एन एस एस रिपोर्ट सं . 594
(HCES: 2022-23 & 2023-24)
NSS Report no. 594
(HCES: 2022-23 & 2023-24)

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
Government of India
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय
National Statistics Office

# भारत में पौष्टिक अंतर्ग्रहण

# NUTRITIONAL INTAKE IN INDIA

## (2022-23 & 2023-24)

अगस्त, 2022 - जुलाई, 2024

**August, 2022 - July, 2024**

जून, 2025

**June 2025**

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# प्रस्तावना

घरेलू उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण (एचसीईएस) में भोजन की खपत पर एकत्रित जानकारी राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर जनसंख्या के विभिन्न वर्गों के पोषण सेवन का आकलन करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करती है।राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ) में भारतीय आबादी द्वारा पोषण सेवन के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी देने वाली रिपोर्ट तैयार करती है, जिसमें प्रति व्यक्ति ऊर्जा (कैलोरी), प्रोटीन और वसा के सेवन के अनुमानों और आवास और व्यक्तियों में इसके वितरण का विस्तृत ब्यौरा होता है। अब तक, एनएसएस ने उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर भारत में पोषण सेवन पर ऐसी पांच रिपोर्टें, 50वें दौर (1993-94), 55वें दौर (1999-2000), 61वें दौर (2004-05), 66वें दौर (2009-10) और 68वें दौर (2011-12) प्रकाशित की गई हैं।यह रिपोर्ट अगस्त 2022-जुलाई 2023 और अगस्त 2023-जुलाई 2024 के दौरान किए गए घरेलू उपभोग व्यय के लगातार सर्वेक्षणों में एकत्रित जानकारी पर आधारित है।

इस रिपोर्ट में कैलोरी, प्रोटीन और वसा के सेवन के अनुमानों पर चर्चा की गई है। यह विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों से विभिन्न मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्गों में इन पोषक तत्वों के सेवन के बारे में जानकारी देता है।रिपोर्ट में यह भी जानकारी दी गई है कि क्या भोजन आवास पर लिया गया या नहीं, और यदि नहीं, तो क्या भोजन स्कूल, बालवाड़ी, नियोक्ता से लिया गया या आवास से बाहर रहते हुए खरीद कर खाया गया है। अनुमान राष्ट्रीय और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ) के घरेलू सर्वेक्षण प्रभाग (एचएसडी) ने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति, सर्वेक्षण उपकरण विकसित करने, आंकड़ों के सारणीकरण और इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने का कार्य किया।मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय पोषण संस्थान के सहयोग से गठित एक समिति ने घरेलू उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण में शामिल खाद्य पदार्थों के पोषक तत्व सामग्री मूल्यों को संशोधित किया।घरेलू उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण डेटा के अतिरिक्त, ये पोषक तत्वों के सेवन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट हैं। क्षेत्रीय कार्य, एनएसओ के क्षेत्रीय परिचालन प्रभाग (एफओडी) द्वारा किया गया और समन्वय एवं गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रभाग (सीएंडक्यूसीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यकलापों का समन्वय किया।

घरेलू उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण के कार्य समूह, घरेलू सर्वेक्षणों के तकनीकी सलाहकार समूह और राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षणों की संचालन समिति के सभी सदस्यों को प्रश्नावली के डिजाइन से लेकर इस रिपोर्ट की तैयारी तक सर्वेक्षण कार्यकलापों के विभिन्न चरणों में उनके बहुमूल्य इनपुट और मार्गदर्शन के लिए आभार हैं । इस रिपोर्ट की तैयारी में शामिल घरेलू सर्वेक्षण प्रभाग के विभिन्न अधिकारियों का भी आभार हैं।

आशा है कि यह रिपोर्ट नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी रहेगी। रिपोर्ट में सुधार के लिए सुझावों का स्वागत हैं।

गीता

(गीता सिंह राठौर)
महानिदेशक
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण

नई दिल्ली
जून, 2025

# Preface

Information collected on consumption of food in the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) provide vital inputs for assessing nutritional intake of different segments of the population at National and State levels. It has been a practice in the National Statistics Office (NSO) to bring out a comprehensive report providing information on nutritional intake by the Indian population with detailed break-up of estimates of per capita intake of energy (calorie), protein and fat and its distribution over households and persons. Till date, five such reports on nutritional intake in India based on NSS's 50th round (1993-94), 55th round (1999-2000), 61st round (2004-05), 66th round (2009-10) and 68th round (2011-12) consumer expenditure surveys have been published. This report is based on the information collected in the back-to-back surveys household consumption expenditure conducted during August 2022 – July 2023 and August 2023 – July 2024.

Estimates of intakes of calorie, protein and fat are discussed in this report. It gives an idea about intake of these nutrients in different monthly per capita expenditure classes from different items of food. The report also presents information on whether meals were taken at home or not, and if not, whether the meals were taken from school, balwadi, employer or consumed by purchasing while away from home. Estimates are presented at National and State/ UT level, separately for rural and urban sectors.

The Household Survey Division (HSD) of the National Statistics Office (NSO) undertook the development of the survey methodology, survey instruments, tabulation of data and preparation of this report. A committee constituted by the Ministry in collaboration with the National Institute of Nutrition revised the nutrient content values of the food items covered in HCES. In addition to HCES data, these are vital inputs for arriving at estimates of nutrient intakes. The field work was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of the NSO and the Coordination and Quality Control Division (C&QCD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to all the members of the Working Group of HCES, the Technical Advisory Group of Household Surveys and the Steering Committee for National Sample Surveys for their valuable inputs and guidance at various stages of survey activities from designing of the questionnaire to the preparation of this report. I also express my thanks to various officers of the Household Survey Division involved in the preparation of this report.

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

(Geeta Singh Rathore)
Director General
National Sample Survey

New Delhi
June, 2025

# HIGHLIGHTS

## Introduction

- The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been conducting Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) since the inception of National Sample Survey in the year 1950.
- The latest surveys on the subject were conducted during the period August, 2022 to July, 2023 and August, 2023 to July, 2024.
- Using the data on food consumption and utilizing the nutrient content values of different food items, estimates of per day per capita and per day per consumer unit intake of calorie, protein and fat are presented in this report at various levels of disaggregation, namely, State, sector, fractile classes of MPCE, etc.
- A similar pattern in the average per day per capita and per consumer unit calorie intake is observed in rural and urban India in both 2022-23 and 2023-24.
- A wide variation both in average per capita per day calorie intake and average per consumer unit per day calorie intake is observed among the major states in 2022-23 as well as in 2023-24.
- With an increase in the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE), the average calorie intake also increases in rural as well as urban India.
- An increase in average per capita per day and per consumer unit per day calorie intake is observed for the bottom five fractile classes in rural India and for the bottom six fractile classes for urban India in 2023-24 from 2022-23.
- In rural India, there were 14.6% households with per day per consumer unit calorie intake less than 1860 Kcal in 2022-23 that declined to 11.7% in 2023-24. For urban India, the proportion of such households came down to 10.2% in 2023-24 from 12.8% in 2022-23.

## Average Intake of Calorie, Protein and Fat 2022-23

**Per capita per day intake: Rural**

- Calorie – 2233 Kcal
- Protein – 61.9 gm
- Fat – 59.7 gm

**Per capita per day intake: Urban**

- Calorie – 2250 Kcal
- Protein – 63.2 gm
- Fat –70.5 gm

## Average Intake of Calorie, Protein and Fat 2023-24

**Per capita per day intake: Rural**

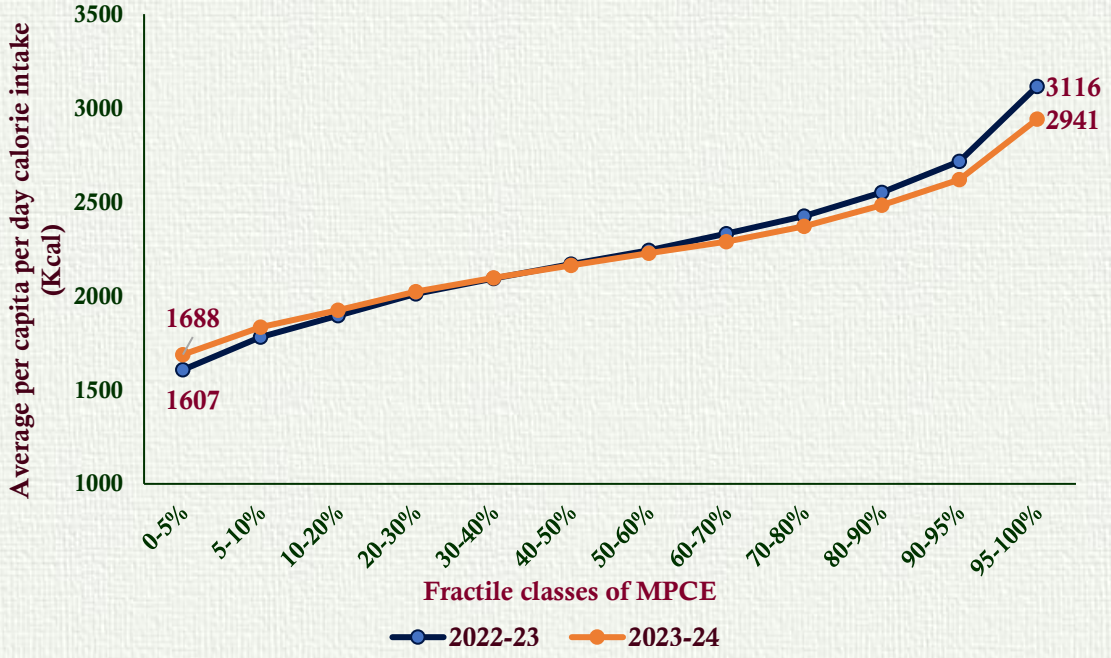
- Calorie – 2212 Kcal
- Protein – 61.8 gm
- Fat – 60.4 gm

**Per capita per day intake: Urban**

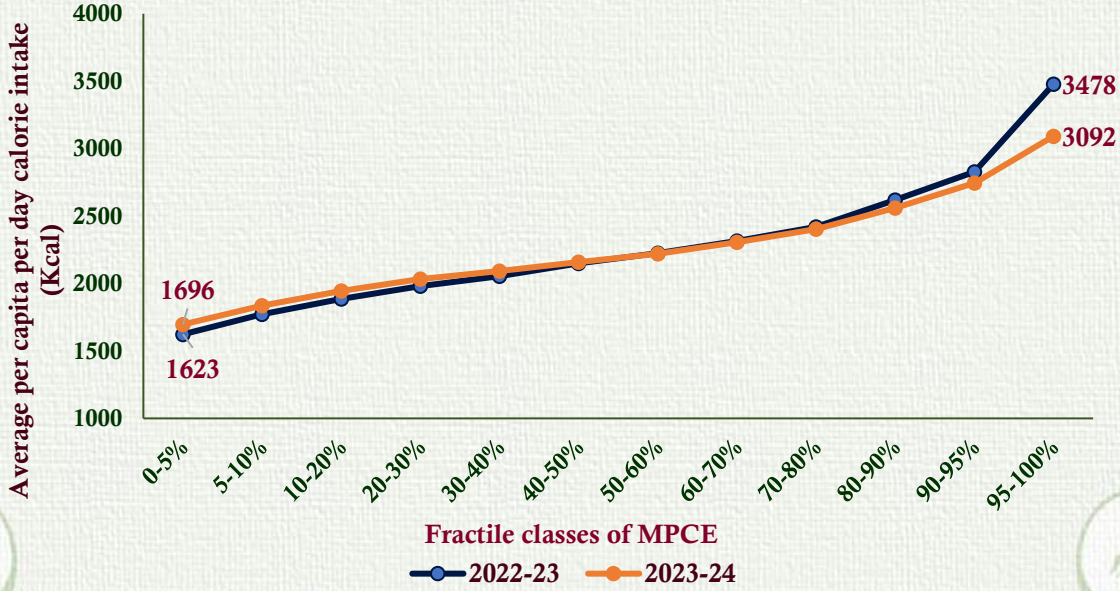
- Calorie – 2240 Kcal
- Protein – 63.4 gm
- Fat – 69.8 gm

# Variation in Average Intake of Calorie by Fractile classes in 2022-23 and 2023-24: All-India

## Average per capita per day calorie intake across fractiles classes of MPCE for 2022-23 & 2023-24 – Rural



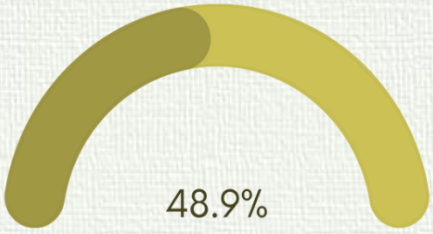

## Average per capita per day calorie intake across fractiles classes of MPCE for 2022-23 & 2023-24 – Urban



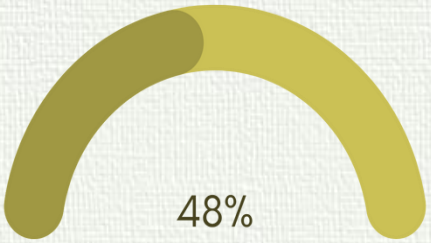
## Share of Cereals in per capita per day calorie intake during 2022-23 and 2023-24: All-India

**% share of cereals in per capita per day intake- Rural**

**2022-23**

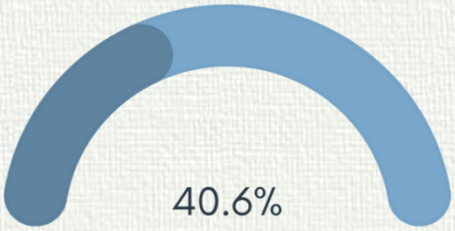



**2023-24**

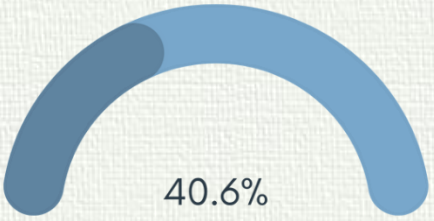



**% share of cereals in per capita per day intake- Urban**

**2022-23**

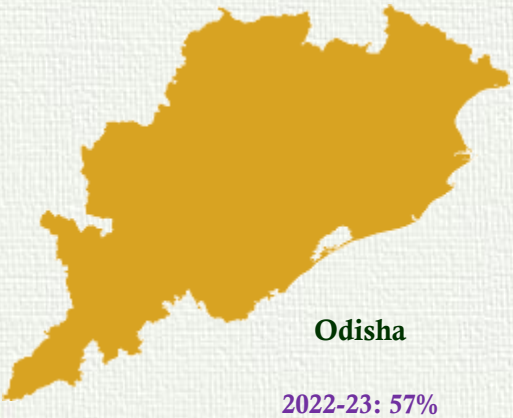



**2023-24**




## State with highest share of Cereals among major states in per capita per day calorie intake during 2022-23 & 2023-24

**Rural**



**Odisha**

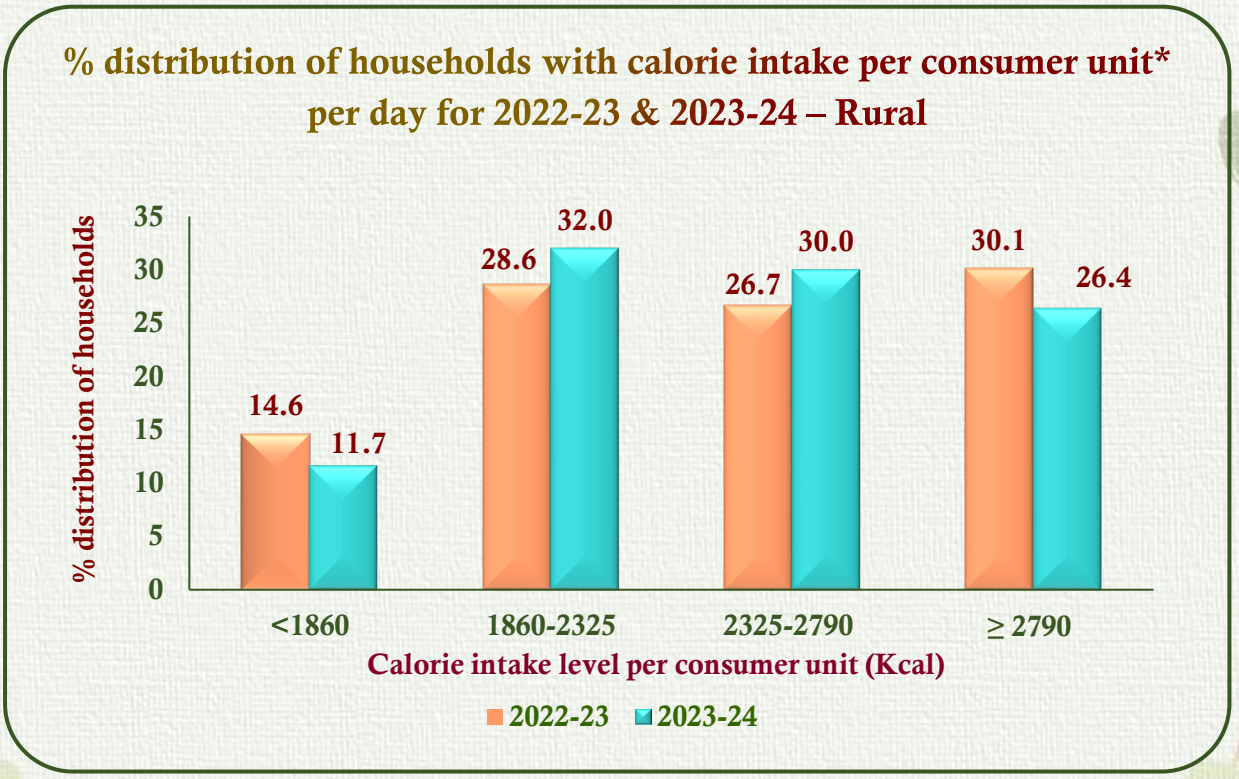
2022-23: 57%
2023-24: 58%

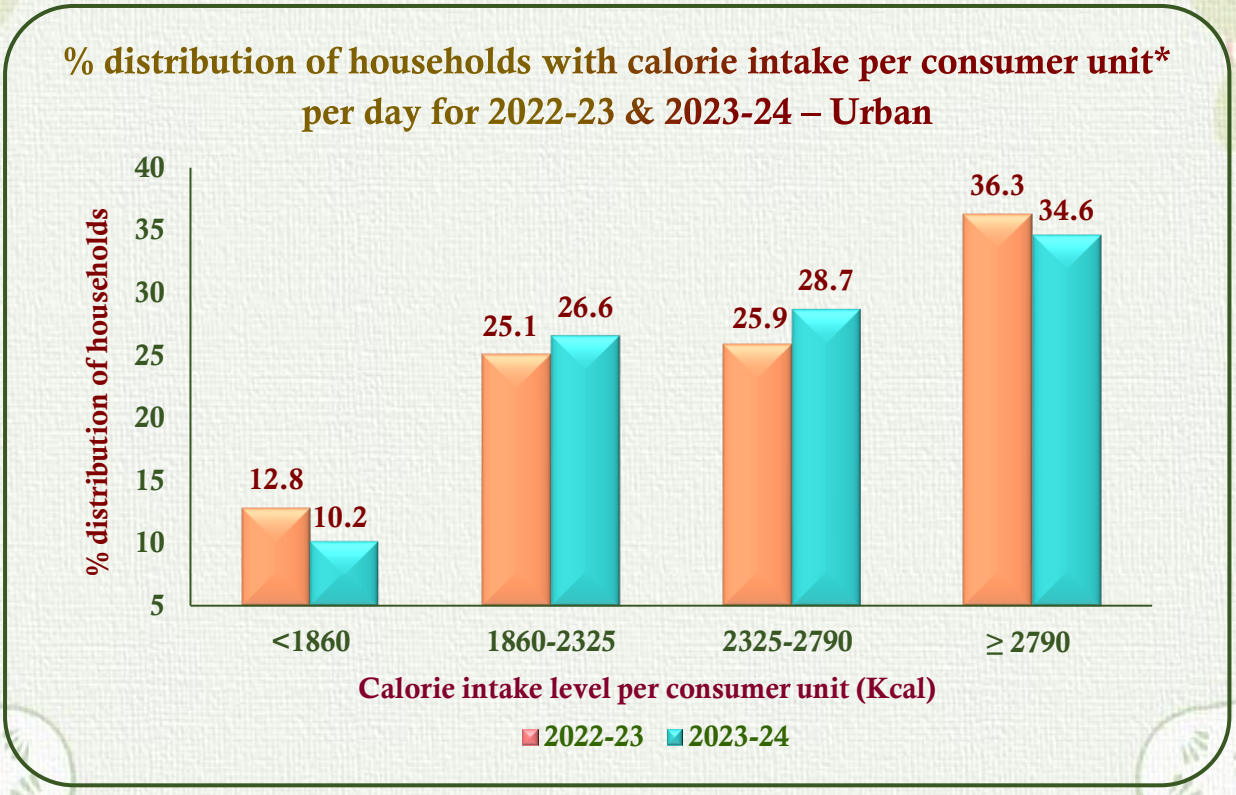
**Urban**

**Chhattisgarh**

2022-23: 52%
2023-24: 50%

# % distribution of households with calorie intake per consumer unit per day in 2022-23 and 2023-24: All-India

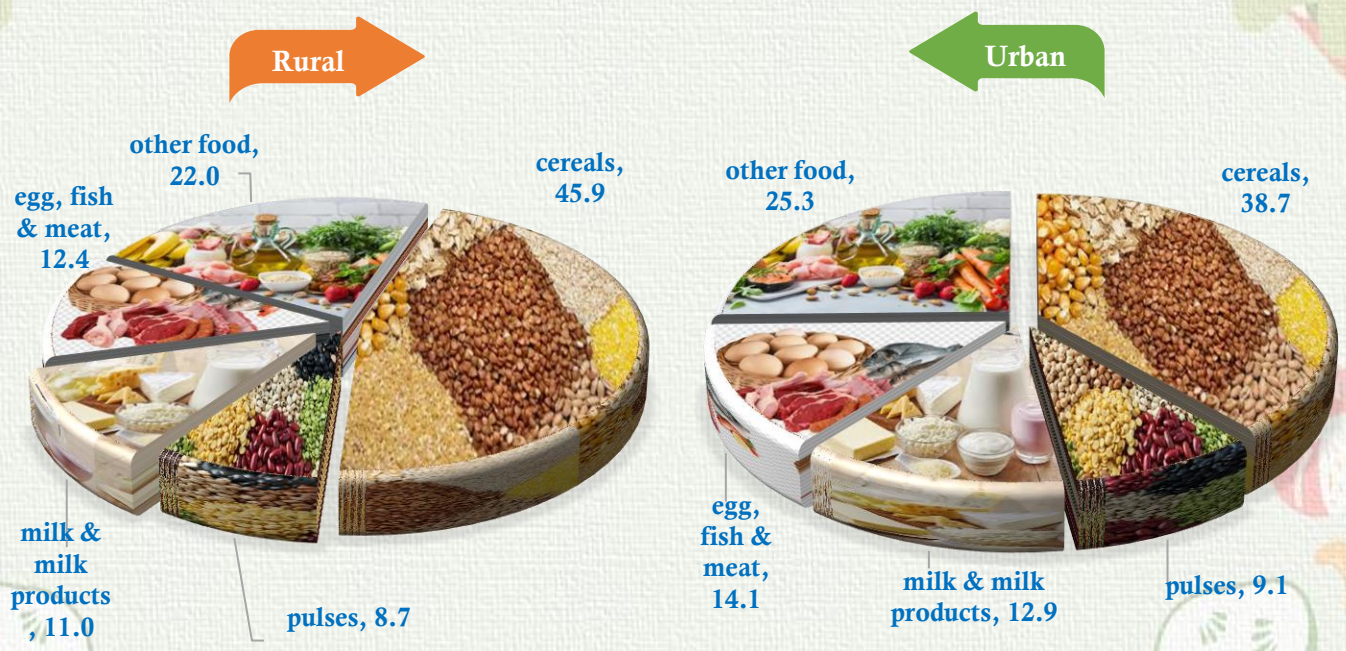


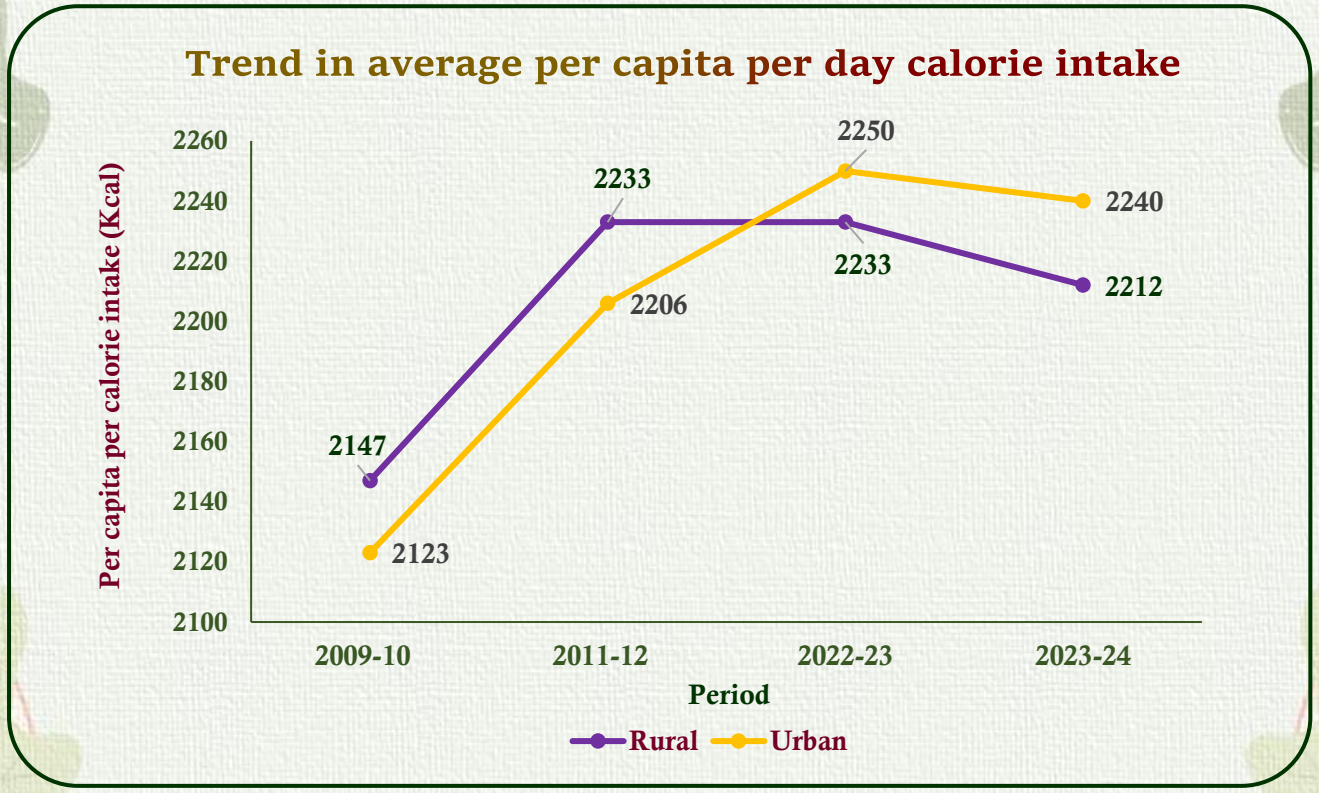
# % break-up of per capita per day protein intake by food group in 2022-23 and 2023-24: All-India

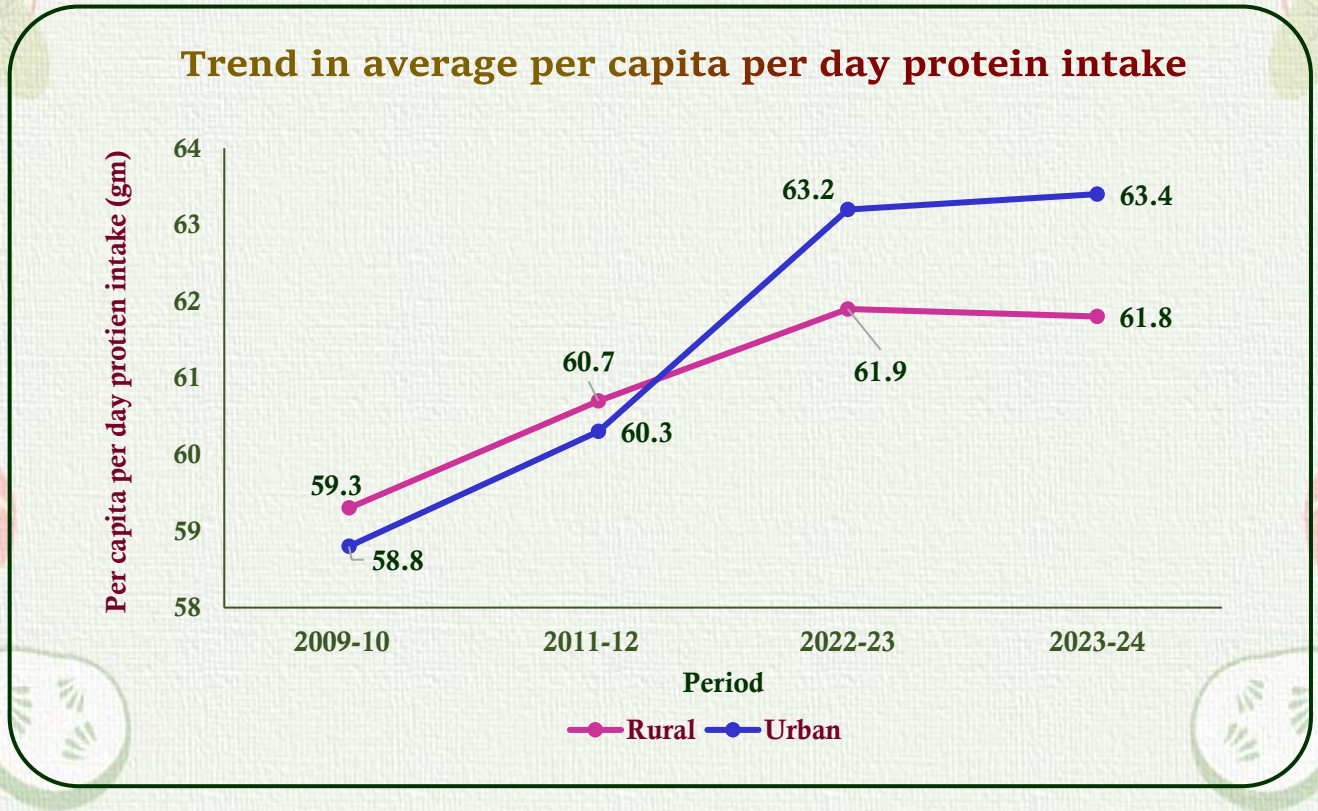
## % break-up of protein intake during 2022-23

## % break-up of protein intake during 2023-24

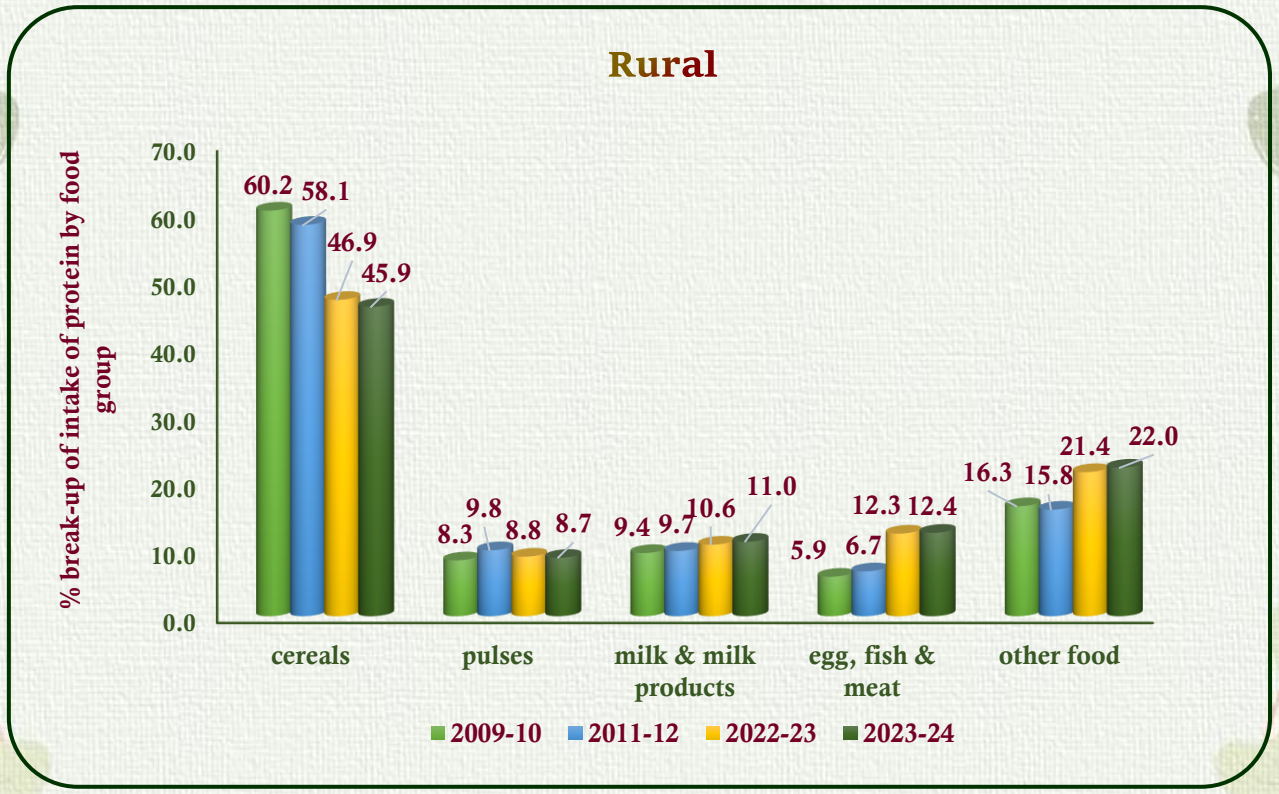


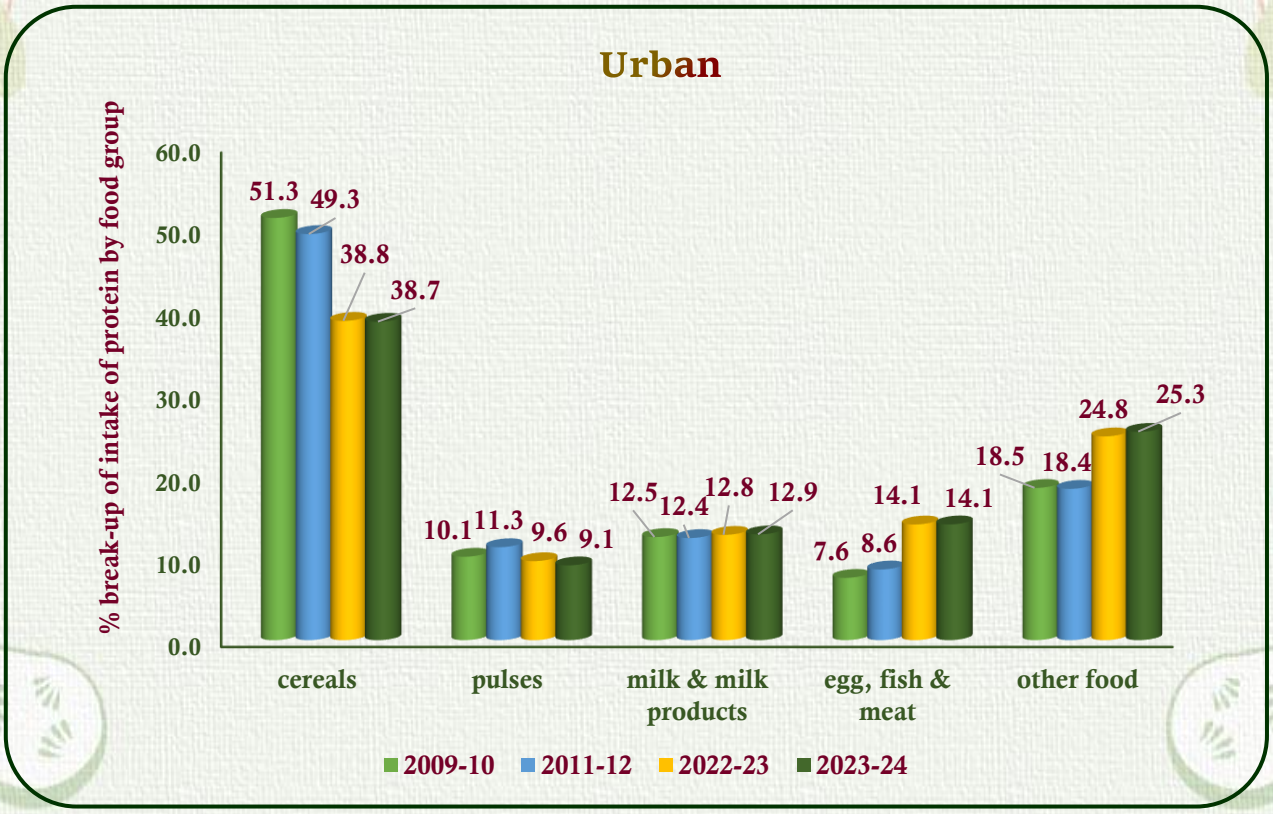
# Trend in Average per capita per day calorie intake during 2009-10 to 2023-24: All-India



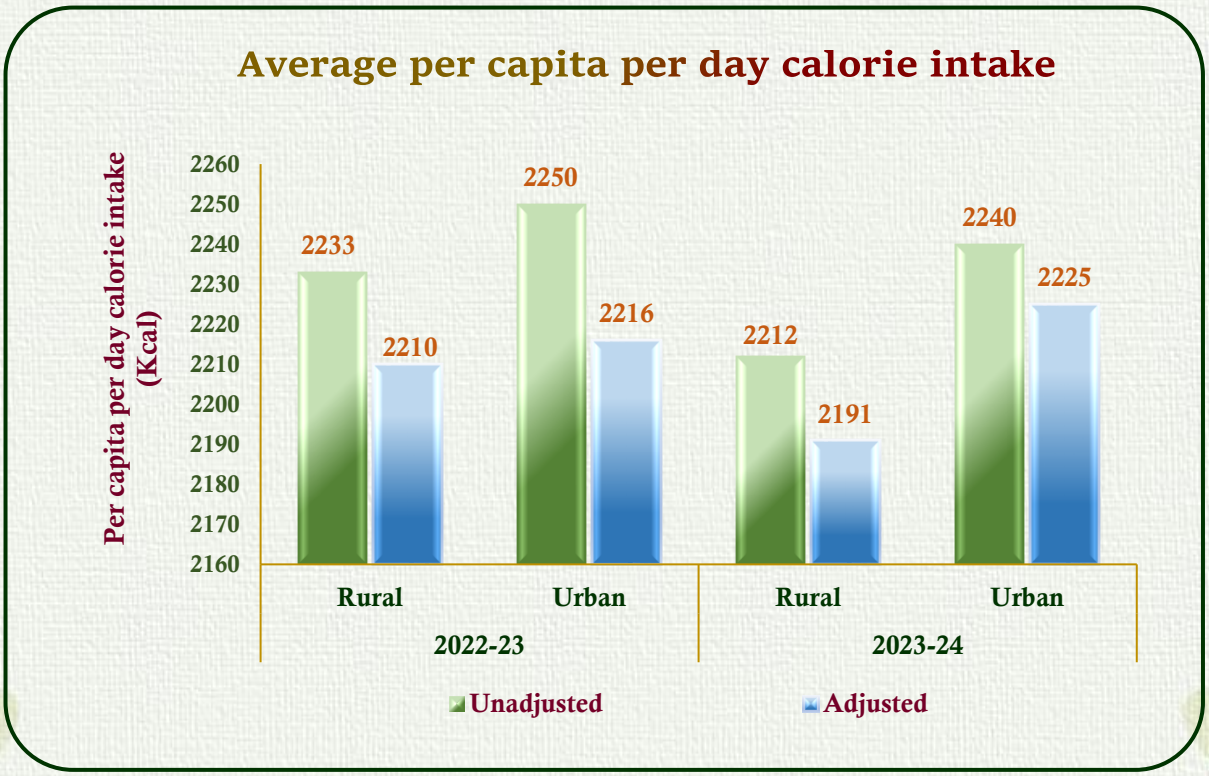



# Trend in break-up of per capita per day protein intake by food group during 2009-10 to 2023-24: All-India



# Average Intake of Adjusted and Unadjusted Calorie in 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India



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# Introduction

# Chapter One

## 1.0 NEED FOR MEASUREMENT OF NUTRITIONAL INTAKE

1.0.0 Having access to a balanced diet enrich with the necessary amount of calorie, protein, fat, carbohydrate and micronutrients needed for maintaining a normal, active and healthy life is the most important prerequisite for the population of a country to be able to contribute gainfully and effectively in the holistic economic development. It is, therefore, necessary, in particular for the developing countries that include a sizeable group who are economically vulnerable, to constantly monitor the nutritional intake of the people. Household surveys on consumption expenditure which collect quantitative information on the entire range of food consumed by a household provide an opportunity to study various aspects of the nutritional intake of the population covered by the survey.

