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International Statistical Institute

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FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1997

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PART I

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THE DEMAND FOR FOOD AND CALORIES FURTHER EVIDENCE FROM INDIA

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0. Introduetion

There is a recent body of empirical work that examines the relationship between economic status, typically represented by income or by total expenditure, and nutritional status, as represented by calories consumed. This research, reviewed by Behrman (1988) and more recently by Bouis and Haddad (1992), has argued for a downward revision of earlier beliefs about the extent to which nutrition responds to changes in income. As is the case in many developing countries, the poorest people in India spend a large fraction, more than 70%, of their budgets on food. Moreover, since this share remains high even for those who are somewhat better off, the income elasticity of food expenditure must be high, perhaps even close to one. Since food would seem to translate directly into calories, this result appears to carry the further implication that the income elasticity of calories must also be close to unity at least for the poorest households. However, as has been recognized for many years, the elasticity is in fact a good deal smaller. The Engel elasticity of food expenditures is less than one, and increases in income cause even quite poor consumers to switch from the cheapest sources of calories, typically coarse cereals in Inida, towards more desirable but more expensive sources of calories such as wheat and rice. In their influential study Reutlinger and Selowsky (1976) assumed that the expenditure elasticity of calories was as low as 0.4 for the poorest households, falling further toward the point of nutritional adequacy.

The most recent work calls for even lower magnitudes. Behrman and Deolalikar (1987), who emphasize the substitution of quality for quantity even within broad groups of foods, argue that it is possible for food expenditures to rise while calories do not. Using data from three of the ICRISAT villages in rural south India, they fail to reject the hypothesis that the response of calories to total food expenditure is zero. On the basis of a (preferred) first difference regression using data on 94 panel households, their estimate of the elasticity (± 2 standard errors) is 0.37 (± 0.74). Although their central estimate is very close to Reutlinger and Selowsky's estimate for poor households, they interpret their estimates differently, concluding that "for communities like the one under study, increases in income will *not* result in substantial improvements in nutrient intakes." (page 505, italics in the original.) Bouis and Haddad (1992) and Bouis (1993) emphasize a number of econometric and data issues—to which we will return below—and argue from these and their own empirical work in the Philippines that the elasticity of calories to total expenditure lies between 0.08 and 0.14, although even the lower of these figures is significantly different from zero.

It is hard to overstate the implications of this revisionist position for development policy, particularly if Behrman and Deolalikar's extreme position is accepted. Policies that succeed in improving the incomes of the poorest cannot be guaranteed to improve their nutrition; the poor will be wealthier

but still hungry. What is more, these results create a chasm between the way economists think about living standards, where money is the measure of welfare, and individual choice is accepted, and the way that living standards are sometimes characterized by nutritionists and development practitioners, who see development largely in terms of guaranteeing that people have enough to eat, even if they appear to want to spend their money on something else. Trade policy, pricing and tax policy, and project evaluation would all have to be done very differently in a world in which the promotion of real incomes did not meet the objectives of development.

In this paper, we look again at the evidence from India, using data on rural households from the Maharashtran state sample of the 38th round of the National Sample Survey carried out in 1983. Since one of Behrman and Deolalikar's three villages is in Maharashtra, the comparison with their results is close enough to be instructive. Although the NSS data are not a panel, so that it is not possible for us to control for individual heterogeneity by estimating differenced regressions, our sample has compensating advantages. In particular, we have 5,630 households, so that it is possible to estimate the calorie elasticity more precisely than is possible with the much smaller sample from the ICRISAT villages. Indeed, the sample is large enough for us to follow the example of Strauss and Thomas (1990) and examine the shape of the relationship between calories and total outlay. Strauss and Thomas found that for Brazil, the elasticity of calories with respect to total expenditure is higher for poorer consumers, and this result is plausible enough in general to be worth examining on the Indian data. We also look at how demand patterns change with total expenditure, focussing on the interrelaltionship between expenditure patterns and patterns of nutrition. Some goods contain many calories and are cheap, some contain few and are expensive, and it is the substitution of the latter for the former, to the extent that it occurs, that drives a wedge between the elasticities of food expenditure and of calories. The National Sample Survey collects data on 149 individual foods, and we use this detail to document how consumers move from cheap calories to expensive calories, what foods are involved, and whether the change takes place between broad groups of goods, or within them.

Our estimates of the total expenditure elasticity of calories are within the range found by Behrman and Deolalikar (as would be almost any sensible estimate). For the poorest households, the elasticity is around 0.55 and falls fairly gently through the cross-section to perhaps 0.40 for the better-off households. Those at the top of the distribution pay almost twice as much for their calories, with much of the switch accounted for by substitution out of cheap coarse grains. Except for very poor households, where there is evidence of quality upgrading even within coarse grains, the price per calorie rises much less within broad groups of foods than between them. As a result calorie elasticities would not be much overestimated if total calories were calculated by applying conversion factors to broad groups, provided the groups are appropriately defined. The total expenditure elasticity of food is around 0.75, a figure that is more or less equally divided between the elasticity of calories and the elasticity of the price of calories, with the latter largely set by the familiar switch from cereals to other foods as living standards rise. Our results are therefore very much in the traditional camp and provide no support for the notion that nutrition will not increase with higher standards of living, that the calorie elasticity is zero. We recognize the (very real) possibility that our estimates of the elasticity are biased upwards by common measurement errors in calories and total expenditure, but we show that these effect cannot explain our results if the true elasticity is zero.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section 1 discusses the data, and Section 2 presents some preliminary tabulations that show the main features of expenditure and nutrition patterns. Section 3 adopts a somewhat more sophisticated approach, and provides parametric and non-parametric estimates of calorie elasticities, with controls for demographic structure and other factors. We also provide further analysis of quality shifts in consumer purchases, and the increases in prices paid per calorie. Section 4 discusses some caveats and issues for further research.

1. Data Description

The data used here are from the 38th round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) for rural households in Maharashtra state in (south) western India. There are two NSS surveys, one collected by the National

Sample Survey Organization itself, and the other, which is the one used here, collected by the state-level directorate of statistics and known as the state sample. The rural sample consists of 5630 households, 10 each in each of 563 villages, and was collected in four sub-rounds over a single calendar year. Respondents are asked to recall how much they had consumed of each of more than three hundred items over the last thirty days, and to report expenditures in rupees as well as physical quantities when appropriate. There are 149 food items in the list. Data were also recorded on the *number* of meals given to employees, the number given to guests at ceremonies, and the number given to guests at other occasions, as well as the number of meals received as payment in kind, the number of means purchased, and the number of meals eaten at home. A 'meal' is person-meal, so that if the headman gives a feast to 300 guests at his daughter's wedding. 300 meals would be recorded. Consumption from own production and from receipts in kind were valued at prices then prevailing locally. Other information collected include data on land ownership, the age, sex, marital status and educational level of family members, the occupation of the household head, the household's religion and caste, and indicators of wealth, such as house area, type a construction, state of repair and access to piped drinking water and electricity. In recent years, the NSS has not attempted to collect income data as part of its consumption surveys, since it is widely believed that attempts to do so would compromise the response rate and the quality of the data. As a result, we follow much of the previous literature in studying the relationship between nutrition and total expenditure, or for short, total outlay.

We computed calorie intakes from the basic data using the calorie content tables in Gopalan *et. al.* (1971). This is mostly a straightforward if tedious exercise. The full detail of reported food consumption is used, with weights converted to calories using the calorie content factors; the result is, of course, calorie 'availability' rather than intake, a distinction that could be important if the income elasticity of 'wastage' is high enough to compromise our results. For a number of items, such as meals taken at restaurants, we used the average 'price' of calories from the rest of the data, plus a 50% premium to reflect processing margins. We also made an attempt to remove those calories not actually consumed by members of the household, and to add in those not reported in food purchases. A substantial amount of food is supplied by better-off Indian households to guests and to servants, while many poor and not so poor individuals receive meals as part of their employment. The result is that for rich households, total calorie availability will overstate calorie consumption by household members, with a corresponding understatement for poorer households, so that there is a real possibility of overstating the elasticity of calorie consumption to income or total expenditure.

The correction is done as follows: total calories were regressed on the number of meals given to guests at ceremonies, m_1, the number of meals given to guests on other occasions, m_2, the number of meals given to employees, m_3, and the number of meals taken at home, m_4. This gives:

$$cals = 1550\, m_1 + 1379\, m_2 + 607.8\, m_3 + 726.9\, m_4 \qquad (1)$$
$$R^2 = 0.897$$
$$(1.9) \qquad (2.9) \qquad (7.7) \qquad (0.1)$$

so that meals given to guests contain about twice as many calories as those normally eaten at home or given to servants and employees. Note that 600 calories is about a third of mean daily intake, see Table 1 below. We use these estimats to adjust available calories by substracting from the total m_1 through m_3 multiplied by their respective coefficients, and then adding the total meals received multiplied by the weighted average of the second and third coefficients in (1), with weights proportional to the total numbers of meals given to guests and employees, respectively. The adjustment generates a *negative* calorie intake for 6 households, who report that they gave many people meals but spent very little on food. These households are eliminated from the formal analysis below. Note that we have no way of allocating these adjustments to the various food groups; we do not know what is the composition of these various meals. In consequence, when we look at total calories, we typically work with the adjusted figure. However, calorie consumption and prices per calorie for food groups are not adjusted.

Total expenditures (outlay) is taken net of purchases of durables; exclusion of these lumpy purchases is a standad procedure to help make consumption a less noisy measure of well-being. In contrast to *calories*, we make no correctin to *expenditures* for meals provided to guests or employees. To the extent that employees are household servants, the expenditures presumably contribute to the living standards of members of the household, and are appropriately included in total outlay. By contrast, expenditures on meals for farm workers should ideally be excluded, and our failure to do so, having excluded the calorific values of the meals, will tend to bias *downward* our estimate of the elasticity of calories to total expenditure.

In this paper we confine ourselves to the rural sample. This is partly because nutritional issues are often

thought to be more important for rural people, and partly for comparison with earlier results, particularly those of Behrman and Deolalikar. However, it is also true that urban households obtain much more of their food in the form of pre-cooked meals. It is extremely difficult to make an accurate assessment of the calories from that source, and impossible to allocate the expenditures and calories to particular foods.

2. Tabulations : Expenditures and Calories

Table 1 shows the way in which consumers allocate their budgets, from which foods they get their calories, and how much each calorie costs if purchased via each of the various foods. We look both at the disposition over broad categories of expenditures, in the top horizontal panel, and at the allocation within the impotant cereals category, in the bottom panel. The first vertical panel shows the expenditure patterns, expressed as shares of the budget. These are calculated from the budget shares of each of the 5,630 households in the survey, averaged over the whole sample in the first column, and then over the bottom and top deciles of per capita household expenditure in the second and third columns respectively. The average of per capita household expenditure is 115 rupees per person per month; the corresponding means for the top and bottom deciles are 48 rupees and 282 rupees respectively. The second vertical panel shows the distribution of calories over the various goods. As shown in the bottom row, per capital daily calories are 2,120 on average, and 1,385 and 3,382 in the two extreme deciles. These are the unadjusted figures; when the adjustments for servants and guests are made, the average falls somewhat, but more importantly, the calorie availability for poor people rises, by 46 calories, and tht for the highest decile falls, by 215 calories. The third vertical panel shows how many rupees of expenditure on each good were required to generate 1000 calories. On average, rural Maharashtran households in 1983 spent 1.14 rupees per 1000 calories, with the poorest decile paying substantially less, 88 paise, and the best-off substantially more, 1 rupee and 50 paise.

Cereals, particularly corse cereals, provide cheap calories and so bulk much larger in the calorie share (71%) than in the expenditure share (41%). At the other extreme, meat calories cost 12 rupees per thousand, account for less than 1% of total calories, and 5% of the budget. Processed foods and beverages produce even fewer calories per unit of expenditure. It is these differences, together with the fact that the budget turns

TABLE 1

Expenditure patterns, calorie consumption, and prices per calorie, rural Maharashtra, 1983

	Expenditure Shares (percentages)			Calorie shares (percentages)			Price per calorie (rupees per 1000 calories)		
	mean	bottom 10%	top 10%	mean	bottom 10%	top 10%	mean	bottom 10%	top 10%
Food groups :									
cereals	40.7	46.0	31.0	70.8	77.3	57.3	0.64	0.51	0.79
pulses	8.9	10.2	7.8	6.6	6.2	7.2	1.51	1.44	1.60
dairy	8.1	4.9	11.8	2.8	1.3	4.9	3.69	3.59	3.92
oils & fats	9.0	9.2	9.2	5.9	4.8	7.6	1.74	1.67	1.81
meat	5.1	3.4	6.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	11.7	11.0	12.2
fruit & vegetables	10.5	8.5	12.0	3.5	2.3	5.4	3.90	3.83	3.85
sugar	6.5	7.4	5.9	7.2	7.0	8.0	1.01	0.94	1.09
other food	11.3	10.4	16.1	2.5	0.8	8.6	17.4	16.8	15.9
Cereals :									
rice	11.6	9.0	10.9	15.2	10.1	16.5	0.95	0.89	1.02
wheat	5.6	3.8	7.9	8.5	4.7	14.4	0.79	0.73	0.82
jowar	18.2	27.4	9.3	37.8	52.9	21.6	0.50	0.43	0.55
bajra	3.0	2.7	1.3	6.6	4.9	3.2	0.48	0.48	0.50
other coarse cereal	1.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	4.5	0.6	0.66	0.58	0.99
cereal substitutes	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.23	2.22	2.22
total food (or total calories)	67.4	73.4	54.1	2120 2098	1385 1429	3382 3167	1.14	0.88	1.50

Notes : Mean refers to mean over the whole sample, bottom 10% to mean over households in the bottom decile of per capita household expenditure, top 10% to mean over households in the top decile of per capita household expenditure. The figures in the last row of the middle panel are unadjusted and adjusted total calories respectively, where the adjustment corrects for meals given to others or not received from others, see the text for a full description. Shares of calories and of expenditures are calculated on an individual household basis and are averaged over all appropriate households. Calorie prices are averages over consuming households.

away from cereals, especially coarse cereals, that accounts for the increase in the price per calorie between the least and the most well-off. Rice and jowar together account for more than a half of calories on average, and closer to two-thirds for the poorest group. For neither of these groups does the price per calorie change very much from the bottom to the top decile. Nor does the substitution towards wheat that accompanies rising incomes do anything to increase the overall price of calories: wheat provides calories more cheaply than rice, and its quality does not rise with income. What accounts for the increase in the price of calories with increasing living standards is not within group substitution, but the substitution between groups, away from cereals, and towards dairy products, edible oils, processed foods and beverages.

It is useful to have some simple formulas that serve to characterize these effects, and also to provide a link with Behrman and Deolalikar's work. We use capital letter subscripts to denote groups of goods, typical group G, and small letters to denote goods within groups, typical good i in group G. Any one of the composite of goods in the table is to be regarded as a group, while the individual goods, which we do not observe, are taken to be quite homogeneous, so that a kilogram of good i has a constant calorie availability k no matter who buys it. Total calories c are given by

$$c = \sum_G \left(\sum_{i \in G} q_{Gi} k_{Gi} \right) \qquad (2)$$

where q_{Gi} *is the quantity of the good. The elasticity of calories with respect to total outlay* x, ε_{cx} is th3en easily calculated to be

$$\varepsilon_{cx} = \sum_G \eta_G \sigma_G \left(\sum_{i \in G} \eta_{iG} \omega^c_{iG} \right) \qquad (3)$$

where σ_G is he share of calories obtained from Goup G, η_G is the total expenditure elasticity of expenditure on group G, ω^c_{iG} is the share of group G's calories that come fro good i, and η_{iG} is the elasticity of expenditure o good i with respect to total expenditure on the group. Note also that the prices per calorie are the ratios of group expenditure x_G to group calories c_G, *so that the elasticity of group G's* price per calorie with respect to total expenditure is given by

$$\xi_G = \frac{\partial \ln(x_G / c_G)}{\partial \ln x} = \eta_G \left(1 - \sum_{i \in G} \eta_{iG} \omega^c_{iG} \right) \qquad (4)$$

If we substitute this equation in (3), we can express the calorie elasticity as

$$\varepsilon_{cx} = \sum_G \sigma_G (\eta_G - \xi_G). \qquad (5)$$

Equation (5) plays the same role as equation (7) of Behrman and Deolalikar. To the extent that consumers, as they grow richer, substitute expensive non-nutrient characteristics for nutrients *within* the group ξ_G will be large, and the overall outlay elasticity of calories will be reduced. As Behrman and Deolalikar emphasize, counting calories by applying conversion factors to broad groups effectively assumes that each ξ_G is zero, so that if the assumption is false, there could be substantial overestimation of the elasticity. Note however two important points. First, there is no theoretical requirement that ξ_G be positive, and indeed, in Table 1, we see that households i the top decile of PCE pay less for calories from 'other food' than do households in the bottom decile of PCE. If such a phenomenon were widespread, the broad group procedure could actually bias elasticities downwards. Second, even if there were no substitution within groups, so that all the ξ_G's were zero, there is still scope for substitution between groups. As Table 1 shows, the price of calories over all goods can rise with total outlay, implying a substantial difference between the elasticities with respect to total expenditure of food and calories respectively. If ε_{xx} is the elasticity of demand for food, and w_G is the share of the budget devoted to group G, we have $\varepsilon = \sum w_G \eta_G$, so that from (5) we can write

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{cx} + \sum_G \eta_G \left(w_G - \sigma_G + \xi_G \sigma_G \eta_G^{-1} \right). \qquad (6)$$

If it is generally the case that there is a positive relationship across goods between, on the one hand, total expenditure elasticities and, on the other, the difference between the budget share and the calorie share, then the food elasticity will greater than the calorie elasticity, even if the within group elasticities are zero.

A preliminary assessment of the size of these various factors can be made from Table 1, or more simply, by running crude double logarithmic regressions between the logarithms of group expenditures and of group calories on the logarithm of per capita household expenditure. We shall do much better than this is the next session, but the results are not misleading and they allow us to describe the broad features of the data, to quantify the difference betwen the food and calorie elasticities, and to attribute the rise in the price of calories to within and between group substitution respectively. We use the full breakdowon of goods in Table 1, with cereals subdivided, so that there are 13 groups in all. The regressions include the logarithm of total household size as well as the logarithm of per capita total household expenditure, and the calorie shares in equation (5) are those at the mean, taken from the fourth column of Table 1. The elasticity of total (unadjusted) calorie availability with respect to percapita total expenditure is 0.451, a figure which can be obtained

directly or from substitution of the detailed elasticities in to the right hand side of equation (5). If equation (5) is recalculated, setting each ξ_G to zero, we obtain 0.490. The total outlay elasicity of food expenditure is 0.772, so that although the elasticity of the price of calories (0.320) drives a very substantial wedge between the food and calorie elasticities, almost all of the effect comes through the substitution between broad groups, with very little due to substitution within groups. The estimates of ξ_G are mostly small. Only for jowar (0.15), other coarse cereals (0.27), meat (0.15), and fruit (0.43), are the estimates greater than 10%; for the admittedly heterogeneous groups of fruit and vegetables (—0.05) and other foods (—0.17), the estimates are negative.

We shall refine all of these estimates in the next section. However, the broad substantive result remains true, that as households become richer,they substitute between broad groups of goods, and away from those cereals, particularly coarse cereals, that provide cheap calories. As a result, the average price per calorie rises. There is relatively little substitution between groups, at least if these groups are sensibly defined in a way that is sensitive to the characteristics of the foods involved. From the methodological perspective, it follows that it is not likely to be seriously misleading to calculate calorie availability by applying calorie conversion factors to broad groups of goods.

3. Estimation of the calorie expenditure relationship

In this section, we look more closely at the relationship between calories and total expenditure. One of our main concerns is possible nonlinearity. It is quite plausible that poor people, whose income is insufficient to buy sufficient food, should have an elasticity of calories to total expenditure that is much higher than that for those who have enough to eat. Indeed, Strauss and Thomas (1990) found such a relationship for Brazil, with an elasticity of 0.26 for the lowest decile, falling to 0.03 for the highest decile. To allow for such a possibility, we use non-parametric procedures to estimate the regression functions. We begin with the expectation of calories conditional on per household capita expenditure. As before, we work with logarithms, and write

$$m(x) = E(y \mid x) \tag{7}$$

for the regression function, where y is the logarithm of per capita (adjusted) calorie availability, and x is the logarithm of per capita total household expenditure, excluding durables.

We use a kernel estimator for $m(x)$ defined as folows :

$$\hat{m}(x) = n^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i K_h(x - x_i)/\hat{f}_h(x) \tag{8}$$

where $K_h(u) = h^{-1}K(u/h)$ and f_h,which is the Parzen-Rosenblatt kernel density estimator at x, is given by

$$\hat{f}_h(x) = n^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n} K_h(x - x_i), \tag{9}$$

where x_i and y_i, for $i = 1$ to n, are the sample data points. The kernel $K(u)$ is a bounded symmetric, real function, that is non-increasing in the absolute value of its argument, and that integrates to unity. In this paper, we use the quartic kernel

$$K(u) = \tfrac{15}{16}(1 - u^2)^2 I(\,|u| \le 1) \tag{10}$$

where $I(.)$ is the indicator function. The quartic kernel is easy to compute, and is (once) differentiable everywhere. The differentiability property is necessary for the current application since we wish to be able to compute non-parametric estimates of the elasticities, as well as of the regression function itself. If (8) is differentiated with respect to x, we obtain the estimate of the slope, or elasticity, at x,

$$\hat{m}'(x) = \frac{n^{-1}\sum K_h'(x - x_i)y_i}{\hat{f}_h(x)} - \hat{m}(x)\frac{\hat{f}_h'(x)}{\hat{f}_h(x)} \tag{11}$$

where $k_h'(.)$ is the derivative of the kernel, and, from (9) $f_h(x)$ is given by

$$\hat{f}_h'(x) = n^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n} K_h'(x - x_i). \tag{12}$$

The bandwidth h controls the trade-off between variance and bias. Large bandwidths give smoother curves, but larger bias, while small bandwidths allow the regression to track the data, but have high variance and tend to produce regression lines that are too "wiggly." There are procedures, such as cross-validation, for mechanically selecting the bandwidth, but in thispaper, we rely on purely visual techniques, selecting a bandwidth at the point where the curve is visibly beginning to be undersmoothed.

Figure 1 shows a contour map of the estimated joint density of our two main variables, the logarithm of (adjusted) per capita calories and the logarithm of household expenditure per capita. This figure corresponds to a scatter diagram, but in order to better see the shape of the underlying mass, we have estimated the joint density using the bivariate quartic kernel corresponding to (10), and graphed the contour lines. The shape of these figures anticipates a good many of the results to come. Although the contours are not the perfect ellipses that would be generated by a joint normal distribution, they are close to being so, and the

regression function of log per capita calories on log per capita expenditure is close to being linear. The logarithmic transformation is almost enough to remove both the skewness in the distributions and the nonlinearity in the relationship.

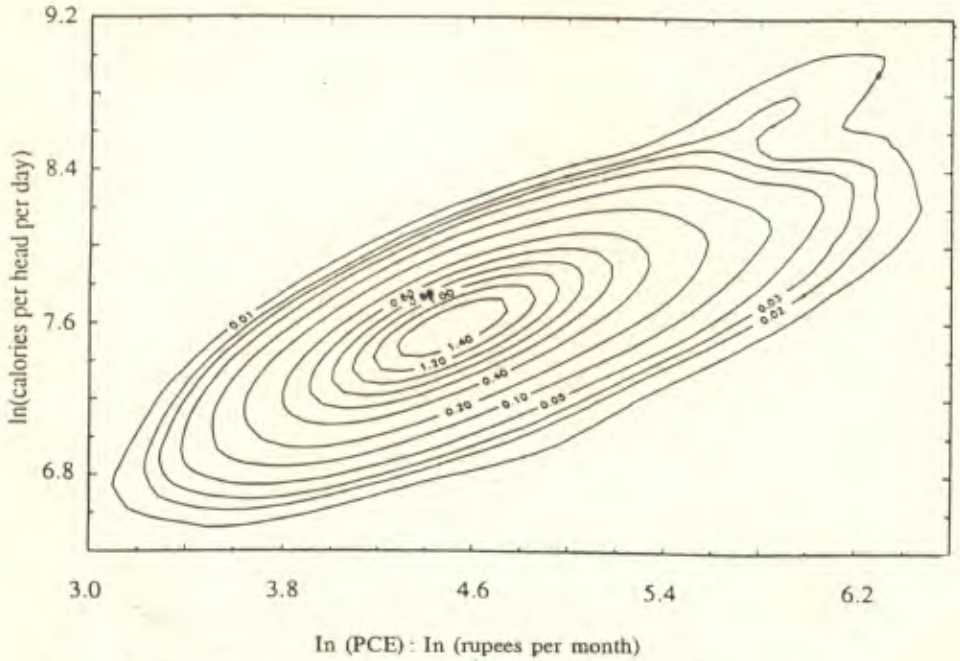

Figure 1 : Estimated joint density of the logarithms of per capita calories and expenditures

Figure 2 shows the estimate of the regression function corresponding to the joint density in Figure 1. The regression function is calculated excluding the bottom and top 2.5% of households. Since the regression function estimator contains the estimated density as a denominator, it cannot be evaluated accurately in areas of the distribution where there are few households. While there is some suggestion that the slope is steeper at lower levels of *PCE*, the estimated 'curve' is very close to being a straight line. Nor is this an effect of oversmoothing; the matching graph with the bandwidth set to be 0.10 is very similar in general shape, although there is more variance in detail. There is certainly nothing here that matches Strauss and Thomas' findings for Brazil, perhaps because these rural Indian households are much poorer, and even those at the top of the distribution are not at the point where calories are unimportant. Figure 3 shows the slope of the curve in Figure 2 calculated according to equation (11). We also show the elasticities calculated using a larger bandwidth of 0.40. The estimation of derivatives typically requires larger bandwidths than the estimation of functions, and the slope estimate for the bandwidth of 0.20 appears to be undersmoothed. Even so, it highlights the changes in slope in Figure 2, picking up the fact that there is a very high estimated elasticity for a few households at the bottom of the curve. Even so, such effects may well be coming from random noise, and the smoother line is probably the safer one to use. This does indeed show that the elasticity declines as we move up through the *PCE* distribution, but the decline is very slow, from around 0.55 to 0.45 over the range shown in the figure.

Figures 4 and 5 correspond to Figures 2 and 3 but show the price per calorie and the elasticity of the price per calorie. Here we show bandwidths of 0.4 and 0.2 in both figures. In Figure 4, the higher bandwidth appears to turn the curve slightly clockwise, but the effect is not very large. As was the case for the calorie relationship, the curve is close to being linear, and once again there is some evidence that the elasticity is higher for poorer households. Figure 5 confirms the decline in the elasticity. Although the bandwidth choice makes a large difference to the general appearance of the picture, it is clear that a value of 0.2 is too small, and both graphs are consistent with the supposition that the true elasticity is close to 0.3 throughout its range, but declines slowly from poorer to richer. These results do not suggest that the preliminary log-linear regressions of the previous section are likely to be very misleading.

