (21.8%) हैं। शहरी पुरुषों के लिए (37.7%) 'वित्तीय बाधाएं' दाखिला न लेने के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक हैं, जबकि शहरी महिलाओं और ग्रामीण पुरुषों दोनों के लिए वित्तीय बाधाएं दूसरे प्रमुख कारण के रूप में दर्ज किया गया। ग्रामीण महिलाओं में से, केवल 16.2% महिलाओं ने वित्तीय कारणों को दाखिला न लेने का कारण बताया। सभी जनसंख्या श्रेणियों के लिए, शहरी पुरुषों को छोड़कर 'अभिभावक रुचि नहीं रखते' प्रमुख कारणों में से एक है। इस कारण में कभी दाखिला न लेने वाली 37% ग्रामीण महिलाएं तथा 33% शहरी महिलाएं आई हैं।

5.16 शिक्षा को बीच में छोड़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या

5.16.1 '(शिक्षा को) बीच में छोड़ने' का तात्पर्य उन व्यक्तियों से है जिन्होंने पहले कभी स्कूल में दाखिला लिया था लेकिन वर्तमान में सर्वेक्षण के समय किसी भी शैक्षिक संस्थान में उपस्थित नहीं हो

रहा है। शिक्षा को बीच में छोड़ने वाली श्रेणी में वे लोग शामिल हैं जिन्होंने शिक्षा प्राप्त करना शुरू तो किया था लेकिन सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पहले ही बंद कर दी। तालिका 38 में शिक्षा के संपूर्ण स्तरों में शिक्षा को बीच में छोड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों का विवरण दिया गया है। यह पाया गया कि 13% लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा भी पूरी नहीं की है। अन्य 30% लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने केवल प्राथमिक स्तर की ही शिक्षा प्राप्त की है जबकि 24% लोगों ने मिडिल स्तर की शिक्षा पूरी की है। बीच में छोड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों में से केवल 34% व्यक्ति ही सैकेण्डरी अथवा उच्च स्तर पूरा कर सके। जिसमें 16% लोगों ने ही सैकेण्डरी स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त की और अन्य 8% लोगों ने हायर सैकेण्डरी स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त की। इस संबंध में ग्रामीण-शहरी व्यक्तियों का अन्तर काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल 27% लोगों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 50% व्यक्तियों ने सैकेण्डरी शिक्षा पूरी कर ली है। लिंग के आधार पर अंतर स्पष्ट नहीं है, जिसमें महिलाओं में से 31% और पुरुषों में से 34% व्यक्तियों ने सैकेण्डरी अथवा हायर सैकेण्डरी स्तर की शिक्षा पूरी करने के बाद ही पढ़ाई छोड़ दी।

5.16.3 तालिका 40 में ऐसे व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है जो कि पहले कभी दाखिले के लिए नामांकित हुए थे लेकिन वर्तमान में वे उपस्थित नहीं हो रहे हैं। शिक्षा को जारी न रखने प्रमुख कारण की भी जानकारी प्राप्त की गई थी। जनसंख्या की सभी चार श्रेणियों, जैसे: ग्रामीण पुरुष, ग्रामीण महिलाएं, शहरी पुरुष तथा शहरी महिलाओं में वित्तीय बाधाएं पढ़ाई छोड़ने के सबसे आम कारण (21.4%) के रूप में पाई गई। ग्रामीण महिलाओं में से 17% और ग्रामीण पुरुषों में से 24% व्यक्तियों का प्रमुख कारण 'पढ़ाई में बच्चों की रुचि नहीं होना' पाया गया। अन्य 15.5% ग्रामीण महिलाओं को पढ़ाई बीच में इसलिए छोड़नी पड़ी क्योंकि उनके माता-पिता उनकी पढ़ाई में कोई रुचि नहीं रखते थे;

ग्रामीण पुरुषों में यह प्रतिशत थोड़ा कम था। शहरी महिलाओं में, सबसे ज्यादा बताया गया कारण यह था कि उन्होंने वांछित स्तर तक की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर ली है। दूसरी तरफ, शहरी पुरुषों में से 20.3% और शहरी महिलाओं में से 15% महिलाओं ने पहले एक बार दाखिला लिया लेकिन वर्तमान में उपस्थित नहीं हो रही हैं और शिक्षा लेना छोड़ चुकी है क्योंकि वे शिक्षा में रुचि नहीं रखती थी। शहरी पुरुषों में से 13.5% और ग्रामीण पुरुषों में से 7.1% पुरुषों के लिए 'मजदूरी/वेतन के लिए' काम करने की आवश्यकता शिक्षा को बीच में छोड़ने का प्रमुख कारण था। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी महिलाओं का तदनुसूची प्रतिशत क्रमशः 1.4 तथा 2.7 प्रतिशत था।

तालिका 40: व्यक्ति जिन्होंने पहले कभी दाखिला लिया था लेकिन वे वर्तमान में शिक्षा हेतु उपस्थित नहीं हो रहे हैं, उनके शिक्षा को जारी न रखने के प्रमुख कारण के द्वारा व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण

जारी न रखने के प्रमुख कारण	ग्रामीण		शहरी		ग्रामीण + शहरी सभी व्यक्ति
	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	
वित्तीय बाधाएं	18.0	24.0	18.1	24.8	21.4
शिक्षा में रुचि न लेने वाले बच्चे	17.0	24.0	15.0	20.3	19.9
शिक्षा में असफल तथा पढ़ाई जारी रखने में अयोग्य	10.1	12.3	7.7	8.5	10.3
वांछित स्तर अथवा कक्षा की शिक्षा पूरी होना	9.5	6.5	18.8	12.4	10.1
शिक्षा में रुचि न रखने वाले माता-पिता	15.5	4.8	12.1	2.2	8.9
अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने के कारण	1.6	10.0	1.7	10.3	6.2
मजदूरी/वेतन के लिए कार्य करना	1.4	7.1	2.7	13.5	5.7
अन्य घरेलू कामों में भाग लेना	10.1	1.7	10.2	0.6	5.4
घरेलू उद्यमों में सहायता	1.1	5.3	0.8	4.1	3.1
अन्य कारण (शादी आदि को शामिल करते हुए)	15.7	4.3	12.9	3.3	9.0
सभी	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6. उपभोक्ता व्यय

एनएसएस सर्वेक्षण में परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय पर आंकड़े सामान्यतः सर्वेक्षण तारीख से (i) पिछले तीस दिन (ii) पिछले 365 दिन की संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान एकत्रित किए जाते हैं। नियमित उपभोग की खाद्य और अखाद्य मदों में संदर्भ अवधि पिछले 30 दिनों की ली जाती है जबकि अन्य मदों जैसे कपड़े, बिस्तर, फुटवियर, शिक्षा, मेडिकल (संस्थानिक) और टिकाऊ वस्तुओं के लिए दोनों संदर्भ अवधि पिछले 30 दिन और पिछले 365 दिन की अवधि प्रयोग में ली जाती है। अब तक एकत्रित आंकड़ों के आधार पर, औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय (एमपीसीई) तैयार किया जाता है। 30 दिनों की अवधि के संदर्भ में उपभोक्ता व्यय पर आधारित एमपीसीई को मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय (समान संदर्भ अवधि) के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है और 30 दिन तथा 365 दिन दोनों की संदर्भ अवधि के आधार पर की गई गणना के आधार पर उपभोक्ता व्यय को मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय (मिश्रित संदर्भ अवधि) के रूप में जाना जाता है। संदर्भ अवधियों के चयन का प्रभाव अवश्य मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के आंकड़ों पर दिखाई देता है। आम तौर पर, 30 दिन की समान संदर्भ अवधि पर आधारित मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय मिश्रित अवधि पर आधारित तदनुसूची एमपीसीई की तुलना में कम होती है। खाद्य मदों जैसे खाद्य तेल, अण्डे, मछली एवं मांस, सब्जियां, फल, मसाले, पेय पदार्थ एवं नर्मित खाद्य पदार्थ, पान, तम्बाकू एवं नशीले पदार्थों के संबंध में परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय के आंकड़े एकत्रित करने में संदर्भ अवधि के उपयोग को अधिक परिष्कृत करने के उद्देश्य से, एनएसएसओ ने प्रणालीगत अध्ययन किया तथा यह पाया कि अंतिम 7 दिनों को संदर्भ अवधि के रूप में प्रयुक्त करते हुए इन मदों के संबंध में उपभोक्ता व्यय को बेहतर तरीके से तैयार किया जा सकता है।