1.0.1 Acknowledging the importance of not only achieving food security but also of improved nutrition, the United Nations, in its' agenda of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) has kept the target of achieving 'Zero Hunger' by 2030. The SDG Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030 to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient, nutritious food throughout the year. It also aims to eliminate all forms of malnutrition.

1.0.2 The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in collaboration with four other UN agencies, namely, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) publishes an annual update on the state of global food security and nutrition through its flagship publication: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report (SOFI Report). This report tracks progress made by the countries on key indicators for achieving the SDG Goal 2.

1.0.3 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU), defined as the estimated percentage of individuals in the population that are in a condition of undernourishment, being SDG indicator 2.1.1 is a component of SDG Goal 2 indicator. For estimation of PoU, information on three parameters, namely, Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER), the mean Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) and the Coefficient of Variation (CV) of DEC is required. FAO estimates the CV of habitual DEC using the data from nationally representative household surveys (HCES in case of India) if the survey is available for the year. The data collected in HCES provides vital inputs for compilation of PoU along with many other indicators designed to assess the nutritional status of the population by various national and international organisations.

## 1.1 IMPORTANCE OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SURVEY IN MEASURING NUTRITIONAL INTAKE

1.1.0 The National Statistics Office (NSO) has been conducting large household surveys on consumption expenditure at regular intervals as part of its rounds, normally of one-year duration with the principal objective of obtaining estimates of household monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE), its distribution over households and persons, and its break-up by commodity group, at national and State level. The schedule of enquiry of the survey also records quantities of various food items of consumption by the household during specified reference periods. This information on quantities of food consumed by the households enables the measurement of energy, protein and fat consumed by each surveyed household, and the estimation of household per capita intake of each of these nutrients and its distribution over households and persons.

1.1.1 Although, the Household Consumption Expenditure Surveys (HCES) are not specially designed to serve the needs of a nutrition survey, compilation and tabulation of data on nutritional intake (though restricted to intake of energy, protein and fat) and its release in the form of a special report on nutrition has become a regular activity whenever a quinquennial survey on the subject has been undertaken by the NSO.

1.1.2 Till date, five reports on nutritional intake in India based on NSS's 50$^{th}$ round (1993-94), 55$^{th}$ round (1999-2000), 61$^{st}$ round (2004-05), 66$^{th}$ round (2009-10) and 68$^{th}$ round (2011-12) consumer expenditure surveys have been published. This report is based on the information collected in the back-to-back surveys conducted during August 2022 – July 2023 and August 2023 – July 2024.

# 1.2 SURVEY COVERAGE

## 1.2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

1.2.1.0 Both the surveys covered the whole of the Indian Union except a few inaccessible villages in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Information in HCES: 2022-23 was collected from 8,723 villages and 6,115 urban blocks spread over the entire country covering 2,61,746 households (1,55,014 in rural areas and 1,06,732 in urban areas) while HCES: 2023-24 was conducted in 8,684 villages and 6,143 urban blocks covering 2,61,953 Households (1,54,357 in rural areas and 1,07,596 in urban areas). The distribution of the villages/urban blocks and households surveyed across different States/UTs for rural and urban areas in these two surveys is given in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 at the end of this Chapter.

## 1.2.2 POPULATION COVERAGE

1.2.2.0 All resident households located in the geographical territory of Indian union were considered in the survey with the following exclusions:

1.2.2.1 Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence, was excluded from the coverage of the survey. But persons residing in open spaces, roadside shelters, under bridges etc., more or less regularly in the same place were covered.

1.2.2.2 Foreign nationals as well as their domestic servants were excluded, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household. However, a foreign national who had become an Indian citizen for all practical purposes was covered.

1.2.2.3 Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, Border Security Force, etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel was covered.

1.2.2.4 Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, students staying in ashram/hostels and residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams were covered. Although orphans living in

orphanages were excluded, the persons looking after them and staying there were covered. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were kept outside the coverage of the survey.

## 1.3 QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE SURVEY

1.3.1 The consumption basket of items was divided into three broad categories, namely, (i) Food items, (ii) Consumables and Services items, and (iii) Durable goods in HCES: 2022-23 and 2023-24. Thereafter, three separate questionnaires, namely, Questionnaire: FDQ, Questionnaire: CSQ and Questionnaire: DGQ covering the three categories were designed and canvassed in the selected households in three separate consecutive monthly visits. Another questionnaire, viz., Questionnaire: HCQ was used to collect information on household characteristics and demographic particulars of the members of the households.

1.3.2 All possible six sequencing of the three questionnaires, namely, [(Q1, Q2, Q3), (Q1, Q3, Q2), (Q2, Q1, Q3), (Q2, Q3, Q1), (Q3, Q1, Q2) and (Q3, Q2, Q1)], where Q1 refers to FDQ, Q2 refers to CSQ and Q3 refers to DGQ, were used in the survey to eliminate any bias due to adoption of any particular sequencing of the questionnaires. The questionnaires are provided in Appendix D.

## 1.4 ISSUES RELATED TO COMPARABILITY

1.4.0 HCES: 2022-23 and 2023-24 has undergone some changes as compared to the previous surveys on consumption expenditure. A brief account of the changes made in this survey are given below.

**(i) Item Coverage:** The questionnaire used in HCES: 2011-12 (NSS 68$^{th}$ round) had around 347 items. In HCES: 2022-23 and 2023-24, an updated questionnaire by inclusion of new items and merging some of the obsolete items together were used. The questionnaire of HCES: 2022-23 as well as 2023-24 contains around 405 items.

**(ii) Changes in Questionnaire:** A single questionnaire has been used in all NSS surveys on household consumption expenditure prior to HCES: 2022-23. However, in HCES: 2022-23 and 2023-24, three separate questionnaires covering (i) food items, (ii) consumables and services items and (iii) durable goods have been used. Further, another questionnaire has been canvassed for collecting information on household characteristics as well as demographic particulars of the members of the households.

**(iii) Multiple Visits for Data Collection:** Contrary to the usual practice of single visit followed prior to 2022-23, three questionnaires, namely, FDQ, CSQ & DGQ have been canvassed at random in HCES: 2022-23 and 2023-24 in a selected household in three consecutive monthly visits in a quarter. The questionnaire HCQ has always been canvassed during the first visit along with one of these three questionnaires.

**(iv) Change in Mode of Data Collection:** Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method has been adopted in HCES: 2022-23 and 2023-24 while all earlier surveys on the subject have been conducted in Pen-and-Paper Personal Interview (PAPI) method.

1.4.1 These are required to be noted while comparing the results of HCES: 2022-23 and 2023-24 with those of the previous surveys.

## 1.5 MAJOR STATES

1.5.0 This refers to the 18 States of India which had a population of 25 million or more according to the Census of 2011. The States are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1.5.1 The state of Telangana was created in the year 2014 carving out from the state of Andhra Pradesh. However, considering the total population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 population Census, both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been included in the list of major states.

## 1.6 CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT

1.6.0 This report is based on the Household Consumption Expenditure Surveys conducted during August, 2022 to July, 2023 and August, 2023 to July, 2024. The report contains three Chapters with Summary Statements. The detailed tables are included in the Appendix A. This Chapter being an introductory one, provides a brief background of the survey in addition to elucidating some concepts and definitions used in the survey. Chapter 2 outlines the survey methodology and estimation procedure along with some basic concepts and definitions related to nutrient contents of food items while Chapters 3 discusses findings and observations on the following:

(i) Important aspects of intake of dietary energy or calorie intake,

(ii) Estimates of protein and fat intake,

(iii) Trends in calorie, protein and fat intake as revealed by the NSS surveys of consumption from 2009-10 and onwards,

(iv) Sources from which meals were received apart from meals prepared at home.

1.6.1 These are followed by some statements generated from the detailed tables for purposes of ready reference, and other statements showing trends in nutrient intake over the years. The detailed tables related to indicators of nutrition intake level are included in Appendix A. The detailed estimation procedure is presented in Appendix B. As a measure of efficacy of the estimates, the values of relative standard errors (RSE) of few important indicators for each State/UT are given in Appendix C. Since the same questionnaires were used in both the surveys, the questionnaires of HCES: 2023-24 are included in Appendix D.

**Table 1.1: Number of FSUs and number of households surveyed in HCES: 2022-23**

| State/UT/All-India | No. of FSUs (villages/blocks) | | No. of sample households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural + Urban |
| Andhra Pradesh | 357 | 235 | 6,245 | 4,025 | 10,270 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 158 | 80 | 2,581 | 1,440 | 4,021 |
| Assam | 338 | 140 | 6,045 | 2,517 | 8,562 |
| Bihar | 759 | 199 | 13,602 | 3,564 | 17,166 |
| Chhattisgarh | 160 | 120 | 2,867 | 2,141 | 5,008 |
| Delhi | 20 | 200 | 305 | 2,931 | 3,236 |
| Goa | 20 | 18 | 360 | 323 | 683 |
| Gujarat | 320 | 317 | 5,726 | 5,560 | 11,286 |
| Haryana | 156 | 139 | 2,796 | 2,472 | 5,268 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 80 | 60 | 1,406 | 1,036 | 2,442 |
| Jharkhand | 219 | 140 | 3,927 | 2,458 | 6,385 |
| Karnataka | 378 | 339 | 6,688 | 5,701 | 12,389 |
| Kerala | 217 | 199 | 3,870 | 3,507 | 7,377 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 479 | 320 | 8,551 | 5,644 | 14,195 |
| Maharashtra | 655 | 653 | 11,596 | 11,163 | 22,759 |
| Manipur | 143 | 126 | 2,572 | 2,261 | 4,833 |
| Meghalaya | 120 | 60 | 2,132 | 1,079 | 3,211 |
| Mizoram | 80 | 120 | 1,439 | 2,157 | 3,596 |
| Nagaland | 111 | 60 | 1,996 | 1,079 | 3,075 |
| Odisha | 379 | 140 | 6,732 | 2,453 | 9,185 |
| Punjab | 177 | 160 | 3,076 | 2,754 | 5,830 |
| Rajasthan | 497 | 260 | 8,724 | 4,438 | 13,162 |
| Sikkim | 80 | 40 | 1,411 | 720 | 2,131 |
| Tamil Nadu | 416 | 393 | 7,447 | 6,917 | 14,364 |
| Telangana | 198 | 180 | 3,553 | 3,233 | 6,786 |
| Tripura | 179 | 100 | 3,222 | 1,800 | 5,022 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1096 | 598 | 19,611 | 10,627 | 30,238 |
| Uttarakhand | 98 | 60 | 1,700 | 1,073 | 2,773 |
| West Bengal | 599 | 419 | 10,715 | 7,421 | 18,136 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 37 | 20 | 644 | 356 | 1,000 |
| Chandigarh | 20 | 20 | 360 | 360 | 720 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 20 | 20 | 350 | 324 | 674 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 99 | 100 | 1,761 | 1,772 | 3,533 |
| Ladakh | 20 | 20 | 359 | 360 | 719 |
| Lakshadweep | 14 | 20 | 252 | 355 | 607 |
| Puducherry | 20 | 40 | 359 | 711 | 1,070 |
| **All – India*** | **8,723** | **6,115** | **1,55,014** | **1,06,732** | **2,61,746** |

**: All India figures include rural households from uninhabited villages those have been considered as a special stratum.*

**Table 1.2: Number of FSUs and number of households surveyed in HCES: 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | No. of FSUs (villages/blocks) | | No. of sample households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural + Urban |
| Andhra Pradesh | 360 | 239 | 6,306 | 4,159 | 10,465 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 160 | 79 | 2,653 | 1,420 | 4,073 |
| Assam | 337 | 140 | 6,053 | 2,519 | 8,572 |
| Bihar | 759 | 200 | 13,656 | 3,599 | 17,255 |
| Chhattisgarh | 160 | 120 | 2,856 | 2,112 | 4,968 |
| Delhi | 20 | 198 | 310 | 3,049 | 3,359 |
| Goa | 20 | 20 | 360 | 360 | 720 |
| Gujarat | 320 | 319 | 5,699 | 5,572 | 11,271 |
| Haryana | 155 | 139 | 2,785 | 2,478 | 5,263 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 80 | 60 | 1,355 | 1,051 | 2,406 |
| Jharkhand | 219 | 140 | 3,866 | 2,465 | 6,331 |
| Karnataka | 380 | 340 | 6,728 | 5,805 | 12,533 |
| Kerala | 218 | 200 | 3,883 | 3,517 | 7,400 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 472 | 319 | 8,426 | 5,679 | 14,105 |
| Maharashtra | 659 | 652 | 11,629 | 11,117 | 22,746 |
| Manipur | 91 | 145 | 1,637 | 2,607 | 4,244 |
| Meghalaya | 120 | 59 | 2,154 | 1,062 | 3,216 |
| Mizoram | 80 | 120 | 1,440 | 2,160 | 3,600 |
| Nagaland | 109 | 60 | 1,962 | 1,080 | 3,042 |
| Odisha | 379 | 140 | 6,768 | 2,445 | 9,213 |
| Punjab | 178 | 160 | 3,161 | 2,810 | 5,971 |
| Rajasthan | 500 | 259 | 8,765 | 4,378 | 13,143 |
| Sikkim | 80 | 40 | 1,439 | 719 | 2,158 |
| Tamil Nadu | 419 | 397 | 7,484 | 7,008 | 14,492 |
| Telangana | 199 | 179 | 3,571 | 3,215 | 6,786 |
| Tripura | 180 | 100 | 3,240 | 1,800 | 5,040 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,100 | 600 | 19,663 | 10,644 | 30,307 |
| Uttarakhand | 100 | 60 | 1,693 | 1,056 | 2,749 |
| West Bengal | 597 | 419 | 10,706 | 7,414 | 18,120 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 38 | 20 | 641 | 359 | 1,000 |
| Chandigarh | 20 | 20 | 359 | 359 | 718 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 20 | 20 | 354 | 344 | 698 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 99 | 100 | 1,782 | 1,800 | 3,582 |
| Ladakh | 20 | 20 | 360 | 360 | 720 |
| Lakshadweep | 14 | 20 | 249 | 356 | 605 |
| Puducherry | 20 | 40 | 359 | 718 | 1,077 |
| **All – India*** | **8,684** | **6,143** | **1,54,357** | **1,07,596** | **2,61,953** |

**: All India figures include rural households from uninhabited villages those have been considered as a special stratum.*

# Survey Method & Concepts

Chapter Two

## 2.0 SAMPLING DESIGN

2.0.0 A multistage stratified sampling design, considering villages/urban blocks as the first stage units has been used in both the surveys. The households are the ultimate stage units. Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) method is used for selecting the samples.

2.0.1 In order to ensure proper representation of households of different economic categories, all the households of a selected village/urban block are classified into three groups depending on a criterion based on (i) land possessed in rural areas and (ii) possession of car in urban areas as on the date of the survey. A total of 18 households with proportional representation from the three groups have been selected. The details of survey methodology and estimation procedure are provided in Appendix B.

## 2.1 ESTIMATION OF MPCE

2.1.0 The monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of a household, defined as *"the total value of monthly consumption of goods & services of the household divided by the number of members of the household"* is based on the data collected from those households who provided information for all the three visits, i.e., the households from whom data pertaining to all the three questionnaires, namely, FDQ, CSQ and DGQ are available. The multiplier computed from the data of third visit is used for generation of the estimates. Household size recorded at the time of canvassing of food questionnaire (FDQ) is considered for calculating the MPCE.

2.1.1 Considering E1, E2 & E3 as the total value of expenditure on food, consumable & services and durable items respectively for a particular selected household, compiled from the three questionnaires, namely FDQ, CSQ & DGQ and assuming P1, P2 & P3 as the number of household members (i.e., size of the household) recorded during the time of canvassing FDQ, CSQ and DGQ questionnaire, respectively, the total monthly expenditure of the household, (say, TE) is computed as:

$$TE = E1 + (E2/P2) \times P1 + (E3/P3) \times P1.$$

Consequently, the MPCE of the household is computed as:

$$MPCE = TE/P1.$$

2.1.2 It has been a practice in NSS household consumption expenditure surveys to impute the value figures at the time of collection of data in the field for consumption out of (i) home-grown/home-produced stock and (ii) gifts, free collection and goods received in exchange of goods and services etc. The same practice has been continued in HCES: 2022-23 & 2023-24 and accordingly, estimates of MPCE have been generated.

2.1.3 In view of the fact that there has been a significant increase in the quantum of social transfers of food and non-food items to the households through a number of Social Welfare Schemes, the National Statistical Commission suggested that some provision should be incorporated in the survey questionnaires of HCES to collect information on items/services received free of cost by the households through such schemes. Accordingly, a separate provision for collection of information on the quantity of consumption for a number of items, received and consumed by the households free of cost through various social welfare programmes, has been made in HCES: 2022-23 and HCES: 2023-24. Consequently, the value figures for (i) food items: Rice, Wheat/Atta, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley, Small Millets, Pulses, Gram, Salt, Sugar, Edible Oil and (ii) non-food items: Laptop/PC, Tablet, Mobile Handset, Bicycle, Motor Cycle/Scooty, Clothing (School uniform), Footwear (School shoe etc.) received free of cost by the households has been imputed using an appropriate method, in addition to the items as mentioned in para 2.2.2 above. Thereafter, another set of estimates of MPCE has been generated for HCES: 2022-23 & 2023-24.

2.1.4 It may be noted that the benefits provided under PM-JAY or any other state specific schemes provide cashless access to healthcare services for the beneficiary at the point of service, i.e., hospital and the beneficiary does not have any information on the cost of the services availed. For such schemes, entire premium is borne by the Government and the beneficiary does not contribute. Since HCES is not a record-based survey, often it is not possible to ascertain the exact ailment or disease for which the benefit has been availed. Hence, in view of the complexity and appropriateness involved in imputation of the expenditure for such services, no attempt has been made to impute the expenditure of health services availed by the households free of cost. For similar reasons, the expenditure for free education services (i.e., reimbursement/waiver of school or college fees) has also not been imputed.

## 2.2 REFERENCE PERIOD

2.2.0 The consumption of any good or service by members of a household (individually or collectively) occurs in the form of a flow over time. The time period for which consumption is recorded is called the reference period. It may vary from item to item. As the respondents are asked to recall and report the volume of consumption over a fixed duration, the reference period is also called the recall period.

2.2.1 The reference periods used in the surveys for different groups of items are given below:

| Category | Item groups | Reference period |
|---|---|---|
| I | Edible oil; egg, fish & meat; milk and milk products; vegetables; fruits; spices; beverages and processed foods; pan, tobacco & intoxicants | Last 7 days |
| II | All other food items; fuel and light; miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-hospitalization) and rents | Last 30 days |
| III | Clothing; bedding; footwear; education; medical (hospitalization); durable goods | Last 365 days |

2.2.2. Together, these reference periods are termed as Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP). Other reference periods used in past NSS surveys on household consumption are: Uniform Reference Period (URP) and Mixed Reference Period (MRP).

2.2.3 In URP approach, the household consumption expenditure on each item is recorded for a reference period of "last 30 days" while in MRP, the household consumption expenditure on – (i) clothing and bedding, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durable goods is recorded for a reference period of "last 365 days", and (ii) expenditure on all other items is recorded for a reference period of "last 30 days".

## 2.3 HOUSEHOLD

2.3.0 A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months during the survey period) but excludes

temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months during the survey period).

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

## 2.4 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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

## 2.5 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

2.5.0 It is the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period. Expenditure incurred towards entrepreneurial activities of households is excluded from household consumption expenditure.

2.5.1 The expenditure on purchase and construction of residential land and building, interest payments, insurance premium payments, payments of fines and penalties, and expenditure on gambling including lottery tickets are also excluded. Money given as remittance, charity, gift, etc. is also not considered in consumption expenditure. However, consumption of items produced in own farm or household enterprise is valued and included in household consumption expenditure. Also, goods and services received as payment in kind or free from employer, such as rent-free accommodation and free medical care, and reimbursement of travelling allowance for self & family excluding allowance for business trips are considered in household consumption expenditure.

2.5.2 For items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light, household consumption is measured by the quantity of the item actually used by the household during the reference period, irrespective of the expenditure incurred on it. For evaluating household consumption of all other items, a different approach is followed: the expenditure made by the household during the reference period for the purchase or acquisition of goods and services, regardless of when the goods and services are used and by whom, is considered as household consumption.

2.5.3. However, for some items such as rent, telephone charges, consumer taxes and railway season tickets, etc. expenditure during the month is recorded as the amount that was last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made.

2.5.4 The consumption of an item may be out of (a) purchases made in cash or credit during the reference period; (b) home-grown stock; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipt like gift, charity and (e) free collection. Home produce items are evaluated at ex-farm price.

2.5.5 It is pertinent to mention here that the consumption expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the members of the household and also for the guests during ceremonies or otherwise. Any transfer payment made by the household such as, transfers of food, fuel made by a household as charity, loan advance etc. are not considered as consumption of that household. However, meals prepared in a household and served to non-household members are an exception to this rule. Meals prepared in the household's kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others are considered in domestic consumption of employer (payer) households. There is a practical difficulty in estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or others. Thus, to avoid double counting, 'cooked meals received as perquisites' from the employer household or as gifts or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased by the household from the market for consumption by the members and the guests are also recorded in the purchaser household.

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

2.5.7 With a view to simplify data collection, consumption of food processed at home from one "item" to another, such as milk converted to curd, vegetables used for pickles, and rice used for making liquor etc. are recorded against the primary or ingredient item(s), such as milk instead of curd, vegetables instead of pickle etc.

## 2.6 VALUE OF CONSUMPTION

2.6.0 For food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light items, consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex-farm price.

Value of consumption out of gifts, free collections, and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. Such valuation is made by the field officials at the time of collection of the data.

## 2.7 MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MPCE)

2.7.0 The Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is defined as: total household monthly consumption expenditure divided by the household size. This measure serves as an indicator of the household's level of living.

2.7.1 Each individual's MPCE is defined as the MPCE of the household to which the person belongs. This assigns to each person a number representing his or her level of living. Thus, the intra-household allocation among the members of the household is ignored.

## 2.8 FRACTILES AND FRACTILE CLASSES OF MPCE

2.8.0 For any fraction f (0<f<1), the corresponding fractile of the distribution of MPCE is the level of MPCE $Y_f$ such that the proportion of population whose household MPCE lies below $Y_f$ is f. A fractile class of MPCE is a segment of the population lying within two fractiles, $f_1$ and $f_2$.

2.8.1 In this report, twelve fractile classes, represented as "0-5%", "5-10%", "10-20%", …, "95-100%" are used. Each of the first two classes contain 5% of the estimated population ranked by MPCE in ascending order, i.e., the bottom 5% of the estimated population belongs to the class "0-5%". Each of the next eight classes contain 10% of the estimated population ranked by MPCE in ascending order. The last two classes contain 5% each of the estimated population in which the fractile class "95-100%" represents top 5% of estimated population when ranked by MPCE in ascending order.

2.8.2 Estimates are often generated separately, for different fractile classes to assess the variation of any characteristics with variation in MPCE. In this report, MPCE fractile classes, formed separately for different States/UTs and at all-India level for rural and urban sectors have been used.

# 2.9 NUTRIENTS AND MEASUREMENT OF NUTRIENT INTAKE

## 2.9.1 NUTRIENTS

2.9.1.0 Human beings need a wide range of nutrients to perform various activities to lead a normal healthy life. The nutrients include protein, fat, carbohydrate, vitamins and minerals. The proportions of different nutrient contents vary from food to food, some may be rich in carbohydrates, others may have more protein or micronutrient contents. Thus, there are protein-rich foods, fat-rich foods, foods rich in vitamins or micronutrients and so on. Some foods contain only a single nutrient – sugars are a source of only carbohydrates while oils and ghee provide only fats.

## 2.9.2 ENERGY INTAKE

2.9.2.0 A living being has to expend a certain amount of energy even when at rest, to carry out essential functions such as respiration, blood circulation, digestion, etc. Activities involving manual work, light or heavy require additional amounts of energy. Food is the only source of energy required to perform different types of activities. The components of food which provide energy are carbohydrates, fat and proteins. Proteins normally supply 10-12% of energy in most diets; energy that carbohydrate and fat contribute may vary from diet to diet.

2.9.2.1 Quantitative food requirements are usually determined in terms of energy. The unit of measuring energy is kilocalorie (Kcal) which is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one kg of water by 1$^{o}$C: from 14.5$^{o}$C to 15.5$^{o}$C. This is also called 1 Calorie and equals 1000 calories – the calorie being the heat required to raise 1 gm of water through the same temperature. In discussions on nutrition, the word "calorie" is often used interchangeably with the term "energy", as in "calorie intake".

## 2.9.3 PROTEIN

2.9.3.0 Proteins are among the most important nutrients required by the body and should be available in adequate amount in the diet. All foods except refined sugar, oil and fats contain

protein in varying quantities. Some foods contain high amounts of protein and can be classified as protein-rich foods. Examples of such foods are animal products like meat, fish and egg, and plant foods like pulses, oilseeds and nuts. Milk, too, can be classified in this category if due allowance is made for the large amount of water in it. These food items contain over 20% protein and soyabean is the richest source containing over 40% of protein. Cereals are a moderate source of protein as they contain about 10% protein. Rice contains less protein (7%) than wheat (approximately 10%) and other cereals. Leafy vegetables, fruits, roots, tubers are generally poor sources of protein as they contain less than 2% protein.

## 2.9.4 FAT

2.9.4.0 Fat is an important component of diet and supports a number of functions in the body. Fat is a concentrated source of energy and per unit weight, it supplies more than twice the energy of either protein or carbohydrate. It also imparts palatability to a diet and retards the pace of emptying of the stomach. Presence of fat in the diet is important for the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins like Vitamin A and Carotene. Apart from these functions, some fats, particularly those derived from vegetable sources, provide what are known as "essential fatty acids" (EFA) which have vitamin-like functions in the body.

## 2.9.5 CONSUMER UNIT

2.9.5.0 Consumer unit is a unit used to measure the energy requirement of a group of persons of different sectors, gender and age-groups. The following definition of consumer unit was adopted in 2017-18 in consultation with the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) and the same is used for HCES: 2022-23 & HCES: 2023-24:

***One Consumer Unit (CU) is equivalent to the amount of energy required, on an average by an Indian adult man in the age group 20 – 39 years and weighting 60 Kg. for performing sedentary work.***

2.9.5.1 The number of consumer units assigned to a person in rural and urban areas for different age groups and gender for the purpose of generation of estimates of different parameters by consumer units is given below:

**Table 2.1: Number of consumer units assigned to a person**

| Gender | Sector | age in completed years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | <1 | 1-3 | 4-6 | 7-9 | 10-12 | 13-15 | 16-17 | 18-60 | 60+ |
| male | Rural | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| | Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| female | Rural | | | | | | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| | Urban | | | | | | | | 0.8 | 0.7 |

2.9.5.2 Determination of calorie requirement of a person in terms of age and/or gender is a simplification of the real situation, since the role of various other factors such as body weight, height, nature of work, state of health is ignored in the process. The requirement of calories per consumer unit in reality is not a fixed amount but a variable depending upon all these factors. Nutritionists, while assessing calorie requirements per consumer unit, differ in their approaches to the problem, some specifies calorie requirement as function of body weight, while others assign requirements depending on nature of work (sedentary/ moderate/ heavy). From the 26$^{th}$ round, NSS tables on nutritional intake have expressed observed calorie intakes per consumer unit of different segments of population as percentages of a level of 2700 kilocalories per consumer unit per day. This practice was continued till NSS 68$^{th}$ round. The recommended calorie intake level for Indians set by the National Institute of Nutrition, ICMR, is profiled on age, gender, body mass and nature of work. The norm set for the reference Indian man of age 18-29 years with a normal body mass index and body weight 60 kg doing sedentary work is 2325 Kcal per day which was recommended during 2017-18. The same norm level of 2325 Kcal has been used for generation of estimates on calorie intake expressed as percentages of a norm level of 2325 kilocalories per consumer unit in this report.

## 2.9.6 CALCULATION OF HOUSEHOLD INTAKE OF ENERGY, PROTEIN AND FAT

2.9.6.0 The quantities of food recorded as consumed by the household are converted into the equivalent amounts of energy, protein and fat on the basis of a Nutrition Conversion Table as prepared by a committee constituted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation in 2025. The table as included in this Chapter gives the amount of energy, protein and fat content per unit of different foods in the Indian diet. However, the actual intake of nutrients depends on how these foods are processed and/or cooked in the surveyed households.

## 2.9.7 ACCOUNTING OF MEALS SERVED TO NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

2.9.7.0 It may be noted that "consumption" of food items by a household, as recorded in the survey, includes not only the actual consumption by the members of the household but also the consumption of meals prepared in the household and served to non-household members during the reference period. This is because there is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or others. Therefore, number and value of meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to guests, employees or others are, to simplify field work, recorded in the domestic consumption of the household serving the meals. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the members and for guests are also recorded in the purchaser household.

2.9.7.1 This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of only the serving households leads to bias free estimates of per capita and total consumption expenditure, and also of per capita or per consumer unit intake of nutrients for the population as a whole. However, donors of free cooked meals are likely to be concentrated at the upper end of the per capita expenditure range and the corresponding recipients at the lower end of the same scale. Consequently, the derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the net donors and understated for the net recipients. This point has to be kept in mind while interpreting the NSS consumption expenditure data for any studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

## 2.9.8 ADJUSTED NUTRIENT INTAKE

2.9.8.0 The nutrient intake of a household, as derived from the quantities of consumption reported in the consumption expenditure questionnaire, may not necessarily represent the 'true' level of intake of a household for two reasons. First, there may be members of the household who might have been served meals as guests in other households. According to NSS practice *(See Accounting of Meals Served to Non-household Members given in section 2.9.7 above)*, these meals would not be recorded as consumption of the household as they would be considered as part of the consumption of the meal-serving households. Hence, their nutrient content would be omitted from the consumption of the recipient households. Further, meals served by the household to non-household members get included in the consumption of the meal-serving household. While the former phenomenon is likely to depress the reported per capita level of nutrient intake of the

household, the latter will have a tendency to inflate it. Hence, to bring the estimate of nutrient intake level closer to 'true' intake, the following adjustment procedure is used.

### 2.9.8.1 Method of accounting for adjusted nutrient intake

Let us denote by

**A** = Number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days *(Reference: Section 4.1, Q 4.1.5: How many meals were served to non-household members during the last 30 days?)*

**B** = Sum of all entries in col. (16) of Section 3, *(no. of meals taken during last 30 days: at home by household members*)*

**C** = Sum of all entries in col. (15) of Section, *(no. of meals taken during last 30 days: away from home: on payment by household members*)*

**D** = Sum of all entries in col. (12) of Section 3 *(no. of meals taken during last 30 days: away from home: free of cost: from school, balwadi, etc.by household members*)*

**E** = Sum of all entries in col. (13) of Section 3, *(no. of meals taken during last 30 days: away from home: free of cost: from employer as perquisites or part of wage by household members*)*

**F** = Sum of all entries in col. (14) of Section 3 *(no. of meals taken during last 30 days: away from home: free of cost: others by household members*)*

**Number of household members reported at the time of canvassing the Questionnaire FDQ is to be considered.*

**X** = Sum of **(C to F)** and converted to Calorie/Protein/Fat using the nutrient conversion factors as mentioned for item 076/280/281/282 in the Nutrient Conversion table for the entire household

G = Total of Calorie/Protein/Fat for all items in sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and **(30/7)** times of all items in section 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 7.1 (except item 076/280/281/282), 7.2 of Questionnaire FDQ and sections 12.1 & 12.3 (except items 320 & 325) of Questionnaire CSQ.

Then **G** is the actual total Calorie/Protein/Fat intake for household and non-household members.

Now we adjust this intake for household members only using the formula

$$G^* = G \times \frac{B}{A+B}.$$

If Y be the total intake of Calorie/Protein/Fat by the household members then

$$Y = X + G^* \text{ and}$$

Per capita per day intake of Calorie/Protein/Fat

$$= \frac{Y}{30 \times hh.\ size\ as\ reported\ in\ Questionnaire\ FDQ}$$

### 2.9.9 MEAL

2.9.9.0 A 'meal' is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usually major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/her the required energy (calorie) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/her normal avocations. A 'meal', as opposed to 'snacks', 'nashta' or 'high tea', contains a larger quantum and variety of food. In rare cases, a full meal may contain a larger quantity of non-cereal food.

## 2.10 NUTRIENT CONVERSION TABLE

2.10.0 Till 2011-12, whenever a survey on household consumption expenditure was conducted by the NSS, the nutrient contents of each item per unit of quantity, as specified in the survey schedule of HCES were derived, in consultation with the National Institute of Nutrition using information from the latest version of the publications "Nutritive Values of Indian Foods" "Indian Food Composition Tables (IFCT)" brought by NIN.

2.10.1 The recently conducted back-to-back surveys of HCES: 2022-23 and HCES: 2023-24, introduced a number of changes in the composition of the item basket of HCES. With a view to capture information on the new and emerging food items, the food item basket for these surveys was modified through (i) inclusion of new items and (ii) introduction of composite items by combining together a number of new or existing items. For a majority of the composite items introduced in HCES: 2022-23 and HCES: 2023-24, there was no provision for collection of quantity of consumption figures in the survey questionnaire. Further, a number of food items were separated from a composite item as considered in HCES conducted prior to 2022-23 and included as separate items in the latest versions of HCES. Also, there has been a change in the constituent

items for a number of composite items considered in the recent surveys. Thus, there was a requirement of revising the nutrient conversion table that was used till 2011-12. With a view to take up this exercise, MoSPI constituted a Committee for Preparation of Nutrient Conversion Table and Related Tasks through an office order dated 29 January 2025. The nutrient conversion table as given below will be used for this report.

The rupee to nutrient conversion figures is based on the prices recorded in the month of the December 2024 by the Price Statistics Division for preparation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Thus, for arriving at the appropriate Rupee to Nutrient conversion figures, the values as mentioned in Table 2.2 will be appropriately adjusted by deflating with the average CPI values observed during the two survey periods, namely, August 2022 to July 2023 and August 2023 to July 2024. Since different price indices are used for rural and urban sectors, there are, for these items, two sets of nutrient content values– one for rural and the other for urban households.