It is also possible to use non-parametric regressions to examine the extent to which the elasticity of the

The demand for food and calories

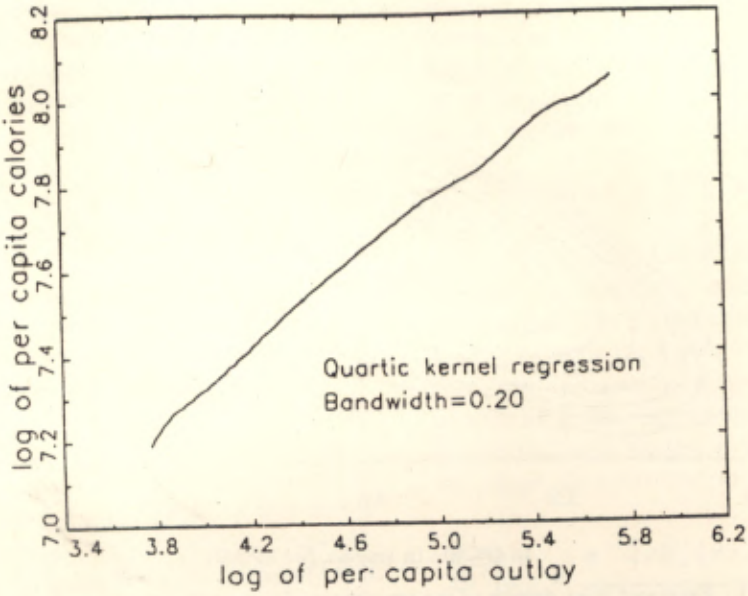

Figure 2 : Regression function for log calories and log *PCE* : Maharashtra 1983

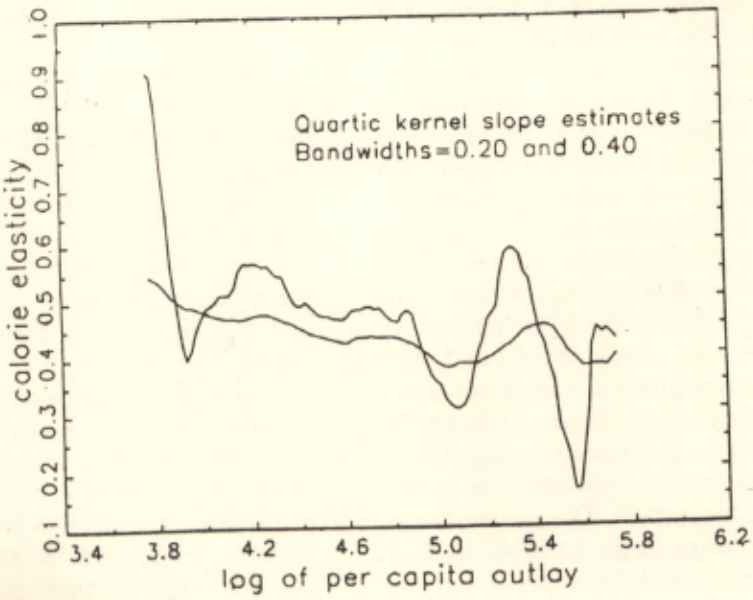

Figure 3 : Elasticity of calories to *PCE* : Maharashtra 1983

The demand for food and calories

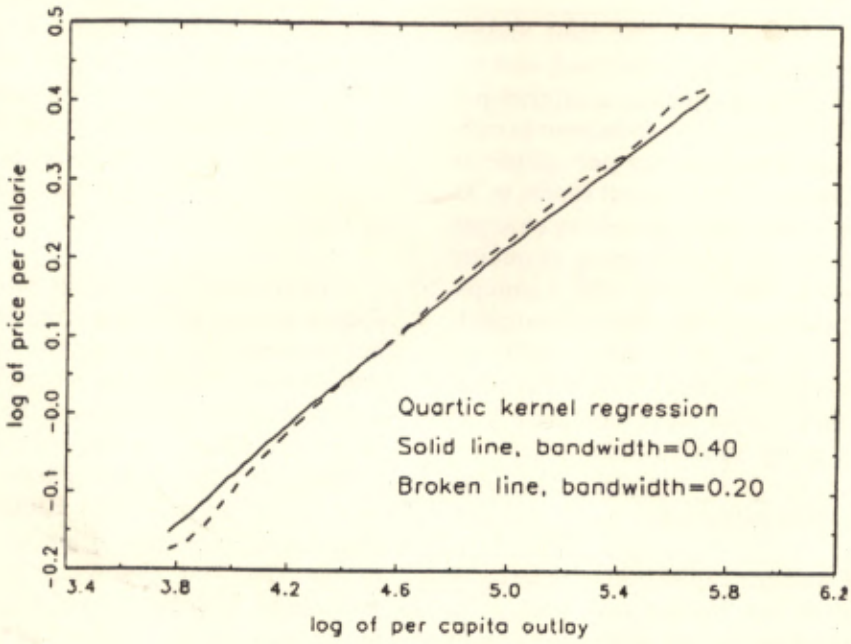

Figure 4 : Log of price per calorie and log of *PCE :* Maharashtra, 1983

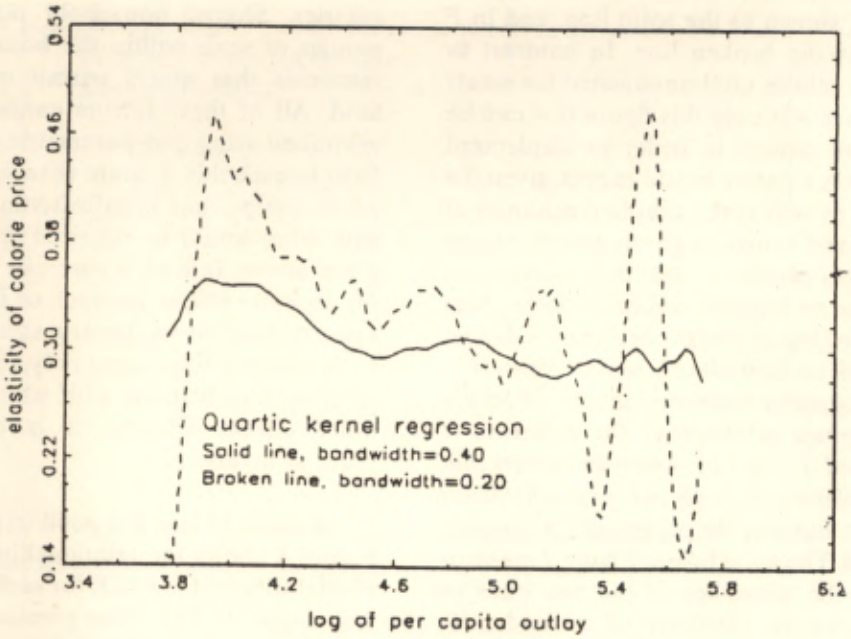

Figure 5 : Elasticity of calorie price with respect to *PCE :* Maharashtra, 1983

calorie price results from within group substitution as opposed to between group substitution. The inverse of the price per calorie, calories per rupee, is given by the identity

$$c/x_f = \sum_G w_G \pi_G = \sum_G w_G \sum_{i \in G} k_i q_i / x_G \qquad (13)$$

where, as before w_G is the share of the food budget devoted to good G, x_f is expenditure on food, and π_G, which is defined by the second equality, is calories per rupee devoted to good G. As we move from poor to rich, the ratio of c to x_f, and thus the price per calorie, is influenced both by changes in the budget shares w_G as households substitute between groups, and by changes in the group secific calorie price inverses π_G as quality and nutrient substitution takes place within groups. We can neutralize the within-group effect by calculating the values of the π's at the sample mean, and using these numbers in place of the actual π's to recalculate (13), and thus to get an adjusted log calorie price, ln P, that excludes within group substitution :

$$\hat{\ln} P = -\ln(\sum_G w_G \bar{\pi}_G). \qquad (14)$$

The variation in ln P with per capita outlay reflects the changing allocation of the budget over groups of goods, but with the price per calorie within the groups held constant.

The results are shown in Figures 6 and 7. The pictures are in clearest focus for a bandwidth of 0.4, and Figure 6 shows the regression founctions for the price of calories, ln (x_f/c), shown as the solid line, and ln P from (14), shown as the broken line. In contrast to Figure 4, we use the calorie total unadjusted for meals given and taken, since it is only this figure that can be disaggregated across groups in order to implement (14). Figure 6 is largely what we would expect, given the results in Section 2, as well as the simple mechanics of (14). By using the fixed values of group calorie prices, the poor pay more per calorie, so that the calorie price to *PCE line is, at least on average, rotated clockwise. Note also, however, that the close to straight line relationship for the actual price, which we have already seen in Figure 4, is replaced by something rather more complex for the calorie price without intragroup substitution. The difference is more starkly portrayed in Figure 7, where we can see that the elasticity of the calorie price is not only (typically) lower for the adjusted data, but that the pattern of the elasticity with PCE* is changed. The solid line in Figure 7 is essentially the same as the smoother of the two lines in Figure 5, and shows an elasticity of around 0.30, declining gently with *PCE*. The broken line, by contrast, shows that the contribution of intergroup substitution to the elasticity of the calorie price is quite low for poorer households. The difference between the solid and broken lines is a measure of the contribution of intragroup substitution to the elasticity of the price, and this measure is high, 0.20 or so, for the poorest households, decreasing to become zero or negative for households in the top half of the PCE distribution. This result is an important modifier to the preliminary estimates in Section 2, where within group substitution was seen to be less important than substitution between groups. For the poorest households, who consume large amounts of the coarse cereals, quality upgrading within sorghum, between a hybrid and a preferred but more expensive local variety, makes a quantitatively important contribution to the increase in the cost of their calories.

The non-parametric regression techniques of this section are useful for exploring bivariate relationships, but become more problematic when we recognize the potential role of other variables. There are many such. Prices vary over time through the survey year, and they vary from place to place within rural Maharashtra. Individuals who do heavy labor need more calories than do clerks or school teacthers. But perhaps the single most important influence ignored so far is that of the size and demographic composition of the household. Holding constant *PCE*, we should expect lower per capita calorie consumption for those households which contain a high ratio of children to adults. Even if we only compare all adult households, it is not obvious that in a household with twice as many members and twice the resources, household members will each choose to consume twice as many calories. Shared household public goods, or economies of scale within the household, might release resources that would permit *more* consumption of food. All of these factors cannot simultaneously be examined using non-parametric methods. A sample of 5630 households is more than adequate for bivariate relationships, but is infinitesimally small compared with what would be required for the list of variables given above. Indeed, a case can be made for allowing for separate effects for each of the 563 villages in the sample; with no parametric structure, we would have to treat each village separately, so that there would be a mere 10 observations with which to examine all the other effects. Clearly, it is necessary to impose more structure.

Household size is a good issue with which to start. Figure 8 shows the relationships between log calorie availability and log *PCE* for each household size from 1 through 10. The most precisely estimated of these uses data on 1100 households with five members; for the others the sample size varies from 283 at size 1, up to 1100 for size 5, and falling to only 96 at size 10. Although some of the curves cross and touch, the

The demand for food and calories

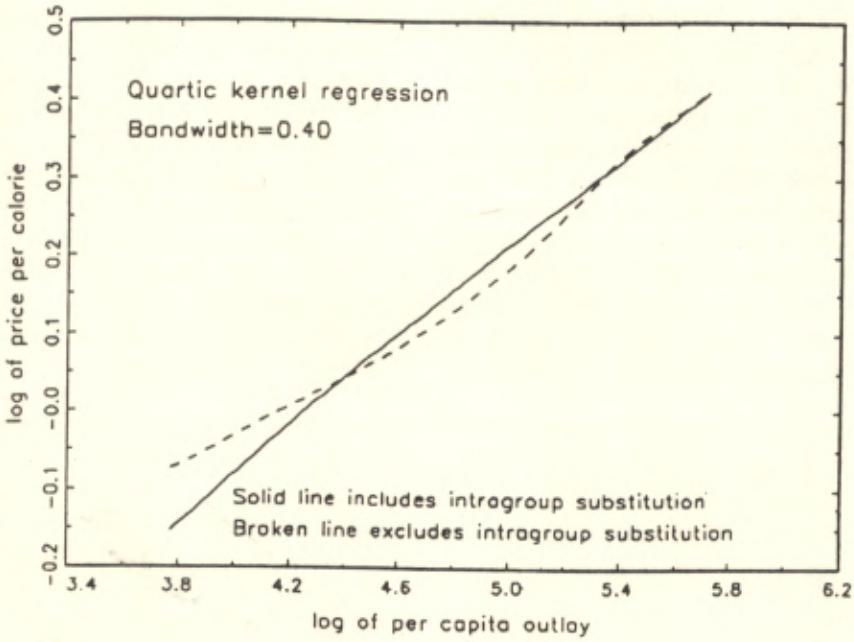

Figure 6 : Calorie price, *PCE*, and intragroup substitution, Maharashtra, 1983

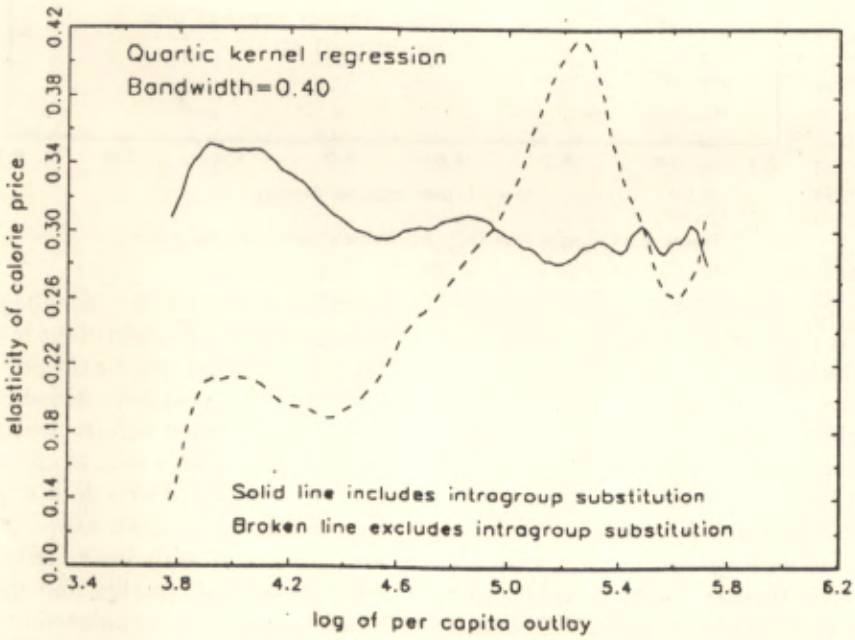

Figure 7 : Elasticity of calorie price and intragroup substitution, Maharashtra, 1983

relationship is essentially monotonic, and the highest curve is for one person households, and the lowest for those with ten persons. The fact that per capita calorie consumption declines with household size reflects the facts that larger households are those with larger fractions of children, and that children eat less than adults. However, there is another feature of Figure 8 that should be noted, and will reappear in the subsequent analysis. Compared with Figure 2, in which household size and composition is projected on to log *PCE*, the curves are consistently flatter. Over a difference in log *PCE* of 2.0, from 3.8 to 5.8, log per capita calories grows by 0.8, from 7.2 to 8.0, in Figure 2, but by about 0.7 in Figure 8. Hence, and as far as can be told from the graphs, the inclusion of household size has the consequence of reducing the calorie elasticity, from about 0.4 to 0.35. This is an entirely reasonable result. In rural Maharashtra, as is usually the case, total household expenditure rises with household size, but not in proportion, so that there is a negative correlation in the data between household size and *per capita* household expenditure. Since larger household size depresses per capita calories at any given level of *PCE*, the regression of calories on *PCE* with no allowance for household size will cause the latter to be projected on to the former, and will bias upward the slope of the regression. As is to be expected from the approximately linear shape of the regression lines, the result can be replicated in a simple linear regression. Excluding household size, the least squares regression of log per capita calories on log *PCE* yields a coefficient of 0.44, which falls to 0.38 when the logarithm of household size is added.

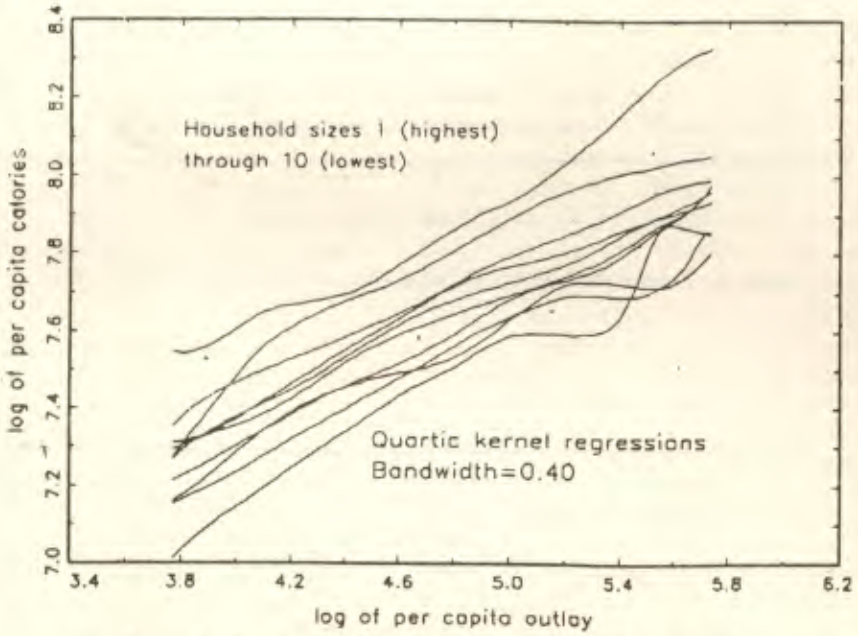

Figure 8 : Calories and PCE for households of different sizes

Once we control for household size, the inclusion of other variables has relatively little further effect on the estimate of the elasticity of calories with respect to *PCE*. Table 2 shows the results of four further regressions. All of these contain demographic, caste and religion, and labor type variables. As before, the log of total household size is included, but we now add nine variables for demographic structure in the form of the fraction of members in various age and sex groups. We also add various religion and caste variables, as well as dummies for whether the head is or is not self-employed, and is or is not in agriculture. The coefficients in the first column are those from an ordinary least squares regression of log per capita calories on the covariates, while that in the second column are those obtained when dummy variables are included for each of the 563 villages in the sample. The two columns to the right of the table repeat the exercise for the log of the price paid per calorie. Many of the variables have well-determined effects on calories and on the calorie price. Adults clearly consume more than children, those who work in agriculture consume more calories than those who do not, and it is generally the case that factors that are associated with higher calorie are associated with lower calorie price. Even conditional on *PCE*, quality and quantity are negatively associated; the more you need the calories, the less you are willing to spend on them. The village effects do not attract very large *F*-statistics, nor does their inclusion change the coefficients in any major way. Indeed, the coefficients on the logarithm of *PCE* are much as they are in either the linear or non-parametric regressions.

The total expenditure elasticity of expenditure on food is close to 0.75, and it is about evenly split between the elasticity of calories and the elasticity of the calorie price.

4. Caveats and conclusions

In this final section, we try to summarize what we have learned. We also discuss a number of econometric and interpretational issues that have been raised in the literature and that have not been dealt with so far. Our main task has been to use the data from rural Maharashtra to characterize the relationship between per capita calorie availability and per capita total household expenditures. We have done so by modelling the expectation of the logarithm of per capita calories conditional on the logarithm of *PCE*, sometimes conditioning on other covariates, particularly household size and composition. The logarithmic transformation was chosen because the empirical joint density of the logarithms is a good deal closer to joint bivariate normality than is the case for any other obvious data transformation, so that the regression functions are close to being linear. Furthermore, if normality is accepted, at least as an approximation, other functions can be calculated, most obviously the regression function of calories on expenditure. When we conditioned only on ln *PCE*, we found an average elasticity around 0.45, with some evidence of decline with *PCE*, from over 0.50 for the poorest groups to around 0.40 at the top of the range. The regression function of the logarithm of price paid per calorie and ln *PCE* is also close to being linear, with an elasticity of close to 0.30. If household size is added to the conditioning variables, the expenditure elasticity of calories falls somewhat, to a little below 0.40, and that of the price of calories rises, to much the same figure. Conditional on household size, the total expenditure elasticity of food expenditures is about equally split between the elasticity of calories and the elasticity of the price of calories. A 10% increase in kfood expenditure is associated with a 5% increase in calorie consumption and a 5% increase in the price paid per calorie. While these figures are far from the naive position that the elasticity should be one, they are close to what was once the standard view, and are far from the extreme revisionist position of Behrman and Deolalikar (1987) and Bouis and Haddad (1992), that the elasticity is zero or close to it.

Table 2. : OLS estimates of double log calorie, and calorie price regressions, with other covariates

	log calorie availablity				log price per ealorie			
	all data		within village		all data		within village	
	β	t	β	t	β	t	β	t
constant	6.028	(136)	n.a.	n.a.	−1.5934	(35)	n.a.	n.a.
ln PCE	0.3655	(53)	0.3406	(45)	0.3799	(54)	0.3209	(45)
lnhhs	−0.1572	(24)	−0.1631	(26)	0.0839	(13)	0.0658	(11)
rm04	−0.0967	(2.7)	−0.1461	(4.4)	0.1024	(2.8)	0.1007	(3.2)
rm59	0.0488	(1.4)	0.0321	(1.0)	−0.0467	(1.3)	−0.0325	(1.1)
rm1014	0.0891	(2.8)	0.0613	(2.1)	−0.1120	(3.4)	−0.0839	(3.0)
rm1555	0.1634	(6.5)	0.1634	(7.0)	−0.1700	(6.6)	−0.1343	(6.1)
rm55+	0.1406	(4.0)	0.1211	(3.8)	−0.1565	(4.4)	−0.1074	(3.6)
rf04	−0.1359	(3.7)	−0.1869	(5.6)	0.0460	(1.2)	0.0739	(2.4)
rf59	0.0176	(0.5)	−0.0040	(0.1)	−0.0643	(1.8)	−0.0477	(1.5)
rf1014	0.1140	(3.2)	0.0679	(2.1)	0.1108	(3.0)	−0.0082	(2.8)
rf1555	0.0420	(1.8)	0.5014	(2.3)	0.0085	(0.4)	−0.0018	(0.1)
sc. caste	−0.0083	(1.2)	−0.0178	(2.2)	0.0020	(0.3)	−0.0071	(0.9)
hindu	0.0114	(0.8)	0.3002	(2.1)	−0.0562	(3.8)	−0.0606	(4.5)
buddhist	0.0237	(1.3)	0.0399	(2.1)	−0.1080	(5.6)	−0.0758	(4.3)
s.e. non-agric	0.0187	(1.1)	0.0063	(0.5)	−0.0270	(1.8)	0.0074	(0.6)
agric labor	0.0433	(3.6)	0.0222	(1.8)	−0.0837	(6.8)	−0.0426	(3.7)
non-ag. labor	0.0275	(1.6)	0.0292	(1.7)	−0.0210	(1.2)	−0.0321	(2.0)
s.e. agric.	0.0618	(5.3)	0.0388	(3.3)	−0.0610	(5.1)	−0.0123	(1.1)
R^2	0.5532		0.6705		0.4254		0.6410	

Notes : Variables beginning with *r* are demographic ratios, so that, for example, rf59 is the ratio of females aged 5 to 9 to total household members, and rm55+ is the ratio of males older than 55. S.e. means self employed, and there are four labor type dummies, self-employed or employed, in agriculture or not. The omitted category is "other labor." Sc. caste is scheduled caste; the omitted religion/caste variable is jain and other. The within regressions contain 563 dummy variables for the villages, and contain no constant term. The F-tests for the exclusion of the village effects are, for the calorie regression, 3.19 with 562 and 5043 degrees of freedom, and, for the calorie price regression, 5.39, with 562 and 5042 degrees of freedom.

The fundmental question of interest is the extent to which nutrition will respond to an increase in income, and there are many reasons why the regression slopes investigated here might not give the correct answer. However, we do not believe that our results are consistent with the possibility that the true elasticity is zero. We therefore address a number of possible concerns, with particular attention to the possibility that our estimate of the calorie elasticity might be biased upwards.

First, there is the issue of whether we should prefer the lower estimates that come from conditioning on household size. The answer depends on the view we wish to take about the determinants of fertility, or more generally since migration, fostering, and family restructuring can also be important, about what determines household size. If household size depends in an important way on income and calorie consumption, the regression of calories on expenditure, unconditional on household size, can be regarded as an estimate of the reduced form or log-run relationship between calories and total expenditure, once the fertility and migration effects have worked themselves out. While we certainly recognize that fertility and family formation are subject to economic influences, we doubt that they are sufficiently well predicted by nutrition and expenditure to render the standard simultaneous equations econometric model a very useful framework for thinking about the issue. We find it more useful to treat household size and structure as exogenous variables, and to accept the rather lower estimate. For those who prefer the other view, the slope of the regression of total calories on *total*, rather than *per capita* expenditure, is higher even than the higher of our two estimates, around 0.65. There is certainly nothing in the endogenous structure story that would suggest our estimates of the calorie elasticity are too low.

Second, there are questions about the endogeneity of total expenditure. Behrman and Deolalikar instrument total expenditure on the grounds that in these rural, largely agricultural settings, production, income, and thus total expenditure may depend on the nutritional levels of the household; they instrument using farm size and soil characteristics, as well as a range of village and time dummies. In our own case, we are skeptical of the value of such procedures, on both theoretical and econometric grounds.

As a matter of theory, it is clear that the nutritional wage story, as developed by Mirrlees (1975) and Stiglitz (1976), cannot be dealt with by any simple application of instrumental variables. The model is *inherently* nonlinear (it makes no sense otherwise), and the behavior that it induces would not lead to the simultaneous equation models that are implicitly being estimated when instruments are applied. One of the main interests of nutritional wage models in India is to explain why malnourished workers are unemployed rather than employed at low wages. Such an explanation, if valid, would not generate any simple relationship between income and nutrient intake. Even in the context of the family farm, maximizing behavior can lead to situations in which only those who are well-nourished work, in which case once again there will be no effect of nutrition on productivity over the observed range of the data. Even if, for some reason, the Mirrlees-Stiglitz analysis does not hold, there is still the problem emphasized in the widely ignored comments by Bliss and Stern (1978), that the model is essentially underidentified. Income affects nutrition, and nutrition (supposedly) affects income, and any variable that enters one equation can arguably be included in the other. In the current context, we could use land holdings or village and time dummies as instruments for total expenditure. But prices vary with time and across space, and prices affect the demand for calories, while land size might influence the demand for calories because people who do heavy manual work demand more calories than those who do not. Our own view is one of considerable skepticism towards the existence of any important feedback from nutrition to incomes; while we do not deny that those who do heavy manual work require more calories to support their activities, but we doubt there are many people whose physical earning abilities are compromised by malnutrition. In this part of India, it is possible to buy 2000 calories for a good deal less than 2 rupees. Since most calories, perhaps 80%, are required to maintain the body even when resting, an extra 400 calories, say, will provide enough energy for substantial additional effort. These calories are available for 40 paise, about 2.5% of the daily wage. There is also a substantial body of empirical evidence that the labor market in India does not behave according to the predictions of the theory, see for example Rosenzweig (1984).

There are also potential econometric problems associated with instrumentation. For example, if we were to ignore the feedback through prices, district level crop output data might be used as instruments for household total expenditure. However, and although the first stage regression is significant, it explains less than two per cent of the variance in ln *PCE*. In such a situation, the estimate of the parameter of interest is likely to be imprecise, and what is worse, as shown by Nelson and Startz (1990*a*, 1990*b*), the second stage *t*-values may give an entirely spurious impression of precision. Instrumental variable estimates should not be

trusted unless there is evidence that the variables whose exclusion is identifying the model are well correlated with the endogenous variable. No one should be convinced that the expenditure elasticity of calories is zero on the basis of an instrumental variable regression with inefficient or irrelevant instruments. We feel very much the same about simultaneity introduced by unmodelled heterogeneity correlated with income, and its 'treatment' by the application of differenced or within-estimators using panel data. Differencing is likely to worsen the noise to signal ratio when there is measurement error, and the control of one problem, heterogeneity, comes at the price of greater bias and loss of efficiency.

The third problem with our estimates comes from measurement error. This is related to the simultaneity issue, but is conceptually distinct, and deserves a much more serious treatment. Total household expenditure is the sum of food expenditure and non-food expenditure, each of which is certainly measured with some error. Food expenditure is the sum of a large number of components, the same components that, appropriately scaled, make up the estimate of total calorie availability. Total expenditure is therefore measured with error, and the error of measurement is positively correlated with the composite error term in the regression, itself partly determined by the measurement error in calories. Note that the correlation between the measurement errors in the dependent and independent variables means that this is *not* a standard errors in variables problem. Bouis and Haddad (1992) have examined the issue in the context of a linear model and argue that the upward bias from the correlated errors will typically outweigh the standard downward attenuation bias from the measurement error in total expenditure, leaving a net upward bias. Nonlinearity complicates the issue a good deal. The standard analogy between measurement error and simultaneity breaks down in nonlinear models, and there are very few techniques for handling measurement error in nonlinear models. Indeed, there is currently no methodology that extends the non-parametric methodology of the previous section to handle measurement error, even given the availability of instruments. Without some parametric structure, we cannot say anything useful, so we explore the issue within a loglinear structure; given our previous results, we can at least hope that this is a reasonable approximation.

Suppose that the true model is that food is a loglinear function of total expenditure, so that

$$\ln\tilde{f} = \alpha + \beta \ln\tilde{x} + u \qquad (15)$$

where α and β are the parameters, superimposed tildes indicate unobserved true values, and we suppose that β is the parameter of primary interest. For the purposes of the current exercise, we may temporarily imagine that food expenditure converts into calories at a fixed proportional rate. To the extent that calories rise less rapidly than food expenditure, and that the measurement error in calories is less than perfectly correlated with the measurement error in food, the bias will be less; food proportional to calories is the worst case. Suppose that both food and non-food are measured with proportionate measurement errors so that

$$\ln f = \ln\tilde{f} + \varepsilon_f; \quad \ln g = \ln\tilde{g} + \varepsilon_g. \qquad (16)$$

where g is expenditure on non-food. We assume that the measurement errors ε_f and ε_g are mutually independent, and that each is independent of the regression error u in (15).

Total expenditure x is *defined* as the sum of food and non-food, so that, with minimal manipulation, we reach

$$x = f + g = \tilde{x}\left((1-w)e^{\varepsilon_f} + we^{\varepsilon_g}\right) \qquad (17)$$

Where w is the budget share of non-food. Taking logarithms, we have

$$\ln x = \ln\tilde{x} + (1-\theta)\varepsilon_f + \theta\varepsilon_g \qquad (18)$$

where we have used the first-order approximation

$$\ln\left(1 - w\left(1 - e^{\varepsilon_g - \varepsilon_f}\right)\right) = \theta(\varepsilon_g - \varepsilon_f) \qquad (19)$$

and Θ is the budget share of non-food evaluated at the sample mean, w. If (18) is substituted into the food equation to set up a standard errors-in-variables analysis, we have

$$\ln f = \alpha + \beta \ln x + u + \left(1 - \beta(1-\theta)\right)\varepsilon_f - \beta\theta\varepsilon_g. \qquad (20)$$

Hence, the asymptotic bias of b, the OLS estimate of β is given by

$$\text{plim}\, b - \beta = m^{-1}\left[(1-\theta)\left(1-\beta(1-\theta)\right)\sigma_f^2 - \beta\theta^2\sigma_g^2\right] \qquad (21)$$

where m is the asymptotic varfiance of ln x. If the variance of measurement error in non-food were large enough, it is possible for this bias to be negative, but this seems unlikely, especially given the fact that θ is less than a third. Equation (21) is essentially the loglinear version of Bouis and Haddad's result, that the bias will normally be positive.

The model as written above is not identified without further assumptions, so that there is no way to correct the bias and obtain a consistent estimate of β. However, consider the result of estimating the food equation by instrumental variables, using the logarithm of non-food expenditure as an instrument. Denoting this estimator by β, we have

$$\text{plim}\,\hat{\beta} - \beta = \frac{\text{plim}\, n^{-1} \sum u_i \ln g_i - \beta\, \theta\, \sigma_g^2}{(\text{plim}\, n^{-1} \sum \ln x_i \ln g_i)}. \qquad (22)$$

Table 3 : Upper and lower bounds for various elasticity estimates

dependent variable	independent variable(s)	instruments	upper bound	lower bound
ln calories	ln *THE*	ln *g*	0.6489 (0.00643)	0.5413 (0.00957)
ln p.c. calories	ln *PCE*	ln *g*	0.4393 (0.00629)	0.3343 (0.00866)
ln p.c. calories	ln *PCE*	ln *g*, ln *n*	0.3780 (0.00623)	0.2805 (0.00831)

Notes : p.c. is per capita, *THE* is total household expenditure, and *PCE* per capita total household expenditure, and *g* is total non-food expenditure. Figures in parentheses are standard errors.

The first term in the numerator is negative. Conditional on the true value of total expenditure, a positive value of u implies that food expenditure is above its predicted value so that nonfood expenditure must be below its predicted value. In consequence, this IV estimator is biased downward, so that the probability limits of the OLS and IVE's provide upper and lower bounds for the true value. In practice, the comparison of the two estimators can give us some indication of the maximum possible size of the upward bias that results from the common measurement error.

Results are given in Table 3 for the three most important linear regressions, the logarithm of total calories on the logarithm of total household expenditure, and the logarithm of per capita total calories on the logarithm of per capita household expenditure, with and without the addition of the logarithm of household size. Note that while the upper bounds correspond to the previous estimates ignoring the effects of correlated measurement error, and will be consistent in the absence of such error, the lower bounds are biased down whether or not measurement error is present. The upper bounds may or may not be too high, but the lower bounds are certainly too low. For all three cases, the lower bounds to the elasticities are approximately 0.1 less than the figures previously estimated. While we have no way of knowing where within the band we should look, it is clear that not *all* of the estimated elasticity can be accounted for by the effects of measurement error. Recognition of the errors should make us cautious in claiming that the per capita calorie elasticity with respect to per capita total expenditure is 0.5 rather than 0.4, or is 0.4 rather than 0.3 conditional on household size, but we can resist further revision downward. Even the lowest of the lower bounds is nearly 40 standard deviations above zero.