इस प्रकार की संदर्भ अवधि का उपयोग औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय जिसे एमपीसीई (संशोधित मिश्रित संदर्भ अवधि) कहता जाता है का दूसरा अनुमान प्रदान करेगा। एनएसएस के

66वें दौर में, एमपीसीई ने सभी तीन संदर्भ अवधियों में कार्य किया। अन्य दौरों की तुलना में 64वें दौर (जुलाई 2007- जून 2008) के आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण करते हुए और उन्हें देखते हुए इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख जाना चाहिए।

6.1 औसत एमपीसीई: राज्यों और अखिल भारतीय

6.1.1 प्रत्येक 17 प्रमुख राज्यों और अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण और शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए एमपीसीई का औसत नीचे तालिका 41 में दिया गया है। प्रत्येक राज्य में शहरी और ग्रामीण परिवारों का औसत आकार इसी तालिका में दिया गया है। किसी भी राज्य के औसत परिवार के आकार को एमपीसीई से गुणा करने पर उस राज्य में प्रति परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय निकल आता है।

6.1.2 अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर औसत शहरी एमपीसीई (1472 रु०) औसत ग्रामीण एमपीसीई (772 रु०) से लगभग 91% अधिक है। एमपीसीई में ग्रामीण-शहरी का अंतर सबसे ज्यादा सुस्पष्ट ओडिशा तथा छत्तीसगढ़ में था जहां शहरी एमपीसीई ग्रामीण एमपीसीई से 157-158 प्रतिशत अधिक थी। इसका सबसे कम अंतर पंजाब (28%) और केरल (41%) में था

6.1.3 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सबसे कम एमपीसीई (559 रु०) ओडिशा में है। तीन अन्य प्रमुख राज्यों-छत्तीसगढ़ झारखण्ड, और बिहार में एमपीसीई 600रु० से कम है। दस प्रमुख राज्यों में ग्रामीण एमपीसीई 600 रु० और 900 के बीच है। केरल (रु० 1383), पंजाब (1273 रु०) तथा हरियाणा (1034 रु०) सबसे अधिक एमपीसीई पायी गई।

6.1.4 केरल में शहरी क्षेत्र में भी सबसे ज्यादा एमपीसीई (1948 रु०) पाई गई। चार अन्य राज्यों-महाराष्ट्र कर्नाटक, पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में एमपीसीई 1600 रु० से अधिक है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे कम शहरी एमपीसीई (1100 रु० के लगभग) पायी गई। नौ प्रमुख राज्यों में शहरी एमपीसीई 1200 रु० और 1600 रु० के बीच है।

तालिका 41: प्रमुख राज्यों में वर्ष 2007-08 में औसत ग्रामीण और शहरी एमपीसीई तथा औसत परिवार का आकार

राज्य	औसत एमपीसीई (₹)		औसत परिवार का आकार	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
आंध्र प्रदेश	816	1550	3.7	3.6
असम	799	1550	5.0	4.0
बिहार	598	1080	5.2	4.9
छत्तीसगढ़	582	1503	4.9	4.5
गुजरात	875	1471	4.8	4.2
हरियाणा	1034	1628	5.2	4.7
झारखंड	592	1395	5.1	4.3
कर्नाटक	819	1668	4.4	4.0
केरल	1383	1948	4.1	3.9
मध्य प्रदेश	634	1190	5.0	4.7
महाराष्ट्र	868	1709	4.6	4.3
ओडिशा	559	1438	4.4	3.8
पंजाब	1273	1633	4.9	4.3
राजस्थान	801	1265	5.3	4.9
तमिलनाडु	834	1410	3.6	3.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	680	1121	5.6	5.1
प० बंगाल	702	1452	4.5	3.8
अखिल भारत: 2007-08	772	1472	4.7	4.2
अखिल भारत: 2006-07	695	1312	4.8	4.3
अखिल भारत: 2005-06	625	1171	4.9	4.3
अखिल भारत: 2004-05	579	1105	4.9	4.4

6.15 केरल राज्य की ग्रामीण एमपीसीई राष्ट्रीय औसत से 79 प्रतिशत अधिक थी, और पंजाब की 65 प्रतिशत तथा हरियाणा राज्य की एमपीसीई 34 प्रतिशत अधिक था। वहां दूसरी तरफ ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार तथा झारखंड की ग्रामीण एमपीसीई राष्ट्रीय औसत से 23-28 प्रतिशत तक कम रही। केरल (32 प्रतिशत अधिक) शहरी क्षेत्र में एकमात्र ऐसा राज्य है जिसका औसत अखिल-भारत औसत से 20 प्रतिशत अधिक था, जबकि औसत से 20 प्रतिशत से कम वाले प्रमुख राज्य बिहार (27% कम) और उत्तर प्रदेश (24% कम) रहे। उपरोक्त लिखित राज्यों के अलावा सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में एमपीसीई अखिल-भारतीय औसत, क्षेत्र-वार से 20 प्रतिशत के अंदर रहा।

6.2 वर्तमान तथा स्थिर मूल्यों पर एमपीसीई में वृद्धि

6.2.1 दीर्घावधिक तुलना के लिए, उपभोक्ता व्यय के पिछले चार पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुमान दर्शाए गए हैं। ग्रामीण भारत के लिए (तालिका 42 देखें), वास्तविक एमपीसीई (आधार के रूप में 1987-88 वर्ष वाले मूल्य विक्षेपक का उपयोग करके मापा गया) वर्ष 1993-94 में 163 रु. से बढ़कर 2007-08 में 196 रु. हो

गयी। पिछले 14 वर्षों में लगभग 21% की वृद्धि पायी गई। शहरी भारत में वास्तविक एमपीसीई (वर्ष 1987-88 में समान विक्षेपक के उपयोग प्राप्त किया गया) वर्ष 1993-94 में 268 रु. से बढ़कर वर्ष 2007-08 में 364 रु. हो गयी। जिसमें पिछले 14 वर्षों में लगभग 35% की वृद्धि हुई। वार्षिक वास्तविक अवधि में वर्ष 2006-07 से वर्ष 2007-08 तक औसत ग्रामीण एमपीसीई में 2.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और औसत शहरी एमपीसीई में 5.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पायी गई थी। वर्ष 2005-06 से 2006-07 तक की तदनुरूपी वार्षिक वृद्धि क्रमशः 2.7% और ग्रामीण और शहरी एमपीसीई में 4.7% रही।

6.2.2 64वें दौर में, किसी परिवार द्वारा सरकार अथवा निजी संगठनों से सहायता या अनुलाभों के रूप में प्राप्त पके हुए भोजन के उपभोग का मूल्य परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय के दायरे में लाया गया। पिछले दौरों से तुलना के लिए, एमपीसीई के आंकड़ों में आने वाले व्यय संबंधी आंकड़ों से इसका बाहर रखा गया है। उपयुक्त विक्षेपकों का प्रयोग करते हुए स्थिर और वर्तमान मूल्यों के आंकड़ों की तुलना साथ में दी गई तालिका में पूर्ण रूप से समझने हेतु आवश्यक व्याख्यात्मक नोट सहित प्रस्तुत है।

तालिका 42: वर्ष 1987-88 के एमपीसीई के वर्तमान और स्थिर मूल्य, अखिल-भारत

विशेषताएं	वर्ष					
	1987-88 ^{\$}	1993-94 [@]	2004-05 [@]	2005-06	2006-07	2007.08 [^]
एमपीसीई: ग्रामीण (रु.): वर्तमान मूल्य	158.10	286.10	579.17	624.53	695.16	763.07
ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए मूल्य विक्षेपक*	100	176	319	334	362	389
एमपीसीई: ग्रामीण (रु.) वर्ष 1987-88 में मूल्य	158.10	162.56	181.56	186.99	192.03	196.16
एमपीसीई: शहरी (रु°) वर्तमान मूल्य	249.92	464.30	1104.60	1170.60	1312.50	1463.72
शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए मूल्य विक्षेपक#	100	173	338	355	380	402
एमपीसीई: शहरी (रु°) 1987-88 में मूल्य	249.92	268.38	326.80	329.75	345.39	364.11