**Table 2.2: Nutrient contents of food items**

| Sl. No. | Item code | Item Name | Unit | Calories per unit (kcal) | Protein per unit (gm) | Fat per unit (gm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 061 | rice – free | kg. | 3567 | 79.4 | 5.2 |
| 2. | 062 | wheat/atta – free | kg. | 3206 | 105.7 | 15.3 |
| 3. | 070 | coarse grains - free (jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, small millets) | kg. | 2993 | 94.4 | 30.2 |
| 4. | 101 | rice - PDS | kg. | 3567 | 79.4 | 5.2 |
| 5. | 102 | rice - other sources | kg. | 3567 | 79.4 | 5.2 |
| 6. | 103 | chira | kg. | 3541 | 74.4 | 11.4 |
| 7. | 105 | muri | kg. | 3622 | 74.7 | 16.2 |
| 8. | 106 | other rice products (khoi/lawa, etc.) | kg. | 3571 | 78.2 | 12.0 |
| 9. | 107 | wheat/ atta - PDS | kg. | 3206 | 105.7 | 15.3 |
| 10. | 108 | wheat/ atta - other sources | kg. | 3206 | 105.7 | 15.3 |
| 11. | 110 | maida | kg. | 3522 | 103.6 | 7.6 |
| 12. | 111 | suji, rawa | kg. | 3340 | 113.8 | 7.4 |
| 13. | 112 | vermicelli (sewai) | kg. | 3330 | 97.0 | 4.5 |
| 14. | 114 | other wheat products | kg. | 3130 | 99.1 | 11.3 |
| 15. | 001 | coarse grains - PDS (jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, small millets) | kg. | 2993 | 94.4 | 30.2 |
| 16. | 002 | coarse grains - other sources (jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, small millets & its products) | kg. | 3197 | 93.6 | 29.0 |
| 17. | 122 | other cereals & products | kg. | 3347 | 102.7 | 29.7 |
| 18. | 139 | cereal substitute | kg. | 799 | 10.3 | 2.0 |
| 19. | 140 | arhar, tur | kg. | 2742 | 204.7 | 13.8 |
| 20. | 143 | moong | kg. | 2940 | 225.3 | 11.4 |
| 21. | 144 | masur | kg. | 2981 | 228.7 | 6.1 |

**Table 2.2: Nutrient contents of food items**

| Sl. No. | Item code | Item Name | Unit | Calories per unit (kcal) | Protein per unit (gm) | Fat per unit (gm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | 145 | urd | kg. | 2916 | 219.7 | 15.8 |
| 23. | 141 | gram: split | kg. | 3294 | 215.5 | 53.1 |
| 24. | 142 | gram: whole | kg. | 2873 | 187.7 | 51.1 |
| 25. | 146 | peas, chickpeas | kg. | 2870 | 188.0 | 51.0 |
| 26. | 148 | other pulses (khesari, etc.) | kg. | 3153 | 227.3 | 33.2 |
| 27. | 150 | besan, gram | kg. | 3870 | 224.0 | 66.9 |
| 28. | 158 | pulses - PDS | kg. | 2946 | 224.6 | 11.1 |
| 29. | 152 | other pulse products (soya chunks, etc.) | kg. | 3339 | 258.4 | 33.9 |
| 30. | 071 | pulses - free | kg. | 2946 | 224.6 | 11.1 |
| 31. | 072 | gram - free | kg. | 3084 | 201.6 | 52.1 |
| 32. | 073 | salt - free | kg. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33. | 074 | sugar - free | kg. | 3980 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 34. | 178 | salt - PDS | kg. | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 35. | 170 | salt - other sources | kg. | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 36. | 171 | sugar - PDS | kg. | 3980 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 37. | 172 | sugar - other sources | kg. | 3980 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 38. | 173 | jaggery (gur) | kg. | 3541 | 18.5 | 1.6 |
| 39. | 174 | candy, misri | kg. | 4030 | 58.0 | 191.0 |
| 40. | 175 | honey | kg. | 3190 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| 41. | 160 | milk: liquid | litre | 929 | 35.7 | 68.6 |
| 42. | 162 | milk: condensed/powder | kg. | 4960 | 258.0 | 267.0 |
| 43. | 164 | ghee | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 44. | 163 | curd, yogurt | kg. | 920 | 71.5 | 67.5 |
| 45. | 165 | butter | kg. | 7290 | 0.0 | 810.0 |
| 46. | 166 | ice-cream (rural) | Re. | 4.1 | 0.05 | 0.33 |
| 47. | 166 | ice-cream (urban) | Re. | 3.5 | 0.04 | 0.28 |
| 48. | 003 | paneer | kg. | 2920 | 134.0 | 230.0 |
| 49. | 004 | prepared sweets | kg. | 3367 | 66.4 | 152.8 |
| 50. | 005 | cheese | gm. | 3.5 | 0.24 | 0.25 |
| 51. | 006 | lassi (rural) | Re. | 4.9 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| 52. | 006 | lassi (urban) | Re. | 4.8 | 0.11 | 0.16 |
| 53. | 007 | buttermilk (rural) | Re. | 1.3 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
| 54. | 007 | buttermilk (urban) | Re. | 1.1 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| 55. | 167 | other milk products (rural) | Re. | 9.9 | 0.26 | 0.82 |
| 56. | 167 | other milk products (urban) | Re. | 10.0 | 0.26 | 0.83 |
| 57. | 201 | onion | kg. | 481 | 15.0 | 2.4 |
| 58. | 200 | potato | kg. | 699 | 15.4 | 2.3 |
| 59. | 202 | tomato | kg. | 196 | 9.0 | 4.7 |
| 60. | 206 | palak/other leafy vegetables | kg. | 555 | 43.1 | 8.7 |
| 61. | 203 | brinjal | kg. | 254 | 14.8 | 3.2 |
| 62. | 208 | lady's finger | kg. | 275 | 20.8 | 2.2 |

**Table 2.2: Nutrient contents of food items**

| Sl. No. | Item code | Item Name | Unit | Calories per unit (kcal) | Protein per unit (gm) | Fat per unit (gm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63. | 207 | green chillies | kg. | 423 | 23.6 | 7.2 |
| 64. | 211 | cauliflower | kg. | 230 | 21.5 | 4.4 |
| 65. | 213 | gourd, pumpkin | kg. | 239 | 8.6 | 1.7 |
| 66. | 212 | cabbage | kg. | 215 | 13.6 | 1.2 |
| 67. | 210 | parwal/patal, kundru | kg. | 242 | 14.0 | 3.0 |
| 68. | 215 | beans, barbati | kg. | 244 | 24.9 | 2.6 |
| 69. | 214 | peas | kg. | 813 | 72.5 | 1.3 |
| 70. | 205 | carrot | kg. | 333 | 9.5 | 4.7 |
| 71. | 204 | radish | kg. | 323 | 7.7 | 1.5 |
| 72. | 216 | lemon | no. | 11 | 0.12 | 0.24 |
| 73. | 217 | other vegetables | kg. | 539 | 24.6 | 7.1 |
| 74. | 220 | banana | no. | 97 | 1.10 | 0.28 |
| 75. | 236 | apple | kg. | 624 | 2.9 | 6.4 |
| 76. | 224 | coconut | no. | 327 | 3.1 | 33.1 |
| 77. | 231 | mango | kg. | 419 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| 78. | 237 | grapes | kg. | 608 | 7.6 | 3.2 |
| 79. | 225 | green coconut | no. | 32 | 0.54 | 0.33 |
| 80. | 226 | guava | kg. | 320 | 14.0 | 3.0 |
| 81. | 230 | papaya | kg. | 239 | 4.2 | 1.6 |
| 82. | 228 | orange, sweet lime (mausami) | no. | 27 | 0.79 | 0.20 |
| 83. | 222 | watermelon | kg. | 203 | 6.0 | 1.6 |
| 84. | 232 | kharbooza | kg. | 278 | 5.3 | 2.6 |
| 85. | 233 | pears/nashpati | kg. | 375 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| 86. | 235 | litchi | kg. | 538 | 9.9 | 2.6 |
| 87. | 227 | singara | kg. | 957 | 8.6 | 3.7 |
| 88. | 221 | jackfruit | kg. | 723 | 27.4 | 1.5 |
| 89. | 234 | berries | kg. | 395 | 9.4 | 5.9 |
| 90. | 223 | pineapple | no. | 390 | 4.71 | 1.45 |
| 91. | 238 | other fresh fruits (rural) | Re. | 4.7 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| 92. | 238 | other fresh fruits (urban) | Re. | 4.5 | 0.08 | 0.04 |
| 93. | 240 | coconut: copra | kg. | 6246 | 72.7 | 632.6 |
| 94. | 241 | groundnut | kg. | 5206 | 236.5 | 396.3 |
| 95. | 243 | cashew nut | kg. | 5833 | 187.8 | 452.0 |
| 96. | 242 | dates | kg. | 2864 | 11.8 | 4.1 |
| 97. | 245 | other nuts (almond, pistachio, walnut, hazelnut, etc.) | kg. | 4811 | 130.3 | 341.7 |
| 98. | 246 | raisin (kishmish), monacca, etc. | kg. | 2969 | 27.6 | 3.5 |
| 99. | 008 | apricot | kg. | 565 | 14.7 | 6.4 |
| 100. | 010 | dry fig: anjeer | kg. | 2490 | 33.0 | 9.3 |
| 101. | 247 | other dry fruits | kg. | 4798 | 215.5 | 316.6 |
| 102. | 190 | eggs | no. | 135 | 13.28 | 9.15 |
| 103. | 195 | chicken | kg. | 1090 | 259.0 | 6.0 |

**Table 2.2: Nutrient contents of food items**

| Sl. No. | Item code | Item Name | Unit | Calories per unit (kcal) | Protein per unit (gm) | Fat per unit (gm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104. | 191 | fish, prawn | kg. | 1204 | 232.4 | 27.7 |
| 105. | 192 | goat meat/mutton | kg. | 1359 | 203.9 | 59.8 |
| 106. | 193 | beef/ buffalo meat | kg. | 1400 | 198.2 | 67.1 |
| 107. | 194 | pork | kg. | 1790 | 194.1 | 113.0 |
| 108. | 196 | others: birds, crab, oyster, etc. | kg. | 2313 | 150.0 | 140.2 |
| 109. | 181 | mustard oil | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 110. | 184 | refined oil [sunflower, soyabean, palm oil, vegetable oil, etc.] | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 111. | 182 | groundnut oil | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 112. | 183 | coconut oil | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 113. | 188 | edible oil - PDS | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 114. | 180 | vanaspati, margarine | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 115. | 185 | edible oil: others | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 116. | 075 | edible oil- free | kg. | 9000 | 0.0 | 1000.0 |
| 117. | 256 | dry chilies | gm. | 2.37 | 0.13 | 0.06 |
| 118. | 254 | turmeric | gm. | 2.81 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| 119. | 252 | cumin (jeera) | gm. | 3.05 | 0.14 | 0.17 |
| 120. | 253 | coriander (dhania) | gm. | 2.69 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| 121. | 251 | garlic | gm. | 1.24 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| 122. | 250 | ginger | gm. | 0.55 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| 123. | 258 | curry powder | gm. | 3.25 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| 124. | 255 | black pepper | gm. | 2.76 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| 125. | 257 | tamarind | gm. | 2.89 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| 126. | 260 | oilseeds | gm. | 4.79 | 0.17 | 0.34 |
| 127. | 263 | poppy seeds | gm. | 4.23 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| 128. | 261 | other spices | gm. | 2.45 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| 129. | 270 | tea: cups | no. | 68 | 2.15 | 2.63 |
| 130. | 271 | tea: leaf | gm. | 2.96 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| 131. | 272 | coffee: cups | no. | 75 | 2.60 | 3.40 |
| 132. | 273 | coffee: powder | gm. | 3.55 | 0.12 | 0.01 |
| 133. | 274 | mineral water | litre | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 134. | 011 | soda drinks | litre | 685 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 135. | 275 | other cold beverages: bottled/canned | litre | 705 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 136. | 276 | fruit juice and shake, sugarcane/date-palm juice (rural) | Re. | 2.0 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| 137. | 276 | fruit juice and shake, sugarcane/date-palm juice (urban) | Re. | 2.1 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 138. | 278 | other beverages: cocoa, drinking chocolate, health drinks, etc. (rural) | Re. | 2.1 | 0.08 | 0.13 |
| 139. | 278 | other beverages: cocoa, drinking chocolate, health drinks, etc. (urban) | Re. | 1.9 | 0.07 | 0.12 |

**Table 2.2: Nutrient contents of food items**

| Sl. No. | Item code | Item Name | Unit | Calories per unit (kcal) | Protein per unit (gm) | Fat per unit (gm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140. | 076 | cooked meals purchased at subsidized rate | no. | 1200 | 25.00 | 20.00 |
| 141. | 280 | cooked meals purchased | no. | 1200 | 25.00 | 20.00 |
| 142. | 281 | cooked meals received free in workplace | no. | 1200 | 25.00 | 20.00 |
| 143. | 282 | cooked meals received as assistance | no. | 1200 | 25.00 | 20.00 |
| 144. | 283 | cooked snacks purchased [samosa, puri, paratha, momo, roll, chowmein, idli, dosa, vada, chops, pakoras, pav-bhaji, vada-pao, etc.] (rural) | Re. | 10.9 | 0.32 | 0.39 |
| 145. | 283 | cooked snacks purchased [samosa, puri, paratha, momo, roll, chowmein, idli, dosa, vada, chops, pakoras, pav-bhaji, vada-pao, etc.] (urban) | Re. | 8.1 | 0.23 | 0.29 |
| 146. | 284 | other served processed food (rural) | Re. | 9.9 | 0.21 | 0.54 |
| 147. | 284 | other served processed food (urban) | Re. | 8.8 | 0.19 | 0.48 |
| 148. | 012 | breakfast cereals (rural) | Re. | 9.4 | 0.29 | 0.08 |
| 149. | 012 | breakfast cereals (urban) | Re. | 9.2 | 0.28 | 0.08 |
| 150. | 161 | baby food | kg. | 4733 | 132.5 | 205.5 |
| 151. | 290 | cake, pastry (rural) | Re. | 8.7 | 0.13 | 0.50 |
| 152. | 290 | cake, pastry (urban) | Re. | 7.4 | 0.11 | 0.43 |
| 153. | 013 | biscuits (rural) | Re. | 26.1 | 0.46 | 0.59 |
| 154. | 013 | biscuits (urban) | Re. | 23.0 | 0.41 | 0.52 |
| 155. | 291 | chocolates, etc. (rural) | Re. | 7.3 | 0.09 | 0.43 |
| 156. | 291 | chocolates, etc. (urban) | Re. | 6.3 | 0.08 | 0.37 |
| 157. | 292 | papad, bhujia, namkeen, mixture, chanachur | kg. | 3810 | 93.9 | 192.4 |
| 158. | 293 | chips, nachos, puffs, wafers, etc. (rural) | Re. | 9.6 | 0.09 | 0.66 |
| 159. | 293 | chips, nachos, puffs, wafers, etc. (urban) | Re. | 9.1 | 0.08 | 0.63 |
| 160. | 294 | pickles (rural) | Re. | 6.3 | 0.13 | 0.51 |
| 161. | 294 | pickles (urban) | Re. | 6.1 | 0.12 | 0.48 |
| 162. | 295 | sauce, jam, jelly, mayonnaise | gm. | 2.20 | 0.02 | 0.06 |
| 163. | 113 | bread (bakery) | kg. | 2450 | 78.0 | 7.0 |
| 164. | 014 | health supplements (protein powder, probiotic tablet and drinks, chawanprash, etc.) (rural) | Re. | 1.9 | 0.18 | 0.01 |
| 165. | 014 | health supplements (protein powder, probiotic tablet and drinks, chawanprash, etc.) (urban) | Re. | 1.9 | 0.17 | 0.01 |
| 166. | 015 | noodles (cup noodles, rice noodles, etc.) (rural) | Re. | 10.6 | 0.26 | 0.46 |

**Table 2.2: Nutrient contents of food items**

| Sl. No. | Item code | Item Name | Unit | Calories per unit (kcal) | Protein per unit (gm) | Fat per unit (gm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167. | 015 | noodles (cup noodles, rice noodles, etc.) (urban) | Re. | 10.0 | 0.25 | 0.43 |
| 168. | 296 | other packaged processed food (poha, other ready to eat meal, etc.) (rural) | Re. | 10.9 | 0.23 | 0.14 |
| 169. | 296 | other packaged processed food (poha, other ready to eat meal, etc.) (urban) | Re. | 9.4 | 0.20 | 0.12 |
| 170. | 300 | pan: leaf | no. | 1.3 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| 171. | 301 | pan: finished | no. | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.07 |
| 172. | 302 | ingredients for pan | gm. | 4.11 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
| 173. | 322 | country liquor | litre | 2459 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| 174. | 324 | foreign/refined liquor or wine | litre | 693 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| 175. | 323 | beer | litre | 410 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| 176. | 321 | toddy | litre | 249 | 1.9 | 0.3 |

## 2.11 EFFICACY OF THE ESTIMATES

2.11.0 The efficacy of the estimates of average calorie intake per day, average intake of protein, fat etc. for each State/UT has been measured in terms of Relative Standard Error (RSE), defined as:

$$RSE = \frac{Standard\ Error}{Estimate} \times 100\ \%.$$

2.11.1 The formula used for estimation of the RSE is provided in Appendix B. The estimated RSE values along with 95% confidence intervals are given in Appendix C.

# Summary of Findings

# Chapter Three

## 3.0 INTRODUCTION

3.0.0 Based on the food consumption data collected in the questionnaires FDQ and CSQ and utilizing the nutrient content values of different food items as included in Table 2.2 of Chapter 2, estimates of per day per capita and per day and per consumer unit intake of calorie, protein and fat has been generated at various levels of disaggregation, namely, State, sector, fractile classes of MPCE, etc. and these are presented in this Chapter. In addition, trends in nutritional intake beginning from 2009 – 10 (NSS 66$^{th}$ round) are also discussed. Further, as mentioned in Section 2.9.7, there is a need to generate adjusted nutrient intake figures so as to reflect the true level of nutrient intake of a household. Consequently, following the method as elaborated in Section 2.9.8, the estimated values of adjusted calorie, protein and fat intake are generated and a comparison of these with the unadjusted estimates are also presented in this Chapter. Finally, a brief account on the sources of meals consumed is appended at the end.

The present Chapter consists of the following five sections:

**Section 1**: Intake of dietary energy,
**Section 2**: Intake of Protein and Fat,
**Section 3**: Trends in Nutritional Intake,
**Section 4**: Adjusted Nutrient Intake Estimates,
**Section 5**: A Note on the Sources of Meals Consumed.

## 3.1 SECTION 1: INTAKE OF DIETARY ENERGY

3.1.0 The most widely used indicator to assess the nutritional status of the population is the intake of dietary energy per person. Levels of calorie intake are used, in particular, as indicators of adequacy of nourishment of populations of the developing countries and of economically deprived or geographically isolated segments, considered to be at risk of undernourishment. The Household Consumption Expenditure Survey collects data on food consumption considering the household

as a unit, without any break-up for individual household members. Accordingly, in line with NSS practice, the distribution of calorie intake over persons is derived by assigning each person in a surveyed household the per capita calorie intake of the household. The true range of variation of calorie intake over persons may be wider than the data reveals – for instance, an infant would have a lower intake than the per capita intake of its household. However, for the purpose of studying adequacy of dietary energy intake, household per capita calorie intake is expected to be a useful tool for analysis.

This Section presents estimates of various aspects of dietary energy intake – its average, its distribution over households and persons, the contributions of different food categories, etc. for all-India and the major States. The findings presented in this Section are grouped as follows:

(a) Average calorie intake: States and all-India
(b) Average calorie intake: variation with level of living
(c) Distribution of calorie intake: States and all-India
(d) Distribution of calorie intake: variation with level of living.

## 3.1.1 AVERAGE CALORIE INTAKE: STATES AND ALL-INDIA

3.1.1.0 The estimates of calorie intake are presented here according to 'per consumer unit' as well as 'per capita'. The 'per consumer unit' calorie intake estimate considers the difference in calorie requirements among persons on account of age and gender differences, and thereby serve as a sharper indicator of adequacy of intake than the 'per capita' figures.

3.1.1.1 The per capita estimates and per consumer unit estimates of average calorie intake usually stand in a fixed proportion to one another, determined by the number of consumer units per 1000 (say) of population, though this is subject to age-gender composition and the changes therein over time and space.

3.1.1.2 For individual households, the ratio of the measure of per consumer unit calorie intake to the measure of per capita calorie intake may vary widely because of inter-household difference in age-gender composition. Thus, for a household with no children, the two measures will be much closer than for a household with a large proportion of children and babies (see Table 2.1 of consumer units on page 17). Hence, the per consumer unit calorie intake gives a much better idea of adequacy of calorie intake at the level of the individual household. Studies of distribution of calorie intake over households or persons will thus benefit from the use of per consumer unit

calorie intake as the study variable rather than per capita calorie intake. For this report, distributions of calorie intake over households and persons have been generated using per consumer unit calorie intake. The average per capita per day calorie intake and per consumer unit per day calorie intake for all-India and 18 major states is given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Average calorie intake per capita and per consumer unit for major States: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per capita | | | | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2342 | 2314 | 2340 | 2285 | 2500 | 2546 | 2497 | 2510 |
| Assam | 2099 | 2304 | 2073 | 2310 | 2253 | 2525 | 2218 | 2548 |
| Bihar | 2432 | 2461 | 2326 | 2453 | 2658 | 2737 | 2539 | 2719 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2144 | 2329 | 2284 | 2366 | 2304 | 2581 | 2457 | 2621 |
| Gujarat | 2165 | 2304 | 2105 | 2310 | 2310 | 2537 | 2260 | 2541 |
| Haryana | 2189 | 2280 | 2367 | 2360 | 2349 | 2521 | 2548 | 2582 |
| Jharkhand | 2087 | 2227 | 2056 | 2165 | 2275 | 2464 | 2231 | 2379 |
| Karnataka | 2327 | 2357 | 2202 | 2289 | 2475 | 2605 | 2338 | 2517 |
| Kerala | 2022 | 2010 | 2121 | 2104 | 2199 | 2278 | 2292 | 2385 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2141 | 2107 | 2089 | 2088 | 2305 | 2334 | 2248 | 2307 |
| Maharashtra | 2118 | 2179 | 2072 | 2110 | 2271 | 2403 | 2212 | 2321 |
| Odisha | 2301 | 2319 | 2357 | 2406 | 2481 | 2558 | 2552 | 2653 |
| Punjab | 2305 | 2289 | 2300 | 2365 | 2449 | 2511 | 2440 | 2595 |
| Rajasthan | 2366 | 2335 | 2403 | 2364 | 2576 | 2591 | 2628 | 2621 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2216 | 2313 | 2203 | 2304 | 2372 | 2568 | 2354 | 2540 |
| Telangana | 2299 | 2367 | 2379 | 2455 | 2453 | 2602 | 2541 | 2699 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2118 | 2084 | 2086 | 2080 | 2296 | 2305 | 2258 | 2303 |
| West Bengal | 2362 | 2284 | 2278 | 2199 | 2524 | 2527 | 2438 | 2429 |
| **All-India** | **2233** | **2250** | **2212** | **2240** | **2407** | **2488** | **2383** | **2472** |

3.1.1.3 A similar pattern in the average per day per capita and per consumer unit calorie intake is observed in rural and urban India in 2022-23 and 2023-24. While the average per day per capita calorie intake in rural India in 2022-23 was 2233 Kcal, it is observed to be 2212 in 2023-24. Similarly, in urban India in 2022-23 the average per day per capita calorie intake was 2250 in 2022-23 that became 2240 in 2023-24. A wide variation both in average per capita per day calorie intake and average per consumer unit per day calorie intake is observed among the major states in 2022-23 as well as in 2023-24. Detailed estimates for all States and UTs are available in Statement 1 of Summary Statements.

## 3.1.2 AVERAGE CALORIE INTAKE: VARIATION WITH LEVEL OF LIVING

3.1.2.0 The average calorie intake across different fractile classes (formed separately for rural and urban sectors) of the distribution of population by MPCE at all-India level is shown in Table 3.2. In each sector, the average calorie intake (per capita or per consumer unit) is seen to be a monotonically increasing function of MPCE class. The difference between the bottom fractile class (bottom 5% of population ranked by per capita expenditure level) and the top fractile class (top 5% of population ranked by per capita expenditure level) in per capita calorie intake as well as per consumer unit calorie intake has narrowed significantly in 2023-24 in rural as well as urban India. An increase in average per capita per day and per consumer unit per day calorie intake is observed for the bottom five fractile classes in rural India and for the bottom six fractile classes for urban in 2023-24 from 2022-23. An identical scenario prevails with regard to changes in per day per consumer unit calorie intake in 2023-24 from the level of 2022-23.

**Table 3.2: Average calorie intake per capita and per consumer unit by fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per capita | | | | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0-5% | 1607 | 1623 | 1688 | 1696 | 1796 | 1853 | 1893 | 1924 |
| 5-10% | 1782 | 1772 | 1834 | 1837 | 1967 | 1999 | 2030 | 2075 |
| 10-20% | 1896 | 1885 | 1924 | 1946 | 2083 | 2116 | 2113 | 2176 |
| 20-30% | 2012 | 1981 | 2023 | 2033 | 2196 | 2214 | 2206 | 2262 |
| 30-40% | 2093 | 2054 | 2096 | 2091 | 2270 | 2279 | 2275 | 2319 |
| 40-50% | 2169 | 2148 | 2163 | 2159 | 2344 | 2379 | 2336 | 2389 |
| 50-60% | 2243 | 2226 | 2227 | 2221 | 2415 | 2456 | 2394 | 2448 |
| 60-70% | 2332 | 2316 | 2289 | 2306 | 2497 | 2549 | 2442 | 2536 |
| 70-80% | 2425 | 2420 | 2370 | 2402 | 2580 | 2649 | 2518 | 2634 |
| 80-90% | 2551 | 2620 | 2483 | 2560 | 2700 | 2853 | 2625 | 2789 |
| 90-95% | 2716 | 2827 | 2619 | 2744 | 2851 | 3073 | 2755 | 2958 |
| 95-100% | 3116 | 3478 | 2941 | 3092 | 3248 | 3723 | 3069 | 3292 |
| **All-India** | **2233** | **2250** | **2212** | **2240** | **2407** | **2488** | **2383** | **2472** |

## 3.1.3 DISTRIBUTION OF CALORIE INTAKE: STATES & ALL-INDIA

3.1.3.0 The distribution of rural and urban households over 4 classes of per consumer unit calorie intake is given for 18 major states is given in Table 3.3 for the periods 2022-23 & 2023-24.

**Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of households by level of calorie intake per consumer unit per day for major States: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State | % distribution of households with calorie intake per consumer unit per day* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| **2022-23** | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 11.8 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 11.8 | 22.9 | 27.1 | 38.1 |
| Assam | 20.2 | 31.3 | 25.9 | 22.6 | 12.1 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 39.4 |
| Bihar | 8.1 | 19.6 | 26.3 | 46.0 | 5.8 | 18.4 | 25.5 | 50.3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 19.9 | 27.0 | 24.6 | 28.5 | 9.2 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 41.1 |
| Gujarat | 18.6 | 30.4 | 26.9 | 24.0 | 10.1 | 23.5 | 27.7 | 38.7 |
| Haryana | 21.0 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 28.2 | 14.8 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 40.4 |
| Jharkhand | 24.5 | 27.2 | 21.9 | 26.4 | 15.5 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 37.2 |
| Karnataka | 9.9 | 28.5 | 29.5 | 32.2 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 25.2 | 45.2 |
| Kerala | 25.9 | 30.3 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 25.3 | 27.1 | 18.0 | 29.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 15.3 | 34.4 | 28.2 | 22.2 | 15.7 | 30.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 |
| Maharashtra | 21.0 | 32.3 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 14.9 | 27.8 | 26.9 | 30.5 |
| Odisha | 12.2 | 27.2 | 26.5 | 34.2 | 9.2 | 24.0 | 28.7 | 38.2 |
| Punjab | 12.7 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 23.0 | 26.3 | 38.7 |
| Rajasthan | 10.5 | 24.2 | 29.1 | 36.2 | 9.0 | 23.1 | 29.1 | 38.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 16.0 | 28.7 | 25.2 | 30.1 | 12.3 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 40.0 |
| Telangana | 10.4 | 31.7 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 7.3 | 23.5 | 26.6 | 42.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 16.7 | 33.6 | 26.2 | 23.5 | 17.6 | 31.3 | 25.4 | 25.6 |
| West Bengal | 9.6 | 27.1 | 29.2 | 34.0 | 10.2 | 25.9 | 29.0 | 34.9 |
| **All-India** | **14.6** | **28.6** | **26.7** | **30.1** | **12.8** | **25.1** | **25.9** | **36.3** |
| **2023-24** | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.7 | 26.5 | 31.1 | 34.8 | 9.2 | 25.1 | 29.2 | 36.5 |
| Assam | 17.2 | 38.0 | 28.5 | 16.3 | 7.6 | 26.3 | 28.4 | 37.7 |
| Bihar | 6.9 | 24.9 | 31.8 | 36.4 | 4.8 | 18.4 | 28.8 | 48.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11.5 | 23.5 | 28.1 | 36.9 | 8.4 | 18.3 | 28.2 | 44.9 |
| Gujarat | 17.2 | 33.8 | 28.6 | 20.2 | 8.7 | 23.4 | 33.1 | 34.7 |
| Haryana | 4.8 | 28.3 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 4.7 | 20.0 | 40.4 | 34.7 |
| Jharkhand | 18.5 | 32.1 | 28.6 | 20.8 | 15.8 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 34.4 |
| Karnataka | 13.3 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 24.0 | 12.9 | 22.4 | 26.7 | 38.0 |
| Kerala | 18.5 | 32.4 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 15.6 | 30.9 | 23.9 | 29.6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 12.8 | 43.0 | 28.8 | 15.3 | 11.7 | 37.7 | 29.5 | 21.2 |
| Maharashtra | 16.9 | 40.7 | 27.6 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 33.0 | 29.1 | 25.3 |
| Odisha | 9.3 | 24.1 | 28.7 | 38.0 | 7.6 | 21.1 | 26.0 | 45.2 |
| Punjab | 10.0 | 29.9 | 32.5 | 27.6 | 5.7 | 21.9 | 31.3 | 41.1 |
| Rajasthan | 6.4 | 25.2 | 30.0 | 38.4 | 4.9 | 21.3 | 30.9 | 42.9 |
| Tamil Nadu | 13.6 | 31.2 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 9.2 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 42.4 |
| Telangana | 5.1 | 21.9 | 39.7 | 33.3 | 6.8 | 13.6 | 29.8 | 49.8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 15.0 | 38.2 | 29.3 | 17.4 | 13.2 | 35.3 | 28.1 | 23.3 |
| West Bengal | 7.3 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 26.2 | 10.2 | 31.0 | 29.9 | 29.0 |
| **All-India** | **11.7** | **32.0** | **30.0** | **26.4** | **10.2** | **26.6** | **28.7** | **34.6** |

** expressed as percentage of a norm level of 2325 Kcal per consumer unit per day*

3.1.3.1 About 55% of rural households in India had energy intake in the range 80-120 (1860-2790 Kcal/consumer unit/day) in 2022-23 that increased to 62% in 2023-24. In urban India, in 2022-23, about 51% of the households had energy intake in the same range and it increased to about 55% in 2023-24. The all-India urban energy intake distribution was similar to the rural, with slightly higher numbers of households in the top and lower number of households in the bottom intake classes. Also, in 2023-24, number of households in bottom intake class (<80) has further reduced from 2022-23 in both rural and urban sectors of most of the states.

3.1.3.2 The distribution of rural and urban households over 4 classes of per consumer unit calorie intake for each State/UT and All-India is given in Statements 2 & 3 of Summary Statements respectively for the periods 2022-23 & 2023-24.

## 3.1.4 DISTRIBUTION OF CALORIE INTAKE: VARIATION WITH LEVEL OF LIVING

3.1.4.0 The variation in calorie intake across different levels of living for all-India rural and urban households are shown in Table 3.4 for the period 2022-23 and in Table 3.5 for 2023-24.

**Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of households by level of calorie intake per consumer unit per day by fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23: All-India**

| Fractile class of MPCE | % distribution of households with calorie intake per consumer unit per day* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0-5% | 52.8 | 30.3 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 47.4 | 33.3 | 13.0 | 6.3 |
| 5-10% | 38.6 | 36.7 | 17.3 | 7.4 | 35.3 | 37.4 | 19.3 | 8.1 |
| 10-20% | 28.1 | 40.2 | 21.5 | 10.1 | 26.6 | 38.1 | 22.8 | 12.5 |
| 20-30% | 21.7 | 37.2 | 27.1 | 14.0 | 22.0 | 35.4 | 26.6 | 16.0 |
| 30-40% | 16.7 | 36.7 | 28.4 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 34.8 | 27.6 | 19.6 |
| 40-50% | 14.3 | 33.3 | 29.6 | 22.7 | 13.2 | 31.9 | 30.3 | 24.6 |
| 50-60% | 12.0 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 27.0 | 10.9 | 28.9 | 31.4 | 28.8 |
| 60-70% | 9.7 | 27.7 | 30.8 | 31.9 | 8.0 | 26.1 | 31.2 | 34.7 |
| 70-80% | 7.6 | 25.3 | 30.0 | 37.2 | 6.7 | 21.3 | 30.4 | 41.7 |
| 80-90% | 5.8 | 21.3 | 28.1 | 44.8 | 3.6 | 15.5 | 27.7 | 53.2 |
| 90-95% | 4.6 | 17.4 | 26.0 | 52.0 | 3.1 | 10.1 | 22.6 | 64.3 |
| 95-100% | 3.0 | 10.8 | 21.3 | 64.8 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 11.7 | 80.9 |
| **All-India** | **14.6** | **28.6** | **26.7** | **30.1** | **12.8** | **25.1** | **25.9** | **36.3** |

** expressed as percentage of a norm level of 2325 Kcal per consumer unit per day*

**Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of households by level of calorie intake per consumer unit per day by fractile classes of MPCE in 2023-24: All-India**

| Fractile class of MPCE | % distribution of households with calorie intake per consumer unit per day* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0-5% | 43.7 | 33.7 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 39.7 | 37.5 | 13.4 | 9.5 |
| 5-10% | 30.5 | 43.1 | 19.6 | 6.7 | 26.6 | 44.4 | 20.8 | 8.2 |
| 10-20% | 23.3 | 44.4 | 23.0 | 9.2 | 20.2 | 41.7 | 26.5 | 11.6 |
| 20-30% | 16.3 | 44.0 | 28.0 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 40.1 | 30.2 | 15.2 |
| 30-40% | 13.3 | 40.8 | 30.4 | 15.6 | 13.2 | 36.5 | 31.6 | 18.8 |
| 40-50% | 11.2 | 37.2 | 32.5 | 19.2 | 9.9 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 23.0 |
| 50-60% | 8.7 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 22.5 | 8.3 | 31.2 | 33.6 | 27.0 |
| 60-70% | 7.7 | 31.3 | 34.7 | 26.3 | 6.2 | 26.8 | 34.5 | 32.5 |
| 70-80% | 6.4 | 27.5 | 34.4 | 31.7 | 5.0 | 20.8 | 33.9 | 40.4 |
| 80-90% | 4.5 | 22.9 | 33.7 | 38.8 | 4.0 | 14.5 | 29.7 | 51.8 |
| 90-95% | 2.9 | 17.8 | 31.6 | 47.6 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 24.4 | 61.9 |
| 95-100% | 2.2 | 11.9 | 24.2 | 61.6 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 15.5 | 75.4 |
| **All-India** | **11.7** | **32.0** | **30.0** | **26.4** | **10.2** | **26.6** | **28.7** | **34.6** |

** expressed as percentage of a norm level of 2325 Kcal per consumer unit per day*

3.1.4.1 These statements show a very strong association between per capita expenditure and distribution of per capita calorie intake. With an increase in the level of living, i.e., as the MPCE fractile classes progresses, lesser number of households are found in the lower calorie intake classes.

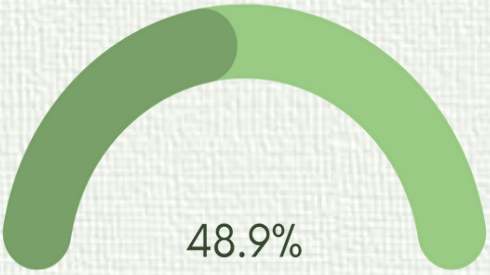
## 3.1.5 PERCENTAGE BREAK-UP OF CALORIE INTAKE BY FOOD GROUP: STATES & ALL-INDIA

3.1.5.0 While the contribution of food items in the average MPCE, for the first time has been observed to be less than 50% in HCES: 2022-23 and HCES: 2023-24 along with a decline in expenditure in cereals at all-India and in majority of the large states, cereals continue to be the largest contributor to calorie intake among all food groups.

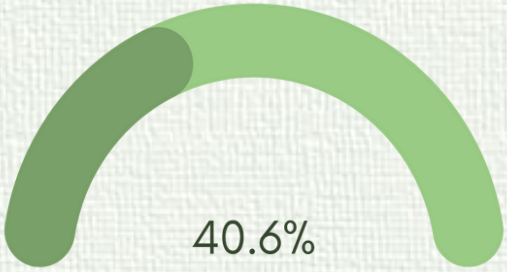
3.1.5.1 The contribution of cereals in average calorie intake was about 49% for rural India as a whole in 2022-23 while it was around 48% in 2023-24 and it was about 41% in urban India during both the periods. The percentage share of calorie intake from cereals at all-India level for the periods 2022-23 & 2023-24 is shown below:

**% SHARE OF CALORIE INTAKE FROM CEREALS**

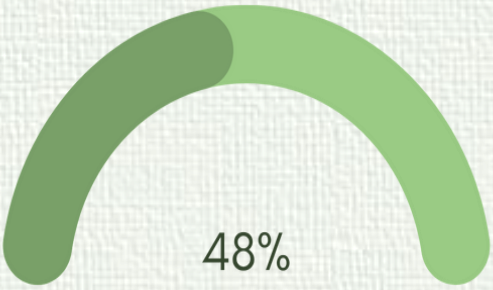
**Rural: 2022-23**



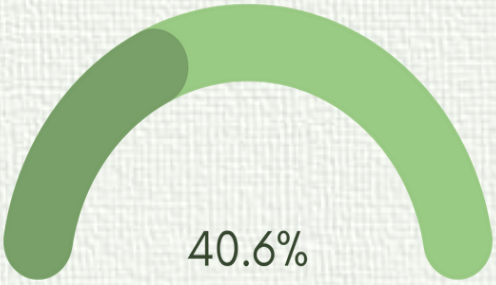

**Urban: 2022-23**




**Rural: 2023-24**




**Urban: 2023-24**




3.1.5.2 Table 3.6 shows that the contribution of cereals in average calorie intake varies significantly across the major States. The percentage share of calorie intake from cereals was the highest in rural Odisha (57.4 in 2022-23 and 57.5 in 2023-24) and in urban Chhattisgarh (52.2 in 2022-23 and 50.2 in 2023-24). The lowest contribution of cereals in calorie intake was found in Punjab (35.5%) in rural sector both in 2022-23 and 2023-24. For the urban sector, the lowest contribution was found in Punjab (34.7%) and Haryana (33.4%) in 2022-23 and 2023-24, respectively.

**Table 3.6: Percentage share of food and cereals in total household consumption expenditure, and percentage contribution of cereals to calorie consumption: major States, 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State | % expenditure on food* | | | | % expenditure on cereals | | | | % of calories from cereals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 47.1 | 40.2 | 48.6 | 41.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 46.9 | 42.3 | 45.9 | 42.7 |
| Assam | 58.1 | 50.5 | 57.2 | 50.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 53.0 | 45.0 | 51.2 | 43.8 |
| Bihar | 54.9 | 48.0 | 54.1 | 49.7 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 52.1 | 48.1 | 51.0 | 47.5 |
| Chhattisgarh | 50.1 | 42.0 | 51.5 | 43.8 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 56.5 | 52.2 | 56.0 | 50.2 |
| Gujarat | 49.7 | 42.4 | 49.5 | 43.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 42.4 | 34.9 | 42.0 | 35.4 |
| Haryana | 48.0 | 42.5 | 50.0 | 43.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 40.6 | 34.9 | 38.0 | 33.4 |
| Jharkhand | 50.6 | 42.8 | 51.0 | 41.9 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 54.8 | 49.0 | 55.1 | 50.0 |
| Karnataka | 48.2 | 38.3 | 48.0 | 39.6 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 44.4 | 38.2 | 42.2 | 37.1 |
| Kerala | 40.6 | 37.1 | 41.4 | 37.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 38.7 | 35.4 | 37.9 | 37.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 48.1 | 40.7 | 47.9 | 40.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 49.8 | 43.8 | 48.5 | 44.9 |
| Maharashtra | 42.0 | 38.0 | 43.9 | 36.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 43.7 | 38.4 | 44.9 | 39.6 |
| Odisha | 50.8 | 41.7 | 50.9 | 42.8 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 57.4 | 50.3 | 57.5 | 48.7 |
| Punjab | 44.3 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 42.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 35.5 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 33.8 |
| Rajasthan | 45.1 | 40.4 | 47.6 | 39.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 47.8 | 43.8 | 46.1 | 43.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 45.4 | 39.7 | 47.7 | 40.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 41.7 | 36.8 | 41.0 | 37.0 |
| Telangana | 48.9 | 38.8 | 49.4 | 40.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 51.9 | 43.6 | 50.5 | 41.5 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 48.5 | 42.4 | 49.3 | 43.1 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 49.5 | 43.1 | 48.5 | 43.1 |
| West Bengal | 53.0 | 46.0 | 53.5 | 45.3 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 55.6 | 47.4 | 53.6 | 46.8 |
| **All-India** | **48.7** | **40.7** | **49.3** | **41.1** | **4.9** | **3.6** | **5.0** | **3.8** | **48.9** | **40.6** | **48.0** | **40.6** |

***expenditure on food includes expenditure on consumption of pan and intoxicants (excluding ganja and other intoxicants).***

3.1.5.3 Percentage shares of expenditure of cereals and all food items (including expenditure on consumption of pan and intoxicants (excluding ganja and other intoxicants)) in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) along with the percentage contribution of cereals in total calorie consumption for each State/UT is provided in Statement 4 of Summary Statement.

3.1.5.4 Table 3.7 shows the percentage contribution of cereals to calorie intake as well as the percentage shares of cereals and food in total consumption expenditure, across fractile classes of the MPCE. With each successive MPCE class, the contribution of cereals to calorie intake is seen to fall progressively in 2022-23 and also in 2023-24. In rural India, it falls from 56-60% in the bottom fractile class of population to around 37% in the top fractile class, and in urban India from 52-54% to 24-25%. The share of food in total expenditure, too, declines steadily with rise in MPCE level, and the share of cereals plunges to about 3% in the top rural fractile class (top 5% of population ranked by MPCE) and 2% in the top urban fractile class.

**Table 3.7: Percentage share of food and cereals in total household consumption expenditure, and percentage contribution of cereals to calorie consumption by fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | % expenditure on food* | | | | % expenditure on cereals | | | | % of calories from cereals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 0-5% | 56.6 | 52.7 | 57.1 | 52.4 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 60.1 | 54.2 | 56.3 | 52.4 |
| 5-10% | 55.8 | 51.0 | 55.8 | 50.7 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 57.6 | 50.9 | 55.4 | 50.6 |
| 10-20% | 55.1 | 49.6 | 54.7 | 49.5 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 55.4 | 48.5 | 53.6 | 48.2 |
| 20-30% | 54.5 | 48.0 | 53.7 | 48.2 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 53.5 | 46.3 | 52.2 | 45.9 |
| 30-40% | 53.9 | 46.7 | 52.9 | 46.7 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 51.8 | 44.5 | 50.7 | 44.1 |
| 40-50% | 52.9 | 45.5 | 52.3 | 45.6 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 50.5 | 43.0 | 49.5 | 42.6 |
| 50-60% | 51.7 | 44.0 | 51.3 | 43.9 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 49.2 | 41.6 | 48.4 | 41.0 |
| 60-70% | 50.7 | 42.1 | 50.6 | 42.8 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 47.8 | 40.0 | 47.1 | 39.9 |
| 70-80% | 49.1 | 40.4 | 49.3 | 40.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 46.2 | 38.2 | 45.7 | 38.2 |
| 80-90% | 46.8 | 38.1 | 47.6 | 38.8 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 44.4 | 35.6 | 43.6 | 35.5 |
| 90-95% | 44.2 | 35.5 | 45.4 | 35.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 42.2 | 31.7 | 41.7 | 31.6 |
| 95-100% | 36.7 | 31.5 | 39.3 | 30.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 37.1 | 23.9 | 37.2 | 24.6 |
| **All-India** | **48.7** | **40.7** | **49.3** | **41.1** | **4.9** | **3.6** | **5.0** | **3.8** | **48.9** | **40.6** | **48.0** | **40.6** |

***expenditure on food includes expenditure on consumption of pan and intoxicants (excluding ganja and other intoxicants).***

## 3.2 SECTION 2: INTAKE OF PROTEIN & FAT

3.2.0 Like carbohydrates, proteins and fats, too, are oxidised in the body to yield energy which the body needs. The primary function of proteins, however, is to provide amino-acids for building body parts. Again, fats, particularly vegetable oils, besides being a concentrated source of energy, provide essential fatty acids which have a vitamin-like function in the body. Therefore, the intake of proteins and fats by any population needs to be investigated separately and not merely in the context of the energy they provide. The present section discusses different aspects of the intake of proteins and fats in India and the major States in 2022-23 and 2023-24.

The contents of this Section are organised as follows:

(a) Average protein intake: States and all-India

(b) Average protein intake: variation with level of living

(c) Percentage break-up of protein intake by food category: States and all-India

(d) Percentage break-up of protein intake by food category: variation with level of living

(e) Average fat intake: States and all-India

(f) Average fat intake: variation with level of living

## 3.2.1 AVERAGE PROTEIN INTAKE: STATES AND ALL-INDIA

3.2.1.0 Table 3.8 shows per capita and per consumer unit protein intake in rural and urban areas of India and in the major States in 2022-23 and 2023-24. At all-India level protein intake per person per day was about 62 gms in the rural sector and 63 gms in the urban during both the periods. Protein intake per consumer unit per day was a bit higher: about 67 gms in the rural sector and 70 gms in the urban sector across both the periods. A wide variation in respect of per day per capita and per consumer unit intake of protein in rural and urban sectors across major States is observed. Average daily protein intake per capita and per consumer unit for each State/UT is given in Statement 5 of Summary Statement.