In concluding, we note an important issue about the measurement of calories. All of the nutritional data in this paper come from *consumption* surveys, where the weights of foods reported as having been consumed are multiplied by their presumed calorie content. An alternative method is direct nutritional monitoring, where enumerators observe actual consumption, weighing and measuring the cooked and prepared foods, or, less intrusively, where the respondent is asked to recall the previous day's meals, including the preparation technique and the recipe. Bouis and Haddad (1992) obtain their results from direct recall data, and Bouis, Haddad and Kennedy (1991) confirm using both the Filipino and Kenyan evidence that direct recall data yield lower elasticities than do data-based on consumption surveys. Behrman and Deolalikar's (1987) estimates are also based on directly collected nutirtional data. Bouis, Haddad, and Kennedy attribute the difference between the estimates on the two kinds of data to meals provided for servants and workers, to common measurement error in calories and total expenditure, and to wastage of calories in preparation, or through 'plate wastage.' In this paper, we have removed the calories from servants' meals from the total, and by not removing the corresponding expenditures from total expenditure, we have biased our estimates down, not up. We do not deny the

potential importance of correlated measurement errors, but we have demonstrated that they cannot be responsible for genergating our results if the true elasticity is close to zero. There is nothing that we can do about cooking and plate wastage, although we find it an extremely implausible source for a large overestimation of the elasticity. If the intake elasticity were truly zero, then we would have to believe that, as incomes rise, households buy more food and more calories for the simple pleasure of throwing them away.

In the absence of any more convincing explanation, we tend to believe that the range of estimates that we have established for the expenditure elasticity of calories, from 0.3 to 0.5, is the right one for this part of rural India. Even so, we should note one argument for a lower estimate that we have not been able either to deal with or to dismiss. Bouis and Haddad argue from their Filipino evidence that meals received by servants and meals given by betteroff households are both underreported, so that the calorie elasticity is overstated. Without better data and differently collected data, we have no way of checking whether this is true in the Indian context. It is certainly the case that our procedure for bounding the effect of measurement error would not deal with this possibility. More casually, several readers of earlier drafts of this paper have remarked that an elasticity of 0.3 at the top of the distribution seems high for people who are consuming over 3,000 calories per head, see Figures 2 and 3; even so, it should be emphasized that, contrary to what would happen with OLS, the nonparametric procedures have the advantage that the estimates of elasticities for people far from the top of the distribution are unaffected by the results for the best-off households. There are also observes who argue that poor agricultural workers consume *more* than their better-off fellows; calories obtained through coarse cereals are cheap and are *required* to do the heavy manual toil that is done mostly by the poorest. If such an observation is correct, the problems with the NSS data are even more fundamental than any discussed in this paper.

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ON SELECTION OF HAMLET-GROUPS

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1. In the NSS when a selected village (first-stage unit in the rural sector) is too large till recently the practice was to divide it into M (≥ 2) hamlet-groups of more or less equal size and to choose one of the hamlet-groups at random. Then a complete list of second—stage units, say, households was prepared for the chosen hamlet-group and a pre-fixed number n of households selected from it following some standard method like random, circular systematic etc. The village mean of the character under study was then estimated from the observations made on the n selected households. The estimated village means were utilized for building up district-wise, statewise or country-wise estimates. It had been apprehended that since the M hamlet-groups would be often widely different from each other with regard to the charcters under study, the above procedure would make the estimated village mean subject to a large sampling error and would thus make the estimates for larger units unreliable. To obviate this, starting from the 47-th round, the following alternative procedure has been introduced. First, in a large village, a larger number of relatively smaller hamlet-groups is formed; the new guide-lines for formation of hamlet-groups is such that a large village which earlier would have been broken up into M hamlet-groups would now give rise to roughly 2 M hamlet-groups. If the number 2M of hamlet-groups in a selected village formed according to the new guidelines is 4 or more, instead of choosing 1, we choose 2 out of these 2M hamlet-groups circular systematically, after arranging them according to geographical order. The two chosen hamlet-groups are then marged and a combined list of all households in the two prepared. Finally n households are selected according to the method adopted, from this combined list.

In this context the following queries naturally arise : Does the village level estimate obtained from the alternative procedure (Procedure—II) introduced since the 47-th round and based on the selection and merger of 2 hamlet-groups out of 2 M smaller ones have a lower sampling variance than the same obtained from the earlier procedure (Procedure—I) based on the selection of 1 hamlet-group out of M larger ones ? Also in procedure II what will be the best way of arranging the 2M hamlet-groups before selecting a hamlet-groups circular systematically ?

Although we have described the problem with reference to the rural sector, obviously there exists a similar problem for the urban sector with urban blocks and sub-blocks as the counterparts of villages and hamlet-groups.

2. To answer these queries we make the following simplifying assumption.

In Procedure I we have M hamlet-groups each of size (=number of households) N (=even). We assume before using Procedure II, each of these M hamlet-groups is split into two sub-hamlet-groups (s h g) of size ½ N. The 2M shg's form the hamlet-groups for Procedure II. Further, we suppose SRSWOR is resorted to at the second stage in both procedures.

It is easy to see that* selecting 2 shg's of size ½ N circular systematically out of the 2M and merging them before second stage selection (Procedure II) amounts to dividing the village into M hamlet-groups of size N in a noval way by pairing two non-contiguous shg's (in accordance with the circular arrangement followed) and then following Procedure I. Direct answers to the queries stated above can be obtained if after noting this, one proceeds with the analysis as follows.

Consider first an arbitrary pairing of the 2M shg's of size ½ N into M pairs. Let

S^2_{ij}=withih mean square for the j-th shg of the i-th pair,

$\overline{Y}_{ij}$=mean of the j-th shg of the i-th pair,

$$j = 1,2 \; ; \; i = 1,2, \ldots, M.$$

Then by well-known formulae, when the two shg's in the i-th pair are merged to form the i-th 'hamlet-groups' ('hg').

*this has been noted by Mr. K. Sankaranaryanan in his comments on an earlier version of this paper where a somewhat different problem was considered.

mean of the i-th 'hg'

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\bar{Y}_{i1} + \bar{Y}_{i2}\right) = \bar{\bar{Y}}_i \qquad \cdots (1)$$

within mean square for the i-th 'hg'

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}N - 1\right)\left(\sigma^2_{i1} + \sigma^2_{i2}\right) + \frac{N}{4}\left(\bar{Y}_{i1} - \bar{Y}_{i2}\right)^2}{N - 1} = \bar{S}^2_i .$$

$$i = 1, 2, \ldots, M \cdots (2)$$

Now suppose when the I-th 'hg' is selected (I is a random selection out of the integers 1, 2.... M), a random sample of n househould chosen from this selected 'hg' without replacement yields the mean $\bar{y}$.

when $\bar{y}$

$$E(\bar{y}|I) = \bar{\bar{Y}}_I , \quad Var(\bar{y}|I) = \frac{1}{n}\bar{S}^2_I\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)$$

Hence $E(\bar{y}) = \bar{\bar{Y}}$,

$$Var(\bar{y}) = E_I\left\{\frac{1}{n}\bar{S}^2_I\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\right\} + Var(\bar{\bar{Y}}_I)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\bar{S}^2_i + \frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{\bar{Y}}_i - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2, \qquad \cdots (3)$$

where $\bar{\bar{Y}} = \frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\bar{\bar{Y}}_i = \frac{1}{2M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\bar{Y}_{ij}$

Now from (1)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{\bar{Y}}_i - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2 = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}(\bar{Y}_{ij} - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2 - \frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{Y}_{i1} - \bar{Y}_{i2})^2 \qquad \cdots (4)$$

Substituting (4) and (2) in (3)

$$Var(\bar{y}) = \frac{1}{n}\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\frac{1}{M}\left\{\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}N-1\right)}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}S^2_{ij} + \frac{N}{4(N-1)}\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{Y}_{i1} - \bar{Y}_{i2})^2\right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}(\bar{Y}_{ij} - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2 - \frac{1}{4M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{Y}_{i1} - \bar{Y}_{i2})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}\left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right)\frac{1}{M}\frac{(N-2)}{2(N-1)}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}S^2_{ij} + \frac{1}{2M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}(\bar{Y}_{ij} - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{4M}\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{Y}_{i1} - \bar{Y}_{i2})^2\left\{1 - \frac{N-n}{n(N-1)}\right\} \qquad \cdots (5)$$

Note that the first two terms on the right of (5) do not depend on how the 2M shg's are paired. The third terms which is negative, however, depends on the pairing. More dissimilar the two shg's within the pairs, more the reduction effected by the third terms.

Since in the original Procedure I, geographically contiguous shg's were being paired together and in Procedure II, noncontiguous shg's are being paired the latter should give a lesser value of Var ($\bar{y}$). To get minimum value of Var($\bar{y}$) i.e. maximum value of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{Y}_{i1} - \bar{Y}_{i2})^2 = 2\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}(\bar{Y}_{ij} - \bar{\bar{Y}}_i)^2$$

$$= 2\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{2}(\bar{Y}_{ij} - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2 - 4\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{\bar{Y}}_i - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2,$$

we must minimize $\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{\bar{Y}}_i - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2$. Intuitively this will be approximately realized if after arranging the shg's, say, in decreasing order of the shg—means, the first and the last, the second and the last but one, ...could be paired (since thereby the values of $\bar{\bar{Y}}_i = 1, \ldots, M$ would tend to be approximately equal). In practice one may proceed as follows : After forming the 2M shg's the investigator is to assign them the ranks 1, 2, 3 ...2M in decreaing order of the shg—means according to his subjective judgement. Then the shg's are to be arranged in a circle in the *invsted-half* pattern as shown in Figure 1.

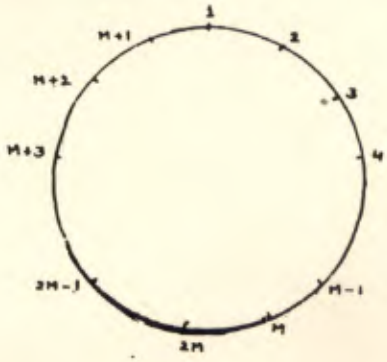

Figure 1

Two shg's are to be chosen circular-systematically in accordance with this circular arrangement. Expectedly such a procedure would make $\sum_{i=1}^{M}(\bar{\bar{Y}}_i - \bar{\bar{Y}})^2$, and hence, Var $\bar{y}$ small. However, how far such a procedure would be effective in practice can be judged only through application.

3. A note on some importent characteristics of villages in Tribal areas : NSS 44th round (July'88—June '89).

NOTE

3. A Note on Some Importent Characteristics of Villages in Tribal Areas : NSS 44th Round (July '88—June '89).

A NOTE ON SOME IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF VILLAGES IN TRIBAL AREAS

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 Tribal life is a subject of a wide range of studies in India. A very large ethnographic literature now exists mainly on the socio-cultural aspects of traditional societies of different tribes. But, the findings of the social anthropologists presented in this literature are mostly based on in-depth micro studies of few purposively selected villages and are, therefore, not amenable to wider generalisations.

1.0.2 The decennial population census is one of the main sources of information on a few demographic and occupational aspects of tribal population. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) also covers tribal population as a part of the general population in its regular household surveys and has provided estimates of some key characteristics of the concerned subjects of enquiry separately for scheduled tribe population for some NSS rounds. Besides, the NSSO also carried out a few special surveys in its 32nd (1977-78) and 33rd (1978-79) rounds for the North-Eastern region, covering aspects relating to the life of its people, who are mostly tribals. While the results of the regular NSS surveys and the Population Census are limited in their scope and contents, those from the special surveys of NSS are limited in their geographical coverage. Naturally, the available statistics on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the tribal population are not satisfactory enough for getting a fuller view of the tribal scenario.

1.0.3 In this background, a comprehensive survey on the living conditions of tribals was conducted by the NSSO in its 44th round (July 1988—June 1989) with a view to providing estimates on various characteristics relating to the living conditions of some major tribes and of tribal population as a whole.

1.1.1 *Population coverage* : The 'tribal population' covered in this survey refers to the members of the scheduled tribes declared under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. The tribe of the head of the household was considered as the tribe of the household and also of all its members. Whether the household belonged to a scheduled tribe community or not was decided on the basis of the list of scheduled tribes as notified under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and other relevant Acts and Orders for the state in which the household was enumerated. Thus, a household, whose tribe name did not appear in the notified list of the state/u.t. where the household was enumerated, was not regarded as a tribal household even if the tribe name was found in the notified list of another state/u.t. Consequently, the survey would not throw any estimate of scheduled tribe population for Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir[1], Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry as no tribes were notified as scheduled tribe according to the relevant Acts and Orders in those states/union territories. This is a departure from the procedure adopted in the regular NSS surveys for identifying the social group (scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and others) of a household. In those surveys, the social group of a household was decided on the basis of the response of the informant to a simple question as to whether the household belonged to a scheduled caste/scheduled tribe community or not. No attempt was made in these earlier (regular) surveys to check whether the name of the caste/tribe was appearing in the notified list of the concerned state/u.t. or not.

1.2.1 *Tribal Area* : The scheduled tribe population is distributed unevenly over the geographical area of the country. As high as 80 per cent of the tribal population of the country is concentrated in the "central belt" extending from Gujarat and Rajasthan in the west to West Bengal and Tripura in the east, through the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. Most of the remaining 20 per cent of the tribal population is accounted for by the

[1]. A notification was issued by the President of India which specified certain communities of Jammu & Kashmir as Scheduled Tribe, the survey period of the 44th round, however, was over on 30th June, 1989.

north-eastern states of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, and by the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

1.2.2 Except in the north-eastern region, the tribal population is generally concentrated in some districts within the states and even in those districts they are found to be unevenly distributed geographically. With a view to netting in sufficient numbers of tribal households in the sample and to providing good estimates through the tribal enquiry, some tribal concentration strata were formed in the rural sector such that together they accounted for bulk of the tribal population. The details of stratification are given in section two. The area covered under these tribal concentration strata is referred to as tribal area.

1.3.1 *Subject Coverage:* The main objective of the survey was to study the living condition of the tribals, covering aspects relating to their 'level of living' and 'economic activities'. The concept of 'level of living' itself comprises a number of items viz. household consumption, housing condition, social consumption, inventory of household assets and liabilities, education, morbidity etc. For forming a comprehensive view of the 'economic activities' of the tribes, information on particulars of enterprise accounts, agricultural operations, land holdings, alienation of land, marketing of produce/products, dependence on forest and employment and unemployment are considered necessary. The survey also aimed to measure the disparity in living conditions between the tribals and non-tribals and to explore the problems stemming from migration of non-tribals to tribal areas in the rural sector.

1.3.2 Three household schedules numbered 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 were designed to collect the above items of information. From the point of view of analysis, it would have, probably, been ideal to collect all the necessary household level information from the same set of sample tribal households in an integrated manner. But, owing to practical difficulties of collecting data on too many items from a single household, the items relating to information to be collected were set out in two separate schedules of enquiry meant to be canvassed in two separate sets of sample tribal households. The set of items relating to 'level of living of tribals' was housed in schedule 29.1, while the items relating to 'economic activities' of the tribals were collected in schedule 29.2. The third schedule (schedule 29.3) was designed to collect comparable data on living conditions of non-tribals residing in the tribal areas.

1.3.3 The tribal areas present considerable degree of environmental diversity. The majority of tribal areas have remained isolated and backward. A village schedule 3.1 was, therefore, designed to collect necessary data from the *tribal areas* for providing estimates of availability of facilities like communication, education, medical care, drinking water etc., developmental infrastructure, existance of community land and forest resources, and attitude and practices of the tribals in respect of settled and shifting cultivation etc.

1.4.1 *Geographical Coverage:* The survey was conducted in the whole of India, except in Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir. However, there is no scheduled tribe in this state according to Article 342 of the Constitution. The exclusion of these two districts from the coverage of NSS 44th round will, therefore, not affect the results of the tribal enquiries.

1.4.2 The rural areas of Nagaland were covered by the NSSO for the first time in this round. But, owing to the presence of large tracts of inaccessible area, it was not considered desirable to adopt probability sampling for the rural areas of the state. In view of the above, the estimates of Nagaland are not presented along with the estimates of other states. These are also not included in the estimates for all-India. A separate brochure for rural areas of Nagaland may be brought out subsequently.

1.5.1 This is the first in the series of tables and notes planned to be brought out on tribal enquiries conducted in the NSS 44th round. This note is based on the data collected through village schedule 3.1 (General information of village characteristics) *in tribal areas.* The document consists of three sections of text (Part I) and survey result (Part II). In Section One, apart from the general ouline and background of the tribal survey, the concepts and definitions of important terms used in the survey and relevant to the present report have been provided. Section Two contains a description of the sample design and the estimation procedure adopted for the survey. Some salient features relating to environmental and developmental aspects of tribal areas as defined for the purpose of this survey are presented in Section Three. Appendix gives the list of districts in which the tribal areas were formed for coverage under stratum type 1. Detailed tables are presented in Part II.

1.6.1 *Concepts and definitions:* The concepts and definitions of the important terms used in the survey and relevant for this report are explained below:

(i) *Tribal population :* For the purpose of this enquiry, 'tribal population' meant the members of the Scheduled Tribes declared under Article 342 of the Constitution of India.

(ii) *Tribal village :* The unit of survey was the census village in most cases. However, in the cases where the census village could not be identified, the corresponding revenue village(s) was surveyed. If the scheduled tribe population formed more than 50 per cent of the total population of the surveyed village, the village was considered as a tribal village.

(iii) *Tribal hamlet :* A village is generally divided into a number of hamlets/mohallas/tollas/tallys etc., each having natural boundaries and being inhabitated by a group of households. These divisions were considered as hamlets. In the case of a small and compact village (having no natural hamlets), the whole village was treated as a single hamlet. If the scheduled tribe population of a hamlet so defined was more than 50 per cent of the total population of the corresponding hamlet, the hamlet was considered as *tribal hamlet*. Thus, it is possible to have tribal hamlets in a non-tribal village and non-tribal hamlets in a tribal village.

(iv) *Pre-primary school :* The schools which provided formal or non-formal pre-primary (below class 1 standard) education was considered as pre-primary school. There are arrangements under "Integrated Child Development Scheme" (ICDS) to provide non-formal pre-school education along with the programme of supplementary nutrition and health care to the children of age below 6 years. Such centres were also considered as pre-primary schools.

(v) *Primary school :* Generally, upto the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, primary school was considered as that imparting education upto class IV or class V, as the case may be, according to the local practice.

(vi) *Non-formal education centre :* Non-formal education centres are the institutions meant for the children in the age-group 6—14 years who do not attend formal educational institutions. They are run in a manner which best suit the targeted children and, generally, do not follow the usual schooling hours. The curriculam is, however, fixed keeping in mind the education given in the formal institution, so that switch over from non-formal to formal education is possible after some years.

(vii) *Adult education centre :* Adult education centres are those which provide education to persons who are in the age group 15—35 years and are not currently enrolled in any formal educational institutions. In such institutions, there can be students who may be above 35 years also. Like non-formal education centres, adult education centres also do not adhere to strict schooling hours.

(viii) *Veterinary dispensary/stockman centre :* Veterinary hospital or dispensary, are those where mainly facilities of treatment against diseases of animals are available. Stockman centre is the place where breeding facilities by artificial insemination are provided. The stockman centres besides providing artificial insemination, extend facilities, such as, arranging supply of concentrate feeds and providing health protection to the animals through vaccinations.

(ix) *Child feeding centre/Nutrition centre :* Under ICDS supplementary nutrition is given to the children of age upto 6 years and to the expectant mothers and nursing mothers through 'Anganwadi', 'Special Nutrition Centres' etc. All such centres whether covered under ICDS or not were considered for classification under this item.

(x) *Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine :* Ayurvedic and Unani systems are well known indigenous systems of medicine. But, there could be other such systems also. In the tribal areas, there are traditional practitioners in such systems of medicine which command respect and universal acceptance of the local people. The practitioners of such indigenous systems of medicine (other than Ayurvedic and Unani) which were accepted by the tribals were considered as practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine. However, treatments which involve faith healing or witchcraft were not taken into account.

(xi) *Community land :* The 'community land' for the purpose of this survey means land put to *common use* for the entire village community, such as, grazing land, playground, panchayatghar, etc. In some of the North-Eastern states like Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, land belongs to the community and is managed by a council of village elders or Burhas or by the tribal chief or the clan chief. Part of such community land is earmarked to individual households for cultivation from time to time. This category of land put to individual use was not considered as community land. Only such land which was put to common use was taken into consideration for recording as community land.

(xii) *Settled cultivation :* Settled cultivation means the usual method of cultivation generally followed by the cultivators in the plains. In this method of cultivation, the same area of land is cultivated year after year. Sericulture, horticulture and plantation are also considered as settled cultivation.

(xiii) *Shifting cultivation :* Shifting cultivation is also termed as *jhum* cultivation in North Eastern states. Shifting cultivation is defined as "an agricultural system in which impermanent clearings are cropped for shorter periods in years than they are fallowed". Shifting cultivation involves clearing of forest, drying of felled timber, firing, sowing of different seeds over a long time. Normally, bigger seeds like beans, vegetables, maize etc. are sown in little holes dug in the ground but smaller seeds like paddy or millet are broadcast. No plough is used and no animal is employed.

(xiv) *Cycle of shifting cultivation :* The length of a cycle in shifting cultivation was decided taking into account the number of years usually a plot is cultivated consecutively together with the number of years a plot is kept uncultivated before it is taken up again for cultivation.

SECTION TWO

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE FOR RURAL SECTOR

2.0.1 *Broad Design :* The sampling design adopted in this survey was a stratified two stage one with census village as the first stage units. Second stage units were tribal households for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 and non-tribal households for schedule 29.3. The sample villages were selected systematically with probability proportional to total population in the form of two independent interpenetrating samples (IPNS) from each stratum. In the case of Nagaland, however, the sample villages were selected in a purposive manner. The sample households were selected circular systematically with a random start from among the scheduled tribe households for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 and from among the non-tribal households for schedule 29.3. The sample households for schedule 29.3 were selected only from the sample villages of stratum type-1 (designated as *tribal areas*).

2.1.1 *Demarcation of strata : rural sector :* In Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry where there was no tribal population Goa, Daman & Diu, and also in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep where the scheduled tribe population was more or less evenlyspread, each district with 1981 census population less than 1.8 million formed a single stratum. The districts with larger population were divided into two or more strata, depending on population, by grouping contiguous tehsils similar, as far as possible, in respect of rural population density and crop pattern.

2.1.2 In the remaining states, all districts accounting for the bulk of the state's tribal population were selected for formation of strata with *concentration of tribal population*. Besides these districts, a few other districts with less tribal population were also earmarked for formation of tribal concentration strata with a view to ensuring coverage of as many ethnic groups as possible. Within each district so identified for formation of tribal concentration strata, the tehsils with relatively high concentration of tribal populaltion together constituted one stratum. These tehsils were selected in such a way that together they accounted for bulk (70% or more) of the district tribal population. The proportion of tribal to total populaltion in these strata were significantly higher than those of the corresponding districts as a whole. The tehsils grouped together to form such stratum were not always geographically contiguous. These tribal concentration strata were called '*STRATUM TYPE-1* or *TRIBAL AREAS*. In each of these districts, the remaining tehsils

were grouped together to form separate stratum designated as STRATUM TYPE-2. All the strata of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Sikkim were also considered as stratum type-1 because of high percentage of ST population in those strata. Each of the remaining districts which were not identified for formation of stratum type-1 formed separate stratum. All the strata which were not designated as stratum type-1 were called stratum type-2. The districts in which tribal concentration strata of stratum type-1 were formed are given in Appendix.

2.2.1 *General and special sample villages:* There were two types of samples in this round. The first type was a 'general' sample selected from the entire universe, in which enquiries on consumer expenditure, housing condition and construction were carried out along with the tribal enquiry. The second type which was confined only to the 'tribal areas' was designated as 'special' sample villages. The special samples were intended for augumenting the general samples for the tribal enquiry and, therefore, in these villages only the schedules of the tribal enquiry were canvassed.

2.3.1 *Allocation of sample villages:* The state allocations of general and special sample villages as well as urban blocks were done considering the investigator strength, rural-urban distribution of populaltion and the size of the tribal population of each state/u.t. The total number of general sample villages and special sample villages were 7776 and 1128 respectively. This is as regards the central sample*.

2.3.2 The general sample of villages (of a state/u.t.) were allocated to the different strata in proportion to total rural population. The allocations were adjusted such that, in general, the region-wise sample sizes were multiples of 8 in order to have equal number of villages in the 2 sub-sample X 4 sub-round combinations, and stratum allocations were multiple of 2 at least.

2.4.1 *Selection of sample villages:* Sample villages of both types (general and special) were selected systematically with probability proportional to total population in the form of two independent sub-samples from the list of 1981 census villages in all states/u.ts except in Assam (where 1981 census was not done) and a few districts of some other states (where the available list of villages were not satisfactory). In those cases, 1971 census villages lists were used. In the case of Nagaland, sample villages were selected in a purposive manner. The sample consisted of 120 villages each for the central and state samples. All the 164 villages connected by bus were equally divided between the central and state samples. The remaining 76 villages required were chosen from among the 186 villages that fell within 5 km. of a bus route.

2.5.1 *Survey period and sub-round:* The field work for the survey started in July 1988 and was completed in June 1989. The entire survey period of one year was divided into four sub-round periods of three months' duration each coinciding approximately with the four climatic seasons. The sub-round periods were July to September 1988, Octobrer to December 1988, January to March 1989 and April to June 1989. The sample villages were distributed over the four sub-rounds in a manner so as to provide valid estimates separately for each of the sub-round periods.

2.6.1 *Estimation procedure:* The estimates of any aggregate at the region/state/all-India level was obtained as the sum of estimates of the aggregates of all the constituent strata. The formula for obtaining the estimates of the aggregates at the stratum level is given below.

Schedule 3.1

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{y_{si}}{P_{si}\, c_{si}}$$

where cap (^) placed over any sample denotes the estimates obtained from the sample;

s and i are suffixes stand for stratum and village respectively;

P_s and n_s give the stratum values of population and number of sample villages respectively;

c_{si} and P_{si} stand respectively for, number of census villages contained in a large revenue village actually surveyed and the selection population of the sample village.

y_{si} is the observed value of the variate of a sample village (For estimating the number of villages belonging to any category, y_{si} was taken as 1 for sample villages falling in the category and '0' for others. In this case c_{si} was considered as 1).

* Most of the states participate in the NSS surveys. Two independent sets of samples are selected to be surveyed and tabulated by the Central Agency and different State Agencies. The former is referred to as central sample and the latter as state sample.

The estimate of the no. of villages belonging to any category as obtained by the formula

$$\sum_s \hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{y_{si}}{p_{si}}$$

have been adjusted at state/u.t. level by a multiplier say M_k, specific to each state/u.t. which is given by

$$M_k = \frac{x_k}{\hat{x}_k}$$

where x_k = total no. of villages in the frame for kth state/u.t.

$\hat{X}_k$ = estimate of the total no. of villages for kth state/u.t.

$$= \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{x_{si}}{p_{si}}$$

where $x_{si} = 1$ for all villages of the sth stratum.

2.6.2 *Estimates of ratios* : The estimate of the ratio of the form

$R = Y/X$ is given by

$\hat{R} = \hat{Y}/\hat{X}$

where $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{X}$ are obtained by using the formula already given at the level at which $\hat{R}$ is required.

SECTION THREE

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

3.0.1 Tables giving detailed results relating to village characteristics of the tribal areas, as defined for the survey, are provided in Part II-Survey Results. In this section, some of these results are presented to highlight the major findings of the survey. An attempt is also made to compare the relative status of tribal and non-tribal villages within the tribal areas in terms of availability of various facilities. The estimates given here, as well as in Appendix-I, are based on Central sample only.

3.1.1 In the NSS 44th round, the enquiry on village statistics was conducted only in the sample villages falling under the tribal concentration strata formed in this round and referred to as tribal areas. Thus, the results of a particular state pertain only to the area covered under the tribal-concentration strata of that state and not necessarily to the state as a whole. Statement 1 gives the total number of strata formed and the number of tribal-concentration strata along with the number of sample villages surveyed in the *tribal-concentration* strata separately for each state.

3.1.2 It is seen from Statement-1 that tribal-concentration strata were not formed in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Pubjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Pondicherry and Daman & Diu as there was no or few scheduled tribe population in these states. Therefore, the village schedule was not canvassed in these states. Altogether 647 strata were formed in the country as a whole, out of which 215 were tribal concentration strata. The population of tribal-concentration strata to that of all strata varied from state to state. Percentage of villages constituting the tribal-concentration strata was 32 at the all-India level. In some of the states like Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram, all the villages in the state were included under the tribal-concnetration strata as becuase the tribals were either in majority in all the districts of the states or uniformly distributed over the districts. In contrast to these states, only about 2 per cent of villages formed the tribal-concentration strata in Uttar pradesh. In Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, the coverage was one-fourth or less in terms of villages under tribal-concentration strata.

3.2.1 *Tribal and non-tribal majority villages* : As stated in Section Two, tribal-concentration strata were formed considering the tribal population of different districts and were generally constituted of the tehsils within the districts having relatively high concerntration of tribals. Since the stratification could not, in most cases, go deeper than the tehsils, there were some villages even in the tribal-concentration area (tribal area) where the tribals were in minority. Statement-2 gives the percentages of tribal and non-tribal majority villages in the tribal area for the states in which tribal-concentration strata were formed.

3.2.2 The statement reveals that at the all-India level, non-tribal majority villages (NTMV) were about 6 percentage points more than the tribal majority villages (TMV) even in the tribal-concentration area. There was, however, a wide variation among the states in the percentage of TMV. More than three-fourth of the villages were TMV in Dadra & Nagar Haveli

(94.52), Meghalaya (90.20), Andaman & Nicobar (86.32) and Mizoram (75.34), while Karnataka (0.25) and Kerala (1.04) reported one per cent or less of villages as TMV. The percentage of TMV was less than 20 in Tamil Nadu (8.44), Sikkim (15.18), Lakshadeweep (14.29) and Himachal Pradesh (15.94).

3.2.3 Statement 2 also indicates that the sample size is less than 10 in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Lakshadweep so far as TMVs are concerned, and in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli for NTMVs. Owing to the small sample sizes, the estimates pertaining to TMV or NTMV, as the case may be, are not presented in Appendix-I for the above mentioned states. They are also excluded from the discusssion in the remaining part of this section.