@62वें, 63वें और 64वें दौरों (2005-06, 2006-07, और 2007-08) से प्राप्त अनुमानों के साथ संगतता हेतु मिश्रित संदर्भ अवधि (एमआरपी) अनुमान \$यूआरपी अनुमान (30 दिनों की समान संदर्भ अवधि पर आधारित) दर्शाए गए चूंकि एमआरपी अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

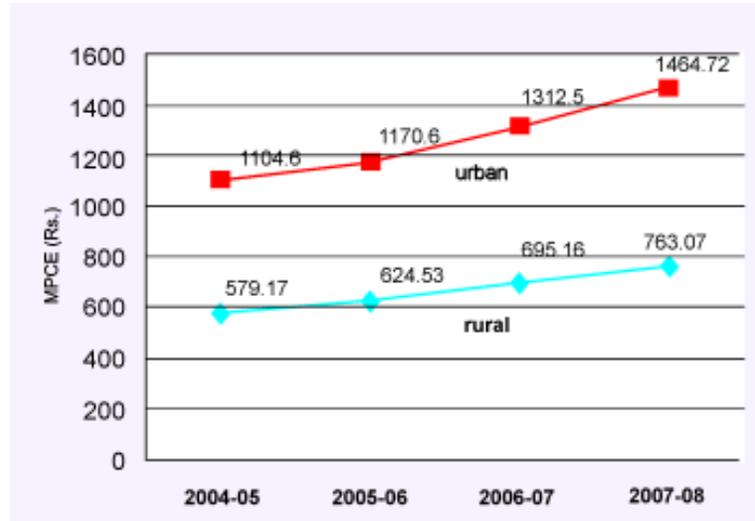
[^]समायोजित; पैराग्राफ 6.2.2 देखें

*कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए 1986-87 = 100 आधार वाले सीपीआई से प्राप्त

#नान मैनुअल कर्मचारियों के लिए वर्ष 1984-85 = 100 आधार वाले सीपीआई से प्राप्त

साथ में दिए गए चित्रों में डेटा सेट को ग्राफ में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है।

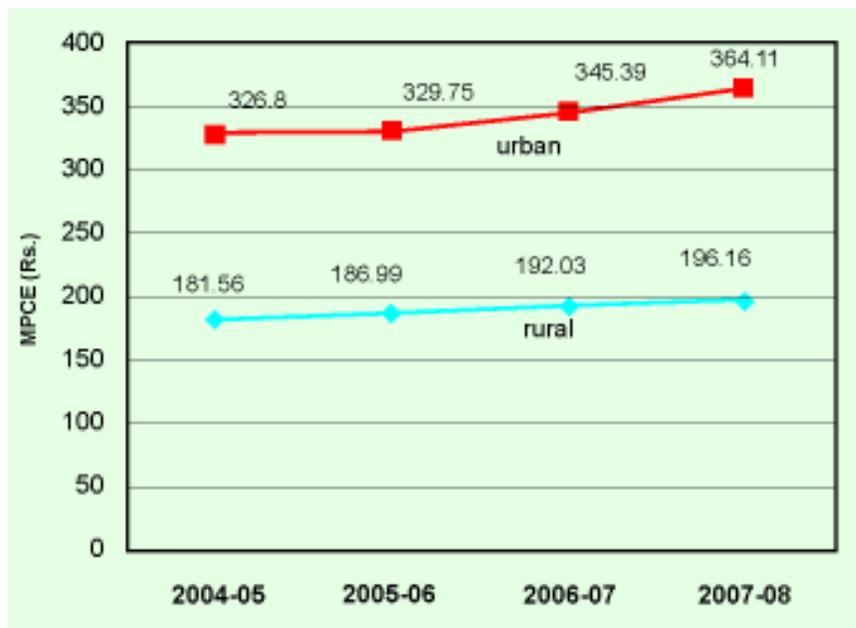
आरेख : 11- अलिख भारतीय ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय एमपीसीई (वर्तमान मूल्य पर) 2004-05 से 2007-08



6.2.3 एनएसएस के 61वें से 64वें दौरों के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, वर्ष 2004-05 से 2007-08 की अवधि के दौरान वर्तमान मूल्यों तथा वास्तविक रूप में अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण और शहरी एमपीसीई का रुझान चित्र 11 और 12 में दर्शाया गया है। तथापि यह ध्यान में

रखा जाना चाहिए कि विभिन्न दौरों में एमपीसीई के आंकड़े संदर्भाधीन दौरों के दौरान उपभोग के विभिन्न मर्दों के लिए संदर्भ अवधियों में बदलाव के कारण सही ढंग से तुलनात्मक नहीं है।

आरेख : 12- अलिख भारतीय ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय एमपीसीई (वास्तविक मूल्य पर) 2004-05 से 2007-08



*1987-88 आधार वर्ष के साथ मूल्य विक्षेपक का उपयोग करके प्राक्कलित

6.3 कुल व्यय में विभिन्न खाद्य और गैर-खाद्य पदार्थ समूह के श्रेय

6.3.1 तालिका 43 में खाद्य वस्तुओं के 9 प्रमुख समूहों तथा गैर-खाद्य वस्तुओं के 11 प्रमुख समूहों में वर्ष 2007-08 में अखिल-भारतीय ग्रामीण तथा शहरी एमपीसीई का पूर्ण तथा प्रतिशत वार विभाजन दिया गया है।

6.3.2 तालिका 43 यह दर्शाती है कि, 2007-08 यदि एक ग्रामीण भारतीय का औसत घरेलू खर्च एक रुपया था तो उसमें से 52 पैसा केवल खाने पर खर्च होता था। इसमें 16 पैसा अनाज और अनाज

की जगह उपयोग में ली जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर, 8 पैसा, दूध और दूध से बने पदार्थों पर और 6 पैसा सब्जियों पर खर्च हुआ। गैर-खाद्य मदों की श्रेणियों में, खाना बनाने के लिए ईंधन और बिजली पर 10 पैसा, कपड़ों और जूते-चप्पलों पर 7 पैसा चिकित्सा खर्चों पर 6 पैसा, परिवहन पर 4 पैसा, शिक्षा पर चार पैसे से कम, अन्य उपभोक्ता सेवाओं पर 4 पैसे से अधिक और उपभोक्ता टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर 4 पैसे से कम खर्च हुए।

6.3.3 औसत शहरी भारतीय के लिए, यदि 1 रुपया खर्च हुआ है तो 40 पैसा खाद्य पदार्थों पर खर्च हुआ, जिसमें दालों के लिए 9 पैसा और दूध और उससे बने हुए पदार्थों के लिए 7 पैसा खर्च हुआ।

तालिका 43 वर्ष 2007-08 में मद समूहों द्वारा एमपीसीई का पूर्ण तथा प्रतिशत वार विभाजन: अखिल भारत, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी

मद समूह	मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय (₹.)		कुल एमपीसीई का प्रतिशत	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
अनाज और अनाज के स्थानापन्न	125	131	16.1	8.9
दाल और उससे बनी वस्तुएं*	25	33	3.2	2.2
दूध और दूध से बने पदार्थ	60	107	7.8	7.3
खद्य तेल	33	46	4.3	3.2
अण्डे, मछली तथा मीट	26	39	3.4	2.7
सब्जियां	49	64	6.3	4.4
फल	14	31	1.8	2.1
चीनी, नमक और मसाले	30	37	3.9	2.5
पेय पदार्थ, रिफ्रेशमेंट एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थ#	43	94	5.6	6.4
कुल खाद्य पदार्थ	404	582	52.4	39.6
पान, तंबाकू और नशीले पदार्थ	19	20	2.5	1.3
ईंधन और बिजली	75	126	9.7	8.5
कपड़े और जूते-चप्पल \$	56	95	7.3	6.4
शिक्षा	28	105	3.7	7.1
चिकित्सा	49	76	6.3	5.2
परिवहन	30	94	3.9	6.4
उपभोक्ता सेवाएं परिवहन को छोड़कर	35	115	4.5	7.8
विविध सामान एवं मनोरंजन	44	97	5.6	6.6
किराया	3	86	0.4	5.9
कर एवं सेस	2	13	0.2	0.9
कुल गैर-खाद्य पदार्थ	28	62	3.6	4.2
टिकाऊ सामान	368	889	47.7	60.4
कुल मदें	772	1472	100	100