**Table 3.8 Average daily protein intake per capita and per consumer unit for major States: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State | protein intake (gm) per day per capita | | | | protein intake (gm) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 65.7 | 65.6 | 66.4 | 65.2 | 70.1 | 72.1 | 70.9 | 71.6 |
| Assam | 58.1 | 66.9 | 57.6 | 67.0 | 62.4 | 73.3 | 61.6 | 73.9 |
| Bihar | 68.7 | 69.8 | 66.2 | 70.5 | 75.1 | 77.6 | 72.3 | 78.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 54.0 | 60.7 | 58.3 | 61.8 | 58.0 | 67.3 | 62.7 | 68.4 |
| Gujarat | 55.3 | 58.8 | 54.7 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 64.7 | 58.7 | 65.4 |
| Haryana | 63.6 | 64.8 | 66.9 | 66.5 | 68.2 | 71.7 | 72.0 | 72.8 |
| Jharkhand | 56.6 | 62.9 | 54.9 | 60.4 | 61.7 | 69.6 | 59.5 | 66.4 |
| Karnataka | 63.8 | 66.6 | 61.4 | 64.6 | 67.9 | 73.6 | 65.2 | 71.0 |
| Kerala | 71.5 | 69.8 | 73.9 | 72.4 | 77.7 | 79.1 | 79.8 | 82.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59.4 | 58.0 | 57.8 | 58.7 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 62.2 | 64.9 |
| Maharashtra | 56.7 | 60.2 | 56.5 | 58.4 | 60.8 | 66.4 | 60.3 | 64.3 |
| Odisha | 60.3 | 63.0 | 62.0 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 69.5 | 67.1 | 71.3 |
| Punjab | 65.9 | 65.1 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 70.0 | 71.5 | 70.3 | 74.6 |
| Rajasthan | 66.5 | 65.3 | 67.7 | 65.6 | 72.4 | 72.5 | 74.0 | 72.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 60.2 | 63.1 | 61.0 | 63.8 | 64.4 | 70.0 | 65.2 | 70.4 |
| Telangana | 62.7 | 66.1 | 65.0 | 67.3 | 66.9 | 72.6 | 69.4 | 74.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 58.5 | 57.9 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 63.5 | 64.1 | 63.1 | 64.7 |
| West Bengal | 65.5 | 67.1 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 70.0 | 74.2 | 69.0 | 72.1 |
| **All-India** | **61.9** | **63.2** | **61.8** | **63.4** | **66.7** | **69.9** | **66.6** | **69.9** |

## 3.2.2 AVERAGE PROTEIN INTAKE: VARIATION WITH LEVEL OF LIVING

3.2.2.0 A steady rise in average protein intake per day per capita as well as per consumer unit with each succeeding MPCE classes in rural as well as in urban India can be seen from Table 3.9 given below. Per capita per day intake of protein increases from about 42 – 44 gms in the lowest MPCE fractile class (bottom 5% of population ranked by per capita expenditure level) to about 86 – 89 gms in the top fractile class (top 5%) in rural India, and in urban India it increases from about 45 – 46 gms in the lowest fractile class to 86 – 95 gms in the top classes. Average protein intake per consumer unit, too, shows a similar rise in both sectors.

**Table 3.9 Average daily protein intake per capita and per consumer unit across fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | protein intake (gm) per day per capita | | | | protein intake (gm) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0-5% | 42.4 | 44.5 | 44.3 | 46.2 | 47.4 | 50.7 | 49.7 | 52.4 |
| 5-10% | 47.8 | 49.4 | 49.3 | 51.3 | 52.8 | 55.7 | 54.6 | 58.0 |
| 10-20% | 51.4 | 52.9 | 52.4 | 54.6 | 56.5 | 59.4 | 57.6 | 61.1 |
| 20-30% | 54.9 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 57.5 | 59.9 | 62.1 | 60.6 | 64.0 |
| 30-40% | 57.7 | 57.9 | 58.0 | 59.2 | 62.6 | 64.3 | 63.0 | 65.6 |
| 40-50% | 60.0 | 60.6 | 60.1 | 61.3 | 64.9 | 67.1 | 64.9 | 67.9 |
| 50-60% | 62.2 | 63.0 | 62.2 | 63.1 | 67.0 | 69.6 | 66.9 | 69.5 |
| 60-70% | 65.0 | 65.6 | 64.3 | 65.9 | 69.6 | 72.2 | 68.6 | 72.5 |
| 70-80% | 67.9 | 68.6 | 66.9 | 68.7 | 72.2 | 75.1 | 71.0 | 75.3 |
| 80-90% | 72.0 | 74.2 | 70.7 | 73.1 | 76.2 | 80.8 | 74.8 | 79.7 |
| 90-95% | 77.3 | 80.0 | 75.6 | 77.4 | 81.2 | 87.0 | 79.5 | 83.4 |
| 95-100% | 88.5 | 94.5 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 92.2 | 101.2 | 89.5 | 91.3 |
| **All-India** | **61.9** | **63.2** | **61.8** | **63.4** | **66.7** | **69.9** | **66.6** | **69.9** |

## 3.2.3 PERCENTAGE BREAK-UP OF PROTEIN INTAKE BY FOOD CATEGORY: STATES & ALL-INDIA

3.2.3.0 The percentage break-up of protein intake over 5 food groups, viz., cereals, pulses, milk & milk products, egg/fish/meat, and other food at all-India level is presented in Figures 1R & 1U for the period 2022-23 & in Figures 2R & 2U for 2023-24 respectively for rural and urban sectors. It can be seen from these figures that cereals continue to be the most important source of protein among the 5 food groups, with a share of about 46-47% for rural and about 39% for urban India in both the periods.

**Figure 1R: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group in 2022-23: Rural**

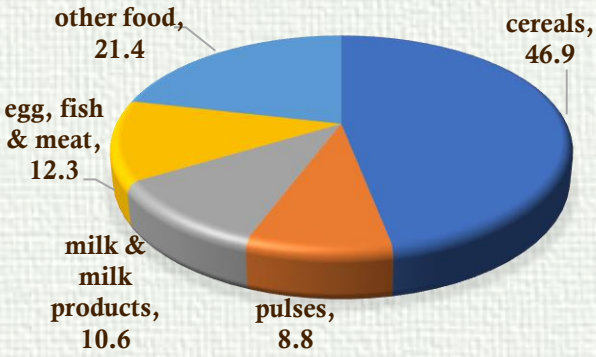



**Figure 1U: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group in 2022-23: Urban**

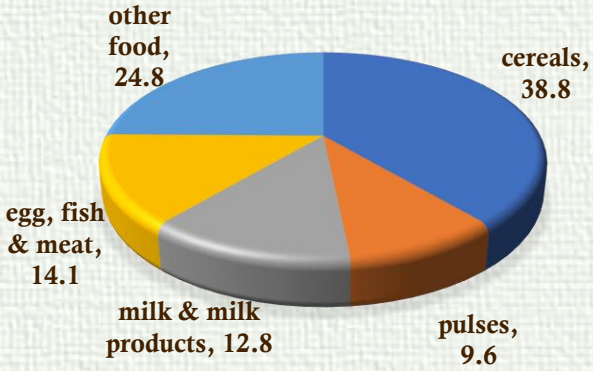



**Figure 2R: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group in 2023-24: Rural**

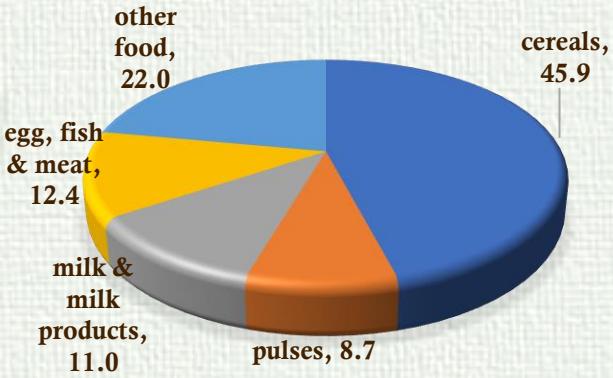
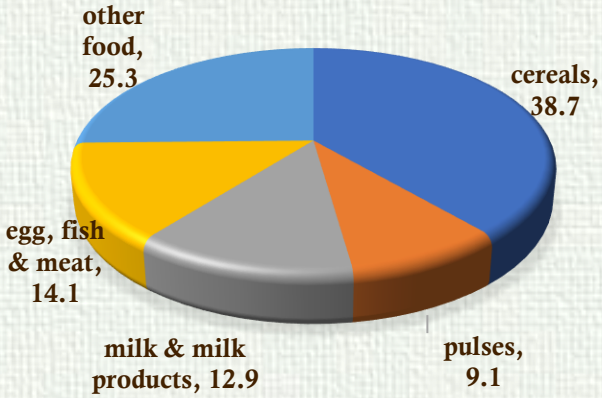



**Figure 2U: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group in 2023-24: Urban**




3.2.3.1 The percentage break-up of protein intake for these 5 food groups for all-India and the major States is shown in Table 3.10. Detailed estimates for all States and UTs are given in Statements 6 & 7 of Summary Statement respectively for the periods 2022-23 & 2023-24.

**Table 3.10: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group by major states: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State | % share of protein intake coming from | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | | | | | 2023-24 | | | | | |
| | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Rural |
| Andhra Pradesh | 38.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 19.3 | 23.9 | 100 | 37.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 20.0 | 24.2 | 100 |
| Assam | 43.3 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 21.8 | 23.0 | 100 | 41.8 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 21.6 | 24.1 | 100 |
| Bihar | 49.0 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 19.7 | 100 | 48.3 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 20.3 | 100 |
| Chhattisgarh | 51.6 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 22.7 | 100 | 50.6 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 10.5 | 24.2 | 100 |
| Gujarat | 47.6 | 10.7 | 14.7 | 3.7 | 23.3 | 100 | 47.3 | 10.6 | 15.0 | 3.6 | 23.5 | 100 |
| Haryana | 44.4 | 7.2 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 18.7 | 100 | 43.0 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 2.9 | 20.2 | 100 |
| Jharkhand | 51.3 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 13.5 | 20.9 | 100 | 52.5 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 13.3 | 19.6 | 100 |
| Karnataka | 40.5 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 14.0 | 26.7 | 100 | 38.0 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 15.1 | 27.0 | 100 |
| Kerala | 25.5 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 39.9 | 20.0 | 100 | 25.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 38.2 | 21.8 | 100 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 53.4 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 19.5 | 100 | 52.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 20.0 | 100 |
| Maharashtra | 46.2 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 24.8 | 100 | 46.7 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 24.7 | 100 |
| Odisha | 50.6 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 13.7 | 22.5 | 100 | 50.5 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 13.9 | 23.0 | 100 |
| Punjab | 39.2 | 9.7 | 22.5 | 4.7 | 24.0 | 100 | 39.1 | 9.5 | 22.5 | 4.6 | 24.2 | 100 |
| Rajasthan | 54.7 | 5.1 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 18.6 | 100 | 52.4 | 5.3 | 20.4 | 2.0 | 19.9 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | 35.4 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 17.4 | 26.2 | 100 | 34.2 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 18.1 | 26.6 | 100 |
| Telangana | 43.6 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 18.7 | 22.2 | 100 | 42.6 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 19.8 | 21.6 | 100 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 50.9 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 19.8 | 100 | 49.7 | 8.6 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 20.8 | 100 |
| West Bengal | 47.9 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 100 | 45.4 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 23.4 | 21.2 | 100 |
| **All-India** | **46.9** | **8.8** | **10.6** | **12.3** | **21.4** | **100** | **45.9** | **8.7** | **11.0** | **12.4** | **22.0** | **100** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Urban |
| Andhra Pradesh | 34.5 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 18.0 | 26.6 | 100 | 34.6 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 19.1 | 25.8 | 100 |
| Assam | 35.7 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 100 | 34.8 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 23.3 | 27.3 | 100 |
| Bihar | 45.7 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 20.5 | 100 | 44.9 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 19.9 | 100 |
| Chhattisgarh | 48.5 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 23.3 | 100 | 46.4 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 24.7 | 100 |
| Gujarat | 40.1 | 12.0 | 17.1 | 5.2 | 25.7 | 100 | 40.4 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 3.6 | 28.4 | 100 |
| Haryana | 38.0 | 8.8 | 23.1 | 5.7 | 24.5 | 100 | 37.0 | 8.5 | 23.7 | 5.5 | 25.3 | 100 |
| Jharkhand | 46.1 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 20.7 | 100 | 47.3 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 20.1 | 100 |
| Karnataka | 33.6 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 16.2 | 28.8 | 100 | 33.0 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 29.6 | 100 |
| Kerala | 23.9 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 37.8 | 22.9 | 100 | 25.5 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 37.8 | 22.7 | 100 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 48.0 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 6.1 | 23.0 | 100 | 48.2 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 22.0 | 100 |
| Maharashtra | 39.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 26.7 | 100 | 40.0 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 26.6 | 100 |
| Odisha | 44.5 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 14.4 | 23.9 | 100 | 43.4 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 12.9 | 27.1 | 100 |
| Punjab | 38.2 | 9.7 | 22.7 | 5.4 | 24.0 | 100 | 36.8 | 9.8 | 22.3 | 5.3 | 25.8 | 100 |
| Rajasthan | 50.5 | 6.1 | 19.6 | 3.2 | 20.7 | 100 | 50.7 | 5.8 | 19.5 | 2.5 | 21.5 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | 31.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 18.2 | 28.4 | 100 | 31.0 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 18.4 | 29.3 | 100 |
| Telangana | 36.4 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 17.5 | 26.9 | 100 | 35.5 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 17.0 | 29.1 | 100 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 45.1 | 9.4 | 15.4 | 8.2 | 21.9 | 100 | 45.0 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 8.3 | 22.5 | 100 |
| West Bengal | 39.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 26.6 | 21.4 | 100 | 39.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 26.8 | 22.6 | 100 |
| **All-India** | **38.8** | **9.6** | **12.8** | **14.1** | **24.8** | **100** | **38.7** | **9.1** | **12.9** | **14.1** | **25.3** | **100** |

3.2.3.2 In the rural sector the share of cereals ranges between 34-55% in all major States across both periods except Kerala, where it is around 25-26%. In the urban sector the share of cereals is 24-25% in Kerala and 31-51% in all other major States.

3.2.3.3 Apart from cereals, the contribution of egg, fish & meat, milk and milk products and pulses varies between 9-14 % in rural and urban India in both the periods. The residual group "other food" accounted for 21-22% of protein intake in rural India and 25% in urban India, inter-state variation being relatively minute.

## 3.2.4 PERCENTAGE BREAK-UP OF PROTEIN INTAKE BY FOOD CATEGORY: VARIATION WITH LEVEL OF LIVING

3.2.4.0 With a rise in MPCE levels, the contributions of different food categories to protein intake change. This is shown in Table 3.11 at all-India level separately for rural and urban sectors across the 12 fractile classes of MPCE.

3.2.4.1 The contribution of cereals to protein intake is seen to fall steadily from 56-59% in the lowest fractile class (bottom 5% of population ranked by MPCE) to 34-35% in the highest (top 5%) in rural India and from 52-53% to 24% in urban India. This fall is compensated by a rise in percentage contribution of all the other food groups with rise in MPCE level.

3.2.4.2 The maximum increase in intake of protein with an increase in MPCE level is observed for milk and milk products: from 5% in the lowest fractile class to 15% in the highest class in the rural sector and from 7% to 15% in the urban sector. The contribution of egg, fish and meat, too, rises quite noticeably across MPCE classes while the increase is the least for pulses. The variation in contribution of "other food" is more prominent in the urban sector (19% to 40%) than in the rural.

**Table 3.11: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group for each fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | % share of protein intake coming from | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | | | | | 2023-24 | | | | | |
| | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5% | 59.1 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 18.9 | 100 | 56.0 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 21.3 | 100 |
| 5-10% | 56.6 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 18.9 | 100 | 54.7 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 19.9 | 100 |
| 10-20% | 54.1 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 19.3 | 100 | 52.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 20.4 | 100 |
| 20-30% | 52.2 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 19.8 | 100 | 51.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 20.7 | 100 |
| 30-40% | 50.3 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 20.1 | 100 | 49.3 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 21.2 | 100 |
| 40-50% | 48.8 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 20.6 | 100 | 47.9 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 21.6 | 100 |
| 50-60% | 47.4 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 21.1 | 100 | 46.6 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 21.7 | 100 |
| 60-70% | 45.8 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 21.5 | 100 | 44.9 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 22.2 | 100 |
| 70-80% | 44.0 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 22.1 | 100 | 43.1 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 22.5 | 100 |
| 80-90% | 41.8 | 9.0 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 22.6 | 100 | 40.6 | 8.9 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 23.2 | 100 |
| 90-95% | 39.3 | 9.2 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 23.4 | 100 | 38.2 | 8.9 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 23.6 | 100 |
| 95-100% | 34.6 | 9.1 | 13.9 | 16.0 | 26.5 | 100 | 33.8 | 9.0 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 25.5 | 100 |
| **All-India** | **46.9** | **8.8** | **10.6** | **12.3** | **21.4** | **100** | **45.9** | **8.7** | **11.0** | **12.4** | **22.0** | **100** |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5% | 53.0 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 19.2 | 100 | 51.9 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 11.2 | 20.8 | 100 |
| 5-10% | 49.6 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 13.0 | 19.4 | 100 | 49.4 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 12.4 | 20.1 | 100 |
| 10-20% | 47.0 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 20.3 | 100 | 46.9 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 21.1 | 100 |
| 20-30% | 44.9 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 13.4 | 20.9 | 100 | 44.1 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 21.8 | 100 |
| 30-40% | 42.7 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 21.8 | 100 | 42.3 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 22.7 | 100 |
| 40-50% | 41.1 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 22.5 | 100 | 40.5 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 23.4 | 100 |
| 50-60% | 39.4 | 9.7 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 23.0 | 100 | 38.8 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 24.3 | 100 |
| 60-70% | 37.7 | 9.9 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 23.9 | 100 | 37.2 | 9.4 | 13.6 | 15.2 | 24.7 | 100 |
| 70-80% | 35.9 | 10.1 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 25.3 | 100 | 35.7 | 9.6 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 25.6 | 100 |
| 80-90% | 33.3 | 10.1 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 27.3 | 100 | 33.1 | 9.5 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 27.5 | 100 |
| 90-95% | 29.8 | 9.7 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 30.6 | 100 | 29.9 | 9.1 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 31.7 | 100 |
| 95-100% | 23.5 | 8.4 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 40.3 | 100 | 24.0 | 7.8 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 39.8 | 100 |
| **All-India** | **38.8** | **9.6** | **12.8** | **14.1** | **24.8** | **100** | **38.7** | **9.1** | **12.9** | **14.1** | **25.3** | **100** |

## 3.2.5 AVERAGE FAT INTAKE: STATES AND ALL-INDIA

3.2.5.0 Table 3.12 shows per capita and per consumer unit fat intake in rural and urban sectors of India and the major States. Estimates for all States/UTs are available in Statement 8 of Summary Statement.

3.2.5.1 The average fat intake at all-India level was about 60 gms per person per day in the rural area and about 70 gms in the urban sector across both the periods. Similar to protein intake, a considerable inter-State variation, with regard to intake of fat is also observed in rural and urban areas.

**Table 3.12: Average daily fat intake per capita and per consumer unit for major States: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State | fat intake (gm) per day per capita | | | | fat intake (gm) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 66.6 | 68.8 | 67.3 | 68.0 | 71.1 | 75.7 | 71.8 | 74.7 |
| Assam | 44.8 | 62.8 | 46.3 | 63.7 | 48.1 | 68.8 | 49.5 | 70.3 |
| Bihar | 61.8 | 70.5 | 60.7 | 72.2 | 67.6 | 78.4 | 66.3 | 80.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 44.5 | 59.0 | 49.5 | 62.6 | 47.8 | 65.4 | 53.3 | 69.3 |
| Gujarat | 73.8 | 89.8 | 72.5 | 89.3 | 78.7 | 98.9 | 77.8 | 98.3 |
| Haryana | 69.9 | 78.0 | 82.2 | 83.8 | 75.0 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 91.7 |
| Jharkhand | 43.3 | 60.0 | 44.9 | 58.6 | 47.2 | 66.4 | 48.7 | 64.4 |
| Karnataka | 65.1 | 72.8 | 65.6 | 71.7 | 69.2 | 80.4 | 69.7 | 78.9 |
| Kerala | 55.4 | 54.1 | 58.4 | 56.0 | 60.2 | 61.3 | 63.1 | 63.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 58.5 | 65.6 | 59.5 | 65.1 | 63.0 | 72.7 | 64.0 | 71.9 |
| Maharashtra | 67.2 | 74.0 | 63.7 | 70.7 | 72.0 | 81.6 | 68.0 | 77.8 |
| Odisha | 44.6 | 56.4 | 46.1 | 56.9 | 48.1 | 62.3 | 49.9 | 62.7 |
| Punjab | 75.8 | 78.5 | 75.4 | 80.9 | 80.5 | 86.1 | 80.0 | 88.7 |
| Rajasthan | 69.3 | 75.2 | 74.5 | 76.6 | 75.4 | 83.5 | 81.5 | 85.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 64.7 | 73.2 | 62.4 | 68.5 | 69.2 | 81.3 | 66.6 | 75.5 |
| Telangana | 58.2 | 66.9 | 64.1 | 70.0 | 62.1 | 73.6 | 68.5 | 76.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 57.6 | 64.9 | 57.2 | 64.6 | 62.4 | 71.7 | 61.9 | 71.6 |
| West Bengal | 51.4 | 61.2 | 51.8 | 58.7 | 55.0 | 67.7 | 55.4 | 64.9 |
| **All-India** | **59.7** | **70.5** | **60.4** | **69.8** | **64.4** | **78.0** | **65.1** | **77.0** |

## 3.2.6 AVERAGE FAT INTAKE: VARIATION WITH LEVEL OF LIVING

3.2.6.0 Table 3.13 shows variation in fat intake per capita and per consumer unit across fractile classes of MPCE formed sector-wise at the all-India level. An increase in per capita as well as per consumer unit intake of fat is observed with rise in MPCE level. Per capita fat intake in the top fractile class of the rural urban sectors is about two and half to three times of that in the lowest fractile class.

| Table 3.13: Average daily fat intake per capita and per consumer unit across fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fractile classes of MPCE | fat intake (gm) per day per capita | | | | fat intake (gm) per day per consumer unit | | | |
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0-5% | 31.8 | 39.3 | 36.0 | 42.0 | 35.5 | 44.9 | 40.3 | 47.6 |
| 5-10% | 38.8 | 47.0 | 42.4 | 49.3 | 42.9 | 53.0 | 46.9 | 55.7 |
| 10-20% | 44.0 | 52.6 | 46.6 | 55.0 | 48.3 | 59.0 | 51.1 | 61.5 |
| 20-30% | 49.1 | 58.2 | 50.8 | 60.0 | 53.6 | 65.0 | 55.4 | 66.8 |
| 30-40% | 53.1 | 62.2 | 54.4 | 63.4 | 57.6 | 69.0 | 59.0 | 70.3 |
| 40-50% | 56.6 | 66.4 | 57.6 | 66.7 | 61.2 | 73.6 | 62.2 | 73.8 |
| 50-60% | 60.3 | 71.2 | 60.9 | 70.7 | 64.9 | 78.5 | 65.5 | 77.9 |
| 60-70% | 64.3 | 75.3 | 64.2 | 74.3 | 68.8 | 82.9 | 68.5 | 81.7 |
| 70-80% | 68.8 | 80.3 | 68.3 | 79.0 | 73.2 | 87.9 | 72.6 | 86.6 |
| 80-90% | 75.0 | 88.6 | 74.1 | 86.0 | 79.4 | 96.5 | 78.3 | 93.7 |
| 90-95% | 82.3 | 97.1 | 80.7 | 92.2 | 86.4 | 105.5 | 84.8 | 99.3 |
| 95-100% | 99.6 | 117.3 | 95.5 | 102.4 | 103.8 | 125.6 | 99.7 | 109.0 |
| **All-India** | **59.7** | **70.5** | **60.4** | **69.8** | **64.4** | **78.0** | **65.1** | **77.0** |

## 3.3 SECTION 3: TRENDS IN NUTRITIONAL INTAKE

3.3.0 The 66th round (2009-10) and 68th round (2011-12) surveys used two different schedules, namely, Sch. Type 1 and Sch. Type 2. in two different sets of households to measure household consumption expenditure. Of these, Type 1 used a '30 days' reference period for all food items while Type 2 used 30 days for some item groups and 7 days for others. From the 68th round (2011-12), it was decided to adopt the Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) in which consumption expenditure on edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, refreshments, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants would be recorded for a reference period of "last 7 days"; clothing and bedding, footwear, education, institutional medical care and durable goods for a reference period of "last 365 days" and the remaining items for a period of 30 days. Thus, for the purpose of comparison of trends in nutritional intake, the estimates utilizing the data of Schedule Type 2 for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12 are considered here.

### 3.3.1 TRENDS IN AVERAGE CALORIE INTAKE: STATES AND ALL-INDIA

3.3.1.0 Table 3.14 shows the estimate of average calorie intake for India and the major States from the 66th round (2009 - 10) till HCES:2023-24 for rural and urban areas.

| Table 3.14: Average per capita calorie intake per day in different years: major States | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | per capita calorie intake (Kcal) per day in | | | | | | | |
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | 2009-10 | 2011-12 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2009-10 | 2011-12 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2204 | 2365 | 2342 | 2340 | 2223 | 2281 | 2314 | 2285 |
| Assam | 2120 | 2170 | 2099 | 2073 | 2176 | 2110 | 2304 | 2310 |
| Bihar | 2036 | 2242 | 2432 | 2326 | 2213 | 2170 | 2461 | 2453 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2025 | 2162 | 2144 | 2284 | 2096 | 2205 | 2329 | 2366 |
| Gujarat | 2046 | 2024 | 2165 | 2105 | 2096 | 2154 | 2304 | 2310 |
| Haryana | 2310 | 2441 | 2189 | 2367 | 2202 | 2443 | 2280 | 2360 |
| Jharkhand | 2051 | 2138 | 2087 | 2056 | 2226 | 2175 | 2227 | 2165 |
| Karnataka | 2026 | 2164 | 2327 | 2202 | 2115 | 2245 | 2357 | 2289 |
| Kerala | 2110 | 2162 | 2022 | 2121 | 2118 | 2198 | 2010 | 2104 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2087 | 2234 | 2141 | 2089 | 2045 | 2209 | 2107 | 2088 |
| Maharashtra | 2179 | 2260 | 2118 | 2072 | 2099 | 2227 | 2179 | 2110 |
| Odisha | 2271 | 2215 | 2301 | 2357 | 2259 | 2191 | 2319 | 2406 |
| Punjab | 2308 | 2483 | 2305 | 2300 | 2260 | 2299 | 2289 | 2365 |
| Rajasthan | 2350 | 2408 | 2366 | 2403 | 2144 | 2320 | 2335 | 2364 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2046 | 2052 | 2216 | 2203 | 2135 | 2112 | 2313 | 2304 |
| Telangana* | - | - | 2299 | 2379 | - | - | 2367 | 2455 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2181 | 2548 | 2118 | 2086 | 2072 | 2363 | 2084 | 2080 |
| West Bengal | 2060 | 2199 | 2362 | 2278 | 2027 | 2130 | 2284 | 2199 |
| **All-India** | **2147** | **2233** | **2233** | **2212** | **2123** | **2206** | **2250** | **2240** |

******The state of Telangana was formed in 2014.***

3.3.1.1 A slight increase in the per capita per day intake of calorie is observed during the period 2009-10 to 2023-24 at all-India level in rural and urban areas. In the rural areas, among the major states, the per capita per day intake of calorie declined marginally in four states: Assam, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. For major states of the urban areas, the per capita per day intake of calorie declined only in two states in 2023-24 from the level of 2009-10: Jharkhand and Kerala.

## 3.3.2 TRENDS IN AVERAGE PROTEIN INTAKE: STATES AND ALL-INDIA

3.3.2.0 Table 3.15 shows estimate of per capita protein intake (in gm) per day in India and the major States over the period 2009-10 to 2023-24.

**Table 3.15: Average per capita protein intake per day in different years: major States**

| State | per capita protein intake (gm) per day in | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | 2009-10 | 2011-12 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2009-10 | 2011-12 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 56.9 | 59.9 | 65.7 | 66.4 | 58.8 | 59.3 | 65.6 | 65.2 |
| Assam | 54.4 | 55.1 | 58.1 | 57.6 | 58.8 | 54.9 | 66.9 | 67.0 |
| Bihar | 57.6 | 62.9 | 68.7 | 66.2 | 62.4 | 60.9 | 69.8 | 70.5 |
| Chhattisgarh | 48.8 | 51.7 | 54.0 | 58.3 | 54.6 | 55.8 | 60.7 | 61.8 |
| Gujarat | 56.0 | 53.7 | 55.3 | 54.7 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 58.8 | 59.4 |
| Haryana | 70.7 | 72.8 | 63.6 | 66.9 | 64.5 | 68.6 | 64.8 | 66.5 |
| Jharkhand | 53.6 | 54.7 | 56.6 | 54.9 | 61.7 | 60.3 | 62.9 | 60.4 |
| Karnataka | 53.4 | 56.0 | 63.8 | 61.4 | 56.3 | 59.1 | 66.6 | 64.6 |
| Kerala | 59.0 | 61.0 | 71.5 | 73.9 | 59.9 | 62.7 | 69.8 | 72.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 62.7 | 65.0 | 59.4 | 57.8 | 59.0 | 63.1 | 58.0 | 58.7 |
| Maharashtra | 60.2 | 60.7 | 56.7 | 56.5 | 58.8 | 61.2 | 60.2 | 58.4 |
| Odisha | 54.5 | 53.4 | 60.3 | 62.0 | 58.0 | 55.9 | 63.0 | 64.6 |
| Punjab | 67.2 | 70.0 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 64.4 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 68.0 |
| Rajasthan | 71.4 | 71.9 | 66.5 | 67.7 | 63.7 | 66.7 | 65.3 | 65.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 52.0 | 53.3 | 60.2 | 61.0 | 55.5 | 55.7 | 63.1 | 63.8 |
| Telangana* | - | - | 62.7 | 65.0 | - | - | 66.1 | 67.3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 63.3 | 62.6 | 58.5 | 58.3 | 60.1 | 61.1 | 57.9 | 58.5 |
| West Bengal | 53.3 | 55.6 | 65.5 | 64.4 | 55.5 | 57.9 | 67.1 | 65.3 |
| **All-India** | **59.3** | **60.7** | **61.9** | **61.8** | **58.8** | **60.3** | **63.2** | **63.4** |

******The state of Telangana was formed in 2014.*

3.3.2.1 An increasing trend in per person per day intake of protein is observed in rural and urban India since 2009-10. The same trend is also found to exist in most of the major states. However, there are few states like Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh where there has been a marginal decline in the average protein intake.

## 3.3.3 TRENDS IN AVERAGE FAT INTAKE: STATES AND ALL-INDIA

3.3.3.0 In case of fat intake, on the other hand (see Table 3.16), there is an unmistakable rising trend, with every major State showing a rise. At all-India level the rise has been from 43.1 gms per person per day in 2009-10 for the rural population to 60.4 gms in 2023-24 and from 53.0 gms to 69.8 gms for the urban – a rise of more than 15 gms in both sectors. All the major States show a rise in per capita per day intake of fat across both sectors.

| Table 3.16: Average per capita fat intake per day in different years: major States | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | per capita fat intake (gm) per day in | | | | | | | |
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | 2009-10 | 2011-12 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2009-10 | 2011-12 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 44.7 | 49.9 | 66.6 | 67.3 | 50.7 | 55.2 | 68.8 | 68.0 |
| Assam | 28.6 | 29.6 | 44.8 | 46.3 | 36.9 | 39.2 | 62.8 | 63.7 |
| Bihar | 31.3 | 39.2 | 61.8 | 60.7 | 40.8 | 42.5 | 70.5 | 72.2 |
| Chhattisgarh | 28.1 | 31.5 | 44.5 | 49.5 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 59.0 | 62.6 |
| Gujarat | 60.5 | 61.5 | 73.8 | 72.5 | 68.5 | 73.1 | 89.8 | 89.3 |
| Haryana | 62.9 | 68.6 | 69.9 | 82.2 | 63.8 | 74.7 | 78.0 | 83.8 |
| Jharkhand | 30.4 | 30.8 | 43.3 | 44.9 | 44.5 | 44.2 | 60.0 | 58.6 |
| Karnataka | 46.4 | 50.5 | 65.1 | 65.6 | 51.8 | 59.8 | 72.8 | 71.7 |
| Kerala | 47.2 | 50.8 | 55.4 | 58.4 | 50.6 | 54.6 | 54.1 | 56.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 41.8 | 45.2 | 58.5 | 59.5 | 52.2 | 55.9 | 65.6 | 65.1 |
| Maharashtra | 55.7 | 60.1 | 67.2 | 63.7 | 60.9 | 66.8 | 74.0 | 70.7 |
| Odisha | 27.9 | 27.1 | 44.6 | 46.1 | 34.5 | 37.7 | 56.4 | 56.9 |
| Punjab | 65.8 | 70.3 | 75.8 | 75.4 | 68.9 | 69.2 | 78.5 | 80.9 |
| Rajasthan | 62.6 | 61.9 | 69.3 | 74.5 | 58.3 | 66.7 | 75.2 | 76.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 42.1 | 44.5 | 64.7 | 62.4 | 49.4 | 52.0 | 73.2 | 68.5 |
| Telangana* | - | - | 58.2 | 64.1 | - | - | 66.9 | 70.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 40.3 | 42.6 | 57.6 | 57.2 | 45.7 | 52.8 | 64.9 | 64.6 |
| West Bengal | 32.9 | 35.2 | 51.4 | 51.8 | 43.0 | 48.4 | 61.2 | 58.7 |
| **All-India** | **43.1** | **46.1** | **59.7** | **60.4** | **53.0** | **58.0** | **70.5** | **69.8** |

*: ***The state of Telangana was formed in 2014.***

## 3.3.4 TRENDS IN BREAK-UP OF PROTEIN INTAKE BY FOOD CATEGORY: ALL-INDIA

3.3.4.0 Figures 3R & 2U shows percentage break-up of protein intake by food groups for India as a whole over the period 2009-10 to 2023-24.

3.3.4.1 The contribution of cereals to protein intake has fallen by about 14% in rural India and nearly 12% in urban India. The fall in the share of cereals has been balanced by significant rises in the share of egg, fish & meat, other food and a marginal increase in the share of milk and milk products across rural and urban India.

Figure 3R: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group during 2009-10 to 2023-24: Rural India

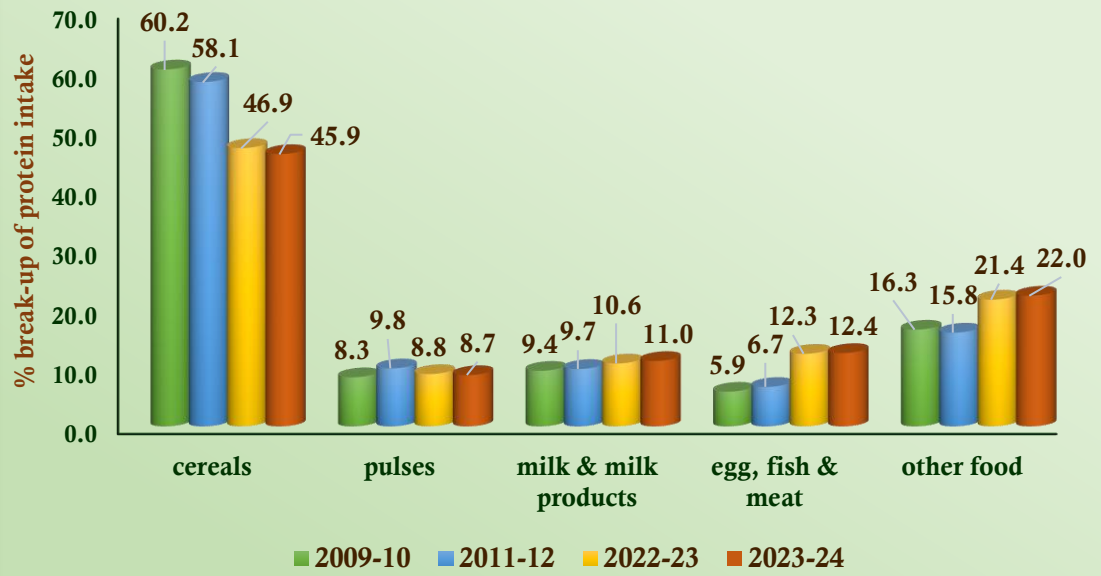
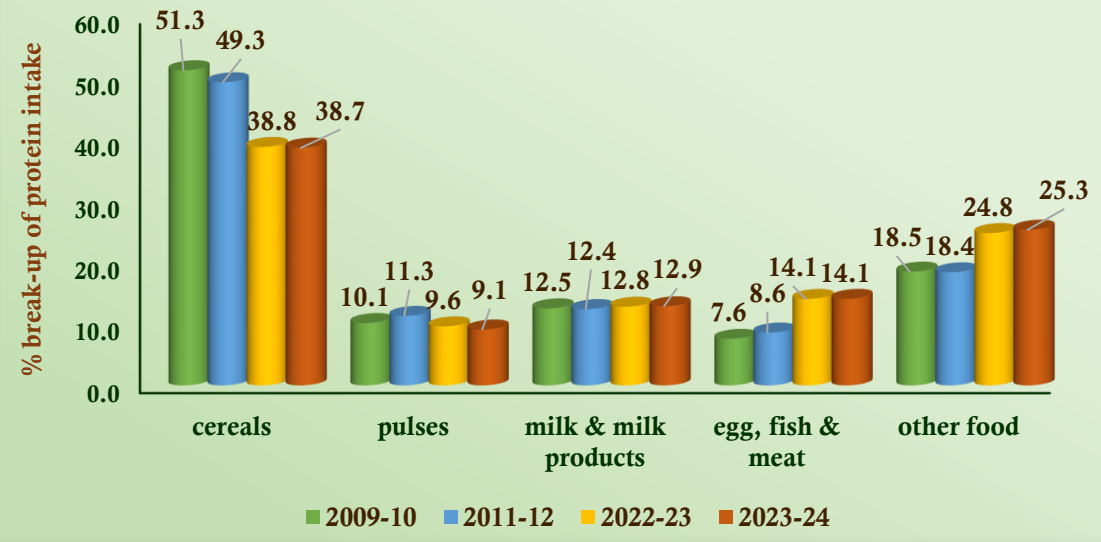



Figure 3U: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group during 2009-10 to 2023-24: Urban India



## 3.4 SECTION 4: ASJUSTED NUTRIENT INTAKE

3.4.0 Consumption of food items by a household, as recorded in the survey, includes not only the actual consumption by the members of the household but also the consumption of meals prepared in the household and served to non-household members during the reference period. This is because there is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals that were served to employees or others. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the members and for guests are also recorded in the purchaser's household. Accordingly, this method of accounting consumption of non-household members also means that consumption of meals by members of a household 'H' in other households gets excluded from the consumption recorded in the schedule canvassed in household 'H' – it is included in the consumption of the household that prepares and serves the meals.

3.4.1 Thus, there is a need to do some adjustments to find out the estimate of nutrient intake level closer to 'true' intake. In order to arrive at this, the nutrient intake figures are adjusted using the method as discussed in Section 2.9.8.1 of Chapter 2.

3.4.2 In this context, it is to be noted that the adjustment methodology used for HCES: 2022-23 and HCES: 2023-24 differs from the one used in 2011-12 for NSS 68$^{th}$ round. Needless to say, that comparisons are best made keeping all procedures unchanged, so unadjusted estimates should continue to be used for comparison purposes. However, it may reasonably be expected that the adjustment procedure would have the effect of redistributing the measured nutrient intakes among households (reducing the intake of households that were net donors of cooked meals and increasing the intake of the net receivers) and would not affect the average nutrient intakes at State or all-India level. If this assumption is valid, one may at least use the estimates of average adjusted intake, if not the estimated distributions of intake, for purposes of comparison with the estimates of average intake of the earlier rounds, even though the latter are unadjusted.

3.4.3 A look at Tables 3.17R, 3.17U, 3.18R and 3.18U, which show both adjusted and unadjusted calorie, protein and fat intake per capita and per consumer unit (all-India) from HCES: 2022-23 and HCES: 2023-24 respectively reveals that on an average at all-India level the adjusted nutrient figures are marginally lower than those of the unadjusted ones in both the sectors.