3.3.1 *Availability of different facilities* : The availability of some important facilities within the village or within a short distance from the village, though do not reveal the extent of use of those facilities by the people of different social groups, no doubt throw considerable light on the living conditions of the people residing in those areas. With a view to studying as to whether there is any appreciable difference between TMV and NTMV in regard to availability of some important facilities, Statement-3 presents the percentage of villages reporting different facilities within the specified distance separately for TMV and NTMV. The statement has been prepared only for the states reporting a sample size of more than ten villages both for TMV as well as NTMV.

3.3.2 Of the nine facilities noted in Statement-3, 'all weather road' and 'primary school' were reported to be available proportionately to more number of villages at the all-India level both in case of TMV and NTMV. The facilities which were available within the specified distance to comparatively less number of villages at the all-India level were 'primary health centre/sub-centre', 'market/hat' and 'fair price shop'. However, irrespective of the level of availability, the percentage of villages reporting a facility within the specified distance was always higher for NTMV than that for TMV at the all-India level.

3.3.3 So far as the states are concerned, there were wide variations in the percentage of villages reporting availabiity of a facility. The performance of a state was also not uniform for all the facilities. While for some facilities, the performance of a state was comparatively good, it was relatively poor in respect of the others. Thus, in order to study the overall level of development of the states, an index is built up from the estimates of percentage of villages reporting availability of the nine facilities. To the extent the availability of these facilities at the village level indicates the level of development of a state, this index is expected to serve as a measure for comparison between development status of different states. Assuming that each of the nine facilities is equally important to a village, the index is defined as one-hundredth of the sum of percentage of villages reporting availability of the nine facilities. In fact, the index can be interpreted as the number of facilities available to a village, on an average. For the comparison, the index has been built up separately for TMV and NTMV for each state reporting at least 10 sample villages of each type.

3.3.4 So far as tribal majority villages are concerned, the best performance among the states was reported by Gujarat, followed by Tripura, Sikkim and Rajasthan. The index was lowest for Arunachal Pradesh and was just higher for Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. In the case of non-tribal majority villages, Sikkim topped the list followed by Mahasrashtra and Gujarat. Arunachal Pradesh was again at the bottom of the list with manipur and Mizoram immediately above it. The disparity between level of developments in TMV and NTMV was highest in Andhra Pradesh, then in Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh and Maharahstra. Of the states, the performance of Gujarat was found to be quite high as the state showed least disparity between indices for TMV and NTMV. The disparity was quite low in Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur also. Rajasthan and Mizoram were the only states which exhibited higher index of development status for TMV than that for NTMV.

3.3.5 The tribals generally live in isolated pockets. Even in the villages with mixed population, they, usually, live in segregated hamlets. Thus, in a casteridden society, the existence of facilities like drinking water, electricity and primary school within the village may not necessarily reflect the quality of life of the tribals as those facilities may not be, in reality, available to them. Obviously, the living condition of the tribals residing in hamlets which have those facilities can be considered to be better than those living in hamlets without those facilities. For examining the pattern, the percentrages of tribal and non-tribal majority hamlets reporting the existence of electricity and primary school are presented in Statement-4 for the states reporting at least 10 tribal as well as non-tribal majority villages in the sample. The results are, however, not presented for Manipur and Mizoram as the proportion of not reported cases are very high. It could be seen from Table 3.1 and 3.2 of Appendix-I that information on the availability of drinking water within or outside the hamlet could not be collected in a large number of cases. Thus, the percentage of hamlets reporting availability of drinking water within the

hamlet, though an important indicator of level of living, has not been provide in Statement-4.

3.3.6 It is evident from Statement-4 that at all-India level, facilities like electricity and primary school were not available within the hamlet in quite a number of cases in the tribal areas. The non-availability was relatively more in the case of tribal majority hamlets than that for non-tribal majority hamlets. As observed in the case of villages, there were wide variations in the proportion of electrified hamlets among the states. While electricity was available in more than 60 per cent of tribal majority hamlets in Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat, it was available in less than 10 per cent of tribal majority hamlets in Bihar and West Bengal. The percentage of hamlets with electricity was higher in case of non-tribal majority hamlets in all the states except Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh.

3.3.7 So far as the existence of primary school was concerned, the scinario was no better. Only Assam and Gujarat, reported the existence of a primary school within the hamlet in more than 50 per cent of tribal majority hamlets. In addition to Gujarat, the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal fell in this select group in the case of Non-tribal majority hamlets.

3.4.1 *Link with the forest* : The tribals have an age-old link with the forest. Majority of them live in forest area, areas surrounding forests and hilly areas. Forest used to play an important role in tribal economy by providing employment to the tribals at their door steps. They used to earn wages from harvesting of forest, raising of plantation, collection and processing of minor forest produce and other related activities. But, in the recent decades, the tribal areas have emerged as the resource areas of the country, ending the age-long seclusion of tribal communities and resulting in slippage of their ancestral assets like land and forest. Thus, to study the change in the link of the tribals with the forest, the percentage distribution of tribal majority villages (TMV) with forest within reach by accessibility to the forest is presented in Statement-5.

3.4.2 The statement reveals that at all-India level, forest was within reach of a TMV in about 70 per cent cases. It is to be mentioned that of the states, Madhya Pradesh strikes a discordant note with a very low percentage of TMVs with forest within reach. A forest was considered to be within the reach of a TMV if the villagers could commute the distance between the village and the forest to and fro daily or as and when necessary. Considering the traditional link of tribals with forests, such a high percentage of TMVs with forest beyond the reach of the village was not expected. Perhaps, for various reasons, some of the tribals had shifted from their ancestral home to areas away from the forest.

3.4.3 Of the TMVs with forest within reach at all-India level, about 82 per cent of TMVs reported access to forest on the date of survey. The percentage of TMVs having no access to the forest was quite high in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. It is also relatively high in Maharashtra, Assam and Rajasthan. As high as 42, 29 and 22 per cent of TMV with forest within reach reported to have lost the right of accessibility to the forest over the years in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Rajasthan and Maharashtra respectively. In contrast, the said percentage was less than 1 in West Bengal and little more than 2 in Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. Table 5 of Appendix-I shows the distribution of TMV inaccesible to the froest by period of inaccessibility. It is seen that the slippage in accessibility to forest, considered by many as the mainstay of the tribal economy, is continuing, inspite of various policies of the government for protection of tribal environment.

3.5.1 *Community land* : Transfer of tribal land is restricted by law. Voice has been raised that in tribal areas, land which is put to common use for the entire village, like grazing land, playground etc. has been reducing over time on account of individual or commercial use. Data on such reduction which took place during 5 years preceding the date of survey were collected to examine as to whether the phenomenon could be observed in the recent past also. The relevant results are presented in Statement-6.

3.5.2 It is seen from Statement-6 that most of the states reported some reduction in community land. As high as 40 per cent of TMVs in Manipur and 33 per cent of TMVs in Rajasthan reported reduction of community land. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya were the states which reported the said reduction in 20 to 30 per cent of TMVs. On the other hand, the reduction was reported in less than 5 per cent of TMVs in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

3.5.3 So far as the area of reduction is concerned, there is a wide divergence among the states. While the area reduced during last 5 years was small in most of the states, it was as high as 50 hectares per TMV in Andhra Pradesh and Assam and about 37 hectares in Arunachal Pradesh. It is interesting to note that in almost all the states, barring the tribal households, the agency responsible for reduction in community land was the government itself.

3.6.1 *Shifting cultivation* : Shifting cultivation as defined in para 1.6.1 (xiii) is a primitive method of cultivation. It prevailed in the early stages of human civilisation. The practice is still in vogue among some of the hill tribes of India. Statement 7 gives the extent of the prevalence of this practice for different states and also the distribution of TMV where no or few households were engaged in settled cultivation by reasons for not practising settled cultivation by majority of the households.

3.6.2 As expected, Statement-7 exhibits that shifting cultivation was quite prevalent in the North Eastern states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Of the remaining states, Andhra Pradesh reported the prevalence of the practice in about 55 per cent of TMVs. The practice was in vogue in about 20 per cent of TMVs in Assam and Orissa.

3.6.3 The percentages of TMVs not practising settled cultivation was highest in Mizoram followed by Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. It is noteworthy that there were some states like Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal etc. which did not report any village practising shifting cultivation but reported to have a signicant proportion of TMVs where majority of the households were not engaged in settled cultivation. In those TMVs, the majority of the households were probably not engaged in cultivation at all.

3.6.4 It is apparent from Statement 7 that the survey failed to collect reliable information regarding the reasons for not practising settled cultivation by the majority of the households. This information could not be collected in about 50 per cent cases in most of the states. Of the villages reporting reasons, more than 80 per cent ascribed 'land not suitable' as the reasons for not doing settled cultivation in all the states except Maharashtra and Mizoram. In these two states, majority of the households, in a good number of cases cited non-familiarity with the practice of settled cultivation as the reasons for not practising the same in a sizeable proportion of villages.

3.6.5 Recently, government has been taking measures to introduce settled cultivation in some of those areas where shifting cultivation was in practice. The results relating to the effect of these measures in the tribal majority villages (TMV) in which settled cultivation was not practised by the majority of the households are presented in Statement 8 for the states reporting shifting cultivation.

3.6.6 It is evident from statement 8 that government took almost no step to introduce settled cultivation in Assam, Manipur and Madhya Pradesh. In Maghalaya and Orissa steps to introduce settled cultivation were taken in only about 29 and 19 per cent of TMVs respectively where majority of the households were not practising settled cultivation. Government's role was, more felt in Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh as these states were reported to have taken some measures in introducing settled cultivation in at least about 80 per cent cases. The success rate was highest in Andhra Pradesh where about 28 per cent of the target TMV were practising settled cultivation on the date of survey, although about 52 per cent of the target TMV had given up settled cultivation after trial. The government's efforts appeared to have failed in Arunachal Pradesh where 60 per cent of the target TMVs reported to have tried settled cultivation but were not practising it on the date of survey. The impact of the steps taken by the government was least felt in Tripura where about 27 per cent of the target TMVs did not even make any attempt to practise settled cultivation.

3.6.7 The practice of shifting cultivation has been condemned by many owing to its ill effects, such as soil erosion and denudation of forests. However, some scholars have pronounced this mode of cultivation environmentally beneficial, given the tribal context. The point to be noted is that the terrain on which the shifting cultivation is practised is such that it is most often the only process that succeeds under the conditions which are within the control of the tribals. It is stated that they are also aware of the ill effects of this mode of cultivation and sometimes take necessary steps against soil erosion. Percentage of villages reporting land getting barren owing to the practice of shifting cultivation, average area of such barren and land also percentage distribution of villages practising shifting cultivation by measures taken against soil erosion are given in Statement 9.

3.6.8 The statement exhibits that land getting barren owing to shifting cultivation was a phenomenon in at least some villages in all the states practising shifting cultivation. Although percentage of villages reporting barren land was as high as 59, area of barren land was only 4 hectares per reporting village in Arunachal Pradesh. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya reported a small percentage of villages with barren land, but showed area of barren land per reporting village as high as 20 and 26 hectares respectively .Contrary to the expectation, in no state except Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh, villages practising shifting cultivation had been found to have taken any positive measure against soil erosion.

3.7.1 The backwardness and the wider gap between the level of development of tribal areas and other areas are generally known. It has been seen from Statement-3 that even with in the tribal areas, there were differences in the availability of some important facilities between the tribal and non-tribal majority villages. It is recognised that to improve the situation, acceleration of tempo of development of tribal areas is necessary. The results of the efforts made during last 5 years to provide the infrastructural facilities can be seen from Statement-10.

3.7.2 It is observed from Statement-10 that of all the infrastructural facilities 'dispensary' received the least attention for TMV as well as NTMV in almost all the states. Provision of 'drinking water', 'school building' and 'electricity' particularly for the TMVs appeared to have drawn the major attention of the states. However, wide variations among the states are noticed and no uniformity in the progress of a state is

observed, so far as different infrastructures are concerned. Thus, to assess the overall performance of a state, an index of infrastructural development, similar to the one defined in para 3.3.3 for availability of facilities, is built up. In this case, the index is defined as one-hundredth of the sum of percentages of villages reporting development of the five infrastructural facilities and can be interpreted as the average number of facilities made available to a village during 5 years preceeding the date of survey. For comparision of the overall performance among the states, the index is presented in Statement-10.1 separately for TMV and NTMV for each state reporting at least 10 sample villages of each type.

3.7.3 So far as TMVs were concerned, the best performance was reported by Sikkim, closely followed by Tripura and Gujarat. The achievement during last 5 years was very low in Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Bihar. Gujarat, Sikkim and Tripura which had shown better performance in comparison to other states in the case of TMVs, outshined the other states in the case of NTMVs also, As regards NTMVs, the lowest rank was held by Manipur, with Bihar and Andhra Pradesh immediately above the state.

3.7.4 Statement 10.1 also reveals that the disparity between tribal and non-tribal majority villages in respect of infrastructural development is quite narrow for a number of states. The most striking feature is that the development index is greater for TMVs than that for NTMVs in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram. All these probably indicate that greater attention has been paid by the states during the recent past for the development of infrastructure in the tribal majority villages. Nevertheless there were few states like Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Orissa which exhibited considerable disparity favouring NTMV.

3.8.1 *Availability of educational facility :* An important indicator of the socio-economic standard of the tribal population is the availability of educational facilities in the villages. An overall idea can be formed from Statement-3 which shows the distance of the nearest school from the villages. Statement-11 gives the percentage of villages with schools providing different level of education separately for TMV and NTMV.

3.8.2 Statement 11 depicts a dismal picture so far as TMVs, are concerned. At all-India level, as high as 41 per cent of the TMVs, as against 15 per cent of NTMVs, did not have any school within the village. In all the states except Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Mizoram, U.P. & H.P. the said percentage was higher for TMVs than that for NTMVs. The gap between TMV and NTMV was highest in Madhya Pradesh. The state was found to have 54 per cent of TMVs without any school as against 7 per cent of NTMVs.

3.8.3 The percentage of villages with at least one primary school was reasonably high both for TMV and NTMV. The said percentage was more for TMV than that for NTMV in quite a number of states. The survey results indicate that in most of the states, the "one room and one teacher" policy for primary school was implemented in proportionately large number of TMVs than NTMVs. The percentage of villages with high/higher secondary school was, expectedly, low for NTMVs and was much lower for TMVs. It is significant that the said percentage for TMVs was about 22 in Tripura and Mizoram and about 21 in Manipur, while the percentage was less than 10 for most of the remaining states. It was even less than 2 in Andhra Pradesh. The variation among the states was no less pronounced in the case of NTMVs also, which ranged from 57 per cent in Lakshadweep to less than 2 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh as can be seen from Table (21.2) given in Appendix I.

3.9.1 *Participation in the Panchayat :* The community development programme, which was supposed to usher in new era of people's participation in rural development, was expected to grow into the Panchayat Raj system which aimed at ensuring people's participation in a more meaningful manner. The tribals, on the other hand, had an age-long system of traditional Panchayat. Statement 12 shows the distribution of tribal majority villages by type of Panchayat and the level of participation of the tribals in those Panchayats.

3.9.2 It is seen from Statement-12 that in most of the states, about one-half of the TMVs reported to have a Panchayat. Madhya Pradesh is an exception reporting only 30 per cent of TMVs with Panchayat.

3.9.3 Except Sikkim, all the states reported traditional tribal Panchayat system in majority of the TMVs. Quite a significant proportion of TMVs reporting any Panchayat had statutory Gram Panchayat also along with the traditional tribal Panchayat. Sikkim strikes a discordant note in the sense that 71 per cent of TMV reporting any type of Panchayat had no traditional tribal Panchayat. The cases of Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra need mention in this connection. In these three states, 33 to 43 per cent of TMVs which reported any type of Panchayat had no traditional tribal Panchayat.

3.9.4 It is observed from Statement-12 that the level of participation of the tribals in the statutory gram Panchayat varied from state to state. The tribals held the post of Chief executive of statutory gram Panchayat in about 22 and 30 per cent cases in the TMVs of Orissa and Assam respectively as against 96 to 98 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

3.9.5 Active participation of females in the traditional tribal Panchayat can not be said to be very high in any state. However, compared to other states, the participation was considerably high in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Manipur reported female participation in less than even 1 per cent of tribal Panchayats. The other states reporting very low participation of females were Orissa and Rajasthan.

STATEMENT 1 : **Number of strata formed, percentage of villages in the tribal concentration strata to total number of villages in the sampling frame and number of surveyed villages in the tribal concentration strata for each state and all-India**

Srl. No.	State	no. of strata		p.c. of villages in tribal area	no. of surveyed villages in the tribal area
		total	tribal area		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	18	46	234
2.	Assam	17	7	44	104
3.	Bihar	64	18	23	249
4.	Gujarat	34	14	41	152
5.	Haryana	12	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17	7	22	75
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	33	14	35	168
9.	Kerala	23	7	15	86
10.	Madhya Pradesh	71	26	45	390
11.	Maharashtra	46	16	41	269
12.	Manipur	9	5	70	48
13.	Meghalaya	5	5	100	87
14.	Orissa	24	12	53	191
15.	Punjab	12	—	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	42	17	41	183
17.	Sikkim	4	4	100	80
18.	Tamil Nadu	30	9	25	136
19.	Tripura	6	3	54	58
20.	Uttar Pradesh	88	7	2	62
21.	West Bengal	32	11	44	189
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	1	35	23
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	100	76
24.	Chandigarh	1	—	—	—
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	100	24
26.	Delhi	1	—	—	—
27.	Goa	1	—	—	—
28.	Lakshadweep	1	1	100	16
29.	Mizoram	3	3	100	88
30.	Pondicherry	2	—	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	2	—	—	—
32.	all-India	647	215	32	2999

Statement 2 : Percentage distribution of tribal and non-tribal majority villages in the tribal areas

srl. no.	State	p.c. distribution of villages in tribal areas			no. of sample	
		TMV	NTMV	all	TMV	NTMV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.18	70.82	100.00	44	190
2.	Assam	35.02	64.98	100.00	26	78
3.	Bihar	59.79	40.21	100.00	124	125
4.	Gujarat	48.58	51.42	100.00	94	58
5.	Himachal Pradesh	15.94	84.06	100.00	23	53
6.	Karnataka	0.25	99.75	100.00	1	167
7.	Kerala	1.04	98.96	100.00	2	84
8.	Madhya Pradesh	71.49	28.51	100.00	211	179
9.	Maharashtra	36.18	63.82	100.00	65	204
10.	Manipur	67.13	32.87	100.00	28	20
11.	Meghalaya	90.20	9.80	100.00	76	11
12.	Orissa	51.57	48.43	100.00	90	111
13.	Rajasthan	34.60	65.40	100.00	63	120
14.	Sikkim	15.18	84.82	100.00	16	64
15.	Tamil Nadu	8.44	91.56	100.00	5*	131
16.	Tripura	39.41	60.59	100.00	22	36
17.	Uttar Pradesh	22.77	77.23	100.00	17	45
18.	West Bengal	31.09	68.91	100.00	39	150
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	86.32	13.68	100.00	15	8
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.52	52.48	100.00	37	39
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.52	5.48	100.00	21	3
22.	Lakshadweep	14.29	85.71	100.00	2	14
23.	Mizoram	75.34	24.66	100.00	65	23
24.	All India	47.22	52.78	100.00	1086	1913

Note : TMV stands for tribal majority villages,

NTMV stands for non-tribal majority villages.

Statement 3 : Percentage of villages reporting availability of some important facilities within the specified distance separately for tribal and non-tribal majority villages

(1)	state	all weather road (2 km)		Post Office (2 km)		market/hat (2 km)		Fair Price Shop (within village)		supply depot agri. input (5 km)		primary school (2 km)		veterinary dispensary (5 km)		primary health centre/sub-centre (2 km)		child feeding nutrition centre (2 km)	
		TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.5	86.9	23.9	52.1	03.5	07.4	21.0	49.5	06.1	52.0	46.0	69.1	28.7	77.1	6.3	13.2	24.5	27.3
2.	Assam	47.6	62.0	44.3	49.0	22.4	60.1	31.6	39.4	20.1	25.7	92.9	95.4	43.2	40.4	21.1	38.3	24.7	35.0
3.	Bihar	68.2	73.5	29.1	58.9	20.4	40.0	10.5	24.6	19.2	33.5	82.9	85.4	23.8	34.3	18.0	33.6	30.6	39.2
4.	Gujarat	84.4	79.8	52.4	70.6	12.7	16.2	23.4	19.2	45.8	61.2	99.1	95.8	53.3	69.4	34.8	11.7	82.6	71.2
5.	Himachal Pradesh	22.8	47.4	26.4	43.2	6.1	12.5	21.2	13.6	37.7	53.6	100.0	84.8	62.7	58.7	19.5	28.4	36.4	32.0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	78.5	68.7	10.5	35.2	5.5	24.7	4.0	22.1	8.8	41.5	41.8	95.9	14.1	48.4	4.9	18.7	23.2	24.0
7.	Maharashtra	73.6	82.9	19.5	49.9	2.9	17.2	19.6	57.1	29.4	42.1	67.6	98.9	37.2	59.9	10.0	25.1	56.4	70.8
8.	Manipur	33.4	56.8	11.1	37.3	3.0	16.0	7.9	10.7	40.5	12.0	91.2	55.6	53.1	41.3	2.9	29.0	11.5	15.0
9.	Meghalaya	45.9	76.3	19.3	49.3	13.0	45.5	42.5	37.6	11.3	40.6	93.9	78.5	24.1	44.0	11.0	43.3	26.4	30.1
10.	Orissa	59.9	82.4	44.9	56.1	25.4	24.9	14.8	41.7	11.8	34.8	72.7	93.7	42.0	60.5	10.1	12.2	43.5	44.7
11.	Rajasthan	49.7	51.5	47.4	45.1	15.7	26.0	13.7	16.1	59.2	50.7	90.7	89.9	45.7	41.8	20.5	21.5	52.7	30.1
12.	Sikkim	71.8	83.7	50.9	64.2	3.3	53.0	3.1	5.6	55.9	78.4	78.3	93.9	61.9	77.9	50.9	62.4	21.9	72.3
13.	Tripura	65.6	71.3	27.0	47.3	40.8	32.2	38.8	48.0	39.6	30.4	97.5	92.7	45.2	57.0	19.4	23.5	60.7	49.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	35.8	86.4	40.5	35.5	3.6	11.2	11.1	22.8	8.8	21.9	100.0	91.5	35.1	28.0	13.8	8.5	68.7	36.6
15.	West Bengal	83.7	86.4	25.0	74.7	14.4	40.2	4.4	25.5	24.9	40.4	100.0	97.0	14.3	42.1	13.7	27.5	44.9	40.5
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	38.3	10.9	16.7	5.9	3.6	8.2	5.5	7.9	0.7	38.9	54.9	10.2	6.6	9.1	4.3	17.4	29.2
17.	Mizoram	43.7	46.9	27.8	23.5	7.8	8.9	61.0	82.2	6.2	5.4	91.7	88.4	10.9	10.6	36.9	23.7	36.0	22.2
18.	All-India	67.3	75.4	25.3	55.3	12.0	27.0	12.7	34.9	18.5	43.1	67.2	91.1	26.6	51.7	12.0	23.7	34.9	41.8

Note : TMV and NTMV stand for tribal majority and non-tribal majority villages respectively.

Statement 3.1 : Index of availability of facilities in villages of tribal areas

Sl. No.	State/u.t.	index		rank by index		index of tribal-non-tribal disparity (col.3-col. 4)
		TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.995	4.346	15	9	−2.351
2.	Assam	3.479	4.453	5	7	−0.974
3.	Bihar	3.026	4.030	12	10	−1.004
4.	Gujarat	4.885	4.951	1	3	−0.066
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.328	3.742	6	12	−0.414
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.913	3.792	16	11	−1.879
7.	Maharashtra	3.162	5.039	11	2	−1.877
8.	Manipur	2.546	2.737	14	16	−0.191
9.	Meghalaya	2.874	4.452	13	8	−1.578
10.	Orissa	3.251	4.510	8	6	−1.259
11.	Rajasthan	3.953	3.727	4	13	+0.226
12.	Sikkim	3.980	5.914	3	1	−1.934
13.	Tripura	4.346	4.517	2	5	−0.171
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3.174	3.424	10	14	−0.250
15.	West Bengal	3.253	4.743	7	4	−1.490
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.303	1.598	17	17	−0.295
17.	Mizoram	3.220	3.118	9	15	+0.102
18.	All-India	2.765	4.440	×	×	−1.675

Statement 4 : Percentage of tribal and non-tribal majority hamlets reporting availability of electricity and primary school within hamlets

srl. no.	state	p.c. of hamlets reporting availability of			
		electricity		primary school	
		within tribal hamlets	within non-tribal hamlets	within tribal hamlets	within non-tribal hamlets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.3	75.5	31.7	52.6
2.	Assam	31.7	47.2	52.1	40.0
3.	Bihar	7.1	23.7	24.1	32.3
4.	Gujarat	64.8	94.8	68.9	71.7
5.	Himachal Pradesh	69.8	87.4	33.4	31.2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52.7	70.1	33.3	68.3
7.	Maharashtra	56.5	91.7	29.7	65.0
8.	Meghalaya	23.2	78.7	38.6	36.2
9.	Orissa	16.7	52.3	30.7	46.7
10.	Rajasthan	23.6	41.0	41.4	45.1
11.	Sikkim	95.1	66.0	44.9	38.2
12.	Tripura	40.6	64.3	13.3	15.8
13.	Uttar Pradesh	55.8	20.6	43.8	32.4
14.	West Bengal	9.1	28.0	44.7	52.8
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.7	37.2	22.9	12.5
16.	All India	34.2	59.4	36.2	52.0

Statement 5 : Percentage distribution of Tribal Majority Villages (TMV) with forest within reach by accessibility to forest

sl. no.	state/u.t.	percentage of TMV with forest within reach	percentage distribution of villages with forest within reach and				
			accessible now	not accessible now			
				and not accessible in the past	but accessible in the past	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.3	97.4	0.1	2.5	—	100.0
2.	Assam	68.2	61.0	7.7	10.5	20.8	100.0
3.	Bihar	83.6	89.2	2.7	7.1	1.0	100.0
4.	Gujarat	70.5	74.9	13.1	9.3	2.7	100.0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	90.9	99.1	—	—	0.9	100.0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	43.8	81.8	3.4	12.1	2.7	100.0
7.	Maharashtra	96.5	58.1	11.3	21.6	9.0	100.0
8.	Meghalaya	98.9	95.3	4.1	—	0.6	100.0
9.	Orissa	91.5	77.8	15.7	6.5	—	100.0
10.	Rajasthan	76.0	67.7	3.1	29.2	—	100.0
11.	Sikkim	95.9	96.6	3.4	—	—	100.0
12.	Tripura	88.4	88.7	8.0	2.1	1.2	100.0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	100.0	81.2	—	14.3	4.5	100.0
14.	West Bengal	72.7	98.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	100.0
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.6	93.3	2.9	2.5	1.3	100.0
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.8	21.5	8.2	41.6	28.7	100.0
17.	Mizoram	84.6	73.1	17.0	5.5	4.4	100.0
18.	All-India	69.9	81.6	6.1	9.7	2.6	100.0

Statement 6 : Percentage distribution of tribal majority villages (TMV) reporting reduction of community land during last 5 years by agency acquiring land

sl. no.	state	p.c. of villages reporting reduction of land	area reduced per village (ha)	acquiring agency			others	all
				tribal household	non-tribal household	govt./ public/ private bodies		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.0	49.68	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
2.	Assam	24.2	49.91	51.5	—	48.5	—	100.0
3.	Bihar	8.2	0.41	59.8	4.6	35.6	—	100.0
4.	Gujarat	25.2	6.58	69.2	—	30.7	—	100.0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	15.8	9.31	33.4	—	66.6	—	100.0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	9.6	12.35	53.3	3.5	39.9	3.3	100.0
7.	Maharashtra	2.0	0.00	86.1	—	13.9	—	100.0
8.	Manipur	40.0	0.42	12.8	—	87.2	—	100.0
9.	Meghalaya	21.6	0.50	80.2	—	6.0	13.8	100.0
10.	Orissa	22.2	4.65	88.6	2.0	9.4	—	100.0
11.	Rajasthan	32.8	6.91	87.3	0.9	9.4	2.4	100.0
12.	Sikkim	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Tripura	8.9	0.59	79.6	—	20.4	—	100.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5.4	7.31	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
15.	West Bengal	0.3	0.01	27.4	—	72.6	—	100.0
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.5	0.14	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.7	36.70	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.9	3.04	41.3	—	22.3	36.4	100.0
19.	Mizoram	16.6	3.53	37.0	—	53.0	10.0	100.0
20.	All-India	13.8	10.44	70.4	1.7	25.6	2.2	100.0

Statement 7 : Percentage of Tribal Majority Villages (TMV) reporting shifting cultivation and percentage distribution of Tribal Majority Villages (TMV) not practising settled cultivation (by majority of the household) by reasons for not practising settled cultivation

sl. no.	state	p.c. of TMV reporting shifting cultivation	p.c. of TMV not practising settled cultivation by majority of hhs.	p.c. of TMV not reporting reasons for not doing settled cultivation	p.c. distribution of TMV reporting reasons for not doing settled cultivation			
					reasons			
					not familiar	land not suitable	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.6	10.9	48.6	—	94.6	5.4	100.0
2.	Assam	21.5	19.3	50.4	—	100.0	—	100.0
3.	Bihar	—	6.9	48.7	—	94.9	5.1	100.0
4.	Gujarat	—	1.0	63.6	—	100.0	—	100.0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.7	7.1	49.8	—	87.5	12.5	100.0
7.	Maharashtra	—	5.5	43.5	39.4	25.0	35.6	100.0
8.	Manipur	86.3	77.3	50.0	—	90.6	9.4	100.0
9.	Meghalaya	75.2	22.0	50.5	—	96.8	3.2	100.0
10.	Orissa	19.2	25.0	48.8	—	95.5	4.5	100.0
11.	Rajasthan	—	0.5	50.0	—	100.0	—	100.0
12.	Sikkim	—	1.0	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
13.	Tripura	77.5	64.6	48.4	3.3	84.7	12.0	100.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	West Bengal	—	4.3	48.0	—	92.5	7.5	100.0
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.6	63.1	54.9	—	89.1	10.9	100.0
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2.3	100.0	—	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	88.7	88.0	46.4	19.4	59.5	21.1	100.0
20.	All-India	11.5	11.2	49.6	2.0	89.9	8.1	100.0