*चना शामिल है

#पका हुआ खरीदा गया भोजन शामिल है।

\$दर्जी का खर्च शामिल है

6.3.4 जबकि, ग्रामीण भारत में कुल उपभोक्ता व्यय का अधिकांश हिस्सा केवल खाद्य पदार्थों पर खर्च होता है, जिसमें फल और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थ इसके अपवाद हैं। गैर-खाद्य मद समूहों के लिए शहरी भारत में खर्च अधिक होना पाया गया। ध्यान देने योग्य अंतर है वह किराया (शहरी हिस्सा: 6%, ग्रामीण हिस्सा 0.4%), शिक्षा (शहरी: 7%, ग्रामीण: 3.7%) परिवहन को छोड़कर अन्य उपभोक्ता सेवाएं (शहरी: 7.8%, ग्रामीण 4.5%) और परिवहन (शहरी: 6.4%, ग्रामीण 4%) में पाया गया।

6.3.5 तालिका 43 में से इन निष्कर्षों पर पहुंचते समय निम्नलिखित पहलुओं पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है:

- (1) सम्पूर्ण अनुमानित जनसंख्या को पूर्णक में लेकर सभी औसत निकाले जाते हैं। ग्रामीण भारत में किराए पर हुए बहुत कम औसत व्यय से इस तथ्य का पता चलता है कि देश में ग्रामीण परिवारों में से बहुत कम प्रतिशत लोग की किराए के घरों में रहते हैं। औसत उपभोग निकालने के लिए जनसंख्या में उपयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या को किसी भी मद समूह में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। कुछ मद समूहों जैसे कि अनाज के मामले में उपभोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों का तात्पर्य संपूर्ण आबादी है, अन्य वस्तुओं जैसे कि तंबाकू के मामले में यह संख्या निश्चय ही काफी कम होगी।
- (2) भोजन पर “व्यय” में स्व: उपभोग घरेलू उत्पाद की कीमत शामिल है जिसकी गणना कृषिगत मूल्यों (ex-farm) पर की गई। इसमें वह भोजन भी शामिल है जो कि निःशुल्क प्राप्त किया जाता है, उदाहरण के लिए वनों से प्राप्त भोजन लेकिन उस पर स्थानीय खुदरा मूल्य लगाया जाता है। ईंधन पर “व्यय” जिसमें घर पर उगाए गए ईंधन के साधन का मूल्य शामिल है, जिसकी गणना कृषिगत मूल्यों पर की जाती है और जो ईंधन निःशुल्क प्राप्त किया जाता है उस पर स्थानीय खुदरा मूल्य लागू कर दिया जाता है।

6.4 उपभोग के स्तर के साथ उपभोग के पैटर्न में बदलाव: अखिल भारतीय

6.4.1 अभी तक उपभोग पैटर्न (कुल उपभोग में विभिन्न वस्तु समूहों के शेर) पर चर्चा राज्य अथवा देश की ग्रामीण अथवा शहरी क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या तक ही सीमित है। हालांकि, एमपीसीई के विभिन्न स्तरों (जीवन निर्वाह के विभिन्न मापदंड) पर विभिन्न परिवारों के उपभोग पैटर्न में पायी गयी भिन्नता उपभाग पैटर्न में

अंतर-राज्य भिन्नता से अधिक आश्चर्यजनक है। भारत के किसी राज्य में उच्च-एमपीसीई दशमक श्रेणी के एक परिवार का उपभोग पैटर्न किसी राज्य के निम्न-एमपीसीई परिवार के पैटर्न से बहुत भिन्न है। यह अंतर शहरी गुजरात के औसत परिवार के प्रमुख उपभोग के पैटर्न से शहरी कर्नाटक के औसत परिवार के अंतर से ज्यादा प्रमुख है।

6.4.2 उपभोग पैटर्न में अंतर-राज्य भिन्नता के अध्ययन को सरल बनाने के लिए, विभिन्न एमपीसीई स्तरों पर परिवारों का औसत निकाल लिया जाता है और इससे स्वयं एमपीसीई स्तर के कारण अंतर को नजअंदाज कर दिया जाता है। इस भाग में, एमपीसीई स्तरों के कारण हुए अंतर पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। प्रदर्शन को सरल बनाने के लिए, अंतर-राज्य भिन्नता को नजर-अंदाज कर दिया जाता है और केवल अखिल-भारतीय अनुमानों पर ही चर्चा की जाती है।

6.4.3 उपभोग के आधार पर आबादी को 10 श्रेणियों में बाँटा गया है और उपभोग मदों को 13 समूहों में बाँटा गया है। कुल उपभोग में इन 13 मद समूहों का हिस्सा किस प्रकार बदल रहा है। एमपीसीई के सबसे निचले दशमिक वर्ग से सबसे ऊँचे दशमिक वर्ग की ओर इसके अग्रसरण को ग्राफिक के रूप में चित्र 13 से 25 में भारत के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग दिखाया गया है।

अनाज (अनाज के स्थानापन्न सहित): चित्र 13 दर्शाता है कि जैसे एमपीसीई स्तर बढ़ता है वैसे अनाज का बजटीय हिस्सा ग्रामीण भारत की निचली दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए 28% से उच्च दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए लगभग 8% तक, तथा शहरी भारत की निचली दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए 21% से उच्च दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए 4% तक निरन्तर घटता है।

दालें तथा दाल के उत्पाद: कुल उपभोक्ता व्यय में दालों का हिस्सा ग्रामीण तथा शहरी भारत की निचली दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए लगभग 4% है। यह हिस्सा तब घटता है (चित्र 14) जब कोई उच्च श्रेणी की ओर अग्रसर होता है, और शहरी भारत में यह तीव्र गिरावट दर्ज की गई।

दूध और दूध से बने उत्पाद: एमपीसीई के सबसे निचले स्तर के लोग दूध और दूध से बने उत्पादों पर अपने उपभोग व्यय का मात्र 3% खर्च करते हैं जबकि एमपीसीई के 9वें दशमिक वर्ग के लोग इस मद पर लगभग 10% खर्च करते हैं, इस मद पर उपभोग व्यय में इस क्रमिक वृद्धि से यह स्पष्ट है कि ग्रामीण आबादी के बहुत बड़े वर्ग के लिए दूध और दूध से बने उत्पाद सुख-साधन की वस्तु है। शहरी भारत में, तथापि आबादी के तीसरे दशमिक वर्ग के लिए दूध

और दूध से बने उत्पादों का हिस्सा 8% से थोड़े अधिक पर स्थिर होता है और तत्पश्चात् जब आगे एमपीसीई बढ़ता है तो उच्च दशमिक श्रेणी तक पहुँचने पर गिरावट में तेजी आती है।

खाद्य तेल: इस समूह का शेयर, दालों के समूहों के लगभग बराबर-सा रहता है। ग्रामीण और शहरी ग्राफ एक ही स्तर (लगभग 5.5%) पर शुरू होते हैं और तब उसमें गिरावट शुरू होती है, तब यह गिरावट शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए तीव्र है।

सब्जियाँ: इस समूह का शेयर दालों के समूह के शेयर के बराबर है, इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में सीधी गिरावट होती है ताकि ग्रामीण और शहरी ग्राफ एक समान ही चलता रहता है, और ग्रामीण ग्राफ हमेशा शहरी ग्राफ से ऊँचा रहता है।

पेय पदार्थ, रिफ्रेशमेंट और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थ: इस समूह के शेयर में एमपीसीई के साथ जयादा भिन्नता नहीं होती है और यह उच्च श्रेणी को छोड़कर सभी दशमिक श्रेणियों के लिए 5 से 7 प्रतिशत के बीच रहती है। उच्चतर दशमिक श्रेणियों के संबंध में भिन्नता के पैटर्न में जटिलताएँ पायी जाती हैं, तथा इसमें 8वीं से 9वीं दशमिक श्रेणी का हिस्सा आता है और उच्च दशमिक श्रेणियों⁴ के लिए दोनों क्षेत्रों में दुबारा बढ़ता होती है।