**Table 3.17R: Per capita and per consumer unit intake of adjusted and unadjusted calorie, protein and fat per day in each fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23: Rural India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | per capita per day intake | | | | | | per consumer unit per day intake | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | |
| | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 0-5% | 1607 | 42.4 | 31.8 | 1606 | 42.3 | 31.8 | 1796 | 47.4 | 35.5 | 1796 | 47.3 | 35.5 |
| 5-10% | 1782 | 47.8 | 38.8 | 1779 | 47.7 | 38.8 | 1967 | 52.8 | 42.9 | 1964 | 52.7 | 42.8 |
| 10-20% | 1896 | 51.4 | 44.0 | 1892 | 51.3 | 43.9 | 2083 | 56.5 | 48.3 | 2078 | 56.3 | 48.2 |
| 20-30% | 2012 | 54.9 | 49.1 | 2005 | 54.7 | 48.9 | 2196 | 59.9 | 53.6 | 2189 | 59.7 | 53.4 |
| 30-40% | 2093 | 57.7 | 53.1 | 2085 | 57.4 | 52.9 | 2270 | 62.6 | 57.6 | 2261 | 62.3 | 57.3 |
| 40-50% | 2169 | 60.0 | 56.6 | 2158 | 59.7 | 56.3 | 2344 | 64.9 | 61.2 | 2332 | 64.5 | 60.9 |
| 50-60% | 2243 | 62.2 | 60.3 | 2229 | 61.8 | 59.9 | 2415 | 67.0 | 64.9 | 2399 | 66.6 | 64.5 |
| 60-70% | 2332 | 65.0 | 64.3 | 2314 | 64.5 | 63.8 | 2497 | 69.6 | 68.8 | 2478 | 69.0 | 68.3 |
| 70-80% | 2425 | 67.9 | 68.8 | 2400 | 67.2 | 68.2 | 2580 | 72.2 | 73.2 | 2553 | 71.5 | 72.5 |
| 80-90% | 2551 | 72.0 | 75.0 | 2517 | 71.1 | 74.1 | 2700 | 76.2 | 79.4 | 2664 | 75.2 | 78.4 |
| 90-95% | 2716 | 77.3 | 82.3 | 2662 | 75.9 | 80.8 | 2851 | 81.2 | 86.4 | 2794 | 79.7 | 84.8 |
| 95-100% | 3116 | 88.5 | 99.6 | 2960 | 84.6 | 94.3 | 3248 | 92.2 | 103.8 | 3086 | 88.2 | 98.3 |
| **All classes** | **2233** | **61.9** | **59.7** | **2210** | **61.3** | **59.1** | **2407** | **66.7** | **64.4** | **2382** | **66.1** | **63.7** |

**Table 3.17U: Per capita and per consumer unit intake of adjusted and unadjusted calorie, protein and fat per day in each fractile classes of MPCE in 2022-23: Urban India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | per capita per day intake | | | | | | per consumer unit per day intake | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | |
| | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 0-5% | 1623 | 44.5 | 39.3 | 1621 | 44.4 | 39.3 | 1853 | 50.7 | 44.9 | 1850 | 50.7 | 44.8 |
| 5-10% | 1772 | 49.4 | 47.0 | 1768 | 49.2 | 46.9 | 1999 | 55.7 | 53.0 | 1994 | 55.6 | 52.9 |
| 10-20% | 1885 | 52.9 | 52.6 | 1879 | 52.7 | 52.4 | 2116 | 59.4 | 59.0 | 2109 | 59.1 | 58.8 |
| 20-30% | 1981 | 55.6 | 58.2 | 1971 | 55.3 | 57.9 | 2214 | 62.1 | 65.0 | 2203 | 61.8 | 64.7 |
| 30-40% | 2054 | 57.9 | 62.2 | 2041 | 57.6 | 61.8 | 2279 | 64.3 | 69.0 | 2265 | 63.9 | 68.6 |
| 40-50% | 2148 | 60.6 | 66.4 | 2132 | 60.1 | 66.0 | 2379 | 67.1 | 73.6 | 2361 | 66.6 | 73.0 |
| 50-60% | 2226 | 63.0 | 71.2 | 2207 | 62.5 | 70.7 | 2456 | 69.6 | 78.5 | 2435 | 69.0 | 78.0 |
| 60-70% | 2316 | 65.6 | 75.3 | 2291 | 64.9 | 74.7 | 2549 | 72.2 | 82.9 | 2522 | 71.5 | 82.2 |
| 70-80% | 2420 | 68.6 | 80.3 | 2392 | 67.8 | 79.5 | 2649 | 75.1 | 87.9 | 2618 | 74.2 | 87.0 |
| 80-90% | 2620 | 74.2 | 88.6 | 2572 | 72.9 | 87.3 | 2853 | 80.8 | 96.5 | 2801 | 79.4 | 95.1 |
| 90-95% | 2827 | 80.0 | 97.1 | 2744 | 77.9 | 95.0 | 3073 | 87.0 | 105.5 | 2983 | 84.7 | 103.2 |
| 95-100% | 3478 | 94.5 | 117.3 | 3218 | 88.5 | 110.9 | 3723 | 101.2 | 125.6 | 3445 | 94.7 | 118.8 |
| **All classes** | **2250** | **63.2** | **70.5** | **2216** | **62.4** | **69.6** | **2488** | **69.9** | **78.0** | **2450** | **69.0** | **77.0** |

3.4.4 The reduction due to adjustment of intake in all-India per capita and per consumer unit energy intake increases with increase in MPCE fractile classes for both the sectors during 2022-23 and 2023-24. The highest reduction is observed in top fractiles class (95-100%) across both sectors with around 5% reduction in energy intake in rural sector and around 8% in urban sector while the reduction in the bottom fractile classes of MPCE is less than 0.5% for both the sectors in 2022-23. A much less decline is observed in adjusted calorie intake figures in 2023-24. A similar pattern

is observed in adjusted per capita and per consumer unit intake of protein and fat in both the sectors.

**Table 3.18R: Per capita and per consumer unit intake of adjusted and unadjusted calorie, protein and fat per day in each fractile classes of MPCE in 2023-24: Rural India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | per capita per day intake | | | | | | per consumer unit per day intake | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | |
| | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 0-5% | 1688 | 44.3 | 36.0 | 1686 | 44.2 | 35.9 | 1893 | 49.7 | 40.3 | 1890 | 49.6 | 40.2 |
| 5-10% | 1834 | 49.3 | 42.4 | 1829 | 49.2 | 42.2 | 2030 | 54.6 | 46.9 | 2024 | 54.4 | 46.8 |
| 10-20% | 1924 | 52.4 | 46.6 | 1918 | 52.2 | 46.4 | 2113 | 57.6 | 51.1 | 2106 | 57.4 | 50.9 |
| 20-30% | 2023 | 55.6 | 50.8 | 2014 | 55.3 | 50.6 | 2206 | 60.6 | 55.4 | 2196 | 60.3 | 55.1 |
| 30-40% | 2096 | 58.0 | 54.4 | 2085 | 57.7 | 54.1 | 2275 | 63.0 | 59.0 | 2264 | 62.7 | 58.7 |
| 40-50% | 2163 | 60.1 | 57.6 | 2150 | 59.7 | 57.2 | 2336 | 64.9 | 62.2 | 2322 | 64.5 | 61.8 |
| 50-60% | 2227 | 62.2 | 60.9 | 2212 | 61.8 | 60.5 | 2394 | 66.9 | 65.5 | 2379 | 66.4 | 65.0 |
| 60-70% | 2289 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 2271 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 2442 | 68.6 | 68.5 | 2423 | 68.0 | 67.9 |
| 70-80% | 2370 | 66.9 | 68.3 | 2345 | 66.2 | 67.6 | 2518 | 71.0 | 72.6 | 2492 | 70.3 | 71.9 |
| 80-90% | 2483 | 70.7 | 74.1 | 2453 | 69.9 | 73.2 | 2625 | 74.8 | 78.3 | 2593 | 73.9 | 77.4 |
| 90-95% | 2619 | 75.6 | 80.7 | 2576 | 74.3 | 79.4 | 2755 | 79.5 | 84.8 | 2709 | 78.2 | 83.5 |
| 95-100% | 2941 | 85.8 | 95.5 | 2829 | 82.8 | 90.8 | 3069 | 89.5 | 99.7 | 2952 | 86.4 | 94.7 |
| **All classes** | **2212** | **61.8** | **60.4** | **2191** | **61.2** | **59.7** | **2383** | **66.6** | **65.1** | **2360** | **65.9** | **64.4** |

**Table 3.18U: Per capita and per consumer unit intake of adjusted and unadjusted calorie, protein and fat per day in each fractile classes of MPCE in 2023-24: Urban India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | per capita per day intake | | | | | | per consumer unit per day intake | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | | Unadjusted | | | Adjusted | | |
| | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) | calorie (Kcal) | protein (gm) | fat (gm) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 0-5% | 1696 | 46.2 | 42.0 | 1693 | 46.1 | 41.9 | 1924 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 1921 | 52.3 | 47.5 |
| 5-10% | 1837 | 51.3 | 49.3 | 1830 | 51.2 | 49.1 | 2075 | 58.0 | 55.7 | 2067 | 57.8 | 55.5 |
| 10-20% | 1946 | 54.6 | 55.0 | 1939 | 54.4 | 54.8 | 2176 | 61.1 | 61.5 | 2168 | 60.9 | 61.3 |
| 20-30% | 2033 | 57.5 | 60.0 | 2024 | 57.2 | 59.7 | 2262 | 64.0 | 66.8 | 2251 | 63.7 | 66.4 |
| 30-40% | 2091 | 59.2 | 63.4 | 2080 | 58.8 | 63.0 | 2319 | 65.6 | 70.3 | 2306 | 65.2 | 69.9 |
| 40-50% | 2159 | 61.3 | 66.7 | 2144 | 60.9 | 66.3 | 2389 | 67.9 | 73.8 | 2373 | 67.4 | 73.3 |
| 50-60% | 2221 | 63.1 | 70.7 | 2210 | 62.8 | 70.2 | 2448 | 69.5 | 77.9 | 2435 | 69.1 | 77.4 |
| 60-70% | 2306 | 65.9 | 74.3 | 2286 | 65.3 | 73.7 | 2536 | 72.5 | 81.7 | 2514 | 71.8 | 81.1 |
| 70-80% | 2402 | 68.7 | 79.0 | 2379 | 68.0 | 78.3 | 2634 | 75.3 | 86.6 | 2608 | 74.6 | 85.8 |
| 80-90% | 2560 | 73.1 | 86.0 | 2530 | 72.2 | 85.0 | 2789 | 79.7 | 93.7 | 2757 | 78.7 | 92.6 |
| 90-95% | 2744 | 77.4 | 92.2 | 2724 | 76.7 | 91.2 | 2958 | 83.4 | 99.3 | 2936 | 82.6 | 98.3 |
| 95-100% | 3092 | 85.8 | 102.4 | 3076 | 84.8 | 101.0 | 3292 | 91.3 | 109.0 | 3275 | 90.3 | 107.5 |
| **All classes** | **2240** | **63.4** | **69.8** | **2225** | **62.9** | **69.3** | **2472** | **69.9** | **77.0** | **2456** | **69.4** | **76.4** |

3.4.5 For the period 2023-24, the reduction due to adjustment of intake in all-India per capita and per consumer unit energy intake has decreased from the level of 2022-23 and the same has been observed across fractiles classes of MPCE too. The highest reduction is observed in top fractiles class (95-100%) in rural sector with around 4% reduction in energy intake while for urban sector,

the reduction is less than 1% in almost all the fractile classes of MPCE. For per capita and per consumer unit intake of protein and fat, similar pattern is observed across both the sectors.

## 3.5 SECTION 5: A NOTE ON THE SOURCES OF MEALS CONSUMED

3.5.0 Most meals consumed by Indians are prepared in their own households, but not all – some are obtained on payment from hotels or restaurants, some as wages in kind or perquisites from employers, some free from friends or relatives or as charity, and some from school. Data collected on person-wise break-up of meals taken by source enable the estimation – at national and State level – of the break-up of meals consumed per household over these sources and also of the average number of meals consumed per person by age group and gender. These estimates are provided in Statement 11 of Summary Statement.

3.5.1 Average number of meals taken in 30 days by fractiles classes of MPCE during the periods 2022-23 & 2023-24 is shown in Table 3.19 below:

**Table 3.19: Average no. of meals taken in 30 days by fractile class of MPCE in 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India**

| Fractile classes of MPCE | 2022-23 | | | | 2023-24 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average no. of meals taken in 30 days | | | | | | | |
| | per household | | per person | | per household | | per person | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0-5% | 463 | 435 | 75.7 | 72.9 | 432 | 383 | 77.0 | 73.0 |
| 5-10% | 432 | 403 | 75.4 | 73.1 | 439 | 387 | 76.9 | 73.8 |
| 10-20% | 413 | 371 | 75.6 | 73.5 | 415 | 363 | 76.4 | 74.3 |
| 20-30% | 394 | 346 | 75.8 | 73.7 | 400 | 339 | 76.7 | 74.5 |
| 30-40% | 377 | 332 | 76.0 | 73.7 | 378 | 319 | 77.0 | 75.1 |
| 40-50% | 365 | 316 | 76.3 | 74.4 | 364 | 309 | 76.9 | 75.7 |
| 50-60% | 346 | 297 | 76.6 | 75.1 | 347 | 290 | 77.3 | 75.2 |
| 60-70% | 332 | 281 | 76.9 | 75.2 | 329 | 277 | 77.7 | 75.8 |
| 70-80% | 312 | 262 | 77.3 | 75.6 | 312 | 259 | 78.0 | 75.9 |
| 80-90% | 294 | 238 | 78.1 | 76.5 | 293 | 233 | 79.0 | 76.0 |
| 90-95% | 270 | 204 | 79.0 | 76.9 | 272 | 199 | 79.5 | 76.7 |
| 95-100% | 228 | 161 | 79.1 | 76.8 | 230 | 147 | 80.4 | 75.6 |
| **All classes** | **342** | **287** | **76.8** | **74.8** | **342** | **279** | **77.6** | **75.1** |

3.5.2 Above table shows that the average number of meals taken per person (from all sources) does not vary appreciably with MPCE level in 2022-23 as well as in 2023-24, implying that the differences in average number of meals taken per household across MPCE classes are due to variation in average household size across MPCE classes.

3.5.3 Table 3.20 shows the percentage break-up of meals by source, separately for males and females, by sector for the period 2011-12 to 2023-24. The proportion of meals received from sources other than home was highest for urban males (4.6% in 2022-23 and 5.5% in 2023-24), followed by rural males (4.1% in 2022-23 and 4.0% in 2023-24) and females in urban as well as rural areas. The percentage of meals received from school/balwadi was appreciably higher in the rural sector (2.0-2.1%) compared to the urban (less than 1%) while the percentages of free meals received from employer and from other sources were both slightly higher in the urban sector. A decline in meals received free from school/balwadi and free from other sources is observed for both rural and urban areas in 2022-23 & 2023-24 from 2011-12.

**Table 3.20: Percentage break-up of number of meals taken by source of meals for males and females from 2011-12 to 2023-24: All-India**

| Source of meals | | % break-up of meals consumed | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2011-12 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| | | | | | | | Rural |
| not at home | free, from school/ balwadi | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| | free*, from employer | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | free, from other sources | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| | free, total | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| | on payment | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| | total | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| at home | | 95.3 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.7 | 96.0 | 96.7 |
| all meal | | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| | | | | | | | Urban |
| not at home | free, from school/ balwadi | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| | free*, from employer | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | free, from other sources | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| | free, total | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| | on payment | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| | total | 5.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| at home | | 94.4 | 96.3 | 95.4 | 96.9 | 94.5 | 96.4 |
| all meal | | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

***that is, not against payment, though the meals might themselves be in the nature of payment in kind for services rendered. Male includes transgender.***

3.5.4 Table 3.21 shows the average number of meals received from school during a period of 30 days per male and per female for three age-groups: 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14, and for the whole population, in rural and urban India. The averages have been computed taking the entire population of the gender and age-group in the denominator and not only school going children.

The average numbers of meals received from all sources for each gender and age-group are shown in parentheses.

**Table 3.21: Average no. of meals received from school, balwadi, etc. per male and female of selected age groups in 30 days during 2022-23 & 2023-24: All-India**

| Age group | Average no. of meals received in 30 days from school, balwadi, etc. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | | | 2023-24 | | | |
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | per male | per female | per male | per female | per male | per female | per male | per female |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0-4 | 1.4 (74.0) | 1.5 (74.3) | 0.6 (71.6) | 0.7 (71.3) | 1.3 (75.0) | 1.3 (74.7) | 0.5 (73.3) | 0.6 (72.6) |
| 5-9 | 7.7 (83.9) | 8.1 (83.8) | 2.9 (81.1) | 3.1 (80.9) | 8.2 (85.8) | 8.7 (85.7) | 2.7 (83.5) | 3.2 (83.4) |
| 10-14 | 7.0 (82.0) | 7.4 (82.0) | 2.8 (78.6) | 3.1 (78.8) | 7.6 (83.8) | 8.2 (83.4) | 3.0 (80.6) | 3.5 (80.4) |
| all ages | 1.6 (76.8) | 1.6 (76.6) | 0.5 (74.7) | 0.5 (74.8) | 1.6 (77.8) | 1.6 (77.4) | 0.5 (75.2) | 0.5 (75.1) |

***Figures in parentheses show total no. of meals received in 30 days from all sources.***

3.5.5 The highest numbers of school meals were, as Table 3.21 shows, received by rural children in the age-group 5-9, followed by rural children in the 10-14 age-group. The rural figure is substantially higher than the corresponding urban figure for each age-gender category. There is a perceptible gender difference in that the number of meals per girl is usually a little higher than that for boys.

# Summary Statement

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**Statement 1: Average daily calorie intake per capita and per consumer unit by State/UT and sector: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per capita | | | | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2342 | 2314 | 2340 | 2285 | 2500 | 2546 | 2497 | 2510 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2213 | 2623 | 2326 | 2722 | 2360 | 2857 | 2467 | 2942 |
| Assam | 2099 | 2304 | 2073 | 2310 | 2253 | 2525 | 2218 | 2548 |
| Bihar | 2432 | 2461 | 2326 | 2453 | 2658 | 2737 | 2539 | 2719 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2144 | 2329 | 2284 | 2366 | 2304 | 2581 | 2457 | 2621 |
| Delhi | 2137 | 2281 | 2190 | 2222 | 2239 | 2492 | 2309 | 2421 |
| Goa | 2476 | 2535 | 2584 | 2747 | 2632 | 2778 | 2742 | 3029 |
| Gujarat | 2165 | 2304 | 2105 | 2310 | 2310 | 2537 | 2260 | 2541 |
| Haryana | 2189 | 2280 | 2367 | 2360 | 2349 | 2521 | 2548 | 2582 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2631 | 2667 | 2634 | 2730 | 2822 | 2917 | 2819 | 2976 |
| Jharkhand | 2087 | 2227 | 2056 | 2165 | 2275 | 2464 | 2231 | 2379 |
| Karnataka | 2327 | 2357 | 2202 | 2289 | 2475 | 2605 | 2338 | 2517 |
| Kerala | 2022 | 2010 | 2121 | 2104 | 2199 | 2278 | 2292 | 2385 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2141 | 2107 | 2089 | 2088 | 2305 | 2334 | 2248 | 2307 |
| Maharashtra | 2118 | 2179 | 2072 | 2110 | 2271 | 2403 | 2212 | 2321 |
| Manipur | 2205 | 2184 | 2235 | 2333 | 2352 | 2433 | 2389 | 2606 |
| Meghalaya | 1822 | 2037 | 1895 | 2114 | 2017 | 2265 | 2087 | 2339 |
| Mizoram | 2300 | 2487 | 2233 | 2444 | 2416 | 2724 | 2343 | 2686 |
| Nagaland | 1948 | 2201 | 1963 | 2196 | 2072 | 2388 | 2092 | 2399 |
| Odisha | 2301 | 2319 | 2357 | 2406 | 2481 | 2558 | 2552 | 2653 |
| Punjab | 2305 | 2289 | 2300 | 2365 | 2449 | 2511 | 2440 | 2595 |
| Rajasthan | 2366 | 2335 | 2403 | 2364 | 2576 | 2591 | 2628 | 2621 |
| Sikkim | 2543 | 2918 | 3052 | 3341 | 2635 | 3162 | 3178 | 3627 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2216 | 2313 | 2203 | 2304 | 2372 | 2568 | 2354 | 2540 |
| Telangana | 2299 | 2367 | 2379 | 2455 | 2453 | 2602 | 2541 | 2699 |
| Tripura | 2492 | 2613 | 2476 | 2592 | 2649 | 2872 | 2656 | 2872 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2118 | 2084 | 2086 | 2080 | 2296 | 2305 | 2258 | 2303 |
| Uttarakhand | 2256 | 2259 | 2253 | 2291 | 2426 | 2480 | 2417 | 2523 |
| West Bengal | 2362 | 2284 | 2278 | 2199 | 2524 | 2527 | 2438 | 2429 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 2198 | 2324 | 2344 | 2397 | 2331 | 2509 | 2460 | 2623 |
| Chandigarh | 2362 | 2672 | 2410 | 2712 | 2507 | 2876 | 2558 | 2991 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 2092 | 2497 | 2255 | 2469 | 2196 | 2631 | 2397 | 2673 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 2378 | 2405 | 2436 | 2325 | 2560 | 2650 | 2612 | 2589 |
| Ladakh | 2147 | 2550 | 2390 | 2676 | 2269 | 2722 | 2509 | 2900 |
| Lakshadweep | 2165 | 2270 | 2372 | 2345 | 2314 | 2565 | 2621 | 2659 |
| Puducherry | 2148 | 2215 | 2266 | 2239 | 2293 | 2443 | 2406 | 2486 |
| **All-India** | **2233** | **2250** | **2212** | **2240** | **2407** | **2488** | **2383** | **2472** |

**Statement 2: Percentage distribution of households by level of calorie intake per consumer unit per day by State/UT and sector: 2022-23**

| State/UT/All-India | % distribution of households with calorie intake per consumer unit per day* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 11.8 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 11.8 | 22.9 | 27.1 | 38.1 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 19.9 | 25.6 | 20.8 | 33.8 | 8.9 | 15.1 | 18.0 | 58.1 |
| Assam | 20.2 | 31.3 | 25.9 | 22.6 | 12.1 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 39.4 |
| Bihar | 8.1 | 19.6 | 26.3 | 46.0 | 5.8 | 18.4 | 25.5 | 50.3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 19.9 | 27.0 | 24.6 | 28.5 | 9.2 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 41.1 |
| Delhi | 22.7 | 29.2 | 25.8 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 35.8 |
| Goa | 3.3 | 20.7 | 32.8 | 43.2 | 1.4 | 15.8 | 34.3 | 48.5 |
| Gujarat | 18.6 | 30.4 | 26.9 | 24.0 | 10.1 | 23.5 | 27.7 | 38.7 |
| Haryana | 21.0 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 28.2 | 14.8 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 40.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5.7 | 16.9 | 23.0 | 54.4 | 5.3 | 13.5 | 19.4 | 61.8 |
| Jharkhand | 24.5 | 27.2 | 21.9 | 26.4 | 15.5 | 22.3 | 24.9 | 37.2 |
| Karnataka | 9.9 | 28.5 | 29.5 | 32.2 | 9.4 | 20.4 | 25.2 | 45.2 |
| Kerala | 25.9 | 30.3 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 25.3 | 27.1 | 18.0 | 29.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 15.3 | 34.4 | 28.2 | 22.2 | 15.7 | 30.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 |
| Maharashtra | 21.0 | 32.3 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 14.9 | 27.8 | 26.9 | 30.5 |
| Manipur | 17.7 | 29.4 | 25.8 | 27.1 | 14.3 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 28.7 |
| Meghalaya | 34.1 | 27.8 | 24.6 | 13.5 | 21.0 | 24.0 | 30.5 | 24.6 |
| Mizoram | 18.9 | 25.6 | 21.5 | 34.0 | 9.1 | 19.1 | 22.9 | 48.9 |
| Nagaland | 32.2 | 26.3 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 18.2 | 24.7 | 22.5 | 34.6 |
| Odisha | 12.2 | 27.2 | 26.5 | 34.2 | 9.2 | 24.0 | 28.7 | 38.2 |
| Punjab | 12.7 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 23.0 | 26.3 | 38.7 |
| Rajasthan | 10.5 | 24.2 | 29.1 | 36.2 | 9.0 | 23.1 | 29.1 | 38.8 |
| Sikkim | 8.9 | 22.0 | 26.6 | 42.5 | 5.8 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 69.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 16.0 | 28.7 | 25.2 | 30.1 | 12.3 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 40.0 |
| Telangana | 10.4 | 31.7 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 7.3 | 23.5 | 26.6 | 42.6 |
| Tripura | 5.1 | 20.3 | 33.2 | 41.4 | 2.3 | 13.0 | 29.4 | 55.2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 16.7 | 33.6 | 26.2 | 23.5 | 17.6 | 31.3 | 25.4 | 25.6 |
| Uttarakhand | 12.0 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 32.7 | 12.2 | 24.3 | 25.6 | 37.9 |
| West Bengal | 9.6 | 27.1 | 29.2 | 34.0 | 10.2 | 25.9 | 29.0 | 34.9 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 17.6 | 30.2 | 23.8 | 28.5 | 9.3 | 26.9 | 26.3 | 37.5 |
| Chandigarh | 8.3 | 26.7 | 25.1 | 39.9 | 4.0 | 11.3 | 20.7 | 63.9 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 20.6 | 27.5 | 20.9 | 31.0 | 3.9 | 17.7 | 30.9 | 47.5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 7.4 | 24.5 | 31.1 | 37.0 | 4.7 | 21.8 | 29.2 | 44.3 |
| Ladakh | 32.0 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 26.3 | 10.7 | 18.4 | 21.5 | 49.5 |
| Lakshadweep | 16.7 | 33.4 | 18.9 | 31.0 | 4.6 | 21.7 | 31.8 | 41.8 |
| Puducherry | 18.8 | 37.7 | 19.0 | 24.5 | 13.8 | 26.0 | 24.9 | 35.4 |
| **All-India** | **14.6** | **28.6** | **26.7** | **30.1** | **12.8** | **25.1** | **25.9** | **36.3** |

** expressed as a percentage of a norm level of 2325 Kcal per consumer unit per day*

**Statement 3: Percentage distribution of households by level of calorie intake per consumer unit per day by State/UT and sector: 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | % distribution of households with calorie intake per consumer unit per day* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) | <80 (<1860 Kcal) | 80-100 (1860-2325 Kcal) | 100-120 (2325-2790 Kcal) | ≥120 (≥ 2790 Kcal) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.7 | 26.5 | 31.1 | 34.8 | 9.2 | 25.1 | 29.2 | 36.5 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9.9 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 37.7 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 20.2 | 64.2 |
| Assam | 17.2 | 38.0 | 28.5 | 16.3 | 7.6 | 26.3 | 28.4 | 37.7 |
| Bihar | 6.9 | 24.9 | 31.8 | 36.4 | 4.8 | 18.4 | 28.8 | 48.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11.5 | 23.5 | 28.1 | 36.9 | 8.4 | 18.3 | 28.2 | 44.9 |
| Delhi | 17.0 | 35.3 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 11.4 | 31.1 | 25.3 | 32.1 |
| Goa | 0.4 | 11.9 | 42.0 | 45.7 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 26.4 | 68.9 |
| Gujarat | 17.2 | 33.8 | 28.6 | 20.2 | 8.7 | 23.4 | 33.1 | 34.7 |
| Haryana | 4.8 | 28.3 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 4.7 | 20.0 | 40.4 | 34.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3.6 | 13.6 | 24.4 | 58.5 | 4.9 | 9.8 | 17.9 | 67.4 |
| Jharkhand | 18.5 | 32.1 | 28.6 | 20.8 | 15.8 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 34.4 |
| Karnataka | 13.3 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 24.0 | 12.9 | 22.4 | 26.7 | 38.0 |
| Kerala | 18.5 | 32.4 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 15.6 | 30.9 | 23.9 | 29.6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 12.8 | 43.0 | 28.8 | 15.3 | 11.7 | 37.7 | 29.5 | 21.2 |
| Maharashtra | 16.9 | 40.7 | 27.6 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 33.0 | 29.1 | 25.3 |
| Manipur | 13.6 | 24.7 | 34.0 | 27.8 | 6.0 | 26.0 | 29.3 | 38.6 |
| Meghalaya | 27.0 | 34.6 | 24.3 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 26.5 | 25.1 | 32.4 |
| Mizoram | 14.8 | 35.4 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 4.3 | 24.5 | 28.2 | 42.9 |
| Nagaland | 28.3 | 30.1 | 24.1 | 17.5 | 13.1 | 25.4 | 29.2 | 32.4 |
| Odisha | 9.3 | 24.1 | 28.7 | 38.0 | 7.6 | 21.1 | 26.0 | 45.2 |
| Punjab | 10.0 | 29.9 | 32.5 | 27.6 | 5.7 | 21.9 | 31.3 | 41.1 |
| Rajasthan | 6.4 | 25.2 | 30.0 | 38.4 | 4.9 | 21.3 | 30.9 | 42.9 |
| Sikkim | 2.0 | 8.8 | 18.9 | 70.2 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 8.6 | 85.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 13.6 | 31.2 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 9.2 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 42.4 |
| Telangana | 5.1 | 21.9 | 39.7 | 33.3 | 6.8 | 13.6 | 29.8 | 49.8 |
| Tripura | 1.5 | 17.2 | 41.3 | 40.0 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 33.6 | 57.2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 15.0 | 38.2 | 29.3 | 17.4 | 13.2 | 35.3 | 28.1 | 23.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 8.3 | 30.3 | 31.9 | 29.5 | 8.8 | 21.9 | 28.3 | 40.8 |
| West Bengal | 7.3 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 26.2 | 10.2 | 31.0 | 29.9 | 29.0 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 9.8 | 26.7 | 25.8 | 37.9 | 8.0 | 18.5 | 28.8 | 44.7 |
| Chandigarh | 1.9 | 20.1 | 42.7 | 35.3 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 24.8 | 64.7 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 4.7 | 32.5 | 34.1 | 28.7 | 1.4 | 18.6 | 40.1 | 39.9 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 5.8 | 29.7 | 25.8 | 38.7 | 7.6 | 24.8 | 31.1 | 36.5 |
| Ladakh | 18.1 | 19.6 | 24.4 | 37.9 | 8.9 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 58.5 |
| Lakshadweep | 3.5 | 22.6 | 35.4 | 38.6 | 4.3 | 16.4 | 33.3 | 46.0 |
| Puducherry | 10.8 | 29.3 | 32.1 | 27.7 | 14.0 | 19.8 | 32.5 | 33.6 |
| **All-India** | **11.7** | **32.0** | **30.0** | **26.4** | **10.2** | **26.6** | **28.7** | **34.6** |

** expressed as a percentage of a norm level of 2325 Kcal per consumer unit per day*

**Statement 4: Percentage share of food and cereals in total household consumption expenditure, and percentage contribution of cereals to calorie consumption for State/UT in 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | % expenditure on food* | | | | % expenditure on cereal | | | | % of calories from cereals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 47.1 | 40.2 | 48.6 | 41.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 46.9 | 42.3 | 45.9 | 42.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 56.6 | 48.8 | 55.8 | 48.6 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 52.1 | 47.0 | 51.5 | 45.6 |
| Assam | 58.1 | 50.5 | 57.2 | 50.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 53.0 | 45.0 | 51.2 | 43.8 |
| Bihar | 54.9 | 48.0 | 54.1 | 49.7 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 52.1 | 48.1 | 51.0 | 47.5 |
| Chhattisgarh | 50.1 | 42.0 | 51.5 | 43.8 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 56.5 | 52.2 | 56.0 | 50.2 |
| Delhi | 44.2 | 41.1 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 32.6 | 30.9 |
| Goa | 49.5 | 48.5 | 51.1 | 50.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 43.6 | 41.9 | 39.1 | 36.7 |
| Gujarat | 49.7 | 42.4 | 49.5 | 43.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 42.4 | 34.9 | 42.0 | 35.4 |
| Haryana | 48.0 | 42.5 | 50.0 | 43.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 40.6 | 34.9 | 38.0 | 33.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 45.5 | 39.6 | 46.7 | 40.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 39.2 | 35.8 | 42.3 | 35.7 |
| Jharkhand | 50.6 | 42.8 | 51.0 | 41.9 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 54.8 | 49.0 | 55.1 | 50.0 |
| Karnataka | 48.2 | 38.3 | 48.0 | 39.6 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 44.4 | 38.2 | 42.2 | 37.1 |
| Kerala | 40.6 | 37.1 | 41.4 | 37.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 38.7 | 35.4 | 37.9 | 37.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 48.1 | 40.7 | 47.9 | 40.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 49.8 | 43.8 | 48.5 | 44.9 |
| Maharashtra | 42.0 | 38.0 | 43.9 | 36.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 43.7 | 38.4 | 44.9 | 39.6 |
| Manipur | 51.1 | 46.2 | 52.9 | 47.7 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 58.9 | 59.4 |
| Meghalaya | 54.6 | 44.7 | 57.4 | 42.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 56.5 | 49.2 | 53.5 | 46.0 |
| Mizoram | 51.6 | 44.3 | 50.6 | 43.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 48.3 | 44.2 | 46.7 | 45.0 |
| Nagaland | 49.7 | 44.4 | 49.0 | 47.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 59.9 | 51.4 | 56.9 | 49.8 |
| Odisha | 50.8 | 41.7 | 50.9 | 42.8 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 57.4 | 50.3 | 57.5 | 48.7 |
| Punjab | 44.3 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 42.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 35.5 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 33.8 |
| Rajasthan | 45.1 | 40.4 | 47.6 | 39.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 47.8 | 43.8 | 46.1 | 43.8 |
| Sikkim | 55.2 | 50.4 | 56.8 | 50.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 36.4 | 29.9 | 38.0 | 34.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 45.4 | 39.7 | 47.7 | 40.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 41.7 | 36.8 | 41.0 | 37.0 |
| Telangana | 48.9 | 38.8 | 49.4 | 40.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 51.9 | 43.6 | 50.5 | 41.5 |
| Tripura | 53.5 | 46.7 | 50.9 | 47.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 53.2 | 50.8 | 51.6 | 49.3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 48.5 | 42.4 | 49.3 | 43.1 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 49.5 | 43.1 | 48.5 | 43.1 |
| Uttarakhand | 47.7 | 40.9 | 47.6 | 40.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 44.6 | 39.8 | 44.7 | 41.2 |
| West Bengal | 53.0 | 46.0 | 53.5 | 45.3 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 55.6 | 47.4 | 53.6 | 46.8 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 52.8 | 44.3 | 51.7 | 45.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 37.3 |
| Chandigarh | 45.4 | 37.2 | 44.8 | 39.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 28.6 | 23.0 | 29.8 | 26.5 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 50.4 | 47.4 | 51.4 | 49.6 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 43.0 | 40.3 | 48.9 | 41.1 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 49.2 | 42.3 | 51.8 | 43.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 48.7 | 44.8 | 49.2 | 45.0 |
| Ladakh | 60.8 | 57.0 | 58.9 | 54.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 48.2 | 46.7 | 44.1 | 40.7 |
| Lakshadweep | 48.5 | 53.4 | 49.5 | 54.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 40.5 | 37.7 | 39.9 | 38.7 |
| Puducherry | 42.4 | 39.1 | 47.7 | 41.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 34.2 | 33.0 |
| **All-India** | **48.7** | **40.7** | **49.3** | **41.1** | **4.9** | **3.6** | **5.0** | **3.8** | **48.9** | **40.6** | **48.0** | **40.6** |

***expenditure on food includes expenditure on consumption of pan and intoxicants (excluding ganja and other intoxicants)***

**Statement 5: Average daily protein intake per capita and per consumer unit by State/UT and sector: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | protein intake (gm) per day per capita | | | | protein intake (gm) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 65.7 | 65.6 | 66.4 | 65.2 | 70.1 | 72.1 | 70.9 | 71.6 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 61.7 | 76.1 | 64.8 | 77.9 | 65.8 | 82.9 | 68.8 | 84.2 |
| Assam | 58.1 | 66.9 | 57.6 | 67.0 | 62.4 | 73.3 | 61.6 | 73.9 |
| Bihar | 68.7 | 69.8 | 66.2 | 70.5 | 75.1 | 77.6 | 72.3 | 78.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 54.0 | 60.7 | 58.3 | 61.8 | 58.0 | 67.3 | 62.7 | 68.4 |
| Delhi | 59.9 | 64.1 | 62.6 | 63.5 | 62.8 | 70.0 | 66.0 | 69.2 |
| Goa | 81.5 | 80.9 | 83.7 | 86.6 | 86.7 | 88.6 | 88.8 | 95.5 |
| Gujarat | 55.3 | 58.8 | 54.7 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 64.7 | 58.7 | 65.4 |
| Haryana | 63.6 | 64.8 | 66.9 | 66.5 | 68.2 | 71.7 | 72.0 | 72.8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.3 | 76.7 | 80.5 | 82.0 | 80.6 | 83.5 |
| Jharkhand | 56.6 | 62.9 | 54.9 | 60.4 | 61.7 | 69.6 | 59.5 | 66.4 |
| Karnataka | 63.8 | 66.6 | 61.4 | 64.6 | 67.9 | 73.6 | 65.2 | 71.0 |
| Kerala | 71.5 | 69.8 | 73.9 | 72.4 | 77.7 | 79.1 | 79.8 | 82.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59.4 | 58.0 | 57.8 | 58.7 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 62.2 | 64.9 |
| Maharashtra | 56.7 | 60.2 | 56.5 | 58.4 | 60.8 | 66.4 | 60.3 | 64.3 |
| Manipur | 62.4 | 61.4 | 62.7 | 66.4 | 66.6 | 68.4 | 67.0 | 74.2 |
| Meghalaya | 51.4 | 60.6 | 52.5 | 62.7 | 56.9 | 67.4 | 57.9 | 69.4 |
| Mizoram | 62.2 | 67.9 | 61.4 | 67.6 | 65.4 | 74.4 | 64.4 | 74.3 |
| Nagaland | 63.2 | 75.0 | 65.7 | 80.6 | 67.2 | 81.4 | 70.0 | 88.0 |
| Odisha | 60.3 | 63.0 | 62.0 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 69.5 | 67.1 | 71.3 |
| Punjab | 65.9 | 65.1 | 66.3 | 68.0 | 70.0 | 71.5 | 70.3 | 74.6 |
| Rajasthan | 66.5 | 65.3 | 67.7 | 65.6 | 72.4 | 72.5 | 74.0 | 72.8 |
| Sikkim | 74.4 | 85.3 | 83.2 | 94.0 | 77.1 | 92.4 | 86.6 | 102.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 60.2 | 63.1 | 61.0 | 63.8 | 64.4 | 70.0 | 65.2 | 70.4 |
| Telangana | 62.7 | 66.1 | 65.0 | 67.3 | 66.9 | 72.6 | 69.4 | 74.0 |
| Tripura | 72.4 | 77.6 | 72.8 | 79.7 | 77.0 | 85.3 | 78.1 | 88.3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 58.5 | 57.9 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 63.5 | 64.1 | 63.1 | 64.7 |
| Uttarakhand | 63.8 | 64.9 | 64.1 | 65.1 | 68.6 | 71.3 | 68.7 | 71.7 |
| West Bengal | 65.5 | 67.1 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 70.0 | 74.2 | 69.0 | 72.1 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 70.8 | 75.3 | 74.8 | 78.6 | 75.1 | 81.2 | 78.5 | 86.0 |
| Chandigarh | 69.5 | 78.6 | 72.7 | 83.0 | 73.7 | 84.6 | 77.2 | 91.6 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 57.3 | 70.1 | 61.2 | 68.9 | 60.1 | 73.9 | 65.0 | 74.6 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 68.4 | 70.4 | 70.9 | 69.3 | 73.6 | 77.5 | 76.1 | 77.1 |
| Ladakh | 65.6 | 77.8 | 73.9 | 82.7 | 69.3 | 83.1 | 77.6 | 89.6 |
| Lakshadweep | 74.3 | 75.8 | 78.6 | 93.1 | 79.4 | 85.7 | 86.8 | 105.6 |
| Puducherry | 62.1 | 66.2 | 65.3 | 65.2 | 66.3 | 73.0 | 69.3 | 72.4 |
| **All-India** | **61.9** | **63.2** | **61.8** | **63.4** | **66.7** | **69.9** | **66.6** | **69.9** |