Statement 8 : Percentage Distribution of Tribal Majority Villages (TMV) not practising settled cultivation (by majority of the households) by response to government's measure to introduce settled cultivation

sl. no.	state	p.c. distribution of TMV not practising settled cultivation				
		govt. taken step to introduce settled cultivation			govt. not taken any step to introduce settled cultivation	all
		settled-cultivation tried		settled cultivation not tried		
		practising now	not practising now			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.1	51.5	5.4	15.0	100.0
2.	Assam	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	4.3	—	95.7	100.0
4.	Manipur	—	—	1.6	98.4	100.0
5.	Meghalaya	17.8	11.4	—	70.8	100.0
6.	Orissa	4.0	15.4	—	80.6	100.0
7.	Tripura	19.2	34.1	27.4	19.2	100.0
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.8	60.0	11.3	20.9	100.0
9.	Mizoram	18.5	15.6	11.4	54.4	100.0

Statement 9 : Percentage of villages reporting barren land, average area of barren land and percentage distribution of Tribal Majority Villages (TMV) practising shifting cultivation by measures taken against soil erosion

sl. no.	States	p.c. of TMV reporting barren land to villages reporting shifting cultivation	barren area per reporting vill. (hac.)	p.c. distribution of TMV reporting shifting cultivation by measures taken against soil erosion				
				no measure	terracing	countour bunding	other measures	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.6	20	91.7	—	8.3	—	100.0
2.	Assam	28.4	0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
4.	Manipur	7.8	12	99.3	—	—	0.7	100.0
5.	Meghalaya	3.1	26	98.3	—	—	1.7	100.0
6.	Orissa	39.0	24	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
7.	Tripura	7.3	13	97.4	—	—	2.6	100.0
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.8	4	87.1	11.5	1.3	—	100.0
9.	Mizoram	27.4	12	98.8	0.4	—	0.8	100.0

Statement 10 : Percentage of villages reporting specified infrastructural development during last 5 years separately for tribal and non-tribal majority villages

sl. no.	state	school building		dispensary		link road		electric connection		drinking water		irregation (medium/minor)	
		TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.7	46.6	1.0	4.4	23.2	34.6	20.4	36.8	41.2	43.9	7.2	11.7
2.	Assam	62.6	59.6	5.8	11.1	63.5	71.2	30.6	30.8	61.4	50.2	16.3	9.7
3.	Bihar	35.3	40.3	1.7	7.8	32.5	34.9	10.0	18.2	56.8	56.2	10.7	13.0
4.	Gujarat	79.2	72.6	4.4	6.5	68.9	41.4	64.5	94.6	83.3	97.5	15.6	54.5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	63.3	51.0	20.7	22.3	56.2	47.6	58.9	87.0	65.4	61.9	30.6	12.1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	20.1	51.3	2.9	7.5	13.7	30.1	71.1	62.8	85.1	79.6	3.9	15.0
7.	Maharashtra	35.7	67.6	3.4	14.1	24.3	56.3	35.8	51.0	51.3	67.3	7.6	27.3
8.	Manipur	53.5	47.7	6.5	2.5	30.8	42.2	12.3	14.4	25.9	20.3	0.9	2.5
9.	Meghalaya	41.1	75.9	2.5	43.3	63.1	71.8	28.5	71.7	30.7	60.4	2.3	—
10.	Orissa	40.0	53.1	4.1	9.6	39.0	52.3	23.7	45.6	61.6	69.7	5.1	32.4
11.	Rajasthan	49.1	47.1	7.9	7.7	36.2	30.6	14.4	39.0	89.2	76.5	17.5	16.8
12.	Sikkim	62.6	75.3	54.0	46.5	43.5	23.3	86.8	82.9	88.8	82.9	49.9	53.4
13.	Tripura	85.9	84.8	18.7	19.5	70.5	82.5	41.3	74.9	73.7	69.2	26.2	23.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	52.2	32.4	17.5	4.7	24.7	44.9	46.7	36.4	76.9	68.5	19.1	24.0
15.	West Bengal	29.3	30.3	0.9	10.4	35.7	51.1	7.4	24.2	56.0	59.3	31.1	27.6
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.8	56.1	2.6	6.6	31.6	35.3	19.7	22.1	48.8	71.6	31.9	24.9
17.	Mizoram	81.4	79.5	21.4	14.2	58.8	75.0	43.5	19.0	53.9	58.9	8.1	5.6
18.	All-India	34.5	50.7	3.6	9.9	30.5	44.2	40.9	44.5	68.8	66.4	9.5	21.5

Statement (10.1): Index of Infrastructural Development in villages of tribal areas

sl. no.	state/u.t.	index		rank of index		index of disparity
		T.M.V.	N.T.M.V.	T.M.V.	N.T.M.V.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.157	1.780	17	15	−0.623
2.	Assam	2.402	2.321	6	10	+0.081
3.	Bihar	1.470	1.704	15	16	−0.234
4.	Gujarat	3.159	3.671	3	1	−0.512
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.951	2.819	4	6	+0.132
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.968	2.463	9	9	−0.495
7.	Maharashtra	1.581	2.836	14	5	−1.255
8.	Manipur	1.299	1.296	16	17	+0.003
9.	Meghalaya	1.682	3.231	12	4	−1.549
10.	Orissa	1.735	2.627	10	7	−0.892
11.	Rajasthan	2.143	2.177	8	12	−0.034
12.	Sikkim	3.856	3.643	1	2	+0.213
13.	Tripura	3.163	3.539	2	3	−0.376
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2.371	2.109	7	13	+0.262
15.	West Bengal	1.604	2.029	13	14	−0.425
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.694	2.166	11	11	−0.472
17.	Mizoram	2.671	2.522	5	8	+0.149
18.	All-India	1.878	2.372	—	—	−0.494

Statement 11 : Percentage of villages with school providing different level of education

sl. no.	state	p.c. of villages with no school		p.c. of villages with school providing different level of education							
				primary				middle		high/ higher secondary	
				one room & one teacher		all					
		TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV	TMV	NTMV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.0	23.7	29.2	21.4	43.7	35.2	7.4	15.6	1.6	11.7
2.	Assam	10.8	20.7	15.2	5.5	61.4	49.8	27.2	24.3	3.2	11.3
3.	Bihar	47.7	33.5	5.5	5.4	41.6	37.0	9.0	25.9	5.0	11.8
4.	Gujarat	1.8	—	17.2	6.7	70.3	30.0	25.0	67.8	8.6	10.0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	27.7	17.5	4.4	66.2	51.9	31.9	15.9	4.9	5.7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	54.2	7.0	3.2	4.3	31.9	67.3	11.9	22.6	4.2	8.2
7.	Maharashtra	38.7	3.2	24.0	6.6	46.6	49.0	13.5	43.4	4.4	20.2
8.	Manipur	5.0	17.1	—	—	53.8	28.4	21.9	44.7	20.8	22.3
9.	Meghalaya	19.7	6.5	39.3	4.2	62.6	23.8	12.1	49.6	7.9	40.0
10.	Orissa	42.6	10.4	6.5	5.0	39.8	39.5	15.4	40.0	5.0	23.6
11.	Rajasthan	31.5	22.0	15.0	9.1	57.9	55.7	8.8	22.0	6.7	5.6
12.	Sikkim	17.3	38.8	—	—	50.7	36.9	32.0	18.9	11.5	8.9
13.	Tripura	3.5	—	5.2	8.6	49.8	53.5	29.7	38.5	21.6	18.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	22.1	22.5	1.8	3.4	57.3	53.5	20.5	23.7	—	2.0
15.	West Bengal	43.9	29.7	4.6	1.5	50.2	46.4	1.4	17.8	5.8	12.1
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.5	48.2	0.4	0.9	23.8	34.2	21.8	17.3	3.9	1.6
17.	Mizoram	2.8	5.2	2.1	—	34.3	39.8	51.6	43.6	21.5	20.8
18.	All-India	40.9	15.4	9.8	7.4	43.2	49.9	13.5	30.4	5.3	14.3

Statement 12 : Percentage distribution of tribal majority villages (TMV) by type of Panchayat

sl. no.	state	p.c. of villages (TMV) reporting Panchayat	p.c. distribution of villages (TMV) reporting Panchayat				p.c. of statutory Panchayat with tribal as chief executive	p.c. of tribal Panchayat reporting female partici-pation
			statutory Panchayat only	tribal Panchayat only	both	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.4	10.5	3.4	86.0	100.0	98.1	12.1
2.	Assam	43.0	8.4	35.6	56.0	100.0	29.5	8.2
3.	Bihar	50.0	5.0	2.8	92.2	100.0	55.0	32.5
4.	Gujarat	50.0	35.0	3.4	61.6	100.0	79.8	41.0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	50.0	21.2	—	78.8	100.0	76.7	22.6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	29.7	16.5	23.9	59.6	100.0	86.3	14.8
7.	Maharashtra	49.7	43.2	22.3	34.4	100.0	73.3	46.8
8.	Manipur	50.0	—	91.6	8.4	100.0	46.0	0.8
9.	Meghalaya	49.3	1.4	55.6	43.0	100.0	75.6	33.0
10.	Orissa	47.2	33.3	5.9	60.8	100.0	22.3	2.5
11.	Rajasthan	49.5	15.1	0.6	83.8	100.0	56.6	5.2
12.	Sikkim	48.7	71.0	10.5	18.5	100.0	62.2	11.9
13.	Tripura	50.0	8.4	32.6	59.0	100.0	80.1	8.1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	50.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	96.6	22.0
15.	West Bengal	49.8	12.8	0.2	86.9	100.0	53.0	—
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	50.0	—	96.0	4.0	100.0	100.0	22.6
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.1	11.6	0.6	87.8	100.0	96.4	24.5
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.0	14.4	—	85.6	100.0	59.7	56.0
19.	Mizoram	50.0	—	50.4	49.6	100.0	85.5	10.1
20.	All-India	43.4	18.0	13.8	68.2	100.0	62.3	18.7

APPENDEX

LIST OF DISTRICTS IN WHICH TRIBAL AREAS WERE FORMED

S. No.	State/U.T.	districts in which type 1 strata (i.e. tribal areas) have been formed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, E. Godavari, Nellore, Mehboobnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar.
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills.
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, Singbhum, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardanga, Dumka, Deoghar, Sahebganj, Godda, Paschim Champaran, Purnea, Katihar, Rohtas and Munger.
4.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad, The Dangs and Kachchh.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Mandi, Kullu and Sirmaur.
6.	Karnataka	Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Daskshin Kannad, Dharwad, Kolar, Mysore, Raichur, Tumku, Kodagu, Shimoga, Belgaum, Bidar and Gulbarga.
7.	Kerala	Cannanore, Kasargod, Wayanad, Palghat, Idukki, Kottayam and Trivandrum.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Siddhi, Jhabua, Dhar, W. Nimar, Betul, Shahdol, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Raj Nandgaon, Sagar, Damoh, Sehore, Raisen, Ratlam, Dewas, Jabalpur, Balaghat, East Nimar and Hoshangabad.
9.	Maharashtra	Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Amaravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Raigarh, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Wardha, Pune, Aurangabad and Parbhani.
10.	Manipur	Manipur North, Manipur East, Manipur West, Manipur South and Tengnoupal.
11.	Orissa	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Koraput, Baleshwar, Cuttack, Ganjam, Phulbani, Dhenkanal and Bolangir.
12.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Sirohi, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Alwar, Bharatpur and Bhilwara.
13.	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Periyar, Coimbatore and Nilgiri.
14.	Tripura	North Tripura, South Tripura and West Tripura.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli, Dehra Dun, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda.
16.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur, Malda, Medinipur, Bankura, Purulia, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Twenty Four Parganas (North) and Hugli.
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar.

In case of some districts with high proportion of tribal population, the whole district was taken as one stratum viz. stratum type 1.

NOTE

4. A Note on Exploratory Survey of Living Conditions of Tribals of Nagaland: NSS 44th Round (July 88—June 89).

A NOTE ON AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRIBALS OF NAGALAND NSS 44TH ROUND (JULY 88 — JUNE 89)

SECTION ONE

Introduction

1.0.1 A comprehensive survey on the living conditions of tribals was conducted by the NSSO in its 44th round (July 1988 — June 1989) with a view to providing estimates on various characteristics relating to the living conditions of some major tribes and tribal population as a whole. The results of the 44th round based on the data collected through schedules 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 pertaining to rural areas were already released in the Sarvekshana Issue No. 59 (April —June 95).

1.0.2 The rural areas of Nagaland was covered by the NSSO for the first time in the 44th round. But, owing to the presence of large tracts of inaccessible area and in consideration of other field problems, it was decided to adopt purposive sampling for the rural areas of the state. In view of the above, the estimates for Nagaland were not provided in the above reports. The present report has, therefore, been planned to present estimates of certain rates and ratios relating to the tribal and non-tribal population of rural areas of Nagaland, obtained as simple ratios of the sample values.

1.1.1 *Geographical coverage* : Due to inaccessible conditions in the Nagaland the (interior) villages located beyond 5 kms of bus routes (769 out of a total of 1119 villages in the state) were kept outside the coverage of survey. Samples were drawn purposively from the remaining 350 villages of the state, of which 164 villages were connected by bus-routes and the rest were within 5 kms. of a bus route. The central sample consisted of 120 villages, of which 82 villages were connected by a bus route and 38 villages were within 5 kms. of a bus route.

1.2.1 *Population Coverage* : The 'tribal population' covered in this survey refers to the members of the scheduled tribes declard under article 342 of the Constitution of India. The tribal name of the head of the household was considered as the tribe name of the household and also of all its members. Whether the household belonged to a scheduled tribe community or not, was decided on the basis of the list of scheduled tribes notified under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and other relevant Acts and Orders applicable to the state/u.t. in which the household was enumerated. Thus, a household whose tribe name did not appear in the notified list of the state/u.t. where the household was enumerated, was not regarded as a tribal household even if the tribe name was found in the notified list of another state/u.t.

1.2.2 According to the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribe Order, 1970 the following five scheduled tribes were listed in the Nagaland : (1) Garo, (2) Kachari, (3) Kuki, (4) Mikir, (5) Naga. Therefore, it was planned initially to identify, the tribal population of Nagaland only under the above five tribe names. However, the term 'Naga' is a common generic name of the community as a whole and as many as sixteen sub-tribes have been recorded in 1981 census. Therefore, provision was made subsequently to identify these sub-tribes also (in consultation with state authorities) during the survey period. The sub-tribes of Naga are as under :

(i) Angami
(ii) Ao
(iii) Chakhesang
(iv) Chang
(v) Chirr
(vi) Khiemnungan
(vii) Konyak
(viii) Lotha
(ix) Makware
(x) Phom
(xi) Rengma
(xii) Santam
(xiii) Sema
(xiv) Tikhir
(xv) Yimchunger
(xvi) Zeliang

The tribe wise/sub-tribe wise data are not presented in this report. The data for tribal population were generated taking all tribes together for Nagaland.

1.3.1 *Subject Coverage* : The objective of the survey was to study the living conditions of the tribals, covering mainly the aspects relating to their 'level of living' and 'economic activities'. The concept of level of living itself comprises a number of items, viz. household consumption, housing condition, social consumption, inventory of household assets and liabilities, education, morbidity etc. Forming a comprehensive view of the economic activities of the tribes, information on particulars of enterprise accounts, agricultural operations, land holdings, alienation of land, marketing of produce/products, dependence on forest, employment and unemployment were considered necessary. The survey also aimed to measure the disparity in living conditions between the tribals and non-tribals and to explore the problems stemming from migration of non-tribals to tribal areas in rural section.

1.3.2 As in the other states three household schedules numbered 29.1, 29.2 and 29.3 were canvassed in Nagaland also. The set of items relating to 'level of living of tribals' was housed in schedule 29.1 while the items relating to 'economic activities of tribals' were kept in Sch. 29.2. These schedules were canvassed in two separate sets of sample tribal households. The Sch. 29.3, which was designed to collect comparable data on living conditions of non-tribals residing in the tribal areas, was canvassed in non-tribal sample households.

1.4.1 As stated earlier, the present note pertains to Nagaland only and provides estimates of the rates and ratios based on sample values. Owing to the purposive nature of sampling, separate estimates for different tribes and sub-tribes were not attempted. The estimates of all tribes taken together has been given in the tables in section two. These estimates are based on the data of the Central sample only pertaining to the rural areas. *In view of the truncated geographical area covered in the survey, the estimates presented in the report should be considered as only indicative in nature. Obviously, they may not represent the entire state level stratum.*

1.4.2 This note consists of two sections. Section One presents the general outline and, background of the tribal survey and a brief discussion on sample design and coverage of the survey for rural areas of Nagaland. In addition, the concepts and definitions of important terms used in the survey and relevant to the present report are also included in this section. The second section provides some important findings depicting the distinctive features of tribals of Nagaland set against the estimates of similar characteristics of tribal population of the country and those for the tribals of North eastern states obtained from survey. A comparison has also been attempted between the tribals and non-tribals living in the state in respect of certain characteristics.

1.5.1 *Concepts and Definitions* : The concepts and definitions of important terms used in the survey and relevant to this report are explained below.

1.5.2 *Tribal and non-tribal population* : The statutory list of scheduled tribe is notified in pursuance of Article 342 of the constitution. The members of the tribes appearing in the respective state-schedule, as notified under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe, Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976, and other relevant Acts and Orders, constituted the tribal population. However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, an amalgamated list of tribes appearing in the state-schedule was prepared. Persons who were not treated as belonging to scheduled tribe as per the definition given above were considered as non-tribal population.

1.5.3 *Household* : A household was a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen. However, a boarding house, a hotel or a hostel was treated as a cluster of households where each individual boarder formed a separate household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pooled their income for spending, they together were treated as forming a single household. Barracks of military and para-military forces, orphanages and vagrant houses were excluded from the scope of the survey.

1.5.4 *Household member* : Any person who is a normal resident of the household is considered to be a member of the household. The member of a household may or may not be related by blood to one another. The total number of members in a household including temporary stay-aways excluding temporary visitors is considered to be the size of the household. The members who report their age at last birth-day as 14 or less are considered as 'children'.

1.5.5 *Household consumer expenditure* :

(a) The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary values of consumption of various groups of items, viz.,

I. food, pan (betel leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light,

II. Clothing and footwear, and

III. miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

(b) For groups I and II, the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value of goods *actually* consumed during reference period. An item of "clothing and footwear" is consider to have been consumed, if it was brought into maiden or first use during the reference period. The consumption may be out of:—

(i) purchases made during the reference period or earlier,

(ii) home grown stock,

(iii) receipt in exchange of goods and services,

(iv) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowing, and

(v) free collection.

For evaluating the consumption of items of groups (III) i.e. items categorised as miscellaneous goods and services and durable article a different approach is followed. In this case, the value of *actual purchase* i.e. the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services was considered as consumption.

(c) It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relate to the actual consumption made by the normal resident members of the household and also guests whether during ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan, advance etc., made by the household are not considered as consumption for items of groups I and II since transfer receipt of these items have been taken into account in the receiver households. However, the item "cooked meals" is an exception to the rule. Meals prepard in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others are automatically included in domestic consumption of the employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty of estimating separately the quantity and value of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or to others. Thus, to avoid double counting cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the receipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for the consumption of the normal resident members or for the guests and employees will also be recorded in the household purchasing the meals. This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households only, leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure.

(d) *The reference period* for collection of data on all items of consumer expenditure was last 30 days (ending on the day preceding the date of enquiry).

(e) Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of a household is the total consumer expenditure of the household divided by its size.

1.5.6 *Gainful activity* : Gainful activity (or work) is the activity pursued by persons for pay, profit or family gain, or in other words, the activity which adds value to the 'national product'. Normally it is an activity which results in production of 'goods and services' for exchange. However, the activities in 'agriculture' (i.e. all activities relating industry division '0') of which a part or the whole of the agricultural production is used for own consumption and does not go for sale, are also considered 'gainful'. Execution of household chores or social commitments etc., however, are not considered 'gainful' activities. The activities, such as prostitution, begging etc., though provide earnings, are, by convention, not considered 'gainful'.

1.5.7 *Activity status* : The activity status of an individual was the activity situation obtaining for the person in respect of his/her participation in gainful and also non-gainful activities during the specified reference period. Various activity categories (along with the corresponding codes) used in the 44th round survey are as under.

Description	code
situation of working (or emoloyed)	
worked in household enterprise in	
(i) hunting, trapping and gathering of forest products	11
(ii) shifting cultivation	12
(iii) livestock and poultry raising	13
(iv) settled cultivation	14
(v) other agricultural activities	15
(vi) non-agricultural activities	16
(vii) worked as regular salaried/wage employee	31
(viii) worked as casual wage labour in public works	41
(ix) worked as casual wage labour in other types of work	51
(x) had work in household enterprise but did not work due to	51
(a) sickness	61
(b) other reasons	62
(xi) had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to	
(a) sickness	71
(b) other reasons	72
situation of not working but available for work	
(xii) did not work but was seeking and/or available for work	81
situation of being neither working nor available for work	
(xiii) attended educational institutions	91
(xiv) attended domestic duties only	92
(xv) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, sewing, tailoring, weaving etc., for household use	93
(xvi) rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients	94
(xvii) not able to work due to disability	95
(xviii) others	97
(xix) did not work due to temporary sickness (for casusal workers only)	98
(xx) infants of age 0-4 years	—

In the tribal survey of NSS 44th round, the activity status of an individual was determined adopting two different approaches. The two approaches are :

(i) usual status approach with a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey; and

(ii) current weekly status approach with a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey.

For usual status classification, activity status codes 61, 62, 71, 72 and 98 were not applicable.

1.5.8 *Classification according to usual status approach* : The status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey was considered the principal usual status of the person. Accordingly, a person's broad principal usual activity status was considered *'working'* or *'employed'*, if he/she was engaged in any-one or more work activities (activity codes 11 to 51) or *'seeking or available for work' or 'unemplyed'*, if he/she was not working but was either seeking or was available for work (activity code 81) or *'not in labour force'*, if he/she was engaged in any one or more of the non-gainful activities (activity codes 91 to 95, 97 and 98), for a relatively longer time (among the broad three activity status) during the reference period of 365 days. Within the two broad activity categories, 'working' and 'not in labour force', the detailed activity category was deter mined on the basis of time spent criterion. A non-worker (on the basis of principal usual activity status) who pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity was considered to be usually, working in a subsidiary capacity. Persons, thus, categorised as 'working' in the principal status and subsidiary status together constitute 'all workers' according to the usual status classification.

1.5.9 *Classification according to current weekly status approach* : For classification of persons according to current weekly status, they had to be initially assigned a unique activity stauts with reference to a period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. A unique status was assigned to persons pursuing more than one activity during the week by adopting a priority-cum-major time rule. Under the priority rule, the status of 'working' got priority over the status of 'not working but seeking/available for work' and the status of 'not working but seeking/available for work' got priority over the status of 'not working and not seeking not available for work'. But, within the broad category of 'working' or 'not working', the detailed activity category was

assigned by major time criterion, i.e., the activity category in which major part or time was spent was considered the current weekly status. Thus, a person was considered 'working' (or employed) if he/she was engaged in any one or more of the gainful activities (codes 11 to 72) for at least one hour on any one day of the reference week. Further, he/she was assigned that gainful activity category (codes 11 to 72) on which he/she spent major part of the working time during the reference week. A person who had not worked for even one hour on any one day of the week, but had been seeking work or had been available for work (although not seeking) at any time during the week was considered 'seeking/available for work' (or unemployed). Others were considered 'not available for work' (or not in labour force).

1.5.10 *Livelihood class*: One of the following livelihood classes was assigned to a household on the basis of the source of household's income during a period of 365 days preceding the date of survey from gainful activities, as defined in paragraph 1.5.6.

(i) hunting, trapping and gathering of forest produces for household consumption only;

(ii) shifting cultivation;

(iii) livestock and poultry raising;

(iv) settled cultivation;

(v) collection of minor forest produces;

(vi) other agricultural activities;

(vii) self-employment in non-agriculture;

(viii) agricultural labour;

(ix) mining and quarrying labour;

(x) manufacturing and construction labour; and

(xi) others.

Of these, the source which contributed the most in the combined income of the members of the household (excluding the household's employees and paying guests) from gainful activities during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the livelihood class of the household. A household reporting no income (from gainful activity) was classified under 'others'. It should be noted that a household deriving its maximum income from hunting, trapping and gathering of forest produces for household consumption only was put in class (i), while that derived its maximum income from collection of minor forest produces meant mainly for selling was counted in class (V).

1.5.11 *Wage and salary earnings*: Wages and salaries receivable for the work done by a person during 7 days preceding the date of survey were considered as the wage and salary earnings of the person, irrespective of whether the payment was received or not. The payment could be in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. The wages and salaries in kind were evaluated at retail price. Amount receivable as 'over time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time during the reference week was also counted. Bonus (expected or paid) and perquisites, evaluated at retail prices, and duly apportioned for the reference week was also considered as wage and salary earnings.

1.5.12 *Household assets*: Household assests were defined to include all items of physical assets owned by the household which had money values, such as, land, trees, building, livestock, agricultural implements, non-farm business equipments, all transport equipments, household durable goods, etc. However, crops standing in the field and stock of commodities held by the household were not considered as assets, for the purpose of tribal survey of NSS 44th round. A physical asset owned by the household on the date of survey if acquired by purchase during 365 days preceding the date of survey, the purchase price was considered as the value of the asset. In all other cases, the value of the asset was ascertained on the basis of the current market price prevailing in the locality on the date of survey, taking into account the condition of the assets.

1.5.13 *Loan, cash and kind*: All claims against the household held by others were considered as loans of the household. Unpaid bills of grocers, doctors etc. also constituted the liability of the household. Sometimes, payments were made regularly to shopkeepers, doctors etc. once in a month or after a fixed period of interval. In all such cases, dues were considered payable only after the expiry of the due date. However, such small loans which remained outstanding for a period of less than 3 months or loans which were less than 3 months or loans which were less than Rs. 100 were ignored. All loans taken in cash were considered 'cash' loans irrespective of whether the repayment was made in cash or kind. Similarly, all loans taken in kind irrespective of whether repayment was made in cash or kind were treated as 'kind' loans.

1.5.14 *Level of education*: In this report, the estimates on educational particulars of individuals are presented in terms of the nine levels of education given below:

(i) not literate,

(ii) Lierate without formal education,

(iii) literate but below primary,

(iv) primary,

(v) middle,

(vi) secondary,

(vii) higher secondary,

(viii) certificate or diploma in any subject and

(ix) graduate and above.

'Literacy' is defined as the ability to read and write a simple message in at least one language. Those incapable of reading and writting any simple message were considered 'not literate'. Among the 'literate' who had never attended any school were assigned the level (ii). The rest of the 'literates' were assigned one of the standard educational level depending upon the successful completion of successive higher standard education. Generally, classes I to IV or I to V were considered as the 'primary' level. The 'middle level' meant class V or VI to VIII, and higher class leading to matriculation or school final examination was 'secondary'. Courses taken after matriculation to appear in pre-univeristy, higher secondary or intermediate examinations were considered as 'higher-secondary'. persons who obtained certificate or diploma in any subject, after passing the secondary or higher secondary or higher secondary standard examination were classified under category (viii). A degree holder of any subject was classified under category (ix).

1.5.15 *Treatment of ailment* : An ailment was consiered to have been treated if medical advice was sought from a 'medical practitioner for treatment of the ailment. Along with the 'allopathic' and 'homeopathic' systems, the indigenous systems, like 'ayurvedic' and 'unani/hakimi are also considered as recognised systems of medicine. Besides the practitioners of these indigenous systems, there are medical practitioner particularly among the tribals, who follow a distinctly different method of treatment by herb and animals based medicines. For the purpose of this survey, treatment of ailments by such practitioners was also considered as 'medical treatment'. However, self-medication, treatment on advice of non-medical persons, faith healing etc. were not considered 'medical treatment'.

1.5.16 *Shifting cultivation* : Shifting cultivation is also termed as Jhum cultivation in North-Eastern states. Shifting cultivation is defined as "an agricultural system in which impermament clearings are cropped for shorter periods in years than they are followed". Shifting cultivation involves clearing of forests, drying of field timber, firing, sowing of different seeds over a long time. Normally bigger seeds like beans, vegetables, maize etc. are sown in little holes dug in the ground but smaller seeds like paddy or millet are broadcast. No plough is used and no animal is employed.

1.5.17 *Permanent cultivation* : Any type of cultivation other than 'shifting cultivation' was considered, for the purpose of this survey, as permanent cultivation. Permanent cultivation means the usual method of cultivation followed by the cultivators generally in plain areas. In this method of cultivation, the same area of land is cultivated year after year. It includes horticulture and plantation.

1.5.18 *Ownership of land* : A plot of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in ownerlike possession under long-term lease or assignment is also considered as land owned. In the tribal area, a plot may be possessed by a tribal household according to traditional tribal rights. Generally, a plot of land is given to the household by local chieftains/district council. The holder of such land may or may not possess a title of ownership. Even if the household does not possess a title of ownership, it is deemed to have ownerlike possession without title provided the household has the right of long term use of the land.

1.5.19 *Land possessed* : The total land possessed by the household is, generally, equal to the land 'owned' plus land leased in minus land leased out by the household. However, if any household possesses some land which is neither owned nor leased in, then the area of such land is also added with the area of land possessed so derived.

1.5.20 *Assistance to the household* : The programme of assets endowment under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been designed to develop self-employment ventures in a variety of activities like, sericulture, animal husbandry and land-based activities in the primary sector; weaving, handicrafts etc. in the secondary sector and service and business activities in the tertiary sector. The assets provided to the selected households have been financed through a mix of govenment subsidies and institutional credit. All such cases are considered as assistance to the household, if such assistance is received during 3 years preceding the date of survey. Further, the process of skill endowment to members of target group as considered as an integral part of the IRDP. The training of youth under TRYSEM

(Training of youth for self employment) is provided on the basis of actual need and requirement. If the household has received during 3 years preceding the date of survey any economic assistance for continuing studies of this nature to enable the members of the household capable of running a self-employment scheme, the household is considered to have received an assistance. Again, under the Minimum needs Programme (MNP) and 20—Point programme, assistance is given for construction of house primarily to the landless families. In some cases, beneficiaries included some belonging to upper income strata of the rural community and also extended the programme to the small municipal towns. These cases also are considered as assistance to the household, if such assistance is received during 3 years preceding the date of survey.

1.5.21 *Collection of forest produce* : Quantity and value of minor forest produces collected during 30 days preceding the date of survey in the capacity of self-employment is considered as collection of forest produce. The value of the produce is evaluated at the ex-farm price.

1.5.22 *Forest produce consumed at home* : This relates to the quantity and value of minor forest produces consumed by the household during 30 days proceding the date of survey. Consumption may be out of forest produces collected during the reference period or from an earlier stock built up from such collection. The value of the produce is ascertained on the basis of ex-farm price.