ईंधन और बिजली: दोनों क्षेत्रों में निचली दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए इस

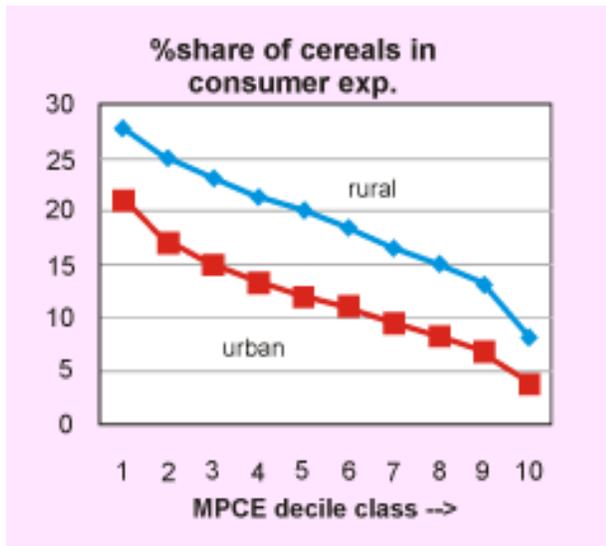
वर्ग का हिस्सा लगभग 12 प्रतिशत है। जैसे-जैसे एमपीसीई बढ़ता है, पहले यह बहुत धीरे-धीरे गिरता है और ग्रामीण भारत के उच्च दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए 7% तक पहुँचता है और शहरी भारत में यह 6% तक पहुँचता है।

वस्त्र और जूते-चप्पल: ग्रामीण भारत की निचली दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए लगभग 8.5% है और शहरी भारत के लिए 8% है, इस समूह का शेयर नीचे आता है जब एमपीसीई गिरती है, लेकिन किसी अन्य खाद्य समूह से काफी धीरे गिरावट होती है, और बचे हुए लगभग 5% उच्चतक दशमिक श्रेणी में भी आते हैं। इस प्रकार यहाँ विचारित सभी समूहों के सम्पूर्ण व्यय के संबंध में इस समूह के उपभोग में बहुत कम लचीलापन लगता है।

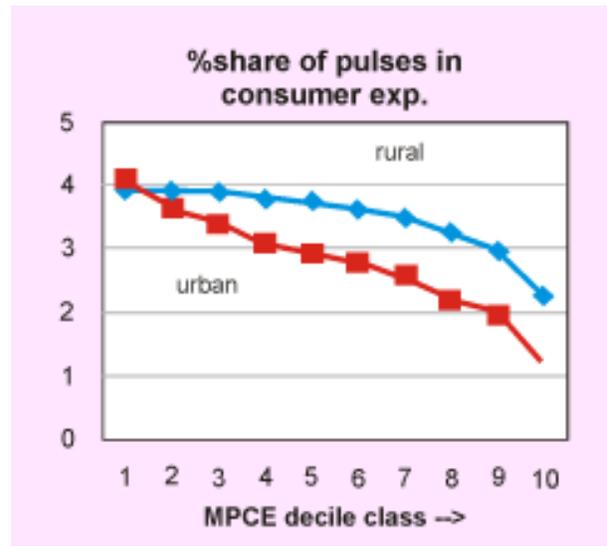
शिक्षा, वाहन, अन्य उपभोक्ता सेवाएं: एमपीसीई बढ़ने के साथ ही इन समूहों में व्यय का शेयर बढ़ता जाता है, और प्रत्येक मामले में यह बढ़त दर शहरी भारत के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक तेज होती है।

चिकित्सा देखभाल: ग्रामीण भारत (निचली दशमिक श्रेणी) के बजट में चिकित्सा व्यय का शेयर 3 प्रतिशत से कम से प्रारंभ होता है परंतु शहरी भारत के शेयर की तुलना में अधिक तेजी से बढ़ता है। और ऊपर की तीन दशमिक श्रेणियों में तो यह शहरी श्रेणियों की तुलना में उल्लेखनीय रूप से अधिक बढ़ा है, जोकि उच्चतक दशमिक श्रेणी के लिए भी 6 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ता हुआ नहीं लगता।

चित्र 13

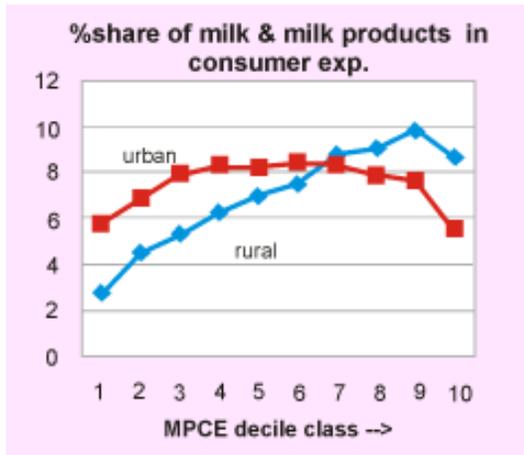


चित्र 14

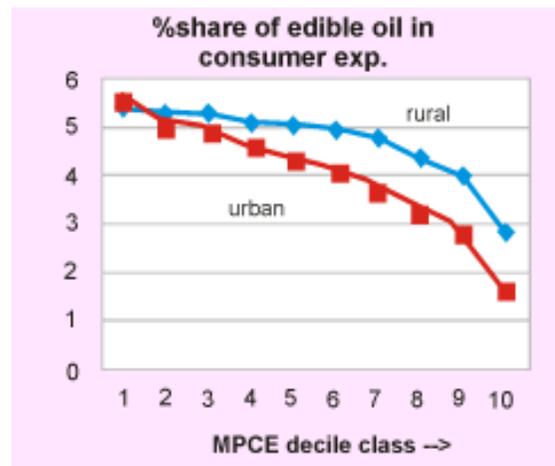


⁴ यह इस समूह की संरचना के कारण प्रतीत हुआ है, जिसमें किसी परिवार द्वारा अपने स्वयं के उपभोग और मेहमानों के उपभोग के लिए खरीदा गया पका हुआ भोजन शामिल है। अतः वो परिवार जिन्होंने पिछले तीस दिनों के दौरान अधिकांश मेहमानों का खरीदा गया भोजन परोसा था, उनका इस मद समूह में उनके एमपीसीई का बहुत अधिक शेयर है, इसके विपरीत व्यय का शेयर के लिए जो सामान्य मानसिकता है वह प्रत्येक खाद्य समूह की गिरावट होती है। जैसे-जैसे एमपीसीई बढ़ती है, इस परिकल्पना की सत्यता सिद्ध करने के लिए एमपीसीई के अलग-अलग वर्गों के आधार पर पके हुए भोजन की खरीद के बारे में व्यय की अलग-अलग सारणियों की आवयकता होगी।