**Statement 6: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group for State/UT in 2022-23**

| State/UT/All-India | % share of protein intake coming from | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | | | Urban | | | | | |
| | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 38.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 19.3 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 18.0 | 26.6 | 100.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 41.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 21.8 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 24.9 | 25.8 | 100.0 |
| Assam | 43.3 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 21.8 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| Bihar | 49.0 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 20.5 | 100.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 51.6 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 48.5 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 23.3 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 31.1 | 11.7 | 21.7 | 8.6 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 9.8 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 29.7 | 100.0 |
| Goa | 32.7 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 31.8 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 29.3 | 21.1 | 100.0 |
| Gujarat | 47.6 | 10.7 | 14.7 | 3.7 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 12.0 | 17.1 | 5.2 | 25.7 | 100.0 |
| Haryana | 44.4 | 7.2 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 8.8 | 23.1 | 5.7 | 24.5 | 100.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 39.3 | 13.0 | 18.9 | 6.3 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 13.0 | 16.6 | 6.3 | 28.1 | 100.0 |
| Jharkhand | 51.3 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 13.5 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 46.1 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 20.7 | 100.0 |
| Karnataka | 40.5 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 14.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 16.2 | 28.8 | 100.0 |
| Kerala | 25.5 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 39.9 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 37.8 | 22.9 | 100.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 53.4 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 6.1 | 23.0 | 100.0 |
| Maharashtra | 46.2 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 39.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| Manipur | 47.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 24.8 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 23.6 | 19.0 | 100.0 |
| Meghalaya | 44.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 24.5 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 28.4 | 23.7 | 100.0 |
| Mizoram | 39.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 24.0 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 25.4 | 30.4 | 100.0 |
| Nagaland | 41.3 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 31.0 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 33.9 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 35.6 | 20.3 | 100.0 |
| Odisha | 50.6 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 13.7 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 44.5 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 14.4 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| Punjab | 39.2 | 9.7 | 22.5 | 4.7 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 9.7 | 22.7 | 5.4 | 24.0 | 100.0 |
| Rajasthan | 54.7 | 5.1 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 6.1 | 19.6 | 3.2 | 20.7 | 100.0 |
| Sikkim | 28.7 | 6.8 | 14.8 | 20.7 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 7.4 | 14.2 | 21.5 | 32.9 | 100.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 35.4 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 17.4 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 18.2 | 28.4 | 100.0 |
| Telangana | 43.6 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 18.7 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 36.4 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 17.5 | 26.9 | 100.0 |
| Tripura | 41.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 27.2 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 27.8 | 21.4 | 100.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 50.9 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 9.4 | 15.4 | 8.2 | 21.9 | 100.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 43.8 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 8.2 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 12.5 | 15.7 | 9.0 | 24.2 | 100.0 |
| West Bengal | 47.9 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 39.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 26.6 | 21.4 | 100.0 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 31.1 | 11.3 | 4.0 | 32.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 30.3 | 23.2 | 100.0 |
| Chandigarh | 30.3 | 9.0 | 25.8 | 13.4 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 10.0 | 23.5 | 11.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 40.9 | 13.4 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 39.5 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 14.7 | 23.9 | 100.0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 44.1 | 7.4 | 17.7 | 11.8 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 40.4 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 12.5 | 19.9 | 100.0 |
| Ladakh | 40.2 | 4.6 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 4.3 | 20.6 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 100.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 27.5 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 42.0 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 42.4 | 20.6 | 100.0 |
| Puducherry | 29.2 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 23.1 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 28.5 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 25.6 | 23.3 | 100.0 |
| **All-India** | **46.9** | **8.8** | **10.6** | **12.3** | **21.4** | **100.0** | **38.8** | **9.6** | **12.8** | **14.1** | **24.8** | **100.0** |

**Statement 7: Percentage break-up of protein intake by food group for State/UT in 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | % share of protein intake coming from | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | | | | Urban | | | | | |
| | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all | cereals | pulses | milk & milk products | egg, fish & meat | other food | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 37.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 20.0 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 19.1 | 25.8 | 100.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 41.6 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 22.4 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 100.0 |
| Assam | 41.8 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 21.6 | 24.1 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 23.3 | 27.3 | 100.0 |
| Bihar | 48.3 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 19.9 | 100.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 50.6 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 10.5 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 24.7 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 33.8 | 9.3 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 9.0 | 21.2 | 9.4 | 28.2 | 100.0 |
| Goa | 29.8 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 33.4 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 32.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 |
| Gujarat | 47.3 | 10.6 | 15.0 | 3.6 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 40.4 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 3.6 | 28.4 | 100.0 |
| Haryana | 43.0 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 2.9 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 8.5 | 23.7 | 5.5 | 25.3 | 100.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 41.9 | 13.0 | 17.7 | 5.7 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 36.3 | 11.7 | 16.4 | 7.2 | 28.4 | 100.0 |
| Jharkhand | 52.5 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 13.3 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 20.1 | 100.0 |
| Karnataka | 38.0 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 15.1 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 29.6 | 100.0 |
| Kerala | 25.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 38.2 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 37.8 | 22.7 | 100.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 52.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| Maharashtra | 46.7 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 26.6 | 100.0 |
| Manipur | 46.9 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 23.3 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 25.4 | 19.4 | 100.0 |
| Meghalaya | 43.3 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 24.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 28.8 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| Mizoram | 37.9 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 26.0 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 36.3 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 25.3 | 29.7 | 100.0 |
| Nagaland | 38.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 32.4 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 41.0 | 19.3 | 100.0 |
| Odisha | 50.5 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 13.9 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 12.9 | 27.1 | 100.0 |
| Punjab | 39.1 | 9.5 | 22.5 | 4.6 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 9.8 | 22.3 | 5.3 | 25.8 | 100.0 |
| Rajasthan | 52.4 | 5.3 | 20.4 | 2.0 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 50.7 | 5.8 | 19.5 | 2.5 | 21.5 | 100.0 |
| Sikkim | 32.1 | 7.0 | 13.2 | 17.7 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 31.4 | 100.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 34.2 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 18.1 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 18.4 | 29.3 | 100.0 |
| Telangana | 42.6 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 19.8 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 35.5 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 17.0 | 29.1 | 100.0 |
| Tripura | 39.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 29.3 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 36.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 30.6 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 49.7 | 8.6 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 8.3 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 44.2 | 10.8 | 15.2 | 7.9 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 7.1 | 24.1 | 100.0 |
| West Bengal | 45.4 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 23.4 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 26.8 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 28.2 | 10.7 | 3.9 | 34.2 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 31.7 | 22.3 | 100.0 |
| Chandigarh | 30.7 | 8.4 | 21.4 | 13.1 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 8.4 | 24.5 | 11.4 | 28.7 | 100.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 44.0 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 12.5 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 12.0 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 43.7 | 7.1 | 18.0 | 12.5 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 7.3 | 21.4 | 13.5 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| Ladakh | 35.9 | 4.9 | 20.9 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 5.6 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 100.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 28.6 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 37.5 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 51.9 | 17.8 | 100.0 |
| Puducherry | 27.5 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 26.4 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 100.0 |
| **All-India** | **45.9** | **8.7** | **11.0** | **12.4** | **22.0** | **100.0** | **38.7** | **9.1** | **12.9** | **14.1** | **25.3** | **100.0** |

**Statement 8: Average daily fat intake per capita and per consumer unit by State/UT and sector: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | fat intake (gm) per day per capita | | | | fat intake (gm) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 66.6 | 68.8 | 67.3 | 68.0 | 71.1 | 75.7 | 71.8 | 74.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 45.5 | 65.1 | 51.6 | 69.5 | 48.5 | 71.0 | 54.7 | 75.1 |
| Assam | 44.8 | 62.8 | 46.3 | 63.7 | 48.1 | 68.8 | 49.5 | 70.3 |
| Bihar | 61.8 | 70.5 | 60.7 | 72.2 | 67.6 | 78.4 | 66.3 | 80.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 44.5 | 59.0 | 49.5 | 62.6 | 47.8 | 65.4 | 53.3 | 69.3 |
| Delhi | 78.6 | 81.4 | 76.9 | 77.8 | 82.3 | 88.9 | 81.1 | 84.8 |
| Goa | 64.9 | 68.6 | 75.3 | 84.0 | 69.0 | 75.2 | 79.9 | 92.6 |
| Gujarat | 73.8 | 89.8 | 72.5 | 89.3 | 78.7 | 98.9 | 77.8 | 98.3 |
| Haryana | 69.9 | 78.0 | 82.2 | 83.8 | 75.0 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 91.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 78.4 | 80.1 | 76.8 | 83.1 | 84.1 | 87.6 | 82.2 | 90.5 |
| Jharkhand | 43.3 | 60.0 | 44.9 | 58.6 | 47.2 | 66.4 | 48.7 | 64.4 |
| Karnataka | 65.1 | 72.8 | 65.6 | 71.7 | 69.2 | 80.4 | 69.7 | 78.9 |
| Kerala | 55.4 | 54.1 | 58.4 | 56.0 | 60.2 | 61.3 | 63.1 | 63.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 58.5 | 65.6 | 59.5 | 65.1 | 63.0 | 72.7 | 64.0 | 71.9 |
| Maharashtra | 67.2 | 74.0 | 63.7 | 70.7 | 72.0 | 81.6 | 68.0 | 77.8 |
| Manipur | 41.1 | 42.7 | 46.3 | 47.6 | 43.8 | 47.5 | 49.5 | 53.1 |
| Meghalaya | 36.3 | 49.9 | 43.3 | 57.2 | 40.2 | 55.4 | 47.6 | 63.3 |
| Mizoram | 61.2 | 71.3 | 64.1 | 72.1 | 64.2 | 78.1 | 67.2 | 79.3 |
| Nagaland | 34.9 | 50.0 | 36.3 | 50.3 | 37.2 | 54.2 | 38.7 | 54.9 |
| Odisha | 44.6 | 56.4 | 46.1 | 56.9 | 48.1 | 62.3 | 49.9 | 62.7 |
| Punjab | 75.8 | 78.5 | 75.4 | 80.9 | 80.5 | 86.1 | 80.0 | 88.7 |
| Rajasthan | 69.3 | 75.2 | 74.5 | 76.6 | 75.4 | 83.5 | 81.5 | 85.0 |
| Sikkim | 80.6 | 104.7 | 91.3 | 112.1 | 83.5 | 113.5 | 95.0 | 121.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | 64.7 | 73.2 | 62.4 | 68.5 | 69.2 | 81.3 | 66.6 | 75.5 |
| Telangana | 58.2 | 66.9 | 64.1 | 70.0 | 62.1 | 73.6 | 68.5 | 76.9 |
| Tripura | 52.6 | 61.7 | 56.9 | 63.1 | 55.9 | 67.8 | 61.0 | 69.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 57.6 | 64.9 | 57.2 | 64.6 | 62.4 | 71.7 | 61.9 | 71.6 |
| Uttarakhand | 62.3 | 66.1 | 63.1 | 69.4 | 67.0 | 72.5 | 67.7 | 76.4 |
| West Bengal | 51.4 | 61.2 | 51.8 | 58.7 | 55.0 | 67.7 | 55.4 | 64.9 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 57.2 | 61.2 | 67.3 | 75.4 | 60.7 | 66.0 | 70.6 | 82.5 |
| Chandigarh | 97.6 | 103.2 | 88.2 | 101.1 | 103.6 | 111.1 | 93.6 | 111.5 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 62.1 | 81.0 | 57.9 | 75.8 | 65.2 | 85.4 | 61.5 | 82.0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 68.2 | 74.4 | 70.2 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 82.0 | 75.3 | 81.8 |
| Ladakh | 60.2 | 77.1 | 77.7 | 91.8 | 63.7 | 82.3 | 81.5 | 99.5 |
| Lakshadweep | 55.0 | 59.3 | 55.6 | 56.3 | 58.8 | 67.0 | 61.5 | 63.8 |
| Puducherry | 70.5 | 74.4 | 79.9 | 83.0 | 75.3 | 82.0 | 84.8 | 92.1 |
| **All-India** | **59.7** | **70.5** | **60.4** | **69.8** | **64.4** | **78.0** | **65.1** | **77.0** |

**Statement 9: Average adjusted and unadjusted calorie intake per capita and per consumer unit in a day by State/UT and sector: 2022-23**

| State/UT/All-India | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per capita | | | | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | Adjusted* | | Unadjusted | | Adjusted* | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2342 | 2314 | 2304 | 2249 | 2500 | 2546 | 2459 | 2475 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2213 | 2623 | 2191 | 2616 | 2360 | 2857 | 2336 | 2849 |
| Assam | 2099 | 2304 | 2092 | 2297 | 2253 | 2525 | 2246 | 2518 |
| Bihar | 2432 | 2461 | 2421 | 2448 | 2658 | 2737 | 2646 | 2722 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2144 | 2329 | 2136 | 2310 | 2304 | 2581 | 2294 | 2561 |
| Delhi | 2137 | 2281 | 2123 | 2260 | 2239 | 2492 | 2224 | 2469 |
| Goa | 2476 | 2535 | 2440 | 2482 | 2632 | 2778 | 2594 | 2720 |
| Gujarat | 2165 | 2304 | 2141 | 2274 | 2310 | 2537 | 2285 | 2504 |
| Haryana | 2189 | 2280 | 2172 | 2256 | 2349 | 2521 | 2330 | 2494 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2631 | 2667 | 2554 | 2598 | 2822 | 2917 | 2740 | 2841 |
| Jharkhand | 2087 | 2227 | 2056 | 2204 | 2275 | 2464 | 2241 | 2438 |
| Karnataka | 2327 | 2357 | 2296 | 2308 | 2475 | 2605 | 2442 | 2551 |
| Kerala | 2022 | 2010 | 1989 | 1949 | 2199 | 2278 | 2164 | 2210 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2141 | 2107 | 2121 | 2076 | 2305 | 2334 | 2284 | 2300 |
| Maharashtra | 2118 | 2179 | 2093 | 2154 | 2271 | 2403 | 2244 | 2376 |
| Manipur | 2205 | 2184 | 2200 | 2173 | 2352 | 2433 | 2347 | 2421 |
| Meghalaya | 1822 | 2037 | 1821 | 2013 | 2017 | 2265 | 2015 | 2238 |
| Mizoram | 2300 | 2487 | 2283 | 2457 | 2416 | 2724 | 2398 | 2691 |
| Nagaland | 1948 | 2201 | 1935 | 2172 | 2072 | 2388 | 2058 | 2356 |
| Odisha | 2301 | 2319 | 2283 | 2285 | 2481 | 2558 | 2462 | 2521 |
| Punjab | 2305 | 2289 | 2283 | 2268 | 2449 | 2511 | 2427 | 2488 |
| Rajasthan | 2366 | 2335 | 2307 | 2294 | 2576 | 2591 | 2512 | 2546 |
| Sikkim | 2543 | 2918 | 2501 | 2896 | 2635 | 3162 | 2591 | 3139 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2216 | 2313 | 2184 | 2259 | 2372 | 2568 | 2337 | 2508 |
| Telangana | 2299 | 2367 | 2272 | 2336 | 2453 | 2602 | 2424 | 2568 |
| Tripura | 2492 | 2613 | 2485 | 2597 | 2649 | 2872 | 2642 | 2854 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2118 | 2084 | 2103 | 2061 | 2296 | 2305 | 2280 | 2279 |
| Uttarakhand | 2256 | 2259 | 2227 | 2205 | 2426 | 2480 | 2395 | 2421 |
| West Bengal | 2362 | 2284 | 2339 | 2252 | 2524 | 2527 | 2499 | 2491 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 2198 | 2324 | 2189 | 2317 | 2331 | 2509 | 2322 | 2502 |
| Chandigarh | 2362 | 2672 | 2361 | 2654 | 2507 | 2876 | 2506 | 2856 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 2092 | 2497 | 2066 | 2467 | 2196 | 2631 | 2168 | 2599 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 2378 | 2405 | 2345 | 2375 | 2560 | 2650 | 2524 | 2616 |
| Ladakh | 2147 | 2550 | 2102 | 2499 | 2269 | 2722 | 2222 | 2667 |
| Lakshadweep | 2165 | 2270 | 2133 | 2268 | 2314 | 2565 | 2279 | 2563 |
| Puducherry | 2148 | 2215 | 2095 | 2181 | 2293 | 2443 | 2237 | 2405 |
| **All-India** | **2233** | **2250** | **2210** | **2216** | **2407** | **2488** | **2382** | **2450** |

***Calorie intake has been adjusted by removing meals served to non-household members.***

**Statement 10: Average adjusted and unadjusted calorie intake per capita and per consumer unit in a day by State/UT and sector: 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per capita | | | | calorie intake (Kcal) per day per consumer unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | Adjusted* | | Unadjusted | | Adjusted* | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2340 | 2285 | 2311 | 2252 | 2497 | 2510 | 2466 | 2473 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2326 | 2722 | 2297 | 2685 | 2467 | 2942 | 2436 | 2902 |
| Assam | 2073 | 2310 | 2061 | 2290 | 2218 | 2548 | 2205 | 2526 |
| Bihar | 2326 | 2453 | 2315 | 2442 | 2539 | 2719 | 2527 | 2707 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2284 | 2366 | 2268 | 2346 | 2457 | 2621 | 2439 | 2598 |
| Delhi | 2190 | 2222 | 2185 | 2197 | 2309 | 2421 | 2303 | 2394 |
| Goa | 2584 | 2747 | 2571 | 2726 | 2742 | 3029 | 2728 | 3006 |
| Gujarat | 2105 | 2310 | 2081 | 2308 | 2260 | 2541 | 2234 | 2539 |
| Haryana | 2367 | 2360 | 2345 | 2355 | 2548 | 2582 | 2523 | 2576 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2634 | 2730 | 2583 | 2707 | 2819 | 2976 | 2763 | 2951 |
| Jharkhand | 2056 | 2165 | 2046 | 2147 | 2231 | 2379 | 2220 | 2359 |
| Karnataka | 2202 | 2289 | 2172 | 2320 | 2338 | 2517 | 2306 | 2551 |
| Kerala | 2121 | 2104 | 2108 | 2094 | 2292 | 2385 | 2279 | 2373 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2089 | 2088 | 2070 | 2074 | 2248 | 2307 | 2228 | 2292 |
| Maharashtra | 2072 | 2110 | 2055 | 2095 | 2212 | 2321 | 2194 | 2305 |
| Manipur | 2235 | 2333 | 2229 | 2328 | 2389 | 2606 | 2383 | 2601 |
| Meghalaya | 1895 | 2114 | 1898 | 2120 | 2087 | 2339 | 2091 | 2346 |
| Mizoram | 2233 | 2444 | 2248 | 2423 | 2343 | 2686 | 2358 | 2662 |
| Nagaland | 1963 | 2196 | 1947 | 2173 | 2092 | 2399 | 2075 | 2374 |
| Odisha | 2357 | 2406 | 2340 | 2409 | 2552 | 2653 | 2533 | 2657 |
| Punjab | 2300 | 2365 | 2277 | 2330 | 2440 | 2595 | 2415 | 2557 |
| Rajasthan | 2403 | 2364 | 2350 | 2331 | 2628 | 2621 | 2569 | 2585 |
| Sikkim | 3052 | 3341 | 3032 | 3339 | 3178 | 3627 | 3157 | 3626 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2203 | 2304 | 2166 | 2272 | 2354 | 2540 | 2314 | 2505 |
| Telangana | 2379 | 2455 | 2352 | 2444 | 2541 | 2699 | 2512 | 2687 |
| Tripura | 2476 | 2592 | 2465 | 2578 | 2656 | 2872 | 2645 | 2856 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2086 | 2080 | 2073 | 2066 | 2258 | 2303 | 2244 | 2287 |
| Uttarakhand | 2253 | 2291 | 2216 | 2247 | 2417 | 2523 | 2377 | 2474 |
| West Bengal | 2278 | 2199 | 2258 | 2178 | 2438 | 2429 | 2417 | 2406 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 2344 | 2397 | 2334 | 2392 | 2460 | 2623 | 2450 | 2619 |
| Chandigarh | 2410 | 2712 | 2392 | 2683 | 2558 | 2991 | 2538 | 2960 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 2255 | 2469 | 2238 | 2446 | 2397 | 2673 | 2379 | 2649 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 2436 | 2325 | 2410 | 2301 | 2612 | 2589 | 2585 | 2561 |
| Ladakh | 2390 | 2676 | 2366 | 2640 | 2509 | 2900 | 2484 | 2861 |
| Lakshadweep | 2372 | 2345 | 2303 | 2287 | 2621 | 2659 | 2545 | 2593 |
| Puducherry | 2266 | 2239 | 2206 | 2203 | 2406 | 2486 | 2342 | 2446 |
| **All-India** | **2212** | **2240** | **2191** | **2225** | **2383** | **2472** | **2360** | **2456** |

***Calorie intake has been adjusted by removing meals served to non-household members.***

**Statement 11: Average number of meals taken in 30 days by State/UT and sector: 2022-23 & 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | 2022-23 | | | | 2023-24 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | average no. of meals taken in 30 days | | | | | | | |
| | per household | | per person | | per household | | per person | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 249 | 223 | 76 | 71 | 249 | 218 | 78 | 71 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 424 | 313 | 89 | 89 | 457 | 327 | 89 | 89 |
| Assam | 398 | 326 | 86 | 87 | 399 | 310 | 87 | 86 |
| Bihar | 396 | 381 | 79 | 78 | 403 | 401 | 82 | 83 |
| Chhattisgarh | 341 | 297 | 77 | 73 | 362 | 286 | 82 | 74 |
| Delhi | 311 | 290 | 70 | 73 | 304 | 281 | 70 | 69 |
| Goa | 247 | 216 | 61 | 60 | 257 | 213 | 62 | 61 |
| Gujarat | 337 | 265 | 70 | 66 | 319 | 249 | 68 | 65 |
| Haryana | 396 | 354 | 82 | 85 | 379 | 345 | 80 | 87 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 325 | 249 | 88 | 88 | 338 | 242 | 88 | 88 |
| Jharkhand | 391 | 356 | 82 | 83 | 383 | 339 | 81 | 82 |
| Karnataka | 350 | 287 | 83 | 84 | 368 | 293 | 87 | 88 |
| Kerala | 341 | 315 | 89 | 89 | 319 | 307 | 89 | 89 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 332 | 291 | 70 | 66 | 335 | 285 | 70 | 66 |
| Maharashtra | 306 | 258 | 72 | 66 | 302 | 253 | 72 | 67 |
| Manipur | 291 | 269 | 62 | 61 | 310 | 269 | 64 | 63 |
| Meghalaya | 341 | 286 | 64 | 63 | 351 | 267 | 67 | 63 |
| Mizoram | 328 | 317 | 71 | 73 | 322 | 297 | 69 | 68 |
| Nagaland | 343 | 249 | 72 | 61 | 334 | 240 | 73 | 62 |
| Odisha | 306 | 262 | 78 | 71 | 304 | 233 | 80 | 74 |
| Punjab | 382 | 351 | 85 | 85 | 369 | 326 | 84 | 85 |
| Rajasthan | 338 | 292 | 69 | 66 | 344 | 285 | 70 | 68 |
| Sikkim | 355 | 262 | 89 | 90 | 368 | 260 | 90 | 90 |
| Tamil Nadu | 312 | 285 | 89 | 89 | 303 | 275 | 89 | 89 |
| Telangana | 310 | 262 | 87 | 83 | 304 | 232 | 86 | 80 |
| Tripura | 355 | 307 | 88 | 86 | 343 | 299 | 88 | 87 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 371 | 327 | 71 | 69 | 377 | 326 | 72 | 70 |
| Uttarakhand | 394 | 357 | 86 | 88 | 367 | 327 | 85 | 87 |
| West Bengal | 300 | 261 | 78 | 71 | 301 | 243 | 78 | 70 |
| Andaman & N. Island | 352 | 285 | 90 | 89 | 302 | 311 | 89 | 89 |
| Chandigarh | 327 | 271 | 87 | 87 | 350 | 328 | 90 | 89 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 264 | 183 | 74 | 75 | 357 | 241 | 83 | 70 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 382 | 322 | 74 | 77 | 376 | 308 | 74 | 71 |
| Ladakh | 409 | 321 | 71 | 79 | 340 | 318 | 64 | 72 |
| Lakshadweep | 387 | 396 | 89 | 88 | 461 | 395 | 88 | 88 |
| Puducherry | 328 | 305 | 89 | 88 | 330 | 292 | 89 | 88 |
| **All-India** | **342** | **287** | **77** | **75** | **342** | **279** | **78** | **75** |

# Appendix A

# Detailed Tables

# *List of Detailed Tables (hyperlinked with the corresponding excel tables)*

| Table no. | Description |
|---|---|
| | **HCES: 2022-23** |
| **Table A1** | Per capita and per consumer unit intake of calorie, protein and fat per day by each fractile class of MPCE: 2022-23 |
| **Table A2** | Per capita and per consumer unit *adjusted intake* of calorie, protein and fat per day by each fractile class of MPCE: 2022-23 |
| **Table A3** | Percentage of total intake of calorie and protein derived from different groups of food items by households in each fractile class of MPCE: 2022-23 |
| **Table A4** | Percentage of total *adjusted intake* of calorie and protein derived from different groups of food items by households in each fractile class of MPCE: 2022-23 |
| **Table A5** | Per 1000 number of persons by level of household calorie intake (per consumer unit) for each fractile class of MPCE: 2022-23 |
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| **Table A7** | Percentage distribution of households by level of calorie intake (per consumer unit) for each fractile class of MPCE: 2022-23 |
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| **Table A9** | Average number of meals consumed per household at home and obtained elsewhere on payment or free from specific sources (as perquisite, from school, etc.) during a period of 30 days for each fractile class of MPCE: 2022-23 |
| **Table A10** | Average no. of meals consumed per person at home and obtained elsewhere on payment or free from specific sources (as perquisite, from school, etc.) during a period of 30 days by age and gender: 2022-23 |
| | **HCES: 2023-24** |
| **Table A11** | Per capita and per consumer unit intake of calorie, protein and fat per day by each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |
| **Table A12** | Per capita and per consumer unit *adjusted intake* of calorie, protein and fat per day by each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |
| **Table A13** | Percentage of total intake of calorie and protein derived from different groups of food items by households in each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |

| Table no. | Description |
|---|---|
| **Table A14** | Percentage of total *adjusted intake* of calorie and protein derived from different groups of food items by households in each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |
| **Table A15** | Per 1000 number of persons by level of household calorie intake (per consumer unit) for each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |
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| **Table A17** | Percentage distribution of households by level of calorie intake (per consumer unit) for each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |
| **Table A18** | Percentage distribution of households by *adjusted level of calorie intake* (per consumer unit) for each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |
| **Table A19** | Average number of meals consumed per household at home and obtained elsewhere on payment or free from specific sources (as perquisite, from school, etc.) during a period of 30 days for each fractile class of MPCE: 2023-24 |
| **Table A20** | Average no. of meals consumed per person at home and obtained elsewhere on payment or free from specific sources (as perquisite, from school, etc.) during a period of 30 days by age and gender: 2023-24 |

# Appendix B

# Survey Methodology & Estimation Procedure

# Survey Methodology & Estimation Procedure

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.0 The latest survey on household consumption expenditure (previously known as household consumer expenditure survey) was conducted during the period August 2023 to July 2024 in which information was collected from each sampled household in three questionnaires, namely, Questionnaire: FDQ (Food Items), Questionnaire: CSQ (Consumables & Services) and Questionnaire: DGQ (Durable Items) in three separate monthly visits in a quarter. Apart from these, another questionnaire, namely, Questionnaire: HCQ was canvassed to collect information on household characteristics.

## 2.2 SAMPLING DESIGN

2.2.0 In HCES: 2023-24, a multi-stage stratified sampling design was used where villages/urban blocks or sub-units of these were regarded as the First Stage Units (FSU) and the households were the Ultimate Stage Units (USU). Both the FSUs and USUs were selected with Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). 18 sample households were canvassed within an FSU.

### 2.2.1 CONCEPT OF PANEL

2.2.1.0 The survey period of HCES: 2023-24 was divided into 10 panels, each consisting of three months. The compositions of the panels were as below:

| Panel number | Time period | Panel number | Time period |
|---|---|---|---|
| Panel 1 | August - October 2023 | Panel 6 | January - March 2024 |
| Panel 2 | September – November 2023 | Panel 7 | February - April 2024 |
| Panel 3 | October - December 2023 | Panel 8 | March - May 2024 |
| Panel 4 | November 2023- January 2024 | Panel 9 | April - June 2024 |
| Panel 5 | December 2023- February 2024 | Panel 10 | May - July 2024 |

2.2.1.1 In each of these panels, an equal number of FSUs were allotted for survey to ensure uniform spread of the sample over the entire survey period. Because of arduous field conditions, panel restriction was not strictly enforced in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Ladakh and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

2.2.1.2 In the first month of any panel, Questionnaire: HCQ along with any one of the questionnaires, i.e., FDQ/CSQ/DGQ were canvassed in the selected households. During the second month of the panel, any one from the remaining two questionnaires was canvassed and in the last month, the last questionnaire was canvassed. The sequence of the questionnaires to be canvassed in each month of a panel for a particular FSU was decided randomly to eliminate bias that may arise due to the adoption of a particular sequencing for canvassing. Thus, all six possible sequences, i.e., [(Q1, Q2, Q3), (Q1, Q3, Q2), (Q2, Q1, Q3), (Q2, Q3, Q1), (Q3, Q1, Q2) and (Q3, Q2, Q1)], where Q1 refers to FDQ, Q2 refers to CSQ and Q3 refers to DGQ, were canvassed at random in the sample households.

## 2.2.2 CHOICE OF FIRST STAGE UNIT / SAMPLING FRAME FOR FIRST STAGE UNIT

2.2.2.0 The sampling frame for urban sector is the list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks as per latest Urban Frame Survey and for rural sector, it is the list of villages as

per Census 2011 updated by removing those villages which are urbanized and included in latest UFS (till the time of sample selection). Sometimes, with a view to ensure uniformity in the size of FSUs and operational convenience, large villages/UFS blocks are notionally divided into smaller units of more or less equal size, known as sub-units depending on a pre-defined criteria based on population in the village or number of households in the UFS block. The sector-specific criteria for sub-unit formation are as below:

## Rural Sector

(i) The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population of 1000 or more and except some States/UTs) are decided based on projected present population of the village. The criteria are given below:

| Projected Population of the village | Number of SUs to be formed |
|---|---|
| less than 1200 | 1 |
| 1200 to 2399 | 2 |
| 2400 to 3599 | 3 |
| … | … |

(ii) For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, Parts of Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Jammu and Kashmir (seven districts Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban) and Idukki district of Kerala; SU is formed in a village if population as per Census 2011 is more than or equals to 500. The criteria for the number of SU to be formed are as below:

| Projected Population of the village | Number of SUs to be formed |
|---|---|
| less than 600 | 1 |
| 600 to 1199 | 2 |
| 1200 to 1799 | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| … | … |

## Urban Sector:

(i) SUs are formed in those UFS blocks having more than or equal to 250 households. The number of SUs to be formed within the UFS blocks is decided by the following criteria:

| Number of Households in UFS Block | Number of SUs to be formed |
|---|---|
| less than 250 | 1 |
| 250 to 499 | 2 |
| 500 to 749 | 3 |
| … | … |

Thus, the list of Villages / UFS Blocks / Sub-Units (for those villages or UFS blocks where sub-units are formed within) together formed the sampling frame for First Stage Unit selection.

## 2. 2.3 STRATIFICATION OF FSUS

2.2.3.0 A State/UT is considered as a basic geographical unit for stratum formation in both the sectors for HCES:2023-24. The sector-specific stratification criteria are given below:

## Rural Sector:

(i) A **Special Stratum** comprising of all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 is formed at All-India level.

(ii) From the remaining villages, two more strata are formed in each State/UT:

(a) Stratum 1: Comprising of the villages within a distance of 5 Kms from the district headquarter or from a city/town with more than 5 lakh population. This stratum is not formed if there are less than 50 such villages in the State/UT.

(b) Stratum 2: Rest of the villages.

**Urban Sector:** UFS blocks within each State/UT are divided into strata based on two criteria *i.e.*, Population as per Census 2011 and 'Affluence' status as indicated in UFS frame. The stratum compositions are as follows:

| Strata Number | Strata Composition |
|---|---|
| Stratum 11: | 'affluent' UFS blocks of all towns with population less than 50,000 |
| Stratum 12: | remaining UFS blocks of all towns with population less than 50,000 |
| Stratum 21: | 'affluent' UFS blocks of all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 3 lakhs |
| Stratum 22: | remaining UFS blocks of all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 3 lakhs |
| Stratum 31: | 'affluent' UFS blocks of all towns with population 3 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs |
| Stratum 32: | remaining UFS blocks of all towns with population 3 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs |
| Stratum 41, 42, 43… | Separate stratum for each of the Million plus towns, Odd and even numbers are given for affluent and non-affluent blocks respectively |

## 2.2.4 SUB-STRATIFICATION OF FSUS

2.2.4.0 In the **rural sector,** three groups of villages are formed within each stratum, except special rural stratum at all-India level based on the following criteria:

| Group | Population of the village (as per Census 2011) |
|---|---|
| 1 | less than 250 |
| 2 | 250 to 499 |

| Group | Population of the village (as per Census 2011) |
|---|---|
| 3 | ≥ 500 |

2.2.4.1 Further, the sample size for a particular rural stratum is distributed among these 3 groups in proportion to population and if the group-wise allocation is more than 20, 2 or more sub-strata are formed in each group. If the number of FSUs in a particular group is very small, no sub-stratum is formed.

2.2.4.2 In the **urban sector**, if the sample size allocated for an urban stratum is more than 20, 2 or more sub-strata are formed based on the number of FSUs within that stratum.

## 2.2.5 SAMPLE SIZE

2.2.5.0 8,684 FSUs in the rural areas and 6,143 in the urban areas have been surveyed in HCES:2023-24. The total sample size of 14,827 FSUs has been allocated to State/UTs in proportion to Census 2011 population, subject to a minimum allocation of 40 FSUs.

## 2.2.6 SELECTION OF FSUS WITHIN A STRATUM/SUB-STRATUM

2.2.6.0 The required number of FSUs from each of the sub-strata is selected by SRSWOR scheme. The selected sample is divided into 10 Panels with 2 dependent sub-samples within each Panel. Three sequences of questionnaires are canvassed in the FSUs belonging to sub-sample 1 and remaining three sequences are canvassed in FSUs sub-sample 2.

## 2.2.7 FORMATION OF SUB-DIVISION

2.2.7.0 It has been experienced that in some of the selected FSUs, the actual present population is significantly higher than the projected population/Census population that causes operational inconvenience for listing of all the households. In such a situation, the selected FSU is notionally sub-divided into several smaller units, called Sub-division. The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions to be formed in the selected rural (except areas mentioned in Point ii Para 1.2.2) /urban FSU is given below.

| Approx. present population of the selected | Number of Sub-divisions to be |
|---|---|
| less than 1500 | 1 |
| 1500 to 2399 | 2 |
| 2400 to 3599 | 3 |
| 3600 to 4799 | 4 |
| … | … |

2.2.7.1 The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions in rural areas mentioned in Point (ii) of Para 1.2.2 is as below:

| Approx. present population of the selected | Number of Sub-divisions to be |
|---|---|
| less than 750 | 1 |
| 750 to 1199 | 2 |
| 1200 to 1799 | 3 |
| 1800 to 2399 | 4 |
| … | … |

2.2.7.2 Only one Sub-division is selected randomly after forming the required number of Sub-divisions. Further, listing and selection of households are done in the selected Sub-division unit only.

## 2.2.8 FORMATION OF SECOND STAGE STRATA (SSS)

2.2.8.0 In order to ensure proper representation of households of different economic categories in the sample, all the households of a selected FSU are classified into three second stage stratum (SSS) with the following criteria:

| SSS | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|
| SSS 1 | Households with land possessed > X, where X is such that 5% of the households had land possessed more that X as per NSS 77th round SAS survey. This was determined at State/UT level | Households owned one or more four-wheeler cars for non-commercial use as on date of listing whose combined purchase price was more than Rupees 10 lakhs |
| SSS 2 | Households with land possessed > Y and less than or equal to X, where Y is such that 20% of the households had land possessed more that Y as per NSS 77th round SAS survey. This was determined at State/UT level | Households owned one or more four-wheeler cars for non-commercial use as on date of listing whose combined purchase price was less than or equal to Rupees 10 lakhs |
| SSS 3 | Remaining households | Remaining households |

2.2.8.1 A total of 18 households are surveyed from each of the selected FSUs. Allocation of the sample households among the three SSS is done in proportion to the number of households listed in the respective SSS.

## 2.2.9 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

2.2.9.0 The sample households from each SSS are selected by the SRSWOR scheme.

# 3. ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

## 3.1 NOTATIONS:

| | |
|---|---|
| s | Subscript for $s^{th}$ stratum |
| t | Subscript for $t^{th}$ sub-stratum |
| r | Panel number [ r= 1(1)10] |
| m | Subscript for sub sample |
| i | Subscript for $i^{th}$ FSU [SU/ village /panchayat ward/ block] |
| j | Subscript for $j^{th}$ second stage stratum in an FSU |
| k | Subscript for $k^{th}$ sample household under a particular second stage strata within an FSU/sub-division |
| $D_1$ | Total number of sub-divisions formed in the sample FSU. D1 = 1, if no Sub-division is formed in the SU |
| N | Total number of sub-unit (FSU) in any rural/urban sub-stratum |
| n | Number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-stratum |
| H | Total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU |
| h | Number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU |
| x, y | Observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation |
| $\hat{X}$ , $\hat{Y}$ | Estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y |

3.1.0 Let, $y_{stijkrm}$ be the observed value of the characteristic y for the $k^{th}$ household of the $j^{th}$ second stage stratum of the $i^{th}$ FSU of $r^{th}$ panel and $m^{th}$ sub-sample for the $t^{th}$ sub-stratum of $s^{th}$ stratum.

3.1.1 For ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

## 3.2 FORMULAE FOR ESTIMATION OF AGGREGATES FOR A STRATUM × SUB-STRATUM:

### 3.2.1 Questionnaire LHQ (Rural/Urban):

3.2.1.0 For estimating the number of households in a stratum × sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y}=\sum_{r=1}^{10}\sum_{m=1}^{2}[\frac{N}{n}\times\sum_{i=1}^{n}D_1\times y_{irm}]$$

where $y_{irm}$ is the total number of households possessing the characteristic $y$ in i$^{th}$ FSU of r$^{th}$ panel and m$^{th}$ sub-sample respectively.

### 3.2.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum * sub-stratum Questionnaire HCQ, FDQ, CSQ and DGQ:

3.2.2.0 For j$^{th}$ second-stage stratum of a stratum × sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j=\sum_{r=1}^{10}\sum_{m=1}^{2}[\frac{N}{n_j}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j}\left[D_1*\frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}}\sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}}y_{ijkrm}\right]]$$

where $n_j$ is the number of sample FSUs with non-void j$^{th}$ second-stage stratum.

3.2.2.1 Aggregate $\hat{Y}$ is obtained combining all the second-stage strata:

$$\hat{Y}=\sum_{j=1}^{3}\hat{Y}_j$$

*Note*: Values of j for all the questionnaire is 3.

## 3.3 OVERALL ESTIMATE FOR AGGREGATES FOR A STRATUM× SUB-STRATUM:

3.3.0 Overall estimate for a stratum × sub-stratum ($\hat{Y}_{st}$) will be obtained as

$$\widehat{y_{st}}=\sum_{r=1}^{10}\sum_{m=1}^{2}[\sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}}\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}}\times D_1\times\sum_{j=1}^{3}\frac{H_{stijrm}}{h_{stijrm}}\times\sum_{k=1}^{h_{stijrm}}y_{stijkrm}]$$

3.3.1 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

$$\widehat{y_s}=\sum_t\widehat{y_{st}}$$

## 3.4 OVERALL ESTIMATE OF AGGREGATES AT STATE/UT/ALL-INDIA LEVEL:

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

$$\hat{Y} = \sum \hat{y}_s$$

## 3.5 ESTIMATION OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (MPCE) FROM THREE QUESTIONNAIRES:

3.5.0 The monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of a household, defined as "*the total value of monthly consumption of goods & services of the household divided by the number of members of the household*" is based on the data collected from those households who provided information for all the three visits, i.e., the households from whom data pertaining to all the three questionnaires, namely, FDQ, CSQ and DGQ are available. The multiplier computed from the data of third visit is used for generation of the estimates. Household size recorded at the time of canvassing of food questionnaire (FDQ) is considered for calculating MPCE.