1.5.23 *Sale of Forest Produce* : This relates to the quantity and value of minor forest produces sold by the household during 30 days preceding the date of survey. Like consumption, sale may relate to the produces collected during the reference period or to the stock built up from past collection. The value of sale is the amount received or receivable for the quantity sold.

1.5.24 *Household enterprise* : All the productive enterprises (excluding those registered under Factory Act 1948) in which the household was engaged in the capacity of self-employment during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey are considered as household enterprises. In the case of manufacturing, production of goods and services and other related activities are considered as entrepreneurial activities only when a part or whole of the products are meant for sale. Manufacturing includes repairing services also in the case of enterprises in the agricultural sector, production for the sole purpose of household consumption is also treated as entrepreneurial activity. However, cultivation has been excluded from the coverage of household enterprise. As regards construction, the activity includes construction, repair and demolition of dwellings, non-residential buildings, roads, sewers, wells etc. The construction activities pursued by the households in their entrepreneurial capacity as contractors are also considered. However, if a person is employed as a wage earner, his activity has not been considered. The enterprises may be run by the household on proprietorship or partnership basis.

1.5.25 *Migrant* : A person was considered as migrant if his/her place of enumeration (village/town) was different from the last (previous) usual residence (village/town). The usual residence, for the purpose of this survey, was defined as a place (village/town) where the person stayed continuously for a period of 6 months or more. However, the visit of married woman (staying sometimes more than six months) to their parent's house for child birth or for any other reason was not considered as migratory movement. Again, movement from one locality to another within the same town/village was not considered as migration.

1.6.1 *Sample Design* : The general sample design adopted for this round was a stratified two stage one with census village as the first stage unit and household as the second stage unit. For schedules 29.1 and 29.2 tribal households and for schedule 29.3 non-tribal households were selected from selected villages.

1.6.2 For Nagaland, it was not possible to ensure representation of all the different Naga sub-tribes in the sample (within the limited geographical coverage of only about 30 per cent) by adopting the general scheme of probability sampling. It was learnt that generally a village is inhabited by members of a particular sub-tribe. The villages were, therefore, selected purposively, in such a way that each sub-tribe would be as proportionately as possible represented in the sample. The second stage units, i.e. households, were however selected according to the general sample design.

The estimates of relevant rates and ratios for the state were, therefore, not generated by the general procedure given in Section Two of Reports 379 & 380. Instead, these were obtained as the simple ratio of the sample values.

1.6.3 *Selection of hamlet-groups* : To minimise the work-load at the listing stage hamlet-groups were

formed in the large villages. In the case of the general sample villages requiring hamlet-group formation, a village was divided into a certain number of hamlet-groups with roughly equal population content and one of them was selected for survey at random.

1.6.4 *Selection of sample household (rural)*: In a sample village, the households were first classified as scheduled tribe (ST) and others (non ST) and then by the means of livelihood class such as (1) permanent cultivation, (2) shifting cultivation, (3) wage paid manual labour and (4) others. The households were then arranged in the order : ST with means of livelihood (1), (2), (3) and (4) : and non-ST with means of livelihood (1), & (2), (3) and (4).

1.6.5 A combined sample of a specified number of households was selected circular systematically with a random start for schedules 29.1 and 29.2 from among the arranged frame of ST households only and schedules 29.1 and 29.2 were canvassed in odd and even order sample household respectively. An independent sample of households was selected in the same manner from among the arranged frame of non-ST households only for schedules 29.3.

1.6.6 *Survey period and sub-round*: The field work for the survey started in July 1988 and was completed in June 1989. The entire survey period of one year was divided into four sub-round periods of three months duration each coinciding approximately with the four climatic seasons. The sub-round periods were July to September, 1988, October to December 1988, January to March 1989 and April to June 1989. The sample villages were distributed over the sub-rounds in a manner so as to provide valid estimates separately for each of the sub-round period.

SECTION TWO

IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

2.1 General

2.1.1 This section presents important results of survey for rural sector of Nagaland based only on the Central sample. As already mentioned, the estimates for Nagaland are based on the sample values only. In the tables presented in this section, some comparable estimates for the North-east region and "all-India" have also been provided. These have already been realsed in earlier reports pertaining to NSS 44th round.

2.1.2 In this survey, data on living conditions of the non-tribals residing in the tribal areas were also collected in order to make an attempt at understanding tribal non-tribal differential in the levels of living. Though the entire area of Nagaland, is considered as tribal area for the purpose of this survey, all the estimates pertaining to tribal as well as non-tribals presented in this report may not represent Nagaland in its entrely in view of the non-coverage of villages beyond 5 kms. of bus routes. But in the tables in which the estimates for "North-east region" and "all-India" are provided for both tribals and non-tribals, the estimates relate only to tribal areas of the constituent states (excluding Nagaland) in these tables, the estimates for the "North-east region" are derived from the data published in report no. 380 for six states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura. In the remaining tables the estimates for North-east region have been worked out from the data published in reports no. 378 and 379 dependig upon whether the data had been collected in schedule 29.1 or 29.2. It is to be noted that while the rates and ratios obtained for the North-east region and all-India are based on estimated values for the characteristics, those for Nagaland are derived from the sample values only.

2.1.3 The tables have also been grouped subject wise for presentation in this report. Each sub-section of this section is devoted to a separate topic. Such as, demography, education, consumer expenditure living conditions, land holding, asset holding, indebtedness, cultivation practices, dependence on forest, entrepreneurial activities and receipt of assistance etc.

2.1.4 *Number of households and persons surveyed*: As already mentioned, central sample of Nagaland in rural sector consisted of 120 villages. The number of sample households and sample persons surveyed for various schedules canvassed during NSS 44th round are given in statement (1).

STATEMENT (1) : NUMBER OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS AND SAMPLE PERSONS SURVEYED BY SCHEDULE TYPE DURING NSS 44TH ROUND IN NAGALAND

rural

srl. no.	schedule no.	description of schedule	no. of sample	
			households	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	29.1	Level of living of tribals	719	2841
2.	29.2	Economic activity of the tribals	720	3177
3.	29.3	Particulars of migration and ownership of land by non-tribals in tribal areas	107	281

2.2 Demography

2.2.1 The number of females per thousand males, number of children per thousand persons and number of persons per household are given in Statement (2) separately for tribals and non-tribals of tribal areas.

2.2.2 *Sex-ratio :* The estimates of sex-ratio, i.e. number of females per thousand males given in table (2) indicate that among both the social groups, the males were proportionately more in number than the females in Nagaland. Sex-ratio for the tribal populaltion (814) is markedly higher than the sex ratio of non-tribal population (511) in Nagaland.

STATEMENT (2) : NUMBER OF FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES, NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER THOUSAND PERSONS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS :

Rural

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	no. of famales per thousand males	no. of children per thousand persons	average no. of persons per household (0.00)		
					male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Nagaland	Tribal	814	301	2.2	1.8	4.0
		Non-Tribal	511	285	1.7	0.9	2.6
2.	North-east region	Tribal	935	420	2.6	2.7	5.3
		Non-Tribal	852	410	3.1	2.4	5.4
3.	All-India	Tribal	967	400	2.5	2.4	4.8
		Non-Tribal	959	380	2.5	2.4	5.0

At the "all-India" level, sex ratio for the two groups were more or less of the same order (967 and 959 for the tribal and non-tribal population respectively). Although the "North-cast region" the sex-ratio for tribals (935) is higher than that for non-tribals (852) but the difference in the sex-ratio between the social groups is not as high as observed in Nagaland. This is presumably because section of non-tribals living in Nagaland might not have brought the female members in the state.

2.3.3. *Number of children per thousand persons* : It can be seen from Statement (2) that, the number of children per thousand persons in Nagaland is pronounced lower than that for "all-India" as well as "North-east region" for both the social groups. However, so far as tribal non-tribal differential in children per thousand persons is concerned, Nagaland depicts more or less a similar picture as found in the "north-east region" and "all-India". The percentages of children among the tribals and non-tribals were respectively 30 and 29 in Nagaland, 42 and 41 in North-East region and 40 and 38 at all-India level.

2.2.4. *Household size* : The household size i.e. number of persons per household is given in col. (8) of

Statement (2). It can be seen that the household size for tribal population (4.0) was higher than that for non-tribals (2.6) in Nagaland. The household sizes for the two social groups were of the same order in "North-east region" as well as in "all-India", but they were distinctively lower in Nagaland than the corresponding estimates for both "North-east region" and "all-India".

2.3 **Migration** :

2.3.1 Per thousand distribution of in-migrants by type of last usual place of residence and per thousand distribution of in-migrants by reason for migration are available in Statements (3) & (4) respectively. It can be seen from Statement (4) that in-migration rate, i.e. number of in-migrants per hundred persons, was lower for tribals in Nagaland, than for non-tribals for both male and female. So far as in-migration is concerned, the difference between the two social groups is not being pronounced (24 percent and 28 percent respectively for tribals and non-tribals) at the all-India level. Interestingly, the in-migration rate of tribals (15 percent) is found to be much higher than that of the non-tribals (8 per cent) in the North-east region. Nagaland on the other hand depicts a contasting

STATEMENT (3) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS BY TYPE OF LAST USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	house-hold group	type of last usual place of residence								
			rural areas of same district	urban areas of the same district	rural areas of another district	urban areas of another district	rural areas of another state	urban areas of another state	other countries	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	679	138	170	14	—	—	—	—	1000
		non-tribal	53	93	73	20	533	180	—	47	1000
2.	North east regions	tribal	840	32	103	1	14	2	1	6	1000
		non-tribal	551	31	150	19	90	22	0	136	1000
3.	All India	tribal	852	12	82	6	36	4	0	8	1000
		non-tribal	714	37	135	27	42	22	0	23	1000

STATEMENT (4) : PER THOUSAND DESTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	no. of inmigrats per 1000 persons	reason for leaving last usual place of residence: in search of food resources	in search of employment	due to natural calamity	displacement caused by development project	no marriage	due to migration of parent/earning momber of the house hold	other reasons	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
							Male					
1.	Nagaland	tribal	21	30	424	—	91	61	181	273	—	1000
		non-tribal	565	114	667	—	10	—	38	162	10	1000
2.	North-East region	tribal	224	219	181	51	0	168	120	236	25	1000
		non-tribal	57	114	369	10	4	18	206	259	20	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	81	176	203	6	25	96	272	209	13	1000
		non-tribal	112	70	263	13	17	88	246	267	36	1000
							Female					
1.	Nagaland	tribal	145	—	11	—	11	941	22	16	—	1000
		non-tribal	474	89	156	—	—	444	178	89	44	1000
2.	North-East region	tribal	74	42	24	27	0	750	72	84	3	1000
		non-tribal	109	17	6	3	0	664	229	76	4	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	409	10	11	3	3	890	54	26	3	1000
		non-tribal	457	11	15	4	2	805	109	49	6	1000
							Persons					
1.	Nagaland	tribal	77	5	73	—	23	807	37	55	—	1000
		non-tribal	534	107	513	—	7	133	80	140	20	1000
2.	North-East region	tribal	152	102	77	35	0	554	88	135	10	1000
		non-tribal	81	50	140	6	0	417	220	156	10	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	242	38	44	3	6	755	91	57	5	1000
		non-tribal	281	23	65	6	5	659	137	93	12	1000

picture. In this state, 8 percent of the tribals as against 53 percent of the non-tribals reported that their place of enumeration was different than their usual places of residence.

2.3.2 The estimates given in Statement (3) indicate that in the case of about 68 percent tribal in-migrants of Nagaland, last usual place of residence was rural areas of the same district, while 71 percent of non-tribal in-migrant of the state came from other states. Such a marked difference between the social groups was neither observed in "North-east region" nor at "all-India" level.

2.3.3 The estimates given in Statement (4) also reveal that, in Nagaland, about 42 percent tribal male in-migrant and about 67 percent non-tribal male inmigrant reported migration for searching employment', while about 94 percent tribal female in-migrant of Nagaland reported marriage as the reason for their migration, only about 44 percent of non-tribal female in-migrant reported the same as a reason for their migration. Among the other reasons reported by non-tribal female in-migrant of Nagaland, "in search of employment" (about 16 percent) and "due to migration of parent/earning member of the household," (about 18 percent) were found to be comparatively important.

2.4 Literacy

2.4.1 Statement (5) provides per thousand distribution of persons by highest level of education attained separately fo tribals and non-tribals of tribal areas. It can be seen that the literacy rate was as high as about 73 percent for the tribal males and about 81 percent for the non-tribal males in Nagaland. These were apreciably higher than those prevailing in the other tribal areas of the country. These were not only higher than that among the tribals of "North-east region" as well as "all-India" but also higher than those among non-tribal of the tribal areas of the region as wellas "all-India". As in the rest of the country, the literacy rates were lower in Nagaland for females than those for males in the case of both the social groups. But, the literacy rates for females of Ngaland (about 65 percent for tribals and about 67 percent for non-tribals) were remarkably higher than the corresponding rates for the tribal areas of "North-east region" as well as "all-India".

2.4.2 Among persons aged 5 years and above, the proportion of those currently attending educational institutions and the per thousand distribution of such persons by current educational status for tribals is given in Statement (6). In Nagaland, among those in the age group 5-14, about 79 and 76 percent respectively of the male and female population were found to be attending educational institutions. These proportions were higher than the corresponding proportions observed in "all-India" as well as in "North-east region". However the sex differential in the attendance ratio was only marginally in favour of males in both the state and region. This is, perhaps, a distinctive feature of the North-eastern part of the country, as the attendance ratios obtained at "all-India" level were marked with very high sex differential in favour of the males.

2.4.3 Among the tribals aged 5 years and above, the proportions of those never enrolled (non-enrolment ratio) were as high as 64 and 86 percent for the males and females respectively at the "all-India" level. The tribals of the North-East region were found appreciably better off in this respect, with respectively only 41 and 59 per cent of males and females aged 5 years and above reporting to be in the 'never enrolled' category. In Nagaland, the non-enrolment ratios were remarkably low as compared to even North-east region. Only 22 and 33 per cent of the males and females aged 5 years and above respectively reported to have never enrolled in any educational institution.

2.4.4 The proportion of literates and school attendence of children etc. discussed above may only be indictive in the nature. They represent only that part of the state which is accessible and naturally more developed. The rates may be lower, if the entire state is considered.

STATEMENT (5): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	not literate	literate without formal education	literate below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	certificate or diploma	graduation & above	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
						Male							
1.	Nagaland	tribal	272	41	162	185	200	98	31	3	6	3	1000
		non-tribal	194	43	226	151	129	102	81	16	59	—	1000
2.	North east region	tribal	470	47	203	139	87	33	12	2	4	4	1000
		non-tribal	314	76	231	158	135	48	19	6	11	2	1000
3.	All India	tribal	684	26	135	85	48	13	5	1	2	2	1000
		non-tribal	474	43	167	137	99	40	18	6	11	6	1000
						Female							
1.	Nagaland	tribal	353	55	158	227	150	45	6	1	2	2	1000
		non-tribal	326	105	232	126	126	53	32	—	—	—	1000
2.	North east region	tribal	646	36	126	104	64	15	2	0	0	6	1000
		non-tribal	507	83	165	123	76	35	6	0	2	3	1000
3.	All India	tribal	876	10	57	33	16	4	1	0	0	2	1000
		non-tribal	690	26	119	82	47	15	5	1	5	7	1000
						Persons							
1.	Nagaland	tribal	308	47	160	204	177	74	20	2	4	2	1000
		non-tribal	238	64	228	142	128	85	64	11	39	—	1000
2.	North east	tribal	555	42	166	122	76	24	7	1	2	5	1000
		non-tribal	403	79	201	142	108	42	13	3	7	2	1000
3.	All Infia	tribal	778	18	97	59	32	8	3	1	1	2	1000
		non-tribal	580	34	143	110	74	28	12	4	8	7	1000

STATEMENT (6): PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE CURRENTLY ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY AGE-GROUP AND PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY CURRENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS FOR TRIBALS BY SEX

RURAL

sl. no.	state	sex	no. of persons currently attanding educational institution per thousand per persons in each age group				per thousand distribution of persons aged 5 years and above by current educational status										
								currently attending				discontinued				n.r.	all
			age-group			5 years & above	never enrolled	primary	middle	secondary or above	all	primary	middle	secondary or above	all		
			5-9	10-14	25-24												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Nagaland	M	566	967	624	344	225	187	97	58	342	139	132	155	427	6	1000
		F	615	903	425	268	332	156	75	36	267	197	119	78	395	7	1000
		P	586	943	526	310	273	173	87	48	308	165	126	121	412	6	1000
2.	North East Region	M	501	776	348	290	414	186	53	44	284	167	64	60	292	10	1000
		F	483	742	187	233	594	153	43	32	228	95	45	29	169	9	1000
		P	493	759	265	263	501	170	48	38	257	132	55	45	233	9	1000
3.	All-India	M	366	492	151	161	643	115	27	17	159	123	41	31	194	4	1000
		F	233	260	40	80	860	62	11	6	79	37	12	8	58	4	1000
		P	301	386	93	121	749	89	19	11	120	81	27	20	127	4	1000

2.5 Consumer Expenditure

2.5.1 Per thousand distribution of households by monthly per capita consumer expenditure classes (MPCE) is given in Statement (7). It is observed from table (7) that the average MPCE was higher for both the social groups in Nagaland than those in North-East region as well as all-India. Between the social groups, the average MPCE in Nagaland was slightly more for the non-tribals than that for the tribals. This is not in conformity with the general picture depicted by the North-East region as a whole in which case the non-tribals were found to be comparatively better off than the tribals.

2.5.2 In terms of proportion of households having MPCE of Rs. 125 or less, the tribals of Nagaland were much better off than the tribals of the rest of the country. Only about 1 per cent of the tribals of Nagaland had MPCE of Rs. 125 or less, while about 28 per cent of the tribals of North-East region and about 60 per cent tribals at "all-India" reported MPCE of Rs. 125 or less. In this respect, the non-tribals in Nagaland were better off than the tribals of the state. In fact, none of the sample households belonging to the non-tribals reported MPCE of Rs. 125 or less in Nagaland. This, when judged against the fact that about 30 per cent and 45 per cent non-tribal households of the "North-East Region" and "all-India" respectively were in this category of MPCE (Rs. 125 or less) indicates a remarkably low incidence of poverty among the non-tribals of Nagaland.

STATEMENT (7) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE CLASSES SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	monthly per capita consumer expenditure class(Rs.)														
			less than 65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	n.r.	total	av. p.c.e. (Rs.)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	—	1	4	1	7	6	39	51	182	210	303	190	6	1000	409
		non-tribal	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	19	56	103	280	523	—	1000	432
2.	North-East region	tribal	7	16	63	101	96	142	129	92	171	97	57	29	2	1000	211
		non-tribal	2	14	77	109	100	129	192	109	159	71	19	19	0	1000	162
3.	All-India	tribal	80	118	142	157	106	123	110	50	57	29	15	13	1	1000	140
		non-tribal	30	69	103	144	105	120	136	79	95	55	35	29	—	1000	172

2.6 Livelihood and Employment :

2.6.1 *Livelihood :* Statement (8) provides per thousand distribution of households by livelihood classes. It is seen that about two thirds of tribal households of Nagaland earned their livelihood principally from self-employment in agriculture. Among these households, about three-fifths reported shifting cultivation as their major source of income. In contrast, only about 8 per cent of the non-tribal households of the state reported self-employment in agriculture as their major source of income and only about one per cent earned their livelihood principally from shifting cultivation. The proportion of tribal households depending mainly upon shifting cultivation in Nagaland was about twice that of the tribal households of "North-East region". Shifting cultivation being a phenomenon of the North-East region, proportion of tribal households depending on such activity at the all-India level was only about 3 per cent. In Nagaland, settled cultivation was reported as the major source of income by about a two-fifths of the tribal households self employed in agriculture, while about a two thirds of such households of North-East region were earning mainly from settled cultivation. This indicates that the practice of settled cultivation was less prevalent among the tribals of Nagaland than among those of the "North-East region".

2.6.2 *Employment and Unemployment :*—Per thousand distribution of persons by principal usual activity status and by current weekly activity status are given in Statements (9) and (10.1) respectively. The statement below provides some key characteristics of employment and unemployment for the tribals and non-tribals of tribal area.

Statement (10.2) : Some key characteristics of employment and unemployment for tribals and non-tribals of tribal areas

Rural

sri. no.	state	sex	WFPR		no. of unemployed persons per 1000 persons	
			tribal	non-tribal	tri-bal	non-tribal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Nagaland	M	505	574	5	—
		F	151	43	1	—
		P	346	394	3	—
2.	North-East region	M	497	484	5	15
		F	206	83	—	4
		P	357	299	3	10
3.	All-India	M	569	544	3	9
		F	419	305	2	3
		P	495	427	2	6

2.6.3 It can be seen from the statement that WFPR (work force participation rate) was generally more for males than that for female for both the social groups in Nagaland, North-East region and all-India. It is interesting to note that while both in literacy rate and school attendance ratio, Nagaland showed comparatively less gender bias, the sex differential in WFPR for both the social groups is more pronounced in Nagaland than that for their counterparts living in "North-East region" and "all-India". Between the social groups, relatively more of tribal females, as expected, were working than the non-tribal females. The proportion of unemployed was, in general, very low. However, the said proportion for both the social groups was comparatively higher in North-East region than that of the all-India. In the case of tribals, Nagaland, however, exhibited a picture similar to that of North-East region. But, the survey was unable to capture any unemployed among the non-tribals in Nagaland, although proportion of unemployed in North-East region was comparatively high.

2.6.4 From Statement (10.1) it can be seen that in Nagaland, the proportion of males identified as employed according to current week status was more among the tribal population (64 per cent) than that among the non-tribal population (about 58 per cent). The said proportion obtained for Nagaland was, however, found to be of the same order as that in "North-East region" as well as "all-India" for both the social groups. The proportion of unemployed persons which was generally low, in all the regions, was found to be lower in Nagaland than that in "North-East region" as well as "all-India" for both the social groups.

STATEMENT (8) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD CLASS SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	livelihood class												
			self-employed in agriculture												
			hunting, trapping & gathering forest produces	shifting cultivation	livestock and poultry raising	settled cultivation	collection of forest produces	other agricultural activities	total	self-employment in non-agriculture	agr./plantation labour	other labour	others	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	4	384	1	260	—	—	650	18	32	8	287	6	1000
		non-tribal	—	9	19	47	—	—	75	65	56	47	748	9	1000
2.	North-East Region	tribal	22	207	3	508	9	8	756	34	80	10	118	0	1000
		non-tribal	29	0	6	488	0	7	531	96	203	12	158	0	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	10	26	4	399	9	3	451	22	381	69	77	1	1000
		non-tribal	10	2	12	341	1	13	379	98	319	65	138	1	1000

STATEMENT (9): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	principal usual activity status										
			11	12	13	14	15	16	31 industry division		41 & 51 industry division		11-51
									0	1-9	0	1-9	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
							Male						
1.	Nagaland	tribal	5	174	32	142	3	13	6	107	19	5	505
		non-tribal	—	11	5	38	—	197	11	28	33	71	574
2.	North east	tribal	42	85	14	236	8	14	4	31	39	24	497
		non-tribal	48	0	2	201	13	46	15	46	85	27	484
3.	All-India	tribal	18	13	11	243	6	15	29	18	177	39	569
		non-tribal	22	1	15	194	8	60	15	44	147	38	544
							Female						
1.	Nagaland	tribal	1	63	13	39	—	17	—	15	2	2	151
		non-tribal	—	22	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	43
2.	North east regions	tribal	13	71	12	77	6	6	—	6	10	5	206
		non-tribal	1	0	0	14	3	3	9	2	38	12	83
3.	All-India	tribal	12	11	15	157	11	10	13	3	165	24	419
		non-tribal	9	1	13	98	7	18	4	7	129	18	305
							Persons						
1.	Nagaland	tribal	3	124	23	96	1	15	3	65	11	4	346
		non-tribal	—	14	4	25	—	134	7	141	22	47	394
2.	North east	tribal	28	79	59	159	7	9	2	19	25	15	357
		non-tribal	27	0	1	115	8	26	12	26	63	21	299
3.	All-India	tribal	15	12	13	200	8	13	21	11	171	31	495
		non-tribal	16	1	14	147	7	40	10	26	138	28	427

STATEMENT (9) *(contd.)* : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl no.	state/u.t.	household group	pricipal usual activity status								
			81	91	92	93	94-97	99	91-99	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
							Male				
1.	Nagaland	tribal	5	254	21	5	44	155	489	1	1000
		non-tribal	—	137	5	—	126	153	426	—	1000
2.	North-east region	tribal	5	208	6	8	98	176	496	3	1000
		non-tribal	15	292	5	4	99	101	501	0	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	3	112	4	7	88	216	427	1	1000
		non-tribal	9	173	5	2	81	185	447	0	1000
							Female				
1.	Nagaland	tribal	1	197	421	57	32	140	846	2	1000
		non-tribal	—	129	570	75	54	129	957	—	1000
2.	North east region	tribal	0	162	162	173	108	189	793	1	1000
		non-tribal	4	256	211	185	117	140	913	0	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	2	55	99	100	104	220	579	1	1000
		non-tribal	3	113	216	84	95	183	691	1	1000
							Person				
1.	Nagaland	tribal	3	234	200	28	38	143	649	2	1000
		non-tribal	—	134	195	25	101	152	607	—	1000
2.	North-east region	tribal	3	160	81	87	103	182	638	2	1000
		non-tribal	10	277	100	87	107	119	691	0	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	2	84	51	53	96	218	502	1	1000
		non-tribal	6	144	108	42	88	185	567	1	1000

STATEMENT (10.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY STATUS SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	current weekly activity status											
			11	12	13	14	15	11 & 15 61(0) & 62(0)	16 61(1—9) 62(1—9)	31,71, & 72 industry		41 & 51 division		11—72
									0	1-9	0	1-9		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
						Male								
1.	Nagaland	tribal	4	120	28	104	9	529	11	4	78	14	2	638
		non-tribal	—	11	5	38	—	108	188	11	204	38	32	581
2.	North-East	tribal	33	55	10	161	8	537	13	3	22	28	21	626
	region	non-tribal	39	0	1	148	16	413	40	12	37	66	20	588
3.	All-India	tribal	22	10	12	176	9	462	13	22	14	107	25	643
		non-tribal	19	1	17	140	11	382	50	12	35	98	31	608
						Female								
1.	Nagaland	tribal	1	60	15	41	4	238	14	1	13	1	—	268
		non-tribal	—	21	—	—	—	42	21	—	21	—	—	84
2.	North-East	tribal	16	50	9	55	11	286	5	0	5	9	4	310
	region	non-tribal	1	0	0	18	13	62	7	9	2	45	11	137
3.	All-India	tribal	21	8	17	122	12	365	9	10	2	90	12	489
		non-tribal	8	1	18	75	9	224	18	4	6	87	16	355
						Person								
1.	Nagaland	tribal	3	96	23	79	7	412	12	3	51	9	1	488
		non-tribal	—	14	4	25	—	85	131	7	142	25	21	411
2.	North-East	tribal	26	54	10	117	10	434	10	2	14	19	13	493
	region	non-tribal	23	0	1	95	14	270	25	11	23	57	16	403
3.	All-India	tribal	21	9	14	151	10	416	11	16	8	99	19	570
		non-tribal	14	1	18	109	10	308	35	8	22	93	24	490

STATEMENT (10.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY STATUS SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	current weekly activity status								
			81	91	92	93	94-98	99	91-99	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
					Male						
1.	Nagaland	tribal	2	181	14	2	29	114	341	19	1000
		non-tribal	—	118	5	—	113	156	392	27	1000
2.	North-East	tribal	5	143	7	5	73	129	357	13	1000
	region	non-tribal	11	226	5	3	79	81	393	7	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	13	79	8	10	75	166	338	6	1000
		non-tribal	17	128	8	3	77	150	366	9	1000
					Female						
1.	Nagaland	tribal	1	162	347	39	24	123	695	37	1000
		non-tribal	—	116	474	74	42	26	832	84	1000
2.	North-East	tribal	0	135	136	144	91	161	667	23	1000
	region	non-tribal	3	248	192	149	107	134	831	29	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	10	43	92	87	91	179	492	8	1000
		non-tribal	10	92	198	72	94	162	618	17	1000
					Person						
1.	Nagaland	tribal	2	173	148	17	27	118	484	26	1000
		non-tribal	—	117	163	25	89	149	543	46	1000
2.	North-East	tribal	2	139	62	64	81	142	487	17	1000
	region	non-tribal	8	235	82	63	90	104	573	16	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	12	62	48	47	83	173	412	7	1000
		non-tribal	14	111	96	35	85	156	484	13	1000

STATEMENT (11): AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNING PER REPORTING HOUSEHOLD FROM WAGES AND SALARIES SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	no. of hhs. reporting wage salary per thousand hhs.	no. of persons reporting wage/salary per reporting hhs.	average weekly earnings (Rs. 0.00) per reporting household		
					cash	kind	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	267	1.06	310.30	5.21	315.51
		non-tribal	561	1.07	325.78	11.33	337.12
2.	North-east region	tribal	293	1.50	196.17	37.48	234.45
		non-tribal	471	1.49	183.85	19.48	203.33
3.	All-India	tribal	471	1.88	108.65	19.81	128.46
		non-tribal	514	1.71	130.77	15.32	146.09

2.6.5 *Weekly earnings* : Statement (11) provides average weekly earnings per reporting household from wages and salaries. About a fourth of tribal households and about three fifths of non-tribal households of Nagaland reported wage/salary earnings. It is also observed that a higher proportion of non-tribal household than of the tribals reported wage/salary earnings in the tribal areas of the country. However, in Nagaland as well as in the North-east region, inter-social group differential was not pronounced. The average weekly earnings per reporting household were much higher in Nagaland than that of the North east region as well as "all-India" for both the social groups. The proportion of earnings in kind to the total earnings was also reported to the lower in Naganland than that reported in the "North-east region" and "all-India".

2.7 **Living Conditions**

2.7.1 *Type of entrance and type of ventilation* : Per thousand distributions of households with dwelling Units by (i) type of entrance and (ii) type of ventilation and natural light are given in Statement (12). It can be seen that the distribution of tribal households of Nagaland by type of entrance was similar to that observed for tribal households of North east region. About 91 percent of households each in Nagaland and North-east region reported to have an entrance through which a person of normal height can enter the dwelling unit in up right position. However, such is not the case in other part of India. Consequently, the prevalence of this type of entrance was pronouncedly lower in the dwellings of the tribals at the "all-India" level. The result indicates that the dwelling units of tribals of Nagaland were definitely better than those of the North-east region and "all-India" in regard to the adequacy of ventilation and Natural light. About two thirds of dwellings of tribals of Nagaland reported adequacy of both ventilation and natural light. In contrast, the proportions of such households were about one third and about two fifths in the North-east region and "all-India" respectively.