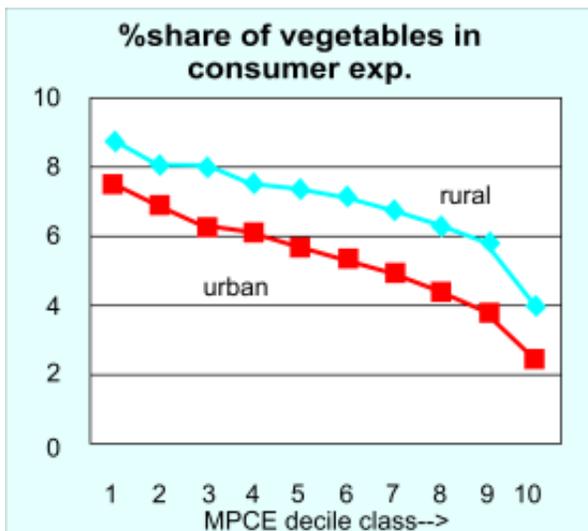
चित्र 15



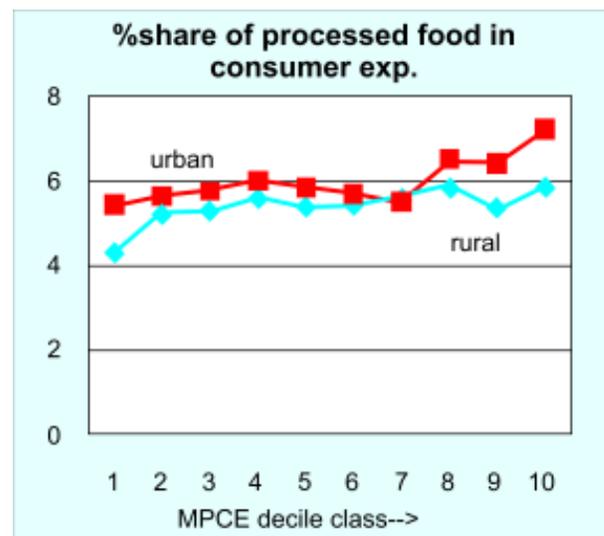
चित्र 16



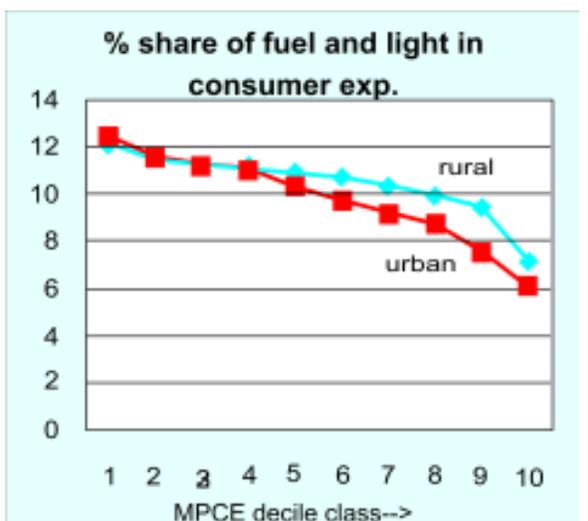
चित्र 17



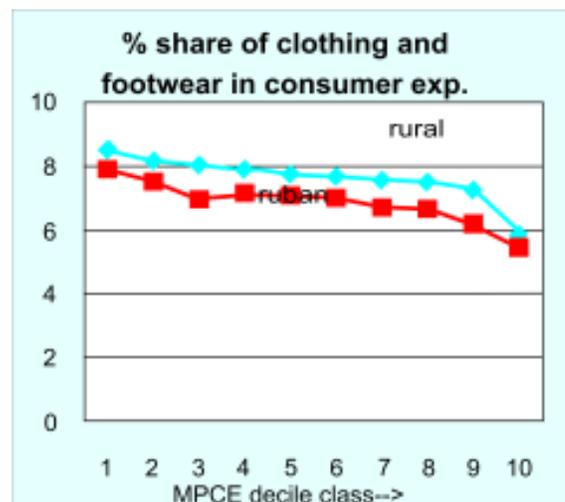
चित्र 18



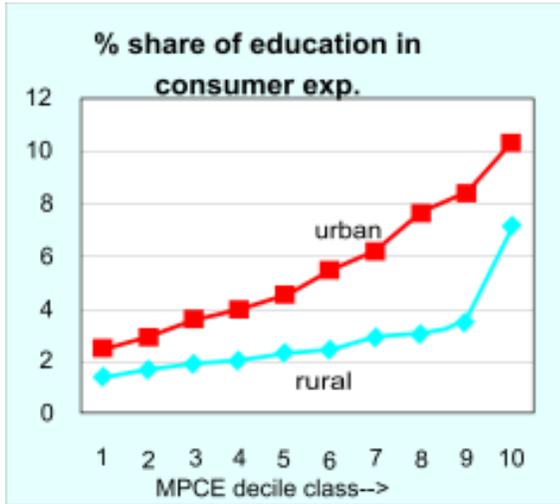
चित्र 19



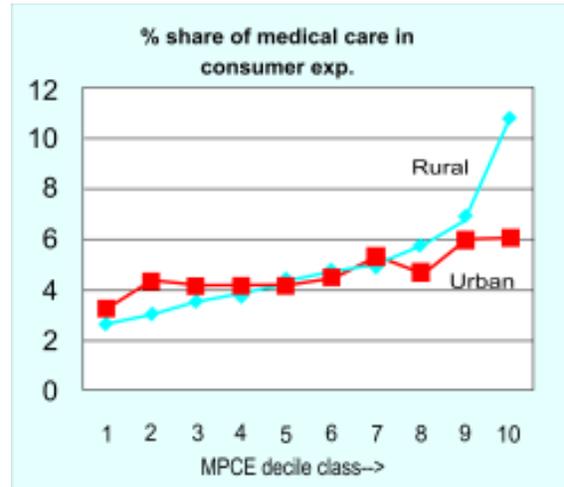
चित्र 20



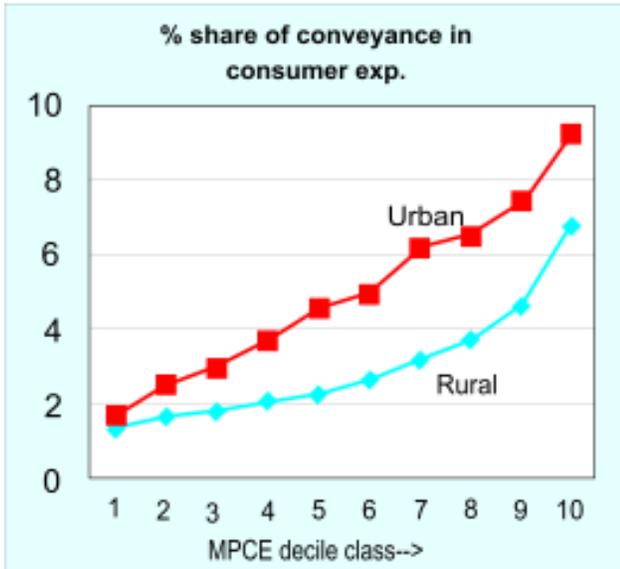
चित्र 21



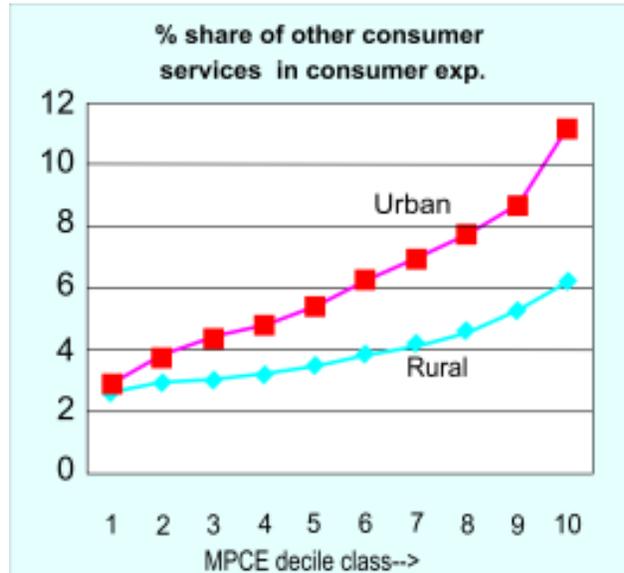
चित्र 22



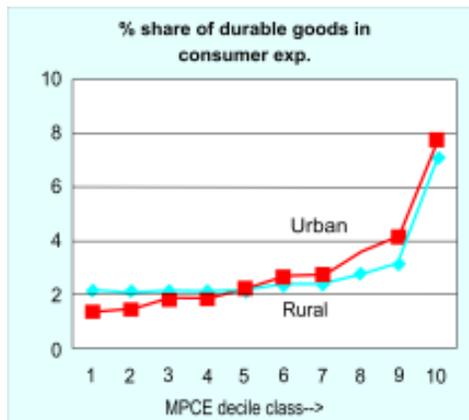
चित्र 23



चित्र 24



चित्र 25



टिकाऊ परिसम्पत्तियाँ: शहरी भारत के (निचली दशमक श्रेणी) के कुल व्यय में टिकाऊ परिसम्पत्तियों का शेयर लगभग केवल 1.5 प्रतिशत से आरम्भ होता है। ग्रामीण भारत में निचले दशमक के लिए अंश उच्चतर⁵ (2 प्रतिशत से अधिक) है। इससे, दोनों क्षेत्रों में शेयर नौवीं दशमक श्रेणी के लिए लगभग 3-4 प्रतिशत और उच्च दशमक श्रेणी के लिए 7-8 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाते हैं।