3.5.1 Let $E_1$, $E_2$ & $E_3$ be the total value of expenditure on food, consumable & services and durables items respectively for a particular sampled household, compiled from the three questionnaires, namely FDQ, CSQ & DGQ. Further, assume that $P_1$, $P_2$ & $P_3$ be the number of household members (i.e., size of the household) recorded during the time of canvassing FDQ, CSQ and DGQ questionnaire, respectively.

3.5.2 Then the total monthly expenditure of the household, say, $TE$ is computed as:

$$TE = E_1 + (E_2/P_2) \times P_1 + (E_3/P_3) \times P_1$$

3.5.3 Consequently, the MPCE of the household is computed as:

$$MPCE = TE/P_1.$$

## 3.6 ESTIMATES OF RATIOS:

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

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

## 3.7 ESTIMATION OF ERRORS:

### 3.7.1 Formula for estimated variance (for Rural/Urban)

3.7.1.0 FSUs and USU (households) are selected by SRSWOR method. If $i^{th}$ FSU has been selected, $h_i$ unit is selected from this particular FSU x SSS by SRSWOR method. For simplicity of formula some obvious suffixes ($r^{th}$ panel, $m^{th}$ sub-sample) have been suppressed in following formulas for RSE (%) calculation.

(a) **Formula for aggregate** $\hat{Y}$ **(for Rural/Urban)**

$$\widehat{Y_{ij}} = H_{ij} * \overline{y_{ij}} * D_{1si} \text{ and } \overline{y_{ij}} = \sum_1^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \Big/ h_{ij}$$

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t \sum_j V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{stj})$$

$$\widehat{var}(\widehat{Y_{stj}}) = N_{st}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_{stj}} - \frac{1}{N_{st}}\right)(1/(n_{stj} - 1))\sum_1^{n_{stj}} (H_{stij} * D_{1sti} * \overline{y_{stij}} - \frac{1}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H_{stij} * D_{1sti} \overline{y_{stij}})^2 +$$

$$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H_{stij}^2 * D_{1sti}^2 \left(\frac{1}{h_{stij}} - \frac{1}{H_{stij} * D_{1si}}\right) s^2_{wij}$$

where $s^2_{wij} = \frac{1}{(h_{stij} - 1)} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stij}} (y_{stijk} - \overline{y_{stij}})2$

(b) **Formula for ratio** $\hat{R}$ **(for Rural/Urban)**

It may be noted that $X^2$ MSE$(\widehat{R})$ is unbiasedly estimated by $V(\hat{Y} - R\hat{X})$

$V(\hat{Y} - R\hat{X}) = v(\hat{u})$ where $u_{ijk} = (y_{ijk} - Rx_{ijk})$ , $U_i = (Y_i - R X_i)$ and $U = (Y - RX) = 0$ at domain level (State).

$\widehat{X^2 MSE}(\hat{R}) = \hat{V}(\hat{U})$ at $R = \hat{R}$

$\widehat{Y_{stij}} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} * \sum_k y_{stijk} * n_{stj} *$ multiplier *and* $\widehat{X_{stij}} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} * \sum_k x_{stijk} * n_{stj} *$ multiplier

$$\hat{MSE}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \hat{MSE}_{st}(\hat{R})$$

$$\widehat{MSE}_{st}(\hat{R}) = \sum_j N_{st}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_{stj}} - \frac{1}{N_{st}}\right) \frac{1}{(n_{stj}-1)} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} \left(H_{ij} D_{1si} \overline{u_{ij}} - \frac{1}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H_{ij} D_{1si} \overline{u_{ij}}\right)^2$$
$$+ \sum_j \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H^2{}_{ij} * D_{1si}^2 \left(\frac{1}{h_{ij}} - \frac{1}{H_{ij} * D_{1si}}\right) s_{uij}^2$$

where $s_{uij}^2 = \frac{1}{(h_{ij}-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} (u_{ijk} - \overline{u_{ij}})^2$ ; $\overline{u_{ij}} = \overline{y_{ij}} - \hat{R}\, \overline{x_{ij}}$

## 3.7.2 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100 \qquad R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

## 4. MULTIPLIERS:

4.0 The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a Questionnaire type are given below.

| Questionnaire | Sector | Formula for multipliers |
|---|---|---|
| LHQ | Rural/urban | $\frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}}$ |
| HCQ, FDQ, CSQ and DGQ | Rural/urban | $\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} * D1 * \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$ |
| | j = 1, 2,3 | |

**Note:** Multipliers are computed on the basis of information available in the listing Schedule LHQ, irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing Schedule and detailed enquiry Schedule.

# Appendix C

# Relative Standard Error

# *List of RSE Tables*


| Table no. | Description | Page no. |
|---|---|---|
| **Table C1** | Relative Standard Errors (RSE) of Average unadjusted and adjusted calorie intake per capita per day (Kcal) by States/UTs - 2022-23 | C1 |
| **Table C2** | Relative Standard Errors (RSE) of Average unadjusted and adjusted calorie intake per capita per day (Kcal) by States/UTs – 2023-24 | C2 |

# ESTIMATES OF RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS (RSE) OF AVERAGE PER CAPITA PER DAY CALORIE INTAKE

**Table C1: Relative Standard Errors (RSE) of Average unadjusted and adjusted calorie intake per capita per day (Kcal) by States/UTs - 2022-23**

| State/UT/All-India | RSE (%) of per capita per day calorie intake | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | Adjusted | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.76 | 1.39 | 0.74 | 1.40 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1.64 | 2.18 | 1.63 | 2.60 |
| Assam | 0.85 | 1.54 | 0.84 | 1.53 |
| Bihar | 0.61 | 1.22 | 0.61 | 1.20 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1.31 | 1.61 | 1.31 | 1.62 |
| Delhi | 3.68 | 1.94 | 3.50 | 2.01 |
| Goa | 2.14 | 3.88 | 1.91 | 3.35 |
| Gujarat | 0.86 | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.87 |
| Haryana | 1.63 | 2.11 | 1.62 | 2.09 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1.98 | 1.87 | 1.93 | 1.73 |
| Jharkhand | 1.29 | 1.56 | 1.23 | 1.53 |
| Karnataka | 0.82 | 1.03 | 0.79 | 0.99 |
| Kerala | 0.92 | 1.41 | 0.90 | 1.21 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.66 | 1.17 | 0.64 | 1.08 |
| Maharashtra | 0.77 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.86 |
| Manipur | 1.58 | 1.29 | 1.58 | 1.27 |
| Meghalaya | 1.92 | 2.23 | 1.92 | 2.14 |
| Mizoram | 2.34 | 1.48 | 2.32 | 1.45 |
| Nagaland | 1.80 | 2.11 | 1.79 | 2.07 |
| Odisha | 0.80 | 1.60 | 0.78 | 1.54 |
| Punjab | 1.21 | 1.31 | 1.17 | 1.28 |
| Rajasthan | 0.98 | 1.37 | 0.76 | 1.06 |
| Sikkim | 2.30 | 4.68 | 2.34 | 4.70 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.89 | 1.24 | 0.85 | 1.23 |
| Telangana | 1.22 | 1.55 | 1.21 | 1.36 |
| Tripura | 1.00 | 1.39 | 0.99 | 1.34 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.41 | 0.74 | 0.41 | 0.69 |
| Uttarakhand | 1.90 | 3.21 | 1.85 | 2.90 |
| West Bengal | 0.63 | 0.99 | 0.60 | 0.94 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 2.74 | 3.19 | 2.68 | 3.13 |
| Chandigarh | 1.85 | 5.08 | 1.85 | 5.12 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 5.45 | 2.96 | 5.27 | 2.89 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.68 |
| Ladakh | 6.42 | 3.77 | 6.19 | 3.67 |
| Lakshadweep | 1.77 | 1.96 | 1.70 | 2.17 |
| Puducherry | 3.35 | 2.40 | 3.32 | 2.38 |
| **All-India** | **0.23** | **0.29** | **0.21** | **0.28** |

**Table C2: Relative Standard Errors (RSE) of Average unadjusted and adjusted calorie intake per capita per day (Kcal) by States/UTs – 2023-24**

| State/UT/All-India | RSE (%) of per capita per day calorie intake | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | | Adjusted | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.66 | 1.02 | 0.64 | 0.89 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1.19 | 1.67 | 1.17 | 1.64 |
| Assam | 0.68 | 1.40 | 0.66 | 1.36 |
| Bihar | 0.55 | 1.47 | 0.53 | 1.44 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1.23 | 1.90 | 1.22 | 1.89 |
| Delhi | 3.45 | 1.47 | 3.56 | 1.51 |
| Goa | 1.94 | 2.12 | 1.92 | 2.10 |
| Gujarat | 0.74 | 0.85 | 0.72 | 0.81 |
| Haryana | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.20 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1.50 | 1.66 | 1.45 | 1.53 |
| Jharkhand | 0.85 | 1.85 | 0.82 | 1.81 |
| Karnataka | 0.74 | 1.21 | 0.72 | 1.29 |
| Kerala | 0.90 | 0.98 | 0.88 | 1.05 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.53 | 0.72 | 0.49 | 0.71 |
| Maharashtra | 0.49 | 0.71 | 0.48 | 0.69 |
| Manipur | 1.73 | 1.15 | 1.73 | 1.14 |
| Meghalaya | 1.73 | 2.45 | 1.73 | 2.40 |
| Mizoram | 2.13 | 1.28 | 2.35 | 1.23 |
| Nagaland | 1.57 | 1.71 | 1.57 | 1.69 |
| Odisha | 0.80 | 1.67 | 0.77 | 1.98 |
| Punjab | 0.84 | 1.05 | 0.75 | 1.09 |
| Rajasthan | 0.78 | 0.98 | 0.62 | 0.95 |
| Sikkim | 1.70 | 2.05 | 1.66 | 2.04 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.19 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 0.97 |
| Telangana | 0.73 | 1.20 | 0.72 | 1.34 |
| Tripura | 0.74 | 0.97 | 0.70 | 0.95 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.34 | 0.65 | 0.33 | 0.65 |
| Uttarakhand | 1.16 | 2.04 | 1.12 | 1.93 |
| West Bengal | 0.53 | 1.01 | 0.51 | 0.99 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 2.19 | 2.63 | 2.32 | 2.59 |
| Chandigarh | 1.07 | 3.01 | 1.02 | 2.91 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 2.22 | 1.63 | 2.17 | 1.62 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 2.21 | 1.83 | 2.20 | 1.76 |
| Ladakh | 5.17 | 4.95 | 5.02 | 4.91 |
| Lakshadweep | 2.00 | 2.74 | 1.71 | 2.62 |
| Puducherry | 2.25 | 1.81 | 1.96 | 1.70 |
| **All-India** | **0.16** | **0.25** | **0.16** | **0.25** |

# Appendix D

# Questionnaires of the Survey

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**
**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SURVEY:2023-24**
**AUGUST, 2023 – JULY, 2024**
**QUESTIONNAIRE - HCQ: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

## Section1: Identification of sample household

***Information on items 1.1 to 1.7 and 1.9 will be available from the sample list. Information on items 1.10 to 1.12 will be available from the Questionnaire for listing (LHQ)***

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.1. sector: | ○ rural<br>○ urban |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.2. state/u.t name: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.3. district name: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.4.name of sub-district/tehsil/town | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.5. village name: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.6.investigator unit number /block number: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.7. sample sub-unit (SU) number: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.8. questionnaire number: | HCQ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.9. serial number of sample FSU | | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.10. sample Sub-division number: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.11. second-stage stratum number: | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.12. sample household number: | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.13. survey code<br><br>*[If 2 or 3 in 1.13 go to 1.14]* | ○ original -1,<br>○ substitute -2,<br>○ casualty -3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.14. reason code for substitution/ casualty of the original household<br>*(the interviewer will fill up this item if a substituted household is canvassed or the household is a casualty)* | ○ *informant busy -1,*<br>○ *members away from home -2,*<br>○ *informant non-cooperative -3,*<br>○ *others -9* |

# Section 2: Household size

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- To determine the household size of the sample household.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- For each of the selected household total household size will be ascertained and recorded.

| | |
|---|---|
| Q2.1. How many persons are in the household, who are normally living together for six months or more or are expected to stay for six months or more and taking food from a common kitchen?<br><br>*[Instruction:*<br>*this number will be auto generated based on the household members listed below]* | |

**List the names of the household members**

| serial number | name of the household member |
|---|---|
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*[Instruction:*

- *All the members of the sample household will be listed using a continuous serial number starting with 1.*
- *The head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.*
- *Include paying guests domestic servants, other relations and non-relations who are normally living together for six months or more or are expected to stay for six months or more and taking food from a common kitchen.*
- *Include temporary stay-aways (i.e., persons whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months).*
- *Exclude temporary visitors and guests (whose expected total period of stay in the household less than 6 months).*

**Go to Section 3**

# Section 3: Details of the household members

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- To record basic demographics on gender, age, relationship to head of household, marital status, education level, no. of days stayed away from home, no. of meals usually taken for each member of the household listed in Section 2.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- All the household members of the selected household will be listed and their related information will be recorded.
- Total number of members listed in Section 3 will be same as household size in Section 2.

**Section 3: demographic and other particulars of household members**

| srl. no. | name of member | relation to head (code) | gender (*male-1, female-2, transgender -3*) | age (years) | marital status (code) | highest educational level attained (code) | if code 03 – 13 in col. (7), total year of education completed | whether used internet* from any location during last 30 days (yes–1, no - 2) | no. of days stayed away from home during last 30 days | no. of meals usually taken in a day | no. of meals taken during last 30 days | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | away from home | | | | at home |
| | | | | | | | | | | | free of cost | | | on payment | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | from school, balwadi, etc. | from employer as perquisites or part of wages | others | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

***Instruction: Codes for Section 3***

- ***Col. (3) : relation to head: self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9***
- ***Col. (6) : marital status: never married – 1, currently married – 2, widowed – 3, divorced/separated – 4***
- ***Col. (7): highest educational level attained:***
  - ***not literate (i.e. not able to read or write a simple message with understanding in any language) -01***
  - ***literate with non-formal education (like NFEC, AEC, TLC, literate without any schooling, etc.)-02***

  ***literate with formal education***
  - ***below primary-03***
  - ***primary -04***
  - ***upper primary/middle -05***
  - ***secondary -06***
  - ***higher secondary -07***
  - ***diploma /certificate course (up to secondary)-08***
  - ***diploma/certificate course (higher secondary)-10***
  - ***diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)-11***
  - ***graduate -12***
  - ***post graduate and above -13***

****applicable for persons of age >=3 years (i.e., Col. 5>=3)***

***Note: Information on Col. 10 – 16 is to be collected while canvassing the Questionnaire FDQ.***

# Section 4: Household characteristics

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- To record household characteristics, owning of land and type of ration card possessed by the household.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

| **Section 4: Household characteristics** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Question no.** | **Question description and code structure** | **Recorded entry** |
| Q4.1 | Whether any household member (excluding those employed by the household and paying guests) was engaged in economic activities during last 365 days?<br>○ *yes-1*<br>○ *no-2*<br>***If code is 1 in Q4.1 fill up Q4.2 to Q4.6 else go to Q4.10***<br>*(Instruction:*<br>*Economic activity includes:*<br>*(i) all the market activities, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,*<br>*(ii) of the non-market activities,*<br>*(a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption.*<br>*and*<br>*(b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets includes construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc. and of machinery, tools, etc. for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. )* | |
| Q4.2 | Write the description of the occupation of the economic activity of the household members which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey<br>*[Instruction: List all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members. Out of the occupations listed that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the principal household occupation.]* | Text Box |
| Q4.3 | Record the 3-digit code of the occupation (as per National Classification of Occupation (NCO 2015)) recorded in Q4.2 | DDM (3-digit code of NCO 2015) |
| Q4.4 | Write the description of the industry of activity corresponding to the occupation recorded in Q4.2, which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey<br>*[Instruction:*<br>• *If corresponding to the principal occupation there is only one industry of activity, record the description of that industry of activity.*<br>• *If the principal occupation is pursued in different industries, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, should be considered as the principal industry of the household.]* | |
| Q4.5 | Record the 5-digit code of the National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) for the industry of activity recorded in Q4.4 | DDM (5-digit code of NIC 2008) |
| Q4.6 | From which of the following broad activities maximum income was derived by the household during last 365 days preceding the date of survey?<br>○ *self-employment -1* | |

| Section 4: Household characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Question no.** | **Question description and code structure** | **Recorded entry** |
| | ○ *regular wage/salary earning -2*<br>○ *casual labour -3*<br>*[Instruction: for urban samples, go to Q4.10*<br>*For rural samples,*<br>• *if 1 in Q4.6, go to Q4.7*<br>• *if 2 in Q4.6, go to Q4.8*<br>• *if 3 in Q4.6, go to Q4.9]*<br>*(Note:*<br>*self-employment: Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises.*<br>*regular wage/salary earning: Persons working in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular wage/salaried employees.*<br>*casual labour: A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household including in public works) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. )* | |
| Q4.7 | Whether the major income from self-employment was from agricultural sector or non-agricultural sector?<br>○ *self-employment in agriculture -1*<br>○ *self-employment in non-agriculture-2* | |
| Q4.8 | Whether the major income from regular wage/ salary earning was from agricultural sector or non-agricultural sector?<br>○ *regular wage/salary earning in agriculture-3*<br>○ *regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture-4* | |
| Q4.9 | Whether the major income from casual labour was from agricultural sector or non-agricultural sector?<br>○ *casual labour in agriculture -5*<br>○ *casual labour in non-agriculture-6* | |
| Q4.10 | Household type<br>*[Instruction:*<br>*For rural samples:*<br>• *code 9 if Q4.1 is 2*<br>• *else make entry as the entry in Q4.7/Q4.8/Q4.9 as the case may be*<br>*For urban samples:*<br>• *code 9 if Q4.1 is 2*<br>• *else make as the entry in entry in Q4.6]* | |
| Q4.11 | What is the Religion of the head of the household?<br>○ *Hinduism-1*<br>○ *Islam-2*<br>○ *Christianity –3*<br>○ *Sikhism-4*<br>○ *Jainism-5*<br>○ *Buddhism-6*<br>○ *Zoroastrianism-7*<br>○ *Others-9*<br>○ *Not reported-0* | |
| Q4.12 | What is the Social group of the head of the household?<br>○ *scheduled tribe (ST)-1*<br>○ *scheduled caste (SC)-2*<br>○ *other backward class (OBC)-3*<br>○ *others-9* | |

| Section 4: Household characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Question no.** | **Question description and code structure** | **Recorded entry** |
| | ○ *Not reported-0* | |
| Q4.13 | Does the household own (owned & possessed or leased out) any land (within the country) as on the date of survey?<br>○ *yes-1*<br>○ *no-2*<br>***If code is 1 in Q4.13 go to Q4.14 & Q4.15, else go to Q4.16*** | |
| Q4.14 | *If code 1 in Q4.13,*<br>What is the type of land the household owned?<br>○ *Homestead only-1*<br>○ *Homestead and other land-2*<br>○ *Other land only-3* | |
| Q4.15 | What is the total area of all owned (owned and possessed or leased out) land (within the country) by the household as on the date of survey (**area in acre**)?<br>*(the area is to be reported in two places of decimal)*<br>*[**Note**: 1 hectare=10,000 square metre, 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 acre = 4047 sq. metre]* | |
| Q4.16 | Does the household have a dwelling unit (i.e., unit of accommodation availed of by the household for residential purpose) at present place of enumeration?<br>○ *yes-1*<br>○ *no-2*<br>*Note: Dwelling unit refers to the unit of accommodation where the household is residing during the date of survey. This will include owned, rented or otherwise occupied house/flat. Households living more or less regularly under staircase, in tents, in pipes, under bridges, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which are liable to be removed at any moment) are considered to have no dwelling.*<br>***If code 1 in Q4.16 go to Q4.17 otherwise go to Q4.21*** | |
| Q4.17 | *If code 1 in Q4.16,*<br>What is the type of dwelling unit of the household?<br>*o owned -1*<br>*o hired-2*<br>*o others-3* | |
| Q4.21 | What is the primary source of energy of the household for cooking?<br>○ *firewood and chips-01*<br>○ *LPG-02*<br>○ *other natural gas -03*<br>○ *dung cake-04*<br>○ *kerosene-05*<br>○ *coke, coal-06*<br>○ *gobar gas-07*<br>○ *other biogas -08*<br>○ *charcoal-10*<br>○ *electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) -11*<br>○ *no cooking arrangement-12*<br>○ *others-09* | |
| Q4.22 | What is the primary source of energy of the household for lighting?<br>○ *electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) -1*<br>○ *kerosene-2*<br>○ *other oil -3*<br>○ *gas-4* | |

| Section 4: Household characteristics | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Question no.** | **Question description and code structure** | **Recorded entry** |
| | ○ *candle-5*<br>○ *no lighting arrangement-6*<br>○ *others-9* | |
| Q4.29 | What is the type of ration card possessed by the household as on the date of survey?<br>○ *Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)-1*<br>○ *Below Poverty Line (BPL)-2*<br>○ *Above Poverty Line (APL)-3*<br>○ *Priority House Holds (PHH)-4*<br>○ *State Food Security Scheme (SFSS)-5*<br>○ *Others -9*<br>○ *No ration card- 0* | |
| Q4.30 | **(for rural only)**<br>Whether any prevailing rate of rent in the locality is available?<br>*o yes-1*<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.31 | Whether the household benefitted from Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) as on the date of the survey?<br>*o yes-1*<br>*o no-2*<br>*Note: If the household has received benefits under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY), then also code 1 (yes) is to be reported against this question.* | |
| • **Go to Section 1.1** | | |

## Section 1A: Identification of sample household (To be canvassed only in Visits -2 & 3)

***Information on items 1.1A to 1.7A and 1.9A to 1.13A will be auto-generated from Section 1 of the previous visit. Information on item 1.8A will be auto-generated depending on the questionnaire canvassed in the previous visit.***

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.1A. sector: | ○ rural<br>○ urban |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.2A. state/u.t name: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.3A. district name: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.4A.name of sub-district/tehsil/town | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.5A. village name: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.6A.investigator unit number /block number: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.7A. sample sub-unit (SU) number: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.8A. questionnaire number: | FDQ/CSQ/DGQ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.9A. serial number of sample FSU | | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.10A. sample Sub-division number: | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.11A. second-stage stratum number: | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.12A. sample household number: | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.13A. survey code | ○ original -1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.14A. Is household available for survey? | ○ yes - 1<br>○ no - 2 |

# Section 2A: Household size (To be canvassed only in Visits -2 & 3)

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- To determine the household size of the sample household.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- For each of the selected household total household size will be ascertained and recorded.

| | |
|---|---|
| Q2A.1. How many persons are in the household, who are normally living together for six months or more or are expected to stay for six months or more and taking food from a common kitchen?<br><br>*[Instruction:*<br>*this number will be auto generated based on the household members listed against Section 3A]* | |
| **List the names of the household members** | |
| serial number | name of the household member |
| | |
| *will be auto generated based on the household members listed against Section 3A* | |
| | |
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| | |
| • **Go to Section 3A** | |

# Section 3A: Details of the household members(To be canvassed only in Visits -2 & 3)

## OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- To record basic demographics on gender, age, relationship to head of household, marital status, education level, no. of days stayed away from home, no. of meals usually taken for each member of the household listed in Section 2A.

## IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- All the household members of the selected household will be listed and their related information will be recorded.
- Total number of members listed in Sections 3A.1 & 3A.2 will be same as household size in Section 2A.

**Section 3A.1: demographic and other particulars of the erstwhile household members**

| srl. no. | name of member | relation to head (code) | gender (*male-1, female-2, transgender -3*) | age (years) | marital status (code) | highest educational level attained (code) | if code 03 – 13 in col. (7), total year of education completed | whether used internet from any location during last 30 days (yes - 1, no - 2) | no. of days stayed away from home during last 30 days | no. of meals usually taken in a day | no. of meals taken during last 30 days | | | | | status of member-ship as on the date of re-visit *(to be auto generated)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | away from home | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | free of cost | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | from school, balwadi, etc. | from employer as perquisites or part of wage | others | on payment | at home | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| *In part 3A.1 the serial number will be same as that of the last visit* *(this will be auto-populated from the information collected during the first visit)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Code 1 or 2* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Section 3A.2: demographic and other particulars of the new household members**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In part 3A.2 the serial number will be continuous from Section 3A.1* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |

***Instruction: Codes for Section 3A.1/3A.2***

- ***Col. (3) : relation to head: self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9***
- ***Col. (6) : marital status: never married – 1, currently married – 2, widowed – 3, divorced/separated – 4***
- ***Col. (7): highest educational level attained:***

- ***not literate (i.e. not able to read or write a simple message with understanding in any language) -01***
- ***literate with non-formal education (like NFEC, AEC, TLC, literate without any schooling, etc.)-02***

***literate with formal education***

- ***below primary-03***
- ***primary -04***
- ***upper primary/middle -05***
- ***secondary -06***
- ***higher secondary -07***
- ***diploma /certificate course (up to secondary)-08***
- ***diploma/certificate course (higher secondary)-10***
- ***diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)-11***
- ***graduate -12***
- ***post graduate and above -13***

- ***Col. (17): status of membership as on the date of re-visit:***
  - ***presently a household member (in respect of all the household members of the preceding visit) - 1***
  - ***presently not a household member (for those wholeft the household which includes separation of kitchen, marriage, death, out-migration etc.) – 2***
  - ***for those members who are added as a new household member (by virtue of marriage, in-migration, paying guest, whole time domestic help etc.) – 3***

## Section 1.1: Contact details of the household and time taken to canvass the questionnaire

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1.1. mobile number of the informant | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1.2. alternate mobile number, if any | | | | | | | | | | |
| *(Instruction: alternate mobile number will be of the informant, if any, otherwise any other member of the household)* | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1.3. landline number of the household | | | | | | | | | | |
| *(STD code without zero followed by land line number will be recorded)* | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.1.4. time taken to canvass the questionnaire (in minutes)<br>*(Instruction: will be system generated)* | Text box |

1.1.5. name of the informant

*(Instruction: A pop-up with the details of household members as listed in Block 3, Cols.1 & 2 will appear along with an option 'not a household member'. 'Srl. no .99 will be provided against non-household member', if he/she is the respondent. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list)*

| Srl. no. of the household member | Name | Select the informant |
|---|---|---|
| | | ○ |
| | | ○ |
| 99 | not a household member | ○ |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.1.6. response code of the informant as assessed by SE/JSO | ○ *informant co-operative and capable-1*<br>○ *informant co-operative but not capable-2*<br>○ *informant busy-3*<br>○ *informant reluctant-4*<br>○ *others-9* |

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**
**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SURVEY: 2023-24**
**AUGUST, 2023 – JULY, 2024**
**QUESTIONNAIRE - FDQ: FOOD ITEMS**

***Note:****(a) In order to record the present status of the surveyed household, information on survey code along with reason for substitution/casualty will be recorded in Section 1A, Questionnaire HCQ during Visits- 2 & 3.*
*(b) To record the change in composition of the household, information on demographic particulars will also be collected in the Sections 2A & 3A, Questionnaire HCQduring Visits- 2 & 3.*

## Section 4.1: General information onpurchase/payment

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- This section is for recording some basic information on purchase/payments made by the household.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

**Section4.1: General information onpurchase/payment**

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q4.1.1 | Whether the household procured any item using the ration card during the last 30 days?<br>*o yes-1*<br>*o no-2* |
| Q4.1.2 | *If code 1 is recorded in Q4.1.1,*<br>Which of the following item(s), the household procured using the ration card during the last 30 days? |

| S. No. | item category | please select the check box if procured any item given below using ration card during last 30 days |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Rice | ☐ |
| 2. | Wheat | ☐ |
| 3. | Coarse Grain | ☐ |
| 4. | Sugar | ☐ |
| 5. | Pulses | ☐ |
| 6. | Edible oil | ☐ |
| 7. | Other food items (including salt, gram, etc.) | ☐ |

## Section4.1: General information onpurchase/payment

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q4.1.3 | Whether any online purchase/payment has been made to buy one or more of the following items during thereference period? |

| S. No. | item category | reference period (in days) | please select the check box if purchased online during the reference period |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Groceries (cereals, pulses & its products, edible oil, sugar& salt, spices, beverages, etc.) | 30 | ☐ |
| 2. | Milk & its products | 7 | ☐ |
| 3. | Vegetables | 7 | ☐ |
| 4. | Fruits (fresh) | 7 | ☐ |
| 5. | Fruits (dry) | 7 | ☐ |
| 6. | Egg, fish & meat | 7 | ☐ |
| 7. | Served processed food (meals, snacks, drinks, etc.) | 7 | ☐ |
| 8. | Packed processed food | 7 | ☐ |
| 9. | Other food items | 7 | ☐ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Q4.1.4 | Did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days?<br>*o yes-1*<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.1.5 | How many meals were served to non-household members during the last 30 days? | Text box |

- **Go to Section 5**

# Section5: Consumption of cereals, pulses, sugar and salt during the last 30 days

## OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- This section is for recording the quantity and value of consumption of cereals, pulses, sugar and salt by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of the survey.

## IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section5.1:Consumption of cereals during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q5.1 | What is the quantity and value of the ***cereals and cereal substitutes*** consumed by the household during last 30 days? |

| Item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 30 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| rice-free$ | 061 | | | | | | | 1 |
| wheat/atta- free$ | 062 | | | | | | | 1 |
| coarse grains&- free$ (jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, small millets) | 070 | | | | | | | 1 |
| rice – PDS | 101 | | | | | | | 1 |
| rice – other sources | 102 | | | | | | | |
| chira | 103 | | | | | | | |
| muri | 105 | | | | | | | @ |
| other rice products (khoi/lawa,etc.) | 106 | | | | | | | @ |
| wheat/ atta – PDS | 107 | | | | | | | 1 |
| wheat/ atta – other sources | 108 | | | | | | | |
| maida | 110 | | | | | | | @ |
| suji, rawa | 111 | | | | | | | @ |
| vermicelli (sewai) | 112 | | | | | | | @ |
| other wheat products | 114 | | | | | | | @ |
| coarse grains-PDS& (jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, small millets) | 001 | | | | | | | 1 |
| coarse grains-other sources&(jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, small millets & its products) | 002 | | | | | | | |
| other cereals& products | 122 | | | | | | | |
| **cereal: sub-total** | **129** | | | | | | | |
| **cereal substitutes: tapioca, etc.** | **139** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#'Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, received free through PDS – 7, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '@' Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. Source code 7 will be applicable only for items 101, 107, 001, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060. For home-produced, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.*
*4. '$'Consumption of rice-free (061), wheat/atta-free (062)& coarse grains-free (070) received free of cost from PDS shop/FPS or Point of Sale (POS)*

| | |
|---|---|
| | *under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) or from any other state specific schemes are to be recorded under these item categories respectively.*<br>*5. Consumption of rice, wheat/atta, coarse grains received at subsidized rate from PDS shops are to be recorded against rice-PDS, wheat/atta-PDS & coarse grains-PDS.*<br>*6[&] To collect quantity and value of coarse grains for the States: Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana & Uttar Pradesh, Drop Down Menu (DDM), will be provided;*<br>• *For coarse grains (PDS), quantity and value is to be recorded under (i) jowar & its products (055), (ii) bajra & its products (056), (iii) maize & its products (057), (iv) barley & its products (058), (v) ragi & its products(059), and (vi) small millets & its products (060);*<br>• *For coarse grains (other sources), quantity and value is to be recorded under (i) jowar& its products (115), (ii) bajra& its products (116), (iii) maize & its products (117), (iv) barley & its products (118), (v) ragi& its products(121), and (vi) small millets & its products (120);*<br>• *For coarse grains received free of cost from PDS shop/FPS or Point of Sale (POS)under PMGKAY or any other state specific scheme, quantity and value is to be recorded under (i) jowar & its products (063), (ii) bajra & its products (064), (iii) maize & its products (065), (iv) barley & its products (066), (v) ragi & its products (067), and (vi) small millets & its products (068)]*<br><br>*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar.]* |

## Section 5.2: Consumption of pulses during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q5.2 | What is the quantity and value of the ***pulses & pulse products***consumed by the household during last 30 days? |

| Item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 30 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| arhar, tur | 140 | | | | | | | |
| moong | 143 | | | | | | | |
| masur | 144 | | | | | | | |
| urd | 145 | | | | | | | |
| gram: split | 141 | | | | | | | |
| gram: whole | 142 | | | | | | | |
| peas, chickpeas | 146 | | | | | | | |
| other pulses (khesari, etc.) | 148 | | | | | | | |
| besan, gram products | 150 | | | | | | | |
| pulses - PDS | 158 | | | | | | | 1 |
| other pulse products (soya chunks, etc.) | 152 | | | | | | | |
| pulses –free$ | 071 | | | | | | | 1 |
| gram- free$ | 072 | | | | | | | 1 |
| **pulses & pulse products: sub-total** | **159** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, received free through PDS -7, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package. Source code 7 will be applicable only for item 158.*
*3. '$'Consumption of pulses (071) &gram(072) received free of cost from PDS shop/FPS or Point of Sale (POS)under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) or from any other state specific schemes are to be recorded under these item categories respectively.*
*4.Consumption of pulses received at subsidized rate from PDS shops are to be recorded against pulses-PDS]*
*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items.]*

## Section 5.3: Consumption of sugar & salt during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q5.3 | What is the quantity and value of the ***salt &sugar***consumed by the household during last 30 days? |

| Item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 30 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| salt –free$ | 073 | | | | | | | 1 |
| sugar- free$ | 074 | | | | | | | 1 |
| salt - PDS | 178 | | | | | | | 1 |
| salt – other sources | 170 | | | | | | | |
| sugar –PDS | 171 | | | | | | | 1 |
| sugar – other sources | 172 | | | | | | | @ |
| jaggery (gur) | 173 | | | | | | | |
| candy, misri | 174 | | | | | | | @ |
| honey | 175 | | | | | | | |
| **salt & sugar: sub-total** | **179** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, received free through PDS -7, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package. Source code 7 will be applicable only for items 178, 171.*
*3. '@' Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-produced, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.*
*4.'$'Consumption of salt (073) &sugar (074) received free of cost from PDS shop/FPS or Point of Sale (POS) under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) or from any other state specific schemes are to be recorded under these item categories respectively.*
*5. Consumption of salt & sugar received at subsidized rate from PDS shops are to be recorded against salt-PDS, sugar-PDS.]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar.]*

**Go to Section 6**

# Section 6: Consumption of milk & milk products, vegetables, fruits, egg, fish & meat, edible oil, spices, beverages during the last 7 days

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

This section is for recording the quantity and value of consumption of milk & milk products, vegetables, fruits, egg, fish & meat, edible oil, spices and beverages by the household during the last 7 days preceding the date of the survey.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section 6.1 : Consumption of milk & milk productsduring the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| **Q6.1** | What is the quantity and value of the ***milk & milk products***consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| Item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| milk: liquid (litre) | 160 | | | | | | | |
| milk: condensed/ powder | 162 | | | | | | | @ |
| ghee | 164 | | | | | | | @ |
| curd, yogurt | 163 | | | | | | | @ |
| butter | 165 | | | | | | | @ |
| ice-cream | 166 | | | | | | | @ |
| paneer | 003 | | | | | | | @ |
| prepared sweets | 004 | | | | | | | @ |
| cheese (gm) | 005 | | | | | | | @ |
| other milk products& (lassi, butter milk, others) | 092 | | | | | | | @ |
| **milk & milk products: sub-total** | **169** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '@' Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-produced, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.*
*4. '&' To collect the value of other milk products, Drop Down Menu (DDM), will be provided for items (i)lassi (006), (ii) butter milk (007) and (iii) others (167).]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar.Thus there is no concept of home produce of curd or ghee, home produce of pickles, or home produce of liquid tea.]*

## Section 6.2: Consumption of vegetables during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q6.2 | What is the quantity and value of the ***vegetables***consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| onion | 201 | | | | | | | |
| potato | 200 | | | | | | | |
| tomato | 202 | | | | | | | |
| palak/other leafy vegetables | 206 | | | | | | | |
| brinjal | 203 | | | | | | | |
| lady's finger | 208 | | | | | | | |
| green chillies | 207 | | | | | | | |
| cauliflower | 211 | | | | | | | |
| gourd, pumpkin | 213 | | | | | | | |
| cabbage | 212 | | | | | | | |
| parwal/patal, kundru | 210 | | | | | | | |
| beans, barbati | 215 | | | | | | | |
| Peas | 214 | | | | | | | |
| carrot | 205 | | | | | | | |
| radish | 204 | | | | | | | |
| lemon (no.) | 216 | | | | | | | |
| other vegetables | 217 | | | | | | | |
| **vegetables: sub-total** | **219** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items.]*

## Section 6.3: Consumption of fruits (fresh) during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q6.3 | What is the quantity and value of the ***fruits (fresh)***consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| banana (no.) | 220 | | | | | | | |
| apple | 236 | | | | | | | |
| coconut (no.) | 224 | | | | | | | |
| mango | 231 | | | | | | | |
| grapes | 237 | | | | | | | |
| green coconut (no.) | 225 | | | | | | | |
| guava | 226 | | | | | | | |
| papaya | 230 | | | | | | | |
| orange, sweet lime(mausami) (no.) | 228 | | | | | | | |
| watermelon | 222 | | | | | | | |
| kharbooza | 232 | | | | | | | |
| other fresh fruits& (litchi, pears/nashpati, singara, jackfruit, berries, pineapple, others) | 093 | | | | | | | |
| **fruits (fresh): sub-total** | **239** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '&' To collect quantity and value of other fresh fruits, Drop Down Menu (DDM), will be provided with items (i) litchi (235), (ii) pears/nashpati (233), (iii) singara (227), (iv) jackfruit (221), (v) berries (234) (vi) pineapple (no.) (223), and (vii) others (238).]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar.]*

## Section 6.4: Consumption of fruits (dry) during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q6.4 | What is the quantity and value of the ***fruits (dry)*** consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| coconut: copra | 240 | | | | | | | |
| groundnut | 241 | | | | | | | |
| cashew nut | 243 | | | | | | | |
| dates | 242 | | | | | | | |
| other nuts (almond, pistachio, walnut, hazelnut, etc.) | 245 | | | | | | | |
| raisin(kishmish), monacca, etc. | 246 | | | | | | | |
| other dry fruits& (apricot, dry fig:anjeer, others) | 094 | | | | | | | |
| **fruits (dry): sub-total** | **249** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '&' To collect quantity and value of other dry fruits, Drop Down Menu (DDM), will be provided with items (i) apricot (008), (ii) dry fig: anjeer (010), and (iii) others (247).]*
*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items.]*

## Section 6.5: Consumption of egg, fish & meat during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q6.5 | What is the quantity and value of the ***egg, fish &meat***consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| eggs (no.) | 190 | | | | | | | |
| chicken | 195 | | | | | | | |
| fish, prawn | 191 | | | | | | | |
| goat meat/ mutton | 192 | | | | | | | |
| beef/ buffalo meat | 193 | | | | | | | |
| pork | 194 | | | | | | | |
| others: birds, crab, oyster, etc. | 196 | | | | | | | |
| **egg, fish &meat: sub-total** | **199** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items.]*

## Section 6.6: Consumption of edible oilduring the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q6.6 | What is the quantity and value of the ***edible oil***consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| mustard oil | 181 | | | | | | | |
| refined oil [sunflower, soyabean, palm oil, vegetable oil, etc.] | 184 | | | | | | | |
| groundnut oil | 182 | | | | | | | |
| coconut oil | 183 | | | | | | | |
| edible oil - PDS | 188 | | | | | | | 1 |
| edible oil: others& (vanaspati, margarine, others) | 095 | | | | | | | |
| edible oil- free$ | 075 | | | | | | | 1 |
| **edible oil: sub-total** | **189** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '&' To collect quantity and value of edible oil: others, Drop Down Menu (DDM), will be provided with items (i) vanaspati, margarine (180) and (ii) others (185).*
*4.'$'Consumption of edible oil(075) received free of cost from PDS shop/FPS or Point of Sale (POS)under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) or from any other state specific schemes are to be recorded under this item.*
*5. Consumption of edible oil received at subsidized rate from PDS shops are to be recorded against edible oil-PDS]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar.]*

## Section 6.7: Consumption of spices during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q 6.7 | What is the quantity and value of the ***spices***consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | source# |
| | | quantity (0.000) | value (Rs.) | quantity (0.000) | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| dry chillies (gm) | 256 | | | | | |
| turmeric (gm) | 254 | | | | | |
| cumin (jeera (gm)) | 252 | | | | | |
| coriander (dhania (gm)) | 253 | | | | | |
| garlic (gm) | 251 | | | | | |
| ginger (gm) | 250 | | | | | |
| curry powder (gm) | 258 | | | | | |
| black pepper (gm) | 255 | | | | | |
| tamarind (gm) | 257 | | | | | |
| oilseeds (gm) | 260 | | | | | |
| poppy seeds (gm) | 263 | | | | | |
| other spices (gm) | 261 | | | | | |
| **spices: sub-total** | **269** | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar.]*

## Section 6.8: Consumption of beverages during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q6.8 | What is the quantity and value of the ***beverages*** consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | source# |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| tea: cups (no.) | 270 | | | | | | | |
| tea: leaf (gm) | 271 | | | | | | | |
| coffee: cups (no.) | 272 | | | | | | | |
| coffee: powder (gm) | 273 | | | | | | | |
| mineral water (litre) | 274 | | | | | | | |
| soda drinks (litre) | 011 | | | | | | | @ |
| other cold beverages: bottled/canned (litre) | 275 | | | | | | | @ |
| fruit juice and shake, sugarcane/ date-palm juice, etc. | 276 | | | | | | | @ |
| other beverages: cocoa, drinking chocolate, health drinks, etc. | 278 | | | | | | | @ |
| **beverages: sub-total** | **279** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '@' Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-produced, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: Total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock (e.g. milk) and not food obtained in the home by processing of other food items (e.g. curd from milk, or pickles from vegetables, spices, etc., or milk-based sweets from milk and sugar. Thus there is no concept of home produce of liquid tea.]*

**Go to Section 7**

# Section 7: Consumption of processed food during the last 7 days

## OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- This section is for recording the quantity and value of consumption of served processed food and packaged processed food by the household during the last 7 days preceding the date of the survey.

## IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section 7.1: Consumption of served processed food during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q7.1 | What is the quantity and value of the ***served processed food*** purchased and/or consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| Item | item code | quantity and value of the item purchased and/or consumed during last 7 days | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | total consumption | | | source# |
| | | quantity (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) |
| cooked meals purchased at subsidized rate (no.) | 076 | | | | |
| cooked meals purchased (no.) | 280 | | | | |
| cooked meals received free in workplace$ (no.) | 281 | | | | |
| cooked meals received as assistance$(no.) | 282 | | | | |
| cooked snacks purchased [samosa, puri, paratha, momo, roll, chowmein, idli, dosa, vada, chops, pakoras, pav-bhaji, vada-pao, etc.] | 283 | | | | |
| other served processed food** | 284 | | | | |
| **served processed food: sub-total** | **289** | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others- 9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*2. '**' includes chaat, golgappa (puchka/panipuri), bhelpuri, etc.*
*3. '$' Do not include cooked meals received from other households.*
*4. Cooked meals purchased at subsidised rates available under different Government social welfare schemes like, Amma Canteen, Kalaignar, Maa Canteen, Shivbhojan scheme etc., or from Charitable organization are to be recorded against item 076.]*

## Section 7.2: Consumption of packaged processed food during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q7.2 | What is the quantity and value of the ***packaged processed food***consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| Item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | total consumption | | | source# |
| | | quantity (0.000) | | value ( Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) |
| breakfast cereals (oats, cornflakes, muesli etc.) | 012 | | | | |
| baby food | 161 | | | | |
| cake, pastry | 290 | | | | |
| Biscuits | 013 | | | | |
| chocolates, etc. | 291 | | | | |
| papad, bhujia, namkeen, mixture, chanachur | 292 | | | | |
| chips , nachos, puffs, wafers, etc. | 293 | | | | |
| pickles | 294 | | | | |
| sauce, jam, jelly, mayonnaise (gm) | 295 | | | | |
| bread (bakery) | 113 | | | | |
| health supplements (protein powder, probiotic tablet and drinks, chawanprash, etc.) | 014 | | | | |
| noodles (cup noodles, rice noodles, etc.) | 015 | | | | |
| other packaged processed food (poha, other ready to eat meal, etc.) | 296 | | | | |
| **packaged processed food: sub-total** | 299 | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.]*

| Section A1: Summary information of item collected in Questionnaire - FDQ | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | Item description | reference | | | value of consumption (in Rs) |
| | | Section | item code | column | **during last 30 days** |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | cereals | 5.1 | 129 | 6 | |
| 2. | cereal substitute | 5.1 | 139 | 6 | |
| 3. | pulses & products | 5.2 | 159 | 6 | |
| 4. | salt & sugar | 5.3 | 179 | 6 | |
| | | | | | **during last 7 days** |
| 5. | milk & milk products | 6.1 | 169 | 6 | |
| 6. | vegetables | 6.2 | 219 | 6 | |
| 7. | fruits (fresh) | 6.3 | 239 | 6 | |
| 8. | fruits (dry) | 6.4 | 249 | 6 | |
| 9. | egg, fish & meat | 6.5 | 199 | 6 | |
| 10. | edible oil | 6.6 | 189 | 6 | |
| 11. | spices | 6.7 | 269 | 6 | |
| 12. | beverages | 6.8 | 279 | 6 | |
| 13. | served processed food | 7.1 | 289 | 4 | |
| 14. | packaged processed food | 7.2 | 299 | 4 | |

## Section A2: Contact details of the household and time taken to canvass the questionnaire

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| QA2.1 | Mobile number of the informant | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ)* | |
| QA2.2 | Alternate mobile number, if any | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ)* | |
| QA2.3 | Landline number of the household | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ)* | |
| QA2.4 | Time taken to canvass the Questionnaire – FDQ (in minutes) | Text box |
| QA2.5 | Household's usual consumption expenditure in a month (in Rs.)<br>*(to be used only for cross validation of the data)* | Text box |
| QA2.6 | Total expenditure incurred on online purchase/payment offood itemsduring the last 30 days (in Rs.) | Text box |
| QA2.7 | Name of the informant<br>*(Instruction: A pop-up with the details of household members as listed in Block 3/3A, Cols.1 & 2 will appear along with an option 'not a household member'. 'Srl. no .99 will be provided against non-household member', if he/she is the respondent. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list)* | |
| QA2.8 | Response code of the informant as assessed by SE/JSO | ○ *informant co-operative and capable-1*<br>○ *informant co-operative but not capable-2*<br>○ *informant busy-3*<br>○ *informant reluctant-4*<br>○ *others-9* |

| Srl. no. of the household member | Name | Select the informant |
|---|---|---|
| | | ○ |
| | | ○ |
| 99 | not a household member | ○ |

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**
**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SURVEY: 2023-24**
**AUGUST, 2023 – JULY, 2024**
**QUESTIONNAIRE - CSQ: CONSUMABLES & SERVICES**

***Note:****(a) In order to record the present status of the surveyed household, information on survey code along with reason for substitution/casualty will be recorded in Section 1A, Questionnaire HCQ during Visits- 2 & 3.*
*(b) To record the change in composition of the household, information on demographic particulars will also be collected in the Sections 2A & 3A, Questionnaire HCQ during Visits- 2 & 3.*

## Section 4.2: General information on purchase/payment

### OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- This section is for recording some basic information on purchase/payments made by the household.

### IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

| **Section 4.2: General information on purchase/payment** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Question no.** | **Question description and code structure** | **Recorded entry** |
| Q4.2.0 | Whether the household procured kerosene using ration card during the last 30 days?<br>*o yes-1*<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.2.1 | Whether the household received subsidy on LPG cylinder during the last 3 months?<br>*o yes-1, if yes, no. of subsidized LPG cylinder received during the last 3 months preceding the date of survey (number)* [ ]<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.2.2 | Whether the household received free electricity during the last 30 days?<br>*o yes-1*<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.2.3 | Whether any member of the household is attending/attended educational institution during last 365 days?<br>*o yes-1; if yes, number of members attending/attended Govt. institution* [ ]<br>*number of members attending/attended Private institution* [ ]<br>*o no-2* | |

## Section 4.2: General information on purchase/payment

| Question no. | Question description and code structure | Recorded entry |
|---|---|---|
| Q4.2.4 | *If code 1 in item Q4.2.3*<br>Whether any member of the household received following items free of cost during last 365 days? | |

| S. No. | item category | please select the check box if received free of cost during last 365 days | total no. of item received free of cost (number) |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Textbooks | ☐ | |
| 2. | Stationary (geometry box, pen, notepad, etc.) | ☐ | |
| 3. | School bag | ☐ | |
| 4. | Other, if any | ☐ | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Q4.2.6 | *If code 1 in item Q4.2.3*<br>Whether any member of the household received reimbursement/waiver of school/college fee during last 365 days?<br>*o yes-1, if yes, no. of members received reimbursement/waiver of school/college fee during last 365 days (number)* ☐<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.2.7 | Is one or more member of the household is a beneficiary of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat) or any other state specific public health scheme as on the date of survey?<br>*o yes-1, if yes, no. of beneficiaries (number)* ☐<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.2.8 | Whether any member of the household (including deceased former member of the household) has taken hospitalized treatment during last 365 days?<br>*o yes, in Government/Public hospital-1*<br>*o yes, in Private (including Charitable/trust run) hospital-2*<br>*o yes, in both Government & Private hospital-3*<br>*o no-4* | |
| Q4.2.9 | Whether one or more member of the household has received benefits of medical treatment (medical – hospitalisation) under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana Card (Ayushman Bharat) or any other state specific public health scheme during the last 365 days?<br>*o yes-1, if yes, no. of members received benefits (number)* ☐<br>*and amount of expenditure incurred by the household (Rs.)* ☐<br>*o no-2* | |
| Q4.2.10 | Whether any online purchase/payment has been made to buy one or more of the following items (goods & services) during last 30 days? | |

| S. No. | item category | please select the check box if online purchase/payment done during last 30 days |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Fuel & light | ☐ |
| 2. | Toilet articles & other household consumables | ☐ |
| 3. | Education | ☐ |
| 4. | Medicine & other medical services | ☐ |
| 5. | Services (Travel, Recharges, Bill payment, Cinema/Theatre, internet, etc.) | ☐ |

- **Go to Section 8**

# Section 8: Consumption of energy (fuel, light) during the last 30 days

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- This section is for recording the quantity and value of consumption of energy, i.e., fuel and light by the household during the last 30 days.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section 8.1: Consumption of energy (fuel & light) during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q8.1 | What is the quantity and value of the consumed ***energy (fuel, light, etc.)*** during the last 30 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 30 days | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption | | | source# |
| | | quantity (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| electricity (std. unit) | 332 | | | | | | | |
| LPG® [excl. conveyance] | 338 | | | | | | | @ |
| firewood and chips | 331 | | | | | | | |
| kerosene – PDS (litre) | 334 | | | | | | | 1 |
| kerosene – other sources (litre) | 335 | | | | | | | @ |
| other fuel& (charcoal, biogas, gobar gas, coal, dung cake, petrol (litre) [excl. conveyance], diesel (litre) [excl. conveyance], other natural gas^ (CNG, etc.), matches (box), candle (no.), etc.) | 096 | | | | | | | |
| **fuel and light: sub-total** | **349** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '@' Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items.*
*4. '&' To collect the quantity and value of other fuel, Drop Down Menu (DDM), will be provided with items (i) charcoal (341), (ii) biogas, gobar gas (343), (iii) coal (337), (iv) dung cake (333), (v) petrol (litre) [excl. conveyance (344)], (vi) diesel (litre) [excl. conveyance] (345), (vii) other natural gas (CNG, etc.) (340), (viii) matches (box) (336), (ix) candle (no.) (342) and (x) others (346).*
*5. ^ 1 cubic meter=0.68 Kg*
*6. '®' To find out the value of consumption of LPG during the reference period, the number of days normally taken by the household to use up one full cylinder of gas is to be first ascertained. Suppose the price of a cylinder of gas is Rs. 'V' and the household usually consumes one full cylinder in 'D' days. Then the value of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be calculated as (V × 30)/D and rounded off to the nearest whole number of rupees]*

*[Instruction to enumerator: total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock and not obtained in the home by processing of other items.*

**Go to Section 9**

# Section 9: Expenditure on toilet articles and other household consumables during the last 30 days

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- This section is for recording the expenditure incurred on toilet articles and other household consumable items during the last 30 days.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section 9.1: Expenditure on toilet articles during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q9.1 | What is the value of ***toilet articles*** procured by the household during last 30 days? |

| Item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| toilet soap, body-wash, hand-wash, shower gel, face-wash | 450 | |
| sanitizer | 016 | |
| toothpaste, mouthwash, toothbrush, etc. | 451 | |
| shampoo, conditioner, hair serum/gel, hair cream | 453 | |
| hair oil, hair colour | 017 | |
| other hair products, accessories, comb, etc. | 018 | |
| powder, cream, body lotion, moisturizers | 452 | |
| other beauty products: lipstick, nail polish, compact & foundation, eye make-up kit (kajal/surma, mascara, shadow, liner, etc.), etc. | 020 | |
| perfume, body spray, deodorant, roll-ons, etc. | 021 | |
| sanitary napkins | 456 | |
| baby products (diapers, lotion, powder, etc.) | 022 | |
| shaving blades, shaving stick, razor | 454 | |
| shaving cream, shaving foam, aftershave lotion, aftershave balm | 455 | |
| other toilet articles (body oil, make-up brushes, etc.) | 457 | |
| **toilet articles: sub-total** | **459** | |

## Section 9.2: Expenditure on other household consumables during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q9.2 | What is the value of ***other household consumables*** procured by the household during last 30 days? |

| Item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| washing soap/soda/powder/liquid detergent | 466 | |
| other washing requisites | 467 | |
| floor cleaner, acid, toilet cleaner | 465 | |
| mosquito repellent, insecticide, anti-rodent, etc. | 471 | |
| bucket & other plastic goods | 464 | |
| incense (*agarbatti*), room freshener | 468 | |
| flower (fresh): all purposes | 470 | |
| LED bulb, CFL bulbs | 023 | |
| other electric bulb, tubelight, decorative lights | 460 | |
| earthenware, paperware, thermocol plates, etc. | 462 | |
| electric batteries | 461 | |
| glassware | 463 | |
| other petty articles like coir, rope, door mat, non-durable electric goods, etc. | 472 | |
| **other household consumables: sub-total** | **479** | |

**Go to Section 10**

# Section 10: Expenditure on education and medical (hospitalisation) during the last 365 days and on medical (non-hospitalisation) during the last 30 days

## OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- This section is for recording the expenditure incurred on education and medical (hospitalisation) by the household during the last 365 days and on medical (non-hospitalisation) during the last 30 days.

## IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

### Section 10.1: Expenditure on education during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q10.1 | What is the value of the items/services procured by the household for the purpose of ***education*** during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| tuition and other fees (school, college, etc.) | 405 | |
| private tutor/ coaching centre | 406 | |
| books, journals (incl. e-books, audio books): first hand | 400 | |
| books, journals, etc.: second hand | 401 | |
| stationery, photocopying charges | 404 | |
| other educational expenses (incl. fees for enrolment in web-based training, library charges, educational CD, etc.) | 408 | |
| **education: sub-total** | **409** | |

### Section 10.2: Expenditure on medical (hospitalisation) during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q10.2 | What is the value of items/services procured by the household for the purpose of ***medical (hospitalisation)*** during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| medicine | 410 | |
| doctor's/surgeon's fee | 412 | |
| X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc. | 411 | |
| hospital & nursing home charges | 413 | |
| other medical expenses | 414 | |
| **medical - hospitalisation: sub-total** | **419** | |

### Section 10.3: Expenditure on medical (non-hospitalisation) during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q10.3 | What is the value of items/services procured by the household for the purpose of ***medical (non-hospitalisation)*** during last 30 days? |

| item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| medicine | 420 | |
| doctor's/surgeon's fee | 422 | |
| X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc. | 421 | |
| family planning devices | 423 | |
| other medical expenses | 424 | |
| **medical –non- hospitalisation: sub-total** | 429 | |

**Go to Section 11**

# Section 11: Expenditure on conveyance, consumer services (excluding conveyance), entertainment, rent and taxes during the last 30 days

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- This section is for recording the expenditure incurred on conveyance, consumer services (excluding conveyance), entertainment, rent and taxes during the last 30 days.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section 11.1: Expenditure on conveyance during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q11.1 | What is the value of the items/services procured by the household for the purpose of ***conveyance*** during last 30 days? |

| Item | item code | expenditure during last 30 days (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| railway fare | 024 | |
| bus fare for school, college, etc.: periodic (lumpsum) payment | 504 | |
| bus fare for commuting to work.: periodic (lumpsum) payment | 025 | |
| bus /tram fare for school, college: daily (miscellaneous) payments | 506 | |
| bus/tram fare for commuting to work: daily (miscellaneous) payments | 505 | |
| bus/tram fare: occasional | 500 | |
| taxi fare | 508 | |
| auto-rickshaw/e-rickshaw fare | 501 | |
| car/bus hired for ceremonial occasion, picnic, etc. | 510 | |
| steamer, boat fare | 026 | |
| rickshaw (hand-drawn & cycle) fare | 511 | |
| air fare | 503 | |
| petrol for vehicle | 512 | |
| diesel for vehicle | 513 | |
| other conveyance expenses | 514 | |
| **conveyance: sub-total** | **519** | |

## Section 11.2: Expenditure on consumer services (excluding conveyance) during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q11.2 | What is the value of items/services procured by the household for the purpose of ***consumer services (excluding conveyance)*** during last 30 days? |

| item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| telephone charges: mobile* (incl. data charges if not separable) | 488 | |
| telephone charges: landline* (incl. broadband charges if not separable) | 487 | |
| internet expenses (cable broadband, mobile data charges, etc. if separable) | 496 | |
| water charges* | 540 | |
| barber, beautician, spas, etc. | 483 | |
| domestic helper/cook | 480 | |
| washerman, laundry, ironing, dry cleaning, dyeing of clothes | 484 | |
| sweeper | 482 | |
| attendant, babysitter | 481 | |
| watchmen/security guard, driver | 027 | |
| tailor | 485 | |
| grinding/husking charges, etc. | 486 | |
| priest | 492 | |
| pet animals (incl. birds, fish) | 495 | |
| repair charges for non-durables (electrician's charges, plumbing charges, etc.) | 494 | |
| legal expenses | 493 | |
| postage, couriers, fax& money order | 490 | |
| other consumer services excluding conveyance (car parking charges, coolie/porter charges, toll charges, miscellaneous expenses, etc.) | 497 | |
| **consumer services excluding conveyance: sub-total** | **499** | |

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

## Section 11.3: Expenditure on entertainment during the last 30 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q11.3 | What is the value of items/services procured by the household for the purpose of ***entertainment*** during last 30 days? |

| item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| cable TV/DTH/set top box (incl. broadband charges if not separable) | 437 | |
| cinema, theatre | 430 | |
| newspapers, periodicals | 402 | |
| photography | 435 | |
| club, gym, swimming fees & other subscriptions | 433 | |
| online media service provider/streaming services | 028 | |
| other entertainment (mela, fair, picnic, VCD/DVD hire, etc.) | 438 | |
| **entertainment: sub-total** | **439** | |

## Section 11.4: Expenditure on rent during the last 30 days and other taxes & cesses during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q11.4 | What is the value of items/services procured by the household or ***rent*** during the last ***30 days*** and ***other taxes & cesses*** during last ***365 days***? |

| item | item code | value (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| house rent, garage rent (actual)* | 520 | |
| hotel lodging charges | 521 | |
| residential land rent* | 522 | |
| other consumer rent | 523 | |
| **rent: sub-total** | **529** | |
| **house rent, garage rent (imputed)#** | **539** | |
| **other consumer taxes & cesses** | **899** | |

*The value may be derived as the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which amount was paid.
# For Rural Samples, entry is to be made only if code is '1' in Q4.30, Section 4 of Questionnaire - HCQ.

**Go to Section 12**

# Section 12: Consumption of pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days

**OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

- This section is for recording the quantity and value of consumption of pan, tobacco and intoxicants by the household during the last 7 days preceding the date of the survey.

**IMPLEMENTATION NOTES**

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section 12.1: Consumption of pan during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q12.1 | What is the quantity and value of the ***pan*** consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | source# |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| pan: leaf (no.) | 300 | | | | | |
| pan: finished (no.) | 301 | | | | | @ |
| ingredients for pan (gm) | 302 | | | | | |
| **pan: sub-total** | **309** | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2 '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '@' Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-produced, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.]*
*[Instruction to enumerator: total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock and not obtained in the home by processing of other items.*

## Section 12.2: Consumption of tobacco during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q12.2 | What is the quantity and value of the ***tobacco*** consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | source# |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| bidi (no.) | 310 | | | | | | | |
| cigarettes (no.) | 311 | | | | | | | |
| gutka, zarda, kimam, surti (gm) | 316 | | | | | | | |
| leaf tobacco (gm) | 312 | | | | | | | |
| hookah tobacco (gm) | 314 | | | | | | | |
| cheroot (no.) | 315 | | | | | | | |
| snuff (gm) | 313 | | | | | | | |
| other tobacco products | 317 | | | | | | | |
| **tobacco: sub-total** | **319** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.]*
*[Instruction to enumerator: total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock and not obtained in the home by processing of other items.*

## Section 12.3: Consumption of intoxicants during the last 7 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q12.3 | What is the quantity and value of the ***intoxicants*** consumed by the household during last 7 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item consumed during last 7 days | | | | | | source# |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | consumption out of home produce | | | total consumption (incl. consumption out of home produce) | | | |
| | | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | quantity* (0.000) | | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) | (5) | | (6) | (7) |
| country liquor (litre) | 322 | | | | | | | @ |
| foreign/refined liquor or wine (litre) | 324 | | | | | | | @ |
| beer (litre) | 323 | | | | | | | @ |
| toddy (litre) | 321 | | | | | | | |
| ganja (gm) | 320 | | | | | | | |
| other intoxicants | 325 | | | | | | | |
| **intoxicants: sub-total** | **329** | | | | | | | |

*[Instruction to software: 1. '*'Unit is Kg. Unless otherwise specified in col. (1).*
*2. '#' Source codes are: only purchase-1, only home-grown stock-2, both purchase and home-grown stock-3, only free collection-4, only exchange of goods and services-5, only gifts/charities-6, others-9 and given in dropdown list in software package.*
*3. '@' Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-produced, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.]*
*[Instruction to enumerator: total consumption of the item includes consumption of home produce. Consumption from home produce means produce of cultivation or produce of livestock and not obtained in the home by processing of other items.*

| Section B1 : Summary information of item collected in Questionnaire - CSQ | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | Item description | reference | | | value of consumption (in Rs) |
| | | Section | item code | column | **during last 30 days** |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | fuel and light | 8.1 | 349 | 6 | |
| 2. | toilet articles | 9.1 | 459 | 3 | |
| 3. | other household consumables | 9.2 | 479 | 3 | |
| | | | | | **during last 365 days** |
| 4. | education | 10.1 | 409 | 3 | |
| 5. | medical (hospitalization) | 10.2 | 419 | 3 | |
| | | | | | **during last 30 days** |
| 6. | medical (non-hospitalization) | 10.3 | 429 | 3 | |
| 7. | conveyance | 11.1 | 519 | 3 | |
| 8. | consumer services excl. conveyance | 11.2 | 499 | 3 | |
| 9. | entertainment | 11.3 | 439 | 3 | |
| 10. | rent | 11.4 | 529 | 3 | |
| 11. | house rent, garage rent (imputed) | 11.4 | 539 | 3 | |
| | | | | | **during last 365 days** |
| 12. | other consumer taxes & cesses | 11.4 | 899 | 3 | |
| | | | | | **during last 7 days** |
| 13. | pan | 12.1 | 309 | 6 | |
| 14. | tobacco | 12.2 | 319 | 6 | |
| 15. | intoxicants | 12.3 | 329 | 6 | |

## Section B2: Contact details of the household and time taken to canvass the questionnaire

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| QB2.1 | Mobile number of the informant | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ* | | | | | | | | | | |
| QB2.2 | Alternate mobile number, if any | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ* | | | | | | | | | | |
| QB2.3 | Landline number of the household | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ* | | | | | | | | | | |
| QB2.4 | Time taken to canvass the Questionnaire - CSQ<br>(in minutes) | Text box | | | | | | | | | |
| QB2.5 | Household's usual consumption expenditure in a month (in Rs.)<br>*(to be used only for cross validation of the data)* | Text box | | | | | | | | | |
| QB2.6 | Total expenditure incurred on online purchase/payment of consumables & services during the last 30 days (in Rs.) | Text box | | | | | | | | | |
| QB2.7 | Name of the informant<br>*(Instruction: A pop-up with the details of household members as listed in Block 3/3A, Cols.1 & 2 will appear along with an option 'not a household member'. 'Srl. no .99 will be provided against non-household member', if he/she is the respondent. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| QB2.8 | Response code of the informant as assessed by SE/JSO | ○ *informant co-operative and capable-1*<br>○ *informant co-operative but not capable-2*<br>○ *informant busy-3*<br>○ *informant reluctant-4*<br>○ *others-9* | | | | | | | | | |

| Srl. no. of the household member | Name | Select the informant |
|---|---|---|
| | | ○ |
| | | ○ |
| 99 | not a household member | ○ |

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**
**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SURVEY:2023-24**
**AUGUST, 2023 – JULY, 2024**
**QUESTIONNAIRE - DGQ: DURABLE ITEMS**

***Note:****(a) In order to record the present status of the surveyed household, information on survey code along with reason for substitution/casualty will be recorded in Section 1A, Questionnaire HCQ during Visits- 2 & 3.*
*(b) To record the change in composition of the household, information on demographic particulars will also be collected in the Sections 2A & 3A, Questionnaire HCQ during Visits- 2 & 3.*

## Section 4.3: General information on purchase/payment

### OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- This section is for recording some basic information on purchase/payments made by the household.

### IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

**Section 4.3: General information on purchase/payment**

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q4.3.1 | Whether any online purchase/payment has been made to buy one or more of the following items during last 365 days? |

| S. No. | item category | please select the check box if purchased online during last 365 days |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Clothing | ☐ |
| 2. | Footwear | ☐ |
| 3. | Furniture & fixtures | ☐ |
| 4. | Mobile handset | ☐ |
| 5. | Personal goods (laptop/PC, tablet, clock, watch, spectacles, contact lenses, etc.) | ☐ |
| 6. | Goods for recreation (TV, camera, pen-drive, musical instruments, etc.) | ☐ |
| 7. | Cooking & other household appliances | ☐ |
| 8. | Crockery & utensils | ☐ |
| 9. | Sports goods | ☐ |
| 10. | Medical equipment | ☐ |
| 11. | Bedding (bedsheet, curtain, mattress, etc.) | ☐ |

## Section 4.3: General information on purchase/payment

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q4.3.2 | Whether one or more member of the household received following items free of cost through social-welfare programme of the Government or any other charitable organization during last 365 days? |

| S. No. | item category | please select the check box if received free of cost during last 365 days | total no. of item received free of cost (no.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Laptop/PC | ☐ | |
| 2. | Tablet | ☐ | |
| 3. | Mobile handset | ☐ | |
| 4. | Bicycle | ☐ | |
| 5. | Motorcycle/scooty | ☐ | |
| 6. | Clothing (School uniform, etc.) | ☐ | |
| 7. | Footwear (School shoe, etc.) | ☐ | |
| 8. | Others | ☐ | |

Q4.3.3 Whether the household possessed one or more of the following items as on the date of the survey?

| S. No. | item category | please select the check box if possessed as on the date of survey |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Television | ☐ |
| 2. | Radio | ☐ |
| 3. | Laptop/PC | ☐ |
| 4. | Mobile handset | ☐ |
| 5. | Bicycle | ☐ |
| 6. | Motorcycle, scooter | ☐ |
| 7. | Motor car/jeep/van | ☐ |
| 8. | Trucks | ☐ |
| 9. | Animal cart | ☐ |
| 10. | Refrigerator | ☐ |
| 11. | Washing machine | ☐ |
| 12. | Air conditioner/air cooler | ☐ |

Q4.3.4 *If checked srl. no. 1, Q4.3.3,*

Which type of multichannel television facility is used by the household as on the date of the survey?

- *broadcast television - 1*
- *cable television - 2*
- *satellite television - 3*

- **Go to Section 13**

# Section 13: Expenditure for clothing, footwear and bedding during the last 365 days

## OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- This section is for recording the expenditure incurred by the household on purchase of clothing, footwear and bedding during the last 365 days.

## IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

## Section 13.1: Expenditure for clothing during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q13.1 | What is the quantity and value of the items procured by the household for ***clothing*** during last 365 days? |

| Item | item code | quantity and value of the item procured during last 365 days | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | quantity (0.00) | | value (Rs.) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) |
| **clothing: first-hand** | | | | |
| saree (no.) | 351 | | | |
| cloth for shirt, pyjama, kurta, salwar, etc. (metre) | 352 | | | |
| cloth for coat, trousers, suit, etc. (metre) | 353 | | | |
| face mask, gloves | 030 | | | |
| T-shirts, polos, tops, shrugs (no.) | 363 | | | |
| shirts (no.) | 031 | | | |
| trousers, jeans, jeggings, skirts (no.) | 364 | | | |
| coat, jacket, blazer, sweater, sweatshirts, windcheater (no.) | 354 | | | |
| western suit set (no.) | 032 | | | |
| kurta-pajama suits: males (no.) | 358 | | | |
| kurta-pajama suits: females (no.) | 360 | | | |
| school/college uniform: boys | 356 | | | |
| school/college uniform: girls | 357 | | | |
| sherwani, lenhnga, gown (no.) | 033 | | | |
| kurta, kameez, kurti (no.) | 361 | | | |
| pajamas, salwar, leggings, plazzo (no.) | 362 | | | |
| dresses, jumpsuits, frocks (no.) | 365 | | | |
| track suit, track pant, joggers (no.) | 034 | | | |
| shorts, bermuda, maxis, housecoats, baba suit, nightdress, loungewear, etc. | 368 | | | |
| shawl, chaddar (no.) | 355 | | | |
| blouse, dupatta/stole (no.) | 366 | | | |
| lungi (no.) | 367 | | | |
| innerwear, socks, and other hosiery items (no.) | 370 | | | |
| dhoti (no.) | 350 | | | |
| gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.) | 371 | | | |
| headwear, belts, ties, hat, scarf, muffler, etc. (no.) | 373 | | | |
| infant clothing | 372 | | | |
| clothing (first-hand): other (incl. knitting wool) | 374 | | | |
| **clothing: second-hand** | **375** | | | |
| **clothing: sub-total** | **379** | | | |

## Section 13.2: Expenditure for footwear during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q13.2 | What is the quantity and value of the items procured by the household for ***footwear*** during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item procured during last 365 days | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of pairs | value (Rs.) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| rubber / PVC footwear | 393 | | |
| leather boots, shoes | 390 | | |
| leather sandals, chappals, etc. | 391 | | |
| other leather footwear | 392 | | |
| other footwear | 394 | | |
| footwear: second-hand | 395 | | |
| **footwear: sub-total** | **399** | | |

## Section 13.3: Expenditure for bedding during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q13.3 | What is the quantity and value of the items procured by the household for ***bedding*** during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | quantity and value of the item procured during last 365 days | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | quantity (0.00) | | value (Rs.) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | (4) |
| bed sheet, bed cover (no.) | 380 | | | |
| rug, blanket (no.) | 381 | | | |
| quilt, mattress (no.) | 383 | | | |
| pillow, cushion (no.) | 382 | | | |
| mosquito net (no.) | 385 | | | |
| cloth for upholstery, curtains, tablecloth, etc. (metre) | 384 | | | |
| bedding: others | 386 | | | |
| **bedding, etc.: sub-total** | **389** | | | |

**Go to Section 14**

# Section 14: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days

## OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- This section is for recording the expenditure incurred by the household on purchase (including repair and maintenance) and construction of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days.

## IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be canvassed for all the selected households.

**Section 14.1: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of personal goods for domestic use during the last 365 days**

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.1 | What is the quantity and value of the items procured by the household for ***personal use*** during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purch-ased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| spectacles/goggles, contact lenses | 440 | | | | | | | |
| umbrella, raincoat, helmet | 441 | | | | | | | |
| other minor durable-type goods (like torch, lock, lighter,etc.) | 442 | | | | | | | |
| mobile handset | 623 | | | | | | | |
| telephone instrument (landline) | 624 | | | | | | | |
| PC/ Laptop/ tablet, other peripherals incl. software | 622 | | | | | | | |
| clock, watch, smartwatch, fitness tracker | 620 | | | | | | | |
| back-pack, handbags, vanity bags, purse, clutch, etc. | 554 | | | | | | | |
| headphone, earphone, ear pod, airpod, bluetooth devices/speakers etc. | 035 | | | | | | | |
| other machines for household work | 621 | | | | | | | |
| any other personal goods(power banks, hair dryers, straightener/curler,trimmer, groomer, epilator, etc.) | 625 | | | | | | | |
| **other personal goods: sub-total** | **629** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.2: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of transport equipment for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.2 | What is the quantity and value of the ***transport equipment*** procured by the household for personal use during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purchased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| motor cycle, scooter | 601 | | | | | | | |
| motor car, jeep | 602 | | | | | | | |
| bicycle | 600 | | | | | | | |
| tyres & tubes | 603 | | | | | | | |
| other transport equipment | 604 | | | | | | | |
| **personal transport equipment: sub-total** | **609** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.3: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of sports goods for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.3 | What is the quantity and value of the ***sports goods*** procured by the household for personal use during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purchased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| exercise equipment: treadmill, fitness cycle, etc. | 036 | | | | | | | |
| weighing machine | 037 | | | | | | | |
| sports goods (badminton racket, shuttle cock, football, cricket bat, etc.) & toys | 432 | | | | | | | |
| other sports goods | 097 | | | | | | | |
| **sports goods: sub-total** | **099** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.4: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of medical equipment for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.4 | What is the quantity and value of the ***medical equipment*** procured by the household for personal use during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purchased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| wheelchair | 040 | | | | | | | |
| massagers | 041 | | | | | | | |
| hearing aids & orthopaedic equipment | 610 | | | | | | | |
| nebulizer | 042 | | | | | | | |
| other medical equipment (blood pressure monitoring machine, etc.) | 611 | | | | | | | |
| **medical equipment: sub-total** | **619** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.5: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of cooking & other household appliances for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.5 | What is the quantity and value of the ***cooking and other household appliances*** procured by the household during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purch-ased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| electric fan | 580 | | | | | | | |
| electric air heaters & blowers | 043 | | | | | | | |
| air conditioner | 581 | | | | | | | |
| air cooler | 044 | | | | | | | |
| air purifier | 045 | | | | | | | |
| refrigerator/freezers | 588 | | | | | | | |
| washing machine | 585 | | | | | | | |
| inverter, generators, stabilizers | 582 | | | | | | | |
| geysers & hot water systems, sterilizers | 046 | | | | | | | |
| stove, gas burner, induction | 586 | | | | | | | |
| water purifier | 590 | | | | | | | |
| ventilation system such as exhaust, chimney, etc. | 047 | | | | | | | |
| mixer/grinder, juicer, food processor | 048 | | | | | | | |
| pressure cooker/ pressure pan | 587 | | | | | | | |
| electric iron, heater, toaster, micro-oven, electric kettle, vacuum cleaner, & other electric heating appliances | 591 | | | | | | | |
| sewing machine | 584 | | | | | | | |
| lantern, lamp, electric lampshade, emergency light | 583 | | | | | | | |
| other cooking/ household appliances | 592 | | | | | | | |
| **cooking & other household appliances: sub-total** | **599** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.6: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of crockery & utensils for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.6 | What is the quantity and value of the ***crockery & utensils*** procured by the household during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purch-ased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| stainless steel utensils | 570 | | | | | | | |
| other metal utensils (non-stick cookware, etc.) | 571 | | | | | | | |
| casseroles, thermos, flask, thermoware | 572 | | | | | | | |
| water bottle/feeding bottle | 050 | | | | | | | |
| other crockery & utensils (jars & containers, cutlery, dinner set, etc.) | 573 | | | | | | | |
| **crockery & utensils: sub-total** | **579** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.7: Expenditure for purchase and construction of furniture & fixtures for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.7 | What is the quantity and value of the ***furniture and fixtures*** procured by the household during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of raw material and services for constru-ction and repair (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purch-ased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| bedstead | 550 | | | | | | | |
| almirah, dressing table | 551 | | | | | | | |
| chair, stool, bench, table | 552 | | | | | | | |
| suitcase, trolley bag, duffle bag, trunk, etc. | 553 | | | | | | | |
| carpet, daree & other floor mattings | 555 | | | | | | | |
| paintings, drawings, engravings, etc. | 556 | | | | | | | |
| other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.) | 557 | | | | | | | |
| **furniture & fixtures: sub-total** | **559** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.8: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of goods for recreation for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|

Q14.8 What is the quantity and value of the items procured by the household for ***recreation purpose*** during last 365 days?

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purch-ased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| television | 560 | | | | | | | |
| camera & photographic equipment | 561 | | | | | | | |
| CD, DVD, pen-drive, external hard disk | 562 | | | | | | | |
| musical instruments | 563 | | | | | | | |
| other goods for recreation (incl. radio, VCR/VCD/DVD player, home theatre system, play station, etc.) | 564 | | | | | | | |
| **goods for recreation: sub-total** | **569** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.9: Expenditure for purchase and construction of residential building, land and other durables for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|

Q14.9 What is the value of the items procured by the household for ***residential purpose*** during last 365 days?

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of raw material and services for constru-ction and repair (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purch-ased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| residential building & land (cost of minor repairs only) | 632 | | | | | | | |
| bathroom and sanitary equipment | 630 | | | | | | | |
| plugs, switches & other electrical fittings | 631 | | | | | | | |
| other durables | 633 | | | | | | | |
| **residential building, land and other durables: sub-total** | **639** | | | | | | | |

## Section 14.10: Expenditure for purchase (including repair & maintenance) of jewellery & ornaments for domestic use during the last 365 days

| Question no. | Question description and code structure |
|---|---|
| Q14.10 | What is the value of the ***jewellery and ornaments*** procured by the household during last 365 days? |

| item | item code | first-hand purchase | | | cost of repair & mainten-ance (Rs.) | second-hand purchase | | total expenditure (Rs.) (5)+(6)+(8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | no. of item purch-ased | whether purchased on hire yes-1, no-2 | value (Rs.) | | no. of item purch-ased | value (Rs.) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| gold /diamond /platinum jewellery | 640 | | | | | | | |
| silver jewellery | 641 | | | | | | | |
| jewels, pearls, precious stones | 642 | | | | | | | |
| other jewellery and ornaments (artificial jewellery, etc.) | 643 | | | | | | | |
| **jewellery & ornaments: sub-total** | **649** | | | | | | | |

| Section C1 : Summary information of item collected in Questionnaire - DGQ | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | Item description | reference | | | value (in Rs) |
| | | Section | item code | column | **during last 365 days** |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | clothing | 13.1 | 379 | 4 | |
| 2. | footwear | 13.2 | 399 | 4 | |
| 3. | bedding etc. | 13.3 | 389 | 4 | |
| 4. | personal goods | 14.1 | 629 | 9 | |
| 5. | transport equipment | 14.2 | 609 | 9 | |
| 6. | sports goods | 14.3 | 099 | 9 | |
| 7. | medical equipment | 14.4 | 619 | 9 | |
| 8. | cooking & other household appliances | 14.5 | 599 | 9 | |
| 9. | crockery & utensils | 14.6 | 579 | 9 | |
| 10. | furniture & fixtures | 14.7 | 559 | 9 | |
| 11. | goods for recreation | 14.8 | 569 | 9 | |
| 12. | residential building, land and other durables | 14.9 | 639 | 9 | |
| 13. | jewellery & ornaments | 14.10 | 649 | 9 | |

## Section C2: Contact details of the household and time taken to canvass the questionnaire

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| QC2.1 | Mobile number of the informant | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ)* | |
| QC2.2 | Alternate mobile number, if any | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ)* | |
| QC2.3 | Landline number of the household | |
| | *(Same instruction is to be followed as mentioned in Questionnaire HCQ)* | |
| QC2.4 | Time taken to canvass the Questionnaire - DGQ (in minutes) | Text box |
| QC2.5 | Household's usual consumption expenditure in a month (in Rs.) *(to be used only for cross validation of the data)* | Text box |
| QC2.6 | Total expenditure incurred on online purchase/payment of durable goods during the last 365 days (in Rs.) | Text box |
| QC2.7 | Name of the informant *(Instruction: A pop-up with the details of household members as listed in Block 3/3A, Cols.1 & 2 will appear along with an option 'not a household member'. 'Srl. no .99 will be provided against non-household member', if he/she is the respondent. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list)* | |
| QC2.8 | Response code of the informant as assessed by SE/JSO | ○ *informant co-operative and capable-1*<br>○ *informant co-operative but not capable-2*<br>○ *informant busy-3*<br>○ *informant reluctant-4*<br>○ *others-9* |

| Srl. no. of the household member | Name | Select the informant |
|---|---|---|
| | | ○ |
| | | ○ |
| 99 | not a household member | ○ |

**Dissemination of NSS results:**
**The report is available on the website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (www.mospi.gov.in)**