STATEMENT (12): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS WITH DWELLING UNIT BY (I) TYPE OF ENTRANCE AND (II) TYPE OF VENTILATION AND NATURAL LIGHT FOR TRIBALS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/region	type of entrance					type of ventilation and natural light					
		upright position	bending only	crawling only	n.r.	total	both adequate	only vent. adequate	only light adequate	both inadequate	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Nagland	908	84	8	—	1000	673	75	226	26	—	1000
2.	North-East region	910	88	2	—	1000	336	49	460	154	1	1000
3.	All-India	609	388	2	—	1000	382	98	248	271	1	1000

STATEMENT (13): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH DWELLING UNIT BY TYPE OF LIGHTING ARRENGEMENT FOR TRIBALS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	per thousand distribution of households									
		lighting arragement									
		no arrangement	fuel wood	earthen lamp	dhibri	lartern	pertromax	electricity	others	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Nagaland	13	17	59	22	247	—	636	6	1	1000
2.	North-East region	24	36	106	135	478	2	125	94	0	1000
3.	All-India	11	16	93	453	249	0	124	53	0	1000

STATEMENT (14): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DWELLING UNIT BY TYPE OF SLEEPING ARRANGEMENT FOR TRIBALS

RURAL

srl. no.	state	Number of households sharing living room with animals per 1000 hhs. with dwelling unit	Per thousand distribution of households							
			sleeping arrangement							
			on the bare floor	on the floor using leaves etc.	on the floor using bed sheets etc.	on the raised platform	on a cot	others	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Nagaland	82	14	60	153	375	394	3	1	1000
2.	North-East region	90	31	102	220	182	407	58	0	1000
3.	All-India	268	72	117	284	22	493	12	0	1000

STATEMENT (15) : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING SPECIFIED CEREMONY DURING 365 DAYS PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS FOR TRIBALS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/ region	Number of reporting hhs. per thousand households															
		household ceremony									Community ceremony						
		birth	death	marriage		house-hold deties	pube rty-initi-ation	illness	others	any	reli-gion/ wor-ship	culti-vation	hunt-ing/ fish-ing	epi-demic	others	any	any cere-mony
				male	female												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Nagaland	46	7	1	4	14	3	19	10	89	471	10	3	3	6	478	522
2.	North-east region	7	9	2	2	33	7	10	55	119	113	28	1	4	56	177	281
3.	All-India	20	15	17	8	60	2	2	33	146	120	42	2	6	56	177	300

2.7.2 *Lighting arrangement:* Statement (13) provides per thousand distribution of households with dwelling unit by type of lighting arrangement. It may be seen that about two-thirds of tribals in Nagaland, were using electricity for lighting while only one-eighth of the tribals each of the North-East region and "all-India" reported the use of electricity. The use of lantern for lighting was pronouncedly higher among the tribals of the North-East region than that reported by the tribals of Nagaland as well as of "all-India". Dhibri which was used by more than two-fifths of the tribals households in Nagaland. It may be recalled that the surveyed villages of Nagaland were all within five kilometres of a bus-route. The various estimates relating to the living condition of the tribals of Nagaland presented in this report might have given a distorted picture of rural Nagaland owing to the proximity of all the surveyed villages to the bus routes.

2.7.3 *Sleeping arrangement:* Statement (14) provides per thousand distribution of households with dwelling unit by type of sleeping arrangement. It can be seen that the proportion of tribal households sharing the living room with the animals in Nagaland was of the same order as that obtaining among tribals of the North-East region. However, this proportion was lower than that obtained for "all-India". Similarly, the proportion of households using cot for sleeping purpose was also the same as that obtained for the North-East region but it was lower than that for "all-India". In fact, the use of raised platform for sleeping purpose was more prevalent in Nagaland than that in the North-East region and "all-India".

2.8 Ceremonies

2.8.1 Statement (15) provides the number of households reporting specified ceremonies during last 365 days per thousand households. The ceremonies were broadly classified into household and community ceremonies. The ceremonies such as birth, death, marriage of male or female member, household diety, puberty/initiation, illness etc. performed by the household alone were considered as household ceremonies and ceremonies performed by the community in connection with religion/worship, cultivation, hunting and fishing and epidemic etc. were considered as community ceremonies. It is observed that proportion of households reporting any household ceremony was lower than that for the North-East region as well as "all-India". However, participation in community ceremonies by the tribal households was remarkably more prevalent in Nagaland than that in the North-East region as well as "all-India". Almost every alternate household in Nagaland reported participation in community ceremonies relating to religion/worship. The corresponding proportion for North-East region and all-India was only 11 to 12 per cent. As regards participation in any ceremony, whether household or community, the tribals of Nagaland had reported a larger proportion of such households as compared to that of the North-East region or "all-India".

2.9 Morbidity

2.9.1 Per thousand distributions of sick persons treated classified by sex and system of medicine and also by source of treatment are given in Statement (16). It can be seen that proportion of sick persons who reported any ailment during last 30 days was more or less same for male and female. However, the status of health among the tribals in Nagaland measured in terms of proportion of sick persons appeared to be better than that of the tribals of the North-East region as well as "all-India". Even the proportion of sick persons undertook treatment was also found to be higher in Nagaland than that for the North-East region and "all-India". This again may be due to the fact that sample villages in Nagaland were located within five kms. of a bus-route. However, the survey results indicate that the Govt. played a remarkably better role in providing medical services by way of treatment in Nagaland than that was available in the North-East region and "all-India". The proportion of sick persons who received treatment from unqualified doctor, traditional medicine man etc. was negligible in Nagaland.

STATEMENT (16) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SICK PERSONS TREATED BY SYSTEM OF MEDICINE FOR TRIBALS BY SEX

RURAL

srl. no.	state/ region	sex	no. of sick persons per 1000 persons	no. of sick persons treated per 1000 sick persons	system of medicine: allo-pathic	homeo-pathic	ayur-vedic/ unani/ hakimi	any combi-nation of first three system	other indige-nous system	others	n.r.	all	source of treatment: govt.	private	tradi-onal medi-cine	others	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1.	Nagaland	M	27	952	950	—	—	—	50	—	—	1000	900	50	50	—	—	1000
		F	31	850	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	765	235	—	—	—	1000
		P	29	902	973	—	—	—	27	—	—	1000	838	135	27	—	—	1000
2.	North-East region	M	75	776	921	50	0	0	20	8	1	1000	556	100	28	185	131	1000
		F	76	629	879	6	21	0	72	23	0	1000	642	104	89	78	89	1000
		P	75	708	902	31	8	0	13	15	0	1000	592	103	55	139	111	1000
3.	All-India	M	93	804	920	21	26	2	21	8	1	1000	351	454	32	57	105	1000
		F	96	768	909	24	20	1	29	15	2	1000	335	429	60	56	120	1000
		P	94	786	915	22	23	2	25	12	2	1000	343	442	46	56	112	1000

STATEMENT (17) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF (I) HOUSEHOLDS (II) (2) AREA OWNED (A) BY HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP HOLDING FOR TRIBALS OR NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

Rural

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	type of estd.	ownership holding group (0.00 ha.) nil	0.01-0.21	0.04-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01 2.02	2.03 4.04	4.05-10.12	10.13 & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	H	28	144	7	236	354	188	43	—	1000
			A	—	12	2	120	371	347	149	—	1000
		non-tribal	H	804	150	—	19	28	—	—	—	1000
			A	—	166	—	157	675	—	—	—	1000
2.	North-East region	tribal	H	66	124	61	276	322	123	26	3	1000
			A	0	9	13	138	322	230	118	172	1000
		non-tribal	H	141	179	68	270	272	57	12	0	1000
			A	0	22	26	218	473	180	76	4	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	H	205	142	46	218	205	132	48	5	1000
			A	—	7	12	127	247	300	223	83	1000
		non-tribal	H	163	273	51	193	149	103	55	13	1000
			A	—	10	10	105	182	240	278	175	1000

2.10 Land Holdings

2.10.1 Per thousand distribution of households and area owned by household ownership holding are given in Statement (17) and number of households reporting ownership and leasing-in of land per thousand households along with the corresponding average area are given in Table (18). Between the two social groups a pronounced difference in the proportion of households reporting ownership of land was noticed in Nagaland, although such difference was found to be negligible both in the North-East region and "all-India". In Nagaland, the average area owned by a non-tribal household was 0.05 hectare, as against 1.34 hectare by a tribal household. Such difference in the average area owned per household was also noticed in the North-East region (non-tribal 0.83 ha, tribals 1.4 ha), but at the "all-India" level, the said difference was negligible (non-tribal—1.16 ha, tribal 1.15 ha). About 68 per cent of non-tribal household reported leasing-in of land while only about 2 per cent of tribal households reported the same in Nagaland.

2.10.2 So far as marginal holdings are concerned, about 39 percent tribal households and about 17 per cent non-tribal households reported land holdings of less than 1.00 ha. However, larger proportion of marginal holdings were observed among the non-tribals both in "North-East" and "all-India", than those reported in Nagaland. However, such a marked difference among the tribals of Nagaland, North East region and "all-India" was not observed.

2.11 Asset holding

2.11.1 Per thousand distribution of households and value of assets owned by the households classified by household asset holding groups are given in Statements (19.1) and (19.2) respectively. It is observed that the tribals of Nagaland were distinctly better off than the non-tribals households of the state so far as the average value of assets owned by a household is concerned.

Statement (18): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING OWNERSHIP LEASING OUT AND LEASING IN OF LAND PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS AND CORRESPONDING AVERAGE AREA FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS.

Rural

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	no. of hhs. per 1000 hhs. reporting			area per household (0.00 ha.)		
			owned land	leased-out land	leased-in land	owned land	leased-out land	leased in land
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	972	15	24	1.34	0.01	0.01
		non-tribal	176	28	679	0.05	—	0.05
2.	North-East region	tribal	941	48	116	1.41	0.02	0.06
		non-tribal	859	25	224	0.83	0.01	0.09
3.	All-India	tribal	795	29	93	1.15	0.03	0.06
		non-tribal	837	49	131	1.16	0.06	0.07

STATEMENT (19.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD ASSET HOLDING GROUP FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	holding group (Rs. 000) up to 1.5	1.5-7.5	7.5-15	15-30	30-75	75-150	150-750	750 & above	all groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	4	32	68	299	424	122	43	8	1000
		non-tribal	163	529	96	154	48	10	—	—	1000
2.	North east region	tribal	24	115	174	313	278	78	19	0	1000
		non-tribal	49	153	158	195	350	95	0	0	1000
3.	All India	tribal	87	194	205	231	203	61	19	0	1000
		non-tribal	67	214	157	196	253	114	0	0	1000

STATEMENT (19.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF ASSETS BY HOUSEHOLD ASSET HOLDING GROUP FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	household asset holding (Rs. 000) up to 1.5	1.5-7.5	7.5-15	15-30	30-75	75-150	150-750	750 & above	all groups	average value of assets per hhs. (Rs. 000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	0	3	13	112	326	214	211	122	1000	60.2
		non-tribal	20	204	122	343	224	88	—	—	1000	8.2
2.	North-East region	tribal	0	15	55	193	363	219	149	6	1000	35.2
		non-tribal	1	20	56	240	412	270	0	0	1000	40.8
3.	All-India	tribal	1	30	78	173	326	213	173	6	1000	28.4
		non-tribal	35	95	97	157	343	273	0	0	1000	51.0

STATEMENT (20.1): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ASSET HOLDING PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS BY ITEM-GROUPS OF ASSETS SEPARATELY FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	house-hold groups	item-groups of assets									
			house site	other land	trees	live-stock & poultry	build-ings	agri-cul-tural imple-ments	non-farm busi-ness equip-ments	trans-port equip-ments	house-hold dura-bles	any asset
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	971	876	331	846	833	810	10	42	997	1000
		non-tribal	187	103	—	280	280	150	19	65	972	972
2.	North-East	tribal	936	827	705	896	941	739	82	260	957	993
	Region	non-tribal	859	734	642	850	898	651	188	459	983	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	903	702	502	769	914	756	70	261	981	992
		non-tribal	861	661	389	656	903	673	114	390	986	998

STATEMENT (20.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF ASSETS BY ITEM GROUPS OF ASSETS FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS OF TRIBAL AREAS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	house-hold group	item-groups of assets									
			house site	other land	trees	live-stock & poultry	build-ings	agri-cul-tural imple-ments	non-farm busi-ness equip-ments	trans-port equip-ments	house-hold dura-bles	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	175	294	173	48	209	10	0	19	72	1000
		non-tribal	142	112	—	55	334	6	6	6	339	1000
2.	North-East	tribal	96	406	69	108	236	10	0	12	62	1000
	Region	non-tribal	130	509	24	61	203	7	2	10	54	1000
3.	All-India	tribal	63	564	38	87	187	14	1	12	36	1000
		non-tribal	82	561	22	43	213	12	3	21	43	1000

TABLE (21) : NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY OWNED PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING OWNERSHIP OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS FOR TRIBAL & NON-TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS OF TRIBAL AREAS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	house-hold group	cattle		buffalo		other large heads		bovine		pigs		any live-stock	poultry		any live-stock
			N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	P	N	P	P
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	1282	100	33	19	18	11	21	10	2586	647	674	16960	693	846
		non-tribal	2216	93	19	9	—	—	—	—	56	37	131	2056	206	280
2.	North-East region	tribal	3272	568	54	33	203	63	162	25	1760	527	789	9977	795	900
		non-tribal	1148	336	540	223	130	35	316	35	32	21	490	1453	287	583
3.	All-India	tribal	2327	576	304	135	219	70	741	163	403	103	685	3167	441	769
		non-tribal	1789	476	420	175	280	70	508	99	51	13	598	1366	207	656

N—Number P—Percentage

The defference between the "two social groups was not as pronounced in north-east region. On an average a tribal household of Nagaland owned assets worth more than twice of that by a tribal household at "all India" level. While the non-tribals of Nagaland were perhaps the poorest among the non-tribals living in tribal areas.

2.11.2 The proportion of households in the two lowest household assets holding groups taken together was 4 ercent for the tribals of Nagaland which was much lower than the corresponding proportion for the tribals at "all-India" level (28 percent) as well as that for the tribals of the North-east region (14 percent). In contrast, the combined proportion of non-tribals of Nagaland, in these two asset holding groups was as high as 69 percent and was much higher than the corresponding estimates of 20 per cent for the tribal areas of North-east region and 28 per cent for such areas at "all-India level. Another important feature revealed by the table is that almost no non-tribal household of any tribal area reported household assets of more than 1.5 lakhs. On the other hand, porportion of tribal households reporting assets of more than 1.5 lakhs was about 5 per cent in Nagaland which was more than double of similar proportion estimated for North east region" and "all India".

2.11.3 Number of households reporting asset holding per thousand households and per thousand distribution of value of assets by item groups of assets are given in Statements (20.1) and (20.2) respectively. It can be seen that the proportion of tribal households reporting item-groups of assets was pronouncedly greater than the corresponding proportions of non-tribal households in Nagaland for all the item groups, except the item groups of "non farm business equipments, transports and household durables". Although such differences between the social groups can be noticed in "North east region" as well as in "all India"; but they are not perceptible high.

The share of other land (land excluding housesite) in total assets was relatively less for the tribals of Nagaland as compared to those of the tribals of north-east region and "all-India". The important item groups of assets for tribals of Nagaland were housesite, other land, trees and buildings. these items together contributed more than four-fifths of their assets. For non-tribals of Nagaland, buildings and household durables contributed one-third each of their assets.

2.11.4 Number of livestock and poultry owned per 1000 households and number of households reporting ownership of different species of livestock and poultry per thosand households are given in Statement (21). The special feature of Nagaland tribals was that about two-thirds of them reported ownership of pigs and poultry. This feature was also observed among the tribals of north-east region. The non-tribals of Nagaland appeared to be less interested to owning any livestock and/or poultry as compare to non-tribals of tribal areas of north-east region and "all-India".

2.12 *Indebtedness*

2.12.1 Number of indebted households per thousand households and average amount of debt per household are provided in Statement (22). For both the social groups, the proportion of indebted househods in Nagaland was lower than that of "North-east region" which in turn was much lower than the corresponding all-India estimates. As compared to non-tribal households total households reporting indebtedness was proportionately less in Nagaland as well as in North-east region whereas the picture is just the reverse at the all-India level. The prevalence of indebtedness at "all-India" was three times higher among the tribal households and eight times higher among non-tribals as compared to the corresponding figures of the two social groups in Nagaland. The average amount of dues per household was generally higher for both the social groups of Nagaland than their counterparts of north-east region as well as of "all-India".

2.13 *Cultivation practices*

2.13.1 Statement (23) provides the number of households reporting land under cultivation by type of cultivation per thousand households and the corresponding area per household. It is observed that almost every tribal household in Nagaland as well as in north-east region possessed some land during 1987-88. The proportion of tribal households engaged in any type of cultivation in Nagaland was high than that for "all-India" but was of the same magnitude as that for the north-east region. The average area cultivated by a tribal household in Nagaland was more than that in the north-east region as well as "all-India". However,

STATEMENT (22) : NUMBER OF INDEBTED HOUSEHOLDS PER THOSAND HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD FOR TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS IN TRIBAL AREAS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	household group	no. of indebted hhs. per 1000 hhs			average amount of dues per household in (Rs.)		
			im cash	in kind	in cash or kind	cash	kind	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Nagaland	tribal	53	17	63	55	16	71
		non-tribal	7	—	37	48	—	48
2.	North-East Region	tribal	46	26	72	3	1	4
		non-tribal	33	13	46	2	0	2
3.	All-India	tribal	139	81	202	5	2	7
		non-tribal	269	72	308	18	2	20

STATEMENT (23) : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING LAND POSSESSED, LAND UNDER CULTIVATION DURING 1987-88 BY TYPE OF CULTIVATION PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS AND CORRESPONDING AREA PER HOUSEHOLD FOR TRIBALS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of reporting hhs. per 1000 hhs.				average area per household (0.00 ha)	
		land possessed	land under any cultivation	land under shifting cultivation	land under settled cultivation	land possessed	land under any cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Nagaland	997	842	571	468	1.37	1.16
2.	North-east region	981	841	284	679	1.42	1.04
3.	All-India	849	674	44	657	1.21	1.06

more than a half of the tribal households of Nagaland reported the practice of shifting cultivation while only about one-fourth of tribals of north-east region were following this practice. The proportion of tribal households of Nagaland reporting settled cultivation was pronouncedly lower than the corresponding proportions reported by tribals of north-east and "all-India".

2.13.2 Number of households reporting cultivation of different crops during 1987-88 per thousand households by type of cultivation is given in Statement (24). Major crops cultivated by the tribals of Nagaland were paddy, maize and potato. In general, these crops were cultivated under shifting cultivation by more households than those who cultivated such crops under settled cultivation.

2.14 *Dependence of forest*

2.14.1 Per thousand distribution of households by the distance of the nearest forest is given in Statement (25). It can be seen that about a half of the tribal households of Nagaland lived within a distance of 2 km. of a forest and about three-fourths within 5 kms. The proportion of households living within 2 kms.

range of a forest was more or less of the same order in north-east region and is slightly lower at the "all-India" level. The proportion of households residing within 1 km. distance from forest was negligable in case of Nagaland though proportion of such households were 24 and 15 per cent in north-east region and all-India respectively. The reason for such low proportion in Nagaland might again be the non-representativeness of the sample which was drawn from among villages within 5 kms. of a bus-route.

2.15 *Entrepreneurial activities*

2.15.1 Statement (26) provides the number of households reporting entrepreneurial activities (other than cultivation) per thousand households and average net receipts from all enterprises other than cultivation per household About 7 percent tribal households in the Nagaland reported entreprenenurial activities in an agricultural enterprise (other than cultivation) while about one-fourth of the tribal households of both the "north-east region" and "all-India" reported similar activities. The proportion of households reporting any manufacturing enterprise in Nagaland was comparable with corresponding proportion at "all-India" but was about one-sixth of the proportion reported by the tribals of north-east region". The proportion of households reporting any enterprise was also very low comparison to "north-east region" and "all-India". Average net reason per household from all enterprises was about one and half times

STATEMENT (24): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CULTIVATION OF DIFFERENT CROPS DURING 1987-88 PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CULTIVATION FOR TRIBALS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	Paddy					Maize					mior millets			pulses		
		shift. cult.	settled kharif	cult. rabi	cult. any	any cult.	shift. cult.	settled kharif	cult. rabi	cult. any	any cult.	shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.	shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Nagaland	494	415	15	431	807	268	74	—	74	340	1	—	1	38	1	60
2.	North-East Region	197	523	157	573	737	171	62	22	83	250	73	23	96	21	70	90
3.	All-India	18	420	20	424	438	18	182	6	187	205	12	166	177	7	225	230

STATEMENT (24): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CULTIVATION OF DIFFERENT CROPS DURING 1987-88 PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CULTIVATION FOR TRIBALS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	old seeds			potato			other fruits						cardamom			
		shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.	shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.	citus fruits	shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.	coco-nut	cashew nut	shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.	pep-per
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1.	Nagaland	4	8	13	133	25	158	8	4	21	25	—	—	—	—	—	15
2.	North-East Region	26	81	106	15	198	213	4	13	21	33	2	7	0	5	5	3
3.	All-India	5	112	117	1	38	40	1	1	5	6	5	2	—	—	—	1

STATEMENT (24) : *(Contd).* NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CULTIVATION OF DIFFERENT CROPS DURING 1987-88 PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CULTIVATION FOR TRIBALS.

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	spices			cotton			Coffee	Rubber	any crop		
		shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.	shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.			shift. cult.	settled cult.	any cult.
(1)	(2)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
1.	Nagaland	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	571	468	842
2.	North-East Region	16	2	18	31	8	39	0	0	284	679	841
3.	All-India	1	4	5	3	26	28	2	1	44	657	674

STATEMENT (25) : PER THOSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE OF THE NEAREST FOREST FOR TRIBALS.

RURAL

sril. no.	State/u.t.	distance (k.m.)							
		less than 1	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-20	above 20	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Nagaland	2	523	226	45	20	43	141	1000
2.	North-East Region	237	262	135	64	61	53	187	1000
3.	All-India	157	289	182	151	67	82	73	1000

STATEMENT (26) : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES (OTHER THAN CULTIVATION) PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NET RECEIPTS FROM ALL ENTERPRISES OTHER THAN CULTIVATION PER HOUSEHOLD FOR TRIBALS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	enterprise												
		forestry & lodging	hunting trapping etc.	milk, milk products	piggery	poultry	other livestock product	sericulture	bee keeping	other agriculture	any agricultural	weaving	bamboo/ cane products	pottery
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Nagaland	17	1	8	29	44	6	1	1	3	74	29	3	1
2.	North east region	30	11	26	125	176	24	0	0	24	244	86	30	1
3.	All-India	136	6	56	19	68	53	0	0	9	257	8	10	0

STATEMENT (26)—*(Contd.)* : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES (OTHER THAN CULTIVATION) PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NET RECEIPTS FROM ALL ENTERRISES OTHER THAN CULTIVATION PER HOUSEHOLD FOR TRIBALS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	enterprise									
		carpentry	blacksmithy	tailoring	any manufacturing	any construction	any trade	any transport	any service	any enterprise	avg. net receipt per hh. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1.	Nagaland	1	1	1	29	4	17	3	4	948	148
2.	North east region	3	1	3	191	4	17	1	16	293	625
3.	All-India	2	1	1	33	3	13	1	6	281	99

STATEMENT (27): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE DURING LAST THREE YEARS PER THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE FOR TRIBALS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	item of assistance										
		allotment and dev. of land	agrl. input	irrigation	animal hunbandry	sericulture	handloom	handicrafts	other non-agrl. enterprises	education and training	construction of house	any assistance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Nagaland	4	6	14	21	1	3	1	1	—	1	46
2.	North east region	6	19	5	41	1	9	1	1	10	17	102
3.	All India	11	47	10	38	0	1	0	11	50	28	176

STATEMENT (28): AVERAGE VALUE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING LAST THREE YEARS PER REPORTING HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE FOR TRIBALS

RURAL

srl. no.	state/u.t.	item of assistance										
		allotment and dev. of agrl. land	agrl. input	irrigation	animal hunbandry	sericulture	handloom	handicrafts	other non-agrl. enterprises	education and training	construction of house	all assistance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Nagaland	1433	525	2710	13833	3500	15100	600	10000	—	10000	8948
2.	North east region	58951	5416	2181	3311	170	493	15	5099	5446	3553	5216
3.	All India	3037	1430	14219	3964	310	593	1385	3184	1263	5803	3840

the average net receipt per household reported at "all-India" level but was about one-fourth of the net receipt per household reported by the tribal households of north-east region.

2.16 **Assistance Received :**

2.16.1 Statements (27) and (28) provide number of households reporting receipt of assistance from Govt. departments, commercial banks or any other agencies during last three years per thousand households and average value of assistance received during last three years per reported household by type of assistance respectively. It can be seen that only about 5 per cent of the tribal households in Nagaland received any assistance during the reference period. The said proportion was more or less same as that reported by tribal households of North-east region. At least 1 per cent of tribal household of Nagaland had received some assistance for irrigation and animal husbandry. The average value of all assistances taken together per reporting household was more in Nagaland in comparison to the corresponding average value reported by the tribal households of north-east region as well as those of "all-India".

NOTE

5. A Note on Fifth Annual Survey of Consumer Expenditure : NSS 47th Round (July-December 1991).

A NOTE ON THE FIFTH ANNUAL SURVEY ON CONSUMER EXPENDITURE : NSS 47TH ROUND (JULY-DECEMBER 1991)

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Data on household consumer expenditure were collected in every round of National Sample Survey (NSS) beginning from the first round (1950-51) to the 28th round (1973-74). After the 26th round of the survey, the Governing Council of NSSO decided that the survey on consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment might be undertaken together once in five years. Accordingly quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment were conducted in the 27th, 32nd, 38th and 43rd rounds of NSS. Both the survey schedules—schedule 1.0 & schedule 10—were canvassed in the same set of sample households in these rounds.

1.1 Meanwhile, a need was felt among planners and research workers for an annual series of data on consumer expenditure. Therefore, it was decided to canvass a slightly abridged schedule 1.0 in every round (except the quinquennial rounds) with a reduced sample of only 2 households per sample village/block, starting from NSS 42nd Round onwards. Again from the 45th round, it was decided to extend the scope of the annual survey to cover some indicators on employment-unemployment as well. This was taken care of by introducing some key questions on the current and usual activity status of the household members in the demographic block of schedule 1.0.

1.2 The present note gives the results of the annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment carried out in the 47th round during July-December 1991.

1.3 This document contains four sections including this introductory section (Part-I) and Survey results (Part-II). Section Two gives, in brief, the sample design and the estimation procedure of the survey. Section Three presents the results on consumer expenditure including the main concepts and definitions adopted for the survey and Section Four discusses the results on employment & unemployment along with their concepts and definitions. Part-II gives the results in detail for both consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment.

1.4 The survey period of the 47th round was from July to December 1991. The geographical coverage of the survey was to be the whole of the Indian Union except Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, 768 interior villages of Nagaland and 172 villages in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain-inaccessible throughout the year. However, certain districts of Jammu & Kashmir-viz., Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara-had to be excluded from the survey coverage due to some unavoidable circumstances prevailing there.

1.5 In all *4468* sample *villages, 2564* sample *blocks* and *14064* sample *households* at the rate of 2 households per sample village/block were selected for the survey in the 47th round for sch. 1.0

1.6 The monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes by which estimates are presented at all India level in this report are the same as those adopted in the last quinquennial round, viz. 43rd round, They are (in Rs.) :

Rural	Urban
1. less than 65	1. less than 90
2. 65 — 80	2. 90 — 110
3. 80 — 95	3. 110 — 135
4. 95 — 110	4. 135 — 160
5. 110 — 125	5. 160 — 185
6. 125 — 140	6. 185 — 215
7. 140 — 160	8. 215 — 255
8. 160 — 180	8. 255 — 310
9. 180 — 215	9. 310 — 385
10. 215 — 280	10. 385 — 520
11. 280 — 385	11. 520 — 700
12. 385 & above	12. 700 & above
13. all classes	13. all classes

For comparability between rural and urban data, estimates are also presented by the following broader pooled MPCE classses for both sectors, rural and urban :

1. less than 110
2. 110 — 215
3. 215 — 385
4. 385 & above
5. all classes

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

SECTION TWO

2.0 The 47th round was devoted mainly to the survey on 'Disability' and 'Literacy & culture'. In addition, it included the regular annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment with two sample households per village/block.

2.1 *Sample Design :* A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted for the survey with the first state units as census villages for rural areas and the Urban Frame Survey blocks for urban areas. Households formed the second stage units in both rural and urban areas.

2.2 *Stratification :* Each state/union territory (u.t.) was divided into one or more agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar with respect to population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts were sub-divided for the purpose of region formation on the basis of location of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state. The total number of regions formed in the whole of India was 78. In the rural sector, within each region, each district with 1981 census rural population less than 1.8 million formed a single basic stratum. Districts with larger population were divided into two or more strata, depending on population, by grouping contiguous tehsils, similar as far as possible in respect of rural population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, in the case of districts extending over more than one region, even if the rural population was less than 1.8 million the portion of a district falling in each region constituted a separate stratum. Further, in Assam, the old strata formed on the basis of 1971 census rural population exactly in the above manner, but with cut-off population as 1.5 million, were retained as the strata for rural sampling. In the urban sector, strata were formed, again within NSS regions, on the basis of the populaltion size class of towns. Each city with population 10 lakhs or more formed a separate stratum by itself.

The remaining towns of each region were grouped to form three different strata on the basis of population. The strata were formed as detailed below :

Composition of urban strata

stratum number	populaltion class of towns
(1)	(2)
1.	all towns with populaltion less than 50,000
2.	——— " ——— 50,000–199,999
3.	——— " ——— 200,000–999,999
4.	each city with populaltion 1 million and above

2.3 *Allocation of sample :* A total all-India sample of 7032 first stage units (4468 villages and 2564 urban blocks) was first allocated to the states/union territorties in proportion to the central field staff available in the respective states/u.t. 's. The sample thus obtained by each state/u.t. was then again allocated to the rural and urban sectors of the state/u.t. considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban populaltion with almost double weightage for the urban sector. Within each sector of a state/u.t., the allotted sample size was reallocated to the different strata in proportion to stratum population. All allocations were adjusted so that the sample size for a stratum was at least a multiple of 4 for the rural and urban sectors separately. This was done in order to have equal-sized samples in each sub-sample and sub-round.