6.5 प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग किये गए अनाज की मात्रा: अखिल भारत

6.5.1 पूरे भारत में एमपीसीई बढ़ने के साथ ही अनाज उपभोग का रूझान आरेख 26 में दर्शाया गया है। 1 से 10 की संख्या एमपीसीई की दशमक श्रेणी दर्शाते हैं।

6.5.2 ग्रामीण भारत में 10 प्रतिशत गरीबतम जनसंख्या का प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक अनाज उपभोग 10.3 कि॰ग्रा॰ के लगभग था। प्रत्येक अगली दशमक श्रेणियों के लिए यह 11 से 12 कि॰ग्रा॰ के बीच था, और उच्च 3 दशमक समूहों के लिए 12 कि॰ग्रा॰ से अधिक था।

6.5.3 शहरी भारत में प्रथम चार दशमक श्रेणियों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग 9.5 कि॰ग्रा॰ से कम था जो लगभग 10 कि॰ग्रा॰ हो गया, परंतु आगे जैसे-जैसे एमपीसीई स्तर बढ़ता गया, इस रूझान में बढ़त की बजाय घटत देखी गई।

6.6 प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग किये गए अनाज की मात्रा में अंतर्राज्यीय उतार-चढ़ाव

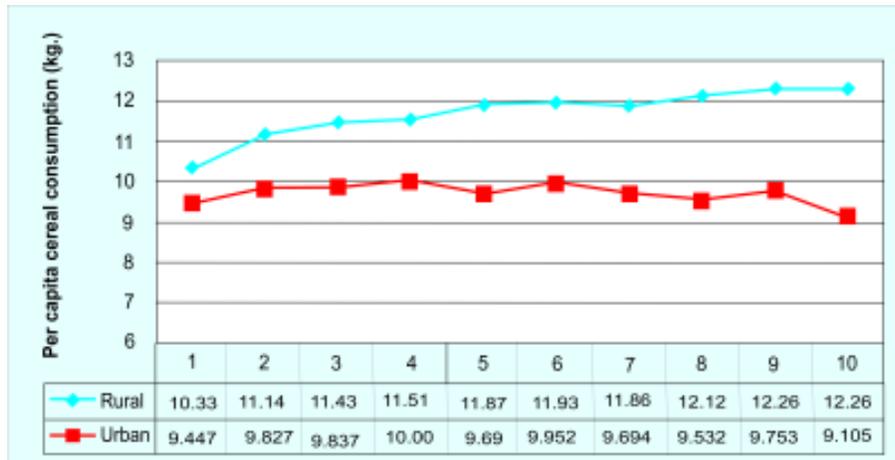
6.6.1 प्रमुख राज्यों और पूरे देश में उपभोग किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज कि॰ग्रा॰ में और कुल अनाज उपभोग में चावल, गेहूं और शेष अनाजों के शेयरों का प्रतिशत सारणी 44 में दिया गया है।

6.6.2 औसत अनाज उपभोग प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह (गणना में नवजात शिशुओं सहित सभी आयु के लोगों को मिलाकर) भारत के गांवों में 11.7 कि॰ग्रा॰ और शहरों में 9.7 कि॰ग्रा॰ है। इससे, ऐसा प्रतीत होगा कि औसत शहरी व्यक्ति का मासिक अनाज उपभोग औसत ग्रामीण व्यक्ति की तुलना में लगभग 2 कि॰ग्रा॰ कम था (प्रतिदिन 67 ग्रा॰ का अंतर)। परंतु यह ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है कि उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण में, खरीदे गए पके हुए भोजन (उदाहरण रेस्टोरेंट में उपभोग किया गया भोजन) “पेय, जलपान और प्रसंस्कृत भोजन” के तहत खरीदे गए अन्य प्रसंस्कृत, खाद्य पदार्थों का रिकॉर्ड भी होता है, जिससे ऐसे खाद्य पदार्थों में निहित अनाज की मात्रा अनाज उपभोग के अनुमानों में छूट जाती है। चूंकि शहरी आबादी प्रसंस्कृत आहार ग्रामीणों की तुलना में अधिक उपभोग करती है, इसलिए दोनों के बीच अनाज उपभोग में दिखने वाला अंतर असल में कम होगा।

6.6.3 सारे अनाजों के उपभोग में गेहूं व चावल दोनों को मिलाकर, शहरों में 96 प्रतिशत तथा गांवों में 90 प्रतिशत का हिस्सा रहा। ग्रामीण भारत में, गेहूं व चावल के अतिरिक्त अन्य अनाजों का शेयर गुजरात (40 प्रतिशत), कर्नाटक (36 प्रतिशत), महाराष्ट्र (33 प्रतिशत), राजस्थान (31 प्रतिशत), और मध्यप्रदेश (11 प्रतिशत), को छोड़कर शेष सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में 5 प्रतिशत या उससे कम था। शहरी भारत में गेहूं व चावल के अतिरिक्त अन्य अनाजों का शेयर कर्नाटक (22 प्रतिशत), गुजरात (14 प्रतिशत), और महाराष्ट्र (11 प्रतिशत), को छोड़कर शेष सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में 5 प्रतिशत या उससे कम रहा।

⁵ ग्रामीण परिवारों का झुकाव अपने बजट का एक बड़ा भाग आवासीय इकाई की मरम्मत पर व्यय करने का रहता है, जो टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों पर व्यय में शामिल है।

चित्र 26



तालिका 44: 2007-08 में, मुख्य शहरों में, उपभोग किये गए अनाज की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह मात्रा और उसमें चावल और गेहूं का प्रतिशत शेयर

राज्य	ग्रामीण				शहरी			
	मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग (कि॰ग्रा)	कुल अनाज उपभोग का %			मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग (कि॰ग्रा)	कुल अनाज उपभोग का %		
		चावल	गेहूं	अन्य अनाज		चावल	गेहूं	अन्य अनाज
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	12.0	93	2	5	10.4	90	8	2
असम	13.1	95	5	0	12.7	89	10	0
बिहार	12.9	54	42	5	12.7	47	50	3
छत्तीसगढ़	13.0	95	4	1	12.7	73	27	0
गुजरात	10.2	20	40	40	9.0	25	62	14
हरियाणा	10.2	7	89	3	9.2	17	82	1
झारखंड	12.4	76	22	2	11.6	50	49	0
कर्नाटक	10.5	53	10	36	9.3	60	18	22
केरल	9.1	89	11	0	8.9	84	16	0
मध्य प्रदेश	11.3	21	67	11	9.8	21	77	2
महाराष्ट्र	10.3	31	36	33	8.4	36	53	11
ओडिशा	13.8	95	4	1	12.5	83	17	0
पंजाब	9.8	7	91	2	8.3	14	85	1
राजस्थान	12.4	2	67	31	10.6	5	90	5
तमिलनाडु	10.6	93	4	3	9.1	90	9	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	11.8	33	65	2	10.3	27	73	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	12.0	92	8	0	10.0	77	23	0
भारत	11.7	55	36	10	9.7	49	47	4

6.6.4 कमोबेश, वे राज्य जिनमें चावल प्रमुख अनाज है का औसत व्यक्ति, दूसरे उन राज्यों की तुलना में प्रतिमाह अधिक अनाज का उपभोग करते हैं जिनमें प्रमुख रूप से गेहूं का उपभोग किया जाता है। तथापि, केरल और तमिलनाडु अपवाद है।

के बढ़ते हुए क्रम में प्रमुख राज्यों को रखा गया है। एमपीसीई द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य की रैंक (1=उच्चतम), कोष्ठक में दर्शायी गई है। आंकड़े एमपीसीई और ग्रामीण भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग के बीच ठोस विपरीत सहसंबंध दर्शाते हैं।

6.6.5 तालिका 45 में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग

तालिका 45: 2007-08, ग्रामीण भारत में अनाज उपभोग और समग्र जीवन यापन का स्तर: प्रमुख राज्य

राज्य	मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग (कि॰ग्रा॰)	राज्य	मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग (कि॰ग्रा॰)	राज्य	मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग (कि॰ग्रा॰)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
केरल (1)	9.09	तमिल नाडु (6)	10.57	झारखंड (15)	12.45
पंजाब (2)	9.78	मध्य प्रदेश (13)	11.30	बिहार (14)	12.91
हरियाणा (3)	10.18	उत्तर प्रदेश (12)	11.83	छत्तीसगढ़ (16)	12.96
गुजरात (4)	10.21	आंध्र प्रदेश (8)	12.02	असम (10)	13.11
महाराष्ट्र (5)	10.31	प. बंगाल (11)	12.03	ओडिशा (17)	13.76
कर्नाटक (7)	10.49	राजस्थान (9)	12.40		

कोष्ठक में आंकड़े ग्रामीण एमपीसीई द्वारा दी गई श्रेणी दर्शाते हैं।

7.0 निष्कर्ष

एनएसएस के 64वें दौर के परिणामों से निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष निकाले जा सकते हैं:-

7.1 64वें दौर में, सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार, लगभग 56 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पुरुष और 29 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण महिलाएं श्रमिक वर्ग के हैं। शहरी क्षेत्र में तदनुसूची प्रतिशत क्रमशः 58 और 15 है। 2007-08 में सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 30-59 वर्ष के आयु-समूह में पुरुषों का एएसडब्ल्यूपीआर 98 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 96 प्रतिशत तथा यही महिलाओं के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 54 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 24 प्रतिशत था। बाल श्रमिकों के मामले विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक देखने में आए। सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) के अनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 5 से 14 वर्ष के 3 प्रतिशत लड़के और 2 प्रतिशत लड़कियां तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत लड़के और 2 प्रतिशत लड़कियां किसी न किसी आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में लगे हुए पाए गए।

7.2 2007-08 के दौरान, 15 वर्ष व उससे अधिक उम्र के लोगों में बेरोजगारी दर शहरी क्षेत्रों में 4 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2 प्रतिशत था। इस आयु समूह में बेरोजगारी दर 'साक्षर नहीं' के लिए भी निम्नतर थी। शैक्षिक स्तर वालों में बेरोजगारी दर 'माध्यमिक व

अधिक' 5 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पुरुष, 10 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण महिलाएं 5 प्रतिशत शहरी पुरुष व 11 प्रतिशत शहरी महिलाएं रहा। यह देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण एवं शहरी, दोनों क्षेत्रों में किसी भी सामान्य शैक्षणिक स्तर के लिए महिलाओं में बेरोजगारी दर, सभी शैक्षणिक स्तरों में उसी स्तर की शिक्षा वाले बेरोजगार पुरुषों की तुलना में अधिक थी। 'साक्षर नहीं' अथवा 'साक्षर तथा प्राथमिक तक' स्तर की शिक्षा, इसका अपवाद थे।

7.3 वर्ष 2007-08 के दौरान देखा गया है कि सभी सामाजिक समूहों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सामाजिक समूहों में पाए गए बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) की तुलना में तदनुसूची शहरी पुरुषों में यूआर अधिक था। और, यह शहरी अंजुजा में उच्चतम (5 प्रतिशत) और ग्रामीण अनुंजा में न्यूनतम (1 प्रतिशत के करीब) था। सामान्य स्थिति में, महिलाओं के मामले में, शहरी क्षेत्रों में 'अन्य' का बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) उच्चतम (6 प्रतिशत) और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अंजुजा तथा अनुंजा का न्यूनतम (1 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक से कुछ कम) था।

7.4 पिछले 365 दिनों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्रवासित परिवारों का अनुपात बहुत कम, लगभग 1 प्रतिशत था और दूसरी तरफ शहरी क्षेत्रों को पिछले 365 दिनों में प्रवासित परिवारों का प्रतिशत कुल शहरी परिवारों की तुलना में 3 प्रतिशत था।

7.5 शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास दर 35 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 26 प्रतिशत थी। ग्रामीण व शहरी, दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुष प्रवास दर महिला

प्रवास दर से कम थी; ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला प्रवास दर 48 प्रतिशत की तुलना में पुरुष प्रवास दर 5 प्रतिशत थी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में महिला प्रवास दर 46 प्रतिशत की तुलना में पुरुष प्रवास दर 26 थी।

7.6 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रवास दर अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) में न्यूनतम, लगभग 24 प्रतिशत थी, और यह 'अन्य' श्रेणी के सामाजिक समूहों में उच्चतम, लगभग 28 प्रतिशत थी। दूसरी तरफ शहरी क्षेत्रों में अन्य पिछड़ी श्रेणी (ओबीसी) में प्रवास दर न्यूनतम 33 प्रतिशत के करीब थी और यह 'अन्य' श्रेणी के सामाजिक समूह में उच्चतम, लगभग 38 प्रतिशत थी।

7.7 महिलाओं के प्रवास का प्रमुख कारण विवाह था: 91 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण महिला प्रवासियों और 61 प्रतिशत शहरी महिला प्रवासियों का प्रमुख कारण *विवाह* था। दूसरी तरफ, पुरुषों के प्रवास रोजगार संबंधी कारणों से थे: लगभग 29 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पुरुष प्रवासी और 56 प्रतिशत शहरी प्रवासी रोजगार संबंधी कारणों से प्रवासित हुए।

7.8 ग्रामीण व शहरी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के अधिकतर पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी रोजगार संबंधी कारणों से बाहर जाकर बस गए थे जो लगभग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से बाह्य प्रवासियों का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों से बाह्य प्रवासियों का 71 प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण व शहरी, दोनों ही क्षेत्रों से महिला बाह्य प्रवासियों के बाह्य प्रवास का मुख्य कारण विवाह था, जो ग्रामीण व शहरी, दोनों क्षेत्रों से लगभग 84 प्रतिशत था।

7.9 पिछले 365 दिनों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से निकला एक पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी जो विदेश में रहता हो, ने भारत में रहने वाले के 13,000 रूपए की तुलना में लगभग 52,000 रूपए भेजे हैं। दूसरी तरफ एक औसत शहरी पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी जो विदेश में रहता हो, ने भारत में रहने वाले शहरी क्षेत्र के पुरुष बाह्य प्रवासी के 28,000 रूपए की तुलना में पिछले 365 दिनों में लगभग 73,000 रूपए भेजे हैं।

7.10 ग्रामीण व शहरी, दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में भेजी गई राशि का उपयोग राशि प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों द्वारा प्रमुख रूप से परिवार उपभोक्ता

व्यय के रूप में ही किया गया: लगभग 95 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार और 93 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों द्वारा परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय उद्देश्य के लिए प्राप्त राशि के उपयोग की रिपोर्ट दी गई है।

7.11 यह सर्वेक्षण यह दर्शाता है कि हालांकि भारत में शिक्षा अत्यधिक सहायता-प्राप्त है और दोपहर का भोजन, आदि जैसी प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के चलते कुछ सफलता अवश्य मिली होगी, किंतु हमारी शिक्षण प्रणाली एक ऐसे रूप में पहचानी जाती है जिसमें शिक्षा बीच में छोड़ देने वालों की दर अत्यधिक है। अभी भी जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग शिक्षण प्रणाली में सम्मिलित ही नहीं होता है। दोनों ही मामलों में आर्थिक कारण वित्तीय बाध्यताएं, या श्रम दल में जल्दी शामिल होने की आवश्यकता जिम्मेदार कारण लगते हैं। इसलिए, ऐसा लगता है कि वित्तीय भरपाई और अन्य प्रोत्साहनों को लम्बे समय तक जारी रखना होगा ताकि दाखिला न लेना और शिक्षा-प्रणाली से समयपूर्व लोगों के बाहर निकल जाने से होने वाली शिक्षा की अपव्ययता जैसी घटनाओं को कम किया जा सके।

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