2.4 *Sampling frame for FSU's :* In the rural sector, the sampling frame in most of the strata was the 1981 census list of villages. However, in some areas, where either the 1981 census was not undertaken or the available list was deficient, the 1971 census list of villages was used. In the urban sector, the sampling frames used were the lists of most recent UFS blocks of NSS.

2.5 *Solection of FSU's :* The sample villages were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to poulation in the form of two independent sub-samples. The sample blocks were selected circular systematically with equal probability, also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.6 *Arunachal Pradesh:* For the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of cluster sampling was followed. The field staff were supplied with a list of nucleus villages of clusters and were advised to select villages from each cluster according to prescribed guidelines. The nucleus villages were selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.7 *Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks:* Large villages and blocks were divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups and sub-blocks respectively having more or less equal population content. Two hamletgroups were then selected from large villages, whereas only one sub-block was selected from the large blocks.

2.8 *Selection of households:* From each fsu, two sample households were selected for the survey on consumer expenditure & employment-unemployment using circular systematic sampling from the frame of households prepared for the selection of sample households for the survey on literacy & culture.

2.9 *Survey period and sub-rounds:* The field work for the survey was started in July 1991 and completed in December 1991. The entire survey period of 6 months was divided into two sub-rounds of three months each. The two sub-round periods were as follows:

sub - round 1 : July—September 1991

sub - round 2 : October—December 1991

2.10 *Sample size:* In all, the survey covered 13647 households spread over 6891 sample villages/blocks. Statement 0 gives, for different state/u.t.'s and all-India, the number of sample villages and blocks selected and surveyed, and the number of sample households and persons surveyed in each sector. For certain small states and u.t.'s estimates are not presented separately in annual consumer expenditure surveys; these state/u.t.'s are clubbed together into larger groups called "North-Eastern", "North-Western" and "Southern" for the purpose of presentation of estimates (see foot notes to Statement 0).

Statement 0 : Number of Villages/Blocks Allotted and Surveyed and Number of Sample Households and Persons Surveyed

state/group of states & u.t.'s	Number of villages		number of blocks		number of households surveyed		number of persons surveyed	
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	312	311	188	188	616	376	2724	1803
2. Assam	196	184	64	63	356	126	1815	536
3. Bihar	416	116	116	116	814	236	4236	
4. Gujarat	140	140	128	128	280	256	1464	1257
5. Haryana	64	64	36	36	127	764	764	369
6. Karnataka	164	164	136	136	323	272	1722	1301
7. Kerala	180	180	80	80	360	160	1742	820
8. Madhya Pradesh	332	332	168	168	654	336	5593	1927
9. Maharashtra	288	288	304	304	573	608	2861	2773
10. Orissa	196	196	60	60	388	120	1941	541
11. Punjab	136	127	108	108	252	216	1288	996
12. Rajasthan	184	184	100	100	366	200	2072	995
13. Tamil Nadu	236	235	232	232	468	461	1890	1955
14. Uttar Pradesh	544	544	244	244	1078	486	5932	2685
15. West Bengal	264	264	188	188	524	373	2564	1569
16. North-Eastern[1]	435	430	160	160	851	316	4067	1464
17. North-Western[2]	296	211	188	136	414	267	2149	1183
18. Southern[3]	104	104	64	64	198	128	992	575
19. All-India	4487*	4373	2564	2511	8642	5005	43816	23940

[1]North-Eastern: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

[2]North-Western: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.

[3]Southern: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Ponicherry.

* 18 nucleus villages were allotted for Arunachal Pradesh (rural). The original allocation showed 72 villages for Arunachal Pradesh; this was worked out on the basis of 4 villages per cluster selected. The actual number of villages selected came to 91. Thus the North-Eastern and All-India figures given here in col (2) differ by 19 (=91−72) from the original allocation.

2.11 *Estimation Procedure:* The estimation procedure adopted in the 47th round of NSS for schedule 1.0 is given below. Denoting by $\hat{Y}$ the estimate of the aggregate of any characteristic—Y, the estimation formula for $\hat{Y}$ is given by:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D^*_{si} H_{si}}{C_{si} p_{si} h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{si}} Y_{sij}$$

for states/u.t.'s. other than Arunachal Pradesh in the rural sectory; by

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{H_{si}}{h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{si}} Y_{sij}$$

for Arunachal Pradesh in the rural sector; and by

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si} H_{si}}{h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{si}} Y_{sij}$$

for all states/u.t.'s in the urban sector; where

s : stratum suffix,

i : sample village/block suffix,

j : sample household suffix,

P : total frame population of the stratum in rural sector,

p : population of sample village (used for selection),

N : number of villages in the frame in Arunachal Pradesh or number of urban blocks in frame for a stratum,

n : number of sample villages/blocks surveyed,

H : number of households listed in the frame,

h : number of sample households,

D* : $= 1$, if $D = 1$,

$= \frac{D}{2}$, if $D > 1$,

D : number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed,

C : number of census villages surveyed in a revenue village,

Y : observed value of the characteristic under study.

2.12 Estimates of ratios : The estimates of ratio of the form

$$R = Y/X$$

Where Y and X are the population totals of the values of two characters, is given by $\hat{R} = \hat{Y}/\hat{X}$ where $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{X}$ are obtained using the formula for estimation of total at the level at which R is required. That is to say, if R is required at state level, $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{X}$ are first obtained at state level and then $\hat{R}$ is obtained by division. Examples of ratio estimates are rates and percentages.

SECTION THREE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

3.0 The survey findings of the enquiry on consumer expenditure are summarised & presented in this section. Most of the statements that follow on the topic relate to household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and its pattern of variation over the country. The distributions of households and persons by different MPCE classes, and their segmental variation over the sectors and states, are first discussed. Secondly the composition of MPCE, that is, its break-up (item group-wise) is taken up and the variation of the constituents over sectors, states, and levels of overall consumption, is studied. Finally comparison is made of the results of this survey with those of the earlier NSS surveys of consumer expenditure.

3.1 The important concepts and definitions adopted for the survey are given below.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.2 The concepts and definitions followed in the consumer expenditure enquiries continue to remain broadly the same as in earlier NSS rounds. Some of these are described below.

3.3 *Household :* A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitute a household. A boarding house, a hostel or a hotel is treated as a cluster of households/where each individual boarder forms a household. Population fed directly by some institutional bodies such as those in prisons, police and military barracks, hospitals, asylums, relief camps etc. are, however, excluded from the scope of survey. Floating population having no normal place of residence and foreign nationals households are also excluded.

3.4 *Household members :* Each individual of a group constituting the household is a member of the household. Household members are grouped into three categories viz., adult male, adult female and child. One who has already attained the age of 15 (in completed years) is considered as an adult. Any person who usually lives and takes the principal meals with the household is considered as a member of the household.

3.5 *Household size :* The size of a household is a count of the total number of members (as defined above) in the household.

3.6 *Household consumer expenditure :* The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary values of consumption of various groups of items namely (i) food, pan (betel leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light, (ii) clothing and footwear and (iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

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

It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the normal resident members of the household and also by the guests whether during ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan advance, etc. made by the household are not considered as consumption

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for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipt of these items have been taken into account. However, the item "cooked meals" is an exception to the rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or to others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the normal resident members and for guests and employees will also be recorded in the purchaser household.

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

3.7 **Monthly per capita expenditure class (MPCE class)** : The monthly per capita expenditure classes adopted on the basis of the distribution of households in the 43rd round are used for presentation of results in the 47th round also as per the decision taken by the NSSO Governing Council to retain the MPCE classes of a quinquennial survey for the following annual rounds as well. The MPCE classes have already been given in Section One.

3.8 **Reference period** : The reference period for collection of data on all items of consumer expenditure was last 30 days (ending on the day preceding the date of enquiry).

3.9 The total household expenditure consists of expenditure of the household on certain broad groups of items viz. : (1) cereals, (2) gram, (3) cereal substitutes, (4) pulses and pulse product; (5) milk and milk products, (6) edible oil, (7) meat, egg and fish, (8) vegetables, (9) fruits and nuts, (10) sugar, (11) salt, (12) spices, (13) beverages and refreshment, (14) pan, tobacco and intoxicants, (15) fuel and light, (16) clothing, (17) footwear, (18) miscellaneous goods and services, (19) durable goods, (20) rents and (21) taxes. The results are also presented for (a) food total, (b) non-food total and (c) total consumer expenditure.

3.10 The major findings of the survey on consumer expenditure are now discussed. To help the exposition, a series of summary statements numbered 3.1 to 3.12 have been prepared. These are shown in the text and are distinct from the detailed tables (Part II—Survey resuts).

3.11 **Rural vs. Urban per capita consumption :**

3.11.1 Statements 3.1R and 3.2R show per 1000 distribution of households and persons respectively over classes of MPCE for the rural sector in each state and in India as a whole. Statement 3.1U and 3.2U give similar distributions for the urban sector. Average MPCE for each state (rural/urban) is shown in col. (15) of Statement 3.2 (R/U). Clearly the average urban MPCE for India as a whole (Rs. 370) was considerable (about 52%) higher than the rural average (Rs. 243). At the level of individual states, rural-urban differentials were much less for Haryana and Punjab—with urban MPCE exceeding rural MPCE by 12% and 18% respectively and much more in Assam (76%) and Bihar (63%).

3.11.2 Differences in rural and urban MPCE distributions are more clearly brought out by Statement 3.3. More than one-half of all rural households in the country, compared to less than a quarter of all urban households, have MPCE below Rs. 215. MPCE exceeded Rs. 385 for about 30% of the urban population, but only for 9% of the rural population. However, the average MPCE of this upper bracket of rural households (Rs. 691) exceeded that of the corresponding segment of urban households (Rs. 678). In general, household sizes were much larger for low-MPCE households than for high-MPCE households in both rural and urban areas, the average size increasing from about 3.6 in the highest class "385 and above" to nearly 6 in the lowest class "less than 110" (*see* Statement 3.3).

3.12 **Inter-state variation : Rural :**

3.12.1 It is seen from Statement 3.2R that no clear picture emerges for inter-state differences at the lower extremity of the distribution. By adding the figures for columns (2) to (7), it is observed that for all-India, number per 1000 rural population below the MPCE level Rs. 140 was 203; Tamil Nadu, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh had respectively 281, 279 and 274 persons per 1000 below that level while Punjab and Haryana had only 25 and 51, respectively.

STATEMENT 3.1R: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OVER MPCE CLASSES AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY STATE IN RURAL AREAS.

RURAL

state/group of states & u.t.'s	number of households per thousand in MPCE class (Rs.)													
	0-65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	all classes (including NR)	average household size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	3	2	13	34	53	59	111	90	181	202	142	110	1000	4.36
2. Assam	—	—	—	14	21	39	99	119	240	296	126	46	1000	5.09
3. Bihar	1	5	23	43	56	114	139	137	186	166	88	41	1000	5.10
4. Gujarat	4	5	15	24	38	69	109	67	149	242	153	125	1000	5.05
5. Haryana	—	—	—	9	15	13	21	23	87	270	242	320	1000	5.95
6. Karnataka	15	13	9	50	59	54	106	103	138	227	139	87	1000	5.33
7. Kerala	2	8	3	19	23	18	85	52	142	233	193	222	1000	4.78
8. Madhya Pradesh	2	19	29	36	61	84	88	96	168	180	149	88	1000	5.33
9. Maharashtra	7	14	11	31	37	64	82	112	156	177	161	148	1000	4.88
10. Orissa	—	16	22	28	51	60	123	126	173	191	139	71	1000	4.81
11. Punjab	—	—	—	—	4	18	33	34	90	236	237	345	1000	5.04
12. Rajasthan	5	—	27	38	17	35	66	88	143	217	207	158	1000	5.60
13. Tamil Nadu	12	10	36	42	54	82	91	103	165	166	91	148	1000	4.07
14. Uttar Pradesh	4	8	21	31	68	76	99	100	154	188	142	108	1000	5.42
15. West Bengal	2	—	4	10	25	65	73	106	181	249	213	72	1000	4.78
16. North-Eastern	3	6	6	15	15	14	51	50	134	262	263	181	1000	4.71
17 North-Western	0	—	—	4	4	11	36	34	91	168	188	464	1000	4.79
18. Southern	3	—	—	3	—	5	47	68	110	278	217	269	1000	4.61
19. All-India	4	7	17	30	46	66	95	98	161	203	151	122	1000	5.00

STATEMENT 3.1U : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OVER MPCE CLASSES AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY STATE IN URBAN AREAS.

URBAN

	state/group of states & u.t.'s	MPCE class (Rs.)													
		0-90	90-110	110-135	135-160	160-185	185-215	215-255	255-310	310-385	385-520	520-700	700 & above	all classes (including NR)	average household size
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	7	46	48	66	60	116	183	126	190	68	71	1000	4.61
2.	Assam	5	10	24	61	83	52	76	132	152	170	83	152	1000	4.27
3.	Bihar	—	23	57	71	51	96	142	135	100	169	89	67	1000	5.18
4.	Gujarat	5	4	28	22	46	82	164	124	192	132	127	74	1000	4.95
5.	Haryana	—	—	41	48	17	150	106	107	125	164	64	178	1000	4.63
6.	Karnataka	8	24	37	43	73	96	143	139	114	141	111	65	1000	4.85
7.	Kerala	11	18	42	26	39	72	117	121	169	172	101	112	1000	4.96
8.	Madhya Pradesh	22	26	18	46	38	82	122	128	156	163	86	113	1000	5.58
9.	Maharashtra	13	5	8	39	47	53	86	110	101	183	124	231	1000	4.51
10.	Orissa	—	4	20	89	58	115	138	81	117	176	123	79	1000	4.17
11.	Punjab	—	—	5	19	14	56	110	140	172	200	125	159	1000	4.53
12.	Rajasthan	—	4	4	44	45	78	93	162	216	142	102	110	1000	5.06
13.	Tamil Nadu	7	17	48	60	75	99	101	111	147	106	87	142	1000	4.17
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9	5	43	52	107	102	121	120	121	159	89	72	1000	5.61
15.	West Bengal	12	2	22	21	31	88	103	158	139	173	105	146	1000	3.99
16.	North-Eastern	4	14	4	5	6	53	113	173	178	198	150	102	1000	4.65
17.	North-Western	—	5	—	47	28	15	74	105	123	113	246	244	1000	4.45
18.	Southern	—	—	2	41	36	90	104	136	161	144	147	139	1000	4.76
19.	All-India	9	10	28	45	56	79	111	129	135	157	110	131	1000	4.73

STATEMENT 3.2R : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OVER MPCE CLASSES AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY STATE IN RURAL AREAS BY STATE. RURAL

	state/group of states & u.t.'s	estimated number of persons per thousand in MPCE class (Rs.)													
		0-65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	all classes (including NR)	average MPCE (Rs.)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	2	18	40	69	69	127	99	188	185	123	78	1000	237.04
2.	Assam	—	—	—	13	32	44	122	137	247	277	101	27	1000	213.50
3.	Bihar	1	8	29	48	61	132	142	142	191	145	75	25	1000	186.65
4.	Gujarat	5	6	17	31	45	75	136	81	140	239	128	97	1000	232.12
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	8	21	22	22	21	92	365	216	233	1000	324.22
6.	Karnataka	12	15	13	71	59	60	118	125	134	223	111	59	1000	216.33
7.	Kerala	3	7	5	23	25	19	100	56	148	260	163	191	1000	314.87
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2	24	34	38	72	104	102	102	170	177	120	55	1000	207.24
9.	Maharashtra	7	19	13	36	43	82	88	116	164	178	140	114	1000	301.14
10.	Orissa	—	16	26	34	62	77	129	116	179	189	119	53	1000	214.42
11.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	4	21	50	32	96	237	221	336	1000	359.90
12.	Rajasthan	6	—	35	44	22	42	71	99	160	207	196	118	1000	263.79
13.	Tamil Nadu	12	13	39	51	70	96	105	92	160	152	86	124	1000	233.13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4	12	29	33	77	91	116	100	159	185	118	75	1000	244.99
15.	West Bengal	1	—	4	10	34	81	80	124	183	239	189	55	1000	236.21
16.	North-Eastern	4	8	9	17	18	15	65	55	151	280	252	126	1000	275.11
17.	North-Western	0	—	—	2	7	15	58	45	114	191	204	364	1000	351.16
18.	Southern	5	—	—	4	—	8	57	87	117	318	200	204	1000	313.01
19.	All-India	4	10	21	35	54	79	106	103	165	200	132	91	1000	243.50

STATEMENT 3.2U : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OVER MPCE CLASSES AND AVERAGE MPCE IN URBAN AREAS BY STATE. URBAN

state/group of states & u.t.'s	estimated number of persons per thousand in MPCE class (Rs.)													
	0-90	90-110	110-135	135-160	160-185	185-215	215-255	255-310	310-385	385-520	520-700	700 & above	all classes (including NR)	average MPCE (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	12	15	58	58	78	78	129	196	120	162	50	44	1000	316.13
2. Assam	8	17	28	73	103	54	102	153	172	86	93	111	1000	375.44
3. Bihar	—	42	73	79	70	132	164	131	98	123	49	39	1000	304.62
4. Gujarat	5	4	33	24	65	95	190	123	184	100	112	65	1000	360.63
5. Haryana	—	—	63		23	177	143	126	136	105	57	104	1000	362.97
6. Karnataka	4	27	47	60	79	112	161	151	125	117	76	40	1000	348.01
7. Kerala	16	34	75	37	54	60	117	122	189	142	78	76	1000	425.40
8. Madhya Pradesh	31	30	34	53	50	94	132	121	196	154	52	53	1000	324.68
9. Maharashtra	6	5	9	54	60	63	103	122	108	179	106	185	1000	463.13
10. Orissa	—	7	16	127	80	131	131	137	117	91	92	71	1000	331.21
11. Punjab	—	—	8	30	21	79	136	155	181	177	120	93	1000	424.05
12. Rajasthan	—	1	4	56	53	110	121	157	236	130	69	63	1000	395.28
13. Tamil Nadu	4	18	63	67	86	109	112	121	136	110	64	110	1000	367.17
14. Uttar Pradesh	14	7	60	64	147	114	119	125	121	134	50	45	1000	301.67
15. West Bengal	24	5	36	36	37	112	137	186	135	121	81	90	1000	373.23
16. North-Eastern	4	15	4	6	9	59	155	203	192	187	105	61	1000	387.75
17. North-Western	—	15	—	66	39	25	107	158	141	105	171	173	1000	417.23
18. Southern	—	—	2	38	40	73	144	133	214	120	146	90	1000	422.12
19. All-India	9	14	39	57	73	95	129	141	140	135	80	88	1000	370.34

STATEMENT 3.3: PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND AVERAGE MPCE BY BROAD MPCE CLASS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

ALL-INDIA

MPCE class (Rs.)	number per thousand of				average household size		average MPCE (Rs.)		number of sample households	
	households		persons							
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
less than 110	59	18	70	23	5.60	5.91	91.83	87.64	449	90
110—215	466	208	508	264	5.45	6.00	163.04	169.94	3743	990
285—385	353	376	331	410	4.68	5.17	275.69	288.11	3305	1950
385 & above	122	398	91	303	3.73	3.60	691.21	678.29	1142	1974
all (including N.R.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.00	4.73	243.50	370.34	8642	5005

Considering the upper end of the MPCE range, Punjab and Haryana are again seen to be the most well-off amog the major states, with respectively 336 and 233 persons per 1000 having MPCE of Rs. 385 or more (the all-India figure being 91). Average MPCE, too, is highest in Punjab (Rs. 360) followed by Haryana (Rs. 324) and Kerala (Rs. 315).

3.12.2 Similar inter-state differences are observed in the MPCE distributions of households (statement 3.1R). Generally, the lower MPCE classes have a larger proportion of persos than households, as average household size tends to be large for these classes.

3.13 **Inter-state variation : Urban :**

3.13.1 From Statement 3.2U one may observe (clubbing together the frequencies of the bottom five MPCE classes to get a clearer picture of inter-state variation at low MPCE level) that 192 per 1000 urban population at the all-India level had MPCE below Rs. 185. For Uttar Pradesh the figure is 292 which is considerably above the all-India average, and so is the figure for Bihar (264). The figures for other major states range between 114 and 238, with the notable exception of Punjab, where only 59 persons per 1000 had MPCE below Rs. 185. At the other end of the MPCE range, Maharashtra is seen to have a well-off upper stratum with 291 persons [adding cols. (12) and (13)] per 1000 population with MPCE exceeding Rs. 520 (the all-India average being 188 per 1000), in contrast to Bihar, which has only 88 preceded by Andhra Pradesh (94), and Uttar Pradesh (95).

3.13.2 On the whole the same picture emerges from a study of Statement 3.1U. As for household sizes [col. (15)], it appears to be Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh which had the largest households (about 5.6 persons per household), on an average, in urban areas against the all-India urban average of about 4.7 persons per household.

3.14 **Consumption of cereals :**

3.14.1 Before going into the detailed break-up of MPCE by broad item groups, it would be of interest to examine the variation in per capita consumption of cereals, which are the major source of nourishment of the vast majority of Indians. Statements 3.4R and 3.4U show, for the rural and urban sector respectively, quantity and value of monthly cereal consumption per person for different states and for the country as a whole. It is seen [col. (12)] that the average rural Indian consumed roughly 13.8 kg. of cereals per month, as much as 3 kg. more than his/her urban counterpart (10.7 kg.). Among individual states, monthly consumption per person was highest in Orissa for both rural (16.9 kg.) and urban (13.7 kg.) sectors. In the rural sector per capita cereals consumption was lowest in Kerala (10.4 kg.) and in the urban sector, in Gujarat (8.6 kg.).

STATEMENT 3.4R : QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS IN RURAL AREAS BY STATE.

RURAL

state/group of states & u.t.'s	quantity (kg) and value (Rs.) of consumption of											
	rice		wheat		jowar		bajra		maize		total cereals	
	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Andhra Pradesh	12.33	49.90	0.22	1.07	0.84	2.52	0.09	0.22	0.02	0.06	13.83	54.89
2. Assam	12.93	67.57	0.64	2.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.57	70.08
3. Bihar	9.07	50.37	5.34	22.62	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.70	2.37	15.22	75.68
4. Gujarat	2.21	10.80	4.48	15.43	0.52	1.56	3.18	10.91	0.89	2.48	11.31	41.23
5. Haryana	1.04	5.57	12.08	35.82	—	—	0.45	1.31	0.02	0.08	13.59	42.78
6. Karnataka	4.94	26.16	1.01	4.20	3.88	14.53	0.10	0.24	0.33	1.16	12.89	52.39
7. Kerala	9.45	46.49	0.95	4.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.40	50.78
8. Madhya Pradesh	6.47	29.83	5.94	20.57	0.98	2.68	0.12	0.41	0.83	2.63	14.46	56.42
9. Maharashtra	2.84	13.92	2.79	11.04	5.11	16.91	1.21	4.47	0.01	0.05	12.09	46.96
10. Orissa	15.57	81.08	0.81	3.93	0.00	0.02	—	—	0.01	0.06	16.92	86.28
11. Punjab	0.84	4.47	10.96	33.17	—	—	—	—	0.18	0.70	11.98	38.34
12. Rajasthan	0.21	1.35	9.23	31.33	0.27	0.81	3.98	13.37	1.63	5.02	15.51	52.41
13. Tamil Nadu	9.92	48.36	0.43	1.88	0.44	1.44	0.40	1.21	0.00	0.01	12.04	55.40
14. Uttar Pradesh	4.05	18.43	9.40	29.69	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.48	0.23	0.67	13.89	49.47
15. West Bengal	13.57	77.36	1.20	5.21	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.05	14.81	82.65
16. North-Eastern	13.48	73.46	0.24	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.97	14.14	76.10
17. North-Western	4.52	22.74	6.44	22.25	—	—	—	—	2.59	8.36	13.58	53.44
18. Southern	8.70	41.32	2.11	7.38	0.23	0.88	0.11	0.37	—	—	11.51	51.09
19. All—India	7.11	35.64	4.61	15.96	0.83	2.74	0.53	1.81	0.39	1.22	13.77	58.16

STATEMENT 3.4U : QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS IN URBAN AREAS BY STATE.

URBAN

	state/group of states & u.t.'s	quantity (kg) and value (Rs.) of consumption of											
		rice		wheat		jowar		bajra		maize		total cereals	
		qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.59	53.25	0.89	4.15	0.19	0.65	—	—	0.00	0.03	11.75	58.34
2.	Assam	11.17	66.84	1.52	8.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.69	74.98
3.	Bihar	6.79	41.55	6.05	28.44	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.25	12.90	70.24
4.	Gujarat	1.99	12.26	5.67	22.22	0.15	0.54	0.74	2.66	0.07	0.24	8.62	37.92
5.	Haryana	1.00	6.18	8.71	29.36	—	—	0.00	0.01	—	—	9.71	35.55
6.	Karnataka	6.42	36.82	1.70	8.59	1.75	7.29	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	10.86	55.33
7.	Kerala	8.69	43.35	1.11	5.12	—	—	0.00	0.02	—	—	9.81	48.53
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3.61	20.14	6.82	26.28	0.13	0.42	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.37	10.71	47.34
9.	Maharashtra	3.01	18.82	4.64	22.85	1.42	5.76	0.12	0.47	0.00	0.04	9.19	47.98
10.	Orissa	11.28	62.08	2.35	11.31	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	13.67	73.54
11.	Punjab	1.21	8.03	8.40	29.78	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.55	9.72	38.36
12.	Rajasthan	0.65	4.87	10.05	37.33	—	—	0.60	2.11	0.16	0.48	11.49	44.90
13.	Tamil Nadu	9.03	49.49	0.81	3.72	0.02	0.06	—	—	—	—	9.93	53.50
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2.71	14.91	8.40	31.39	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.23	11.19	46.56
15.	West Bengal	8.58	54.09	2.97	12.73	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00	11.55	66.83
16.	North-Eastern	13.48	78.98	0.69	4.03	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.14	14.23	83.15
17.	North-Western	1.93	11.16	7.89	29.09	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.36	9.91	40.61
18.	Southern	7.90	40.56	2.12	11.23	0.17	0.77	0.01	0.02	—	—	10.28	53.08
19.	All—India	5.24	29.74	4.89	19.78	0.33	1.34	0.08	0.30	0.04	0.15	10.66	51.53

3.14.2 Coming now to differences among states in consumption of particular cereals, the first point to note is that the states fall broadly into two groups, one having rice as its staple food and the other, wheat. In the first group of States come (i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Assam, (iii) Kerala (iv) Orissa, (v) Tamil Nadu and (vi) West Bengal whereat accounted for 80 to 95 per cent of all cereal consumption. The predominantly wheat consuming states are (i) Haryana, (ii) Punjab, (iii) Rajasthan and (iv) Uttar Pradesh, with wheat consumption generally forming a minimum of 70 per cent of all cereal consumption. The reliance on one particular cereal was less, in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka (rural) and to some extent in Rajasthan (rural). The importance of jowar, bajra and maize consumption was confined to certain specific regions, with jowar having some prominence in rural areas of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and the north-western states/u.t.'s, and bajra and maize in rural Rajasthan. The little diversification that existed in cereal consumption pattern was limited to the rural areas of the country; thus rice and wheat together accounted for about 84 per cent of cereal consumption in rural India, but as much as 95 per cent in urban India.

3.15 Consumption pattern by MPCE class : rural Vs. urban

3.15.1 Statement 3.5 shows the distribution of MPCE over broad groups of consumption items such as cereals, pulses, clothing, etc., separately for rural and urban sectors, and for the four common broad classes of MPCE. The corresponding percentage distributions are shown in Statement 3.6. A comparison of the columns (6) and (11) of the statement reveals that the disparity in rural and urban consumption levels was more pronounced in the non-food component than in the food component, with average monthly per capita non-food expenditure in urban areas (Rs. 163) being 92% higher than the amount spent in rural areas (Rs. 90). Food expenditure per person in urban areas (Rs. 208 per month) is about 35% higher than in rural areas (Rs. 154). Among the important components of non-food expenditure, rural-urban differentials are highest in "miscellaneous goods and services"—Rs. 73 in the urban sector compared to Rs. 32 in the rural sector—and rent Rs. 14 for urban and less than Re. 1 for rural. Among food items, per capita spending on milk and milk products in urban areas (Rs. 37 per month) substantially exceeds that in rural areas

STATEMENT 3.5 : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS BY BROAD MPCE CLASS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

ALL-INDIA

item	average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)									
	rural					urban				
	MPCE class (Rs.)					MPCE class (Rs.)				
	0-110	110-215-	215 385	385 & avove	all classes	0-110	110-215	215-385	385 & avove	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	36.61	54.99	64.70	68.60	58.15	27.03	45.16	52.29	57.97	51.54
2. gram	0.13	0.29	0.74	1.33	0.52	0.25	0.28	0.60	1.17	0.68
3. cereal substitutes	0.13	0.23	0.41	0.77	0.33	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.40	0.24
4. pulses & products	5.03	8.31	12.05	18.08	10.21	3.97	8.49	12.19	17.66	12.68
5. milk & milk products	3.25	11.60	29.99	64.17	21.90	5.10	13.90	31.65	67.52	37.21
6. edible oil	5.59	10.37	16.09	25.10	13.27	4.55	12.47	20.23	31.87	21.34
7. meat, fish & egg	2.41	5.90	10.54	16.94	8.20	2.81	6.94	11.85	22.26	13.49
8. vegetables	6.98	11.97	17.75	23.96	14.63	5.06	12.22	18.99	31.00	20.51
9. fruits & nuts	0.68	1.94	4.99	13.04	3.88	1.13	2.48	5.97	17.48	8.42
10. sugar	2.18	4.27	7.95	14.11	6.24	2.53	5.08	7.53	10.93	7.80
11. salt	0.34	0.44	0.52	0.60	0.47	0.25	0.39	0.48	0.60	0.49
12. spices	3.58	5.34	7.56	11.50	6.51	2.78	5.63	7.26	9.94	7.54
13. beverage	2.51	5.61	11.12	28.23	9.28	4.22	8.87	18.28	52.50	25.83
14. food : total	69.42	121.26	184.41	286.43	153.59	59.77	122.05	187.52	321.30	207.77

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	3.84	5.85	9.92	48.32	10.93	3.54	5.09	7.67	16.45	9.55
16.	fuel & light	9.13	14.08	20.05	29.89	17.15	8.49	15.42	21.63	34.66	23.63
17.	clothing	0.66	3.43	15.53	58.41	12.25	2.30	1.73	8.77	56.05	21.07
18.	footwear	0.16	0.55	2.04	7.88	1.69	0.15	0.48	1.99	8.39	3.49
19.	misc, goods & services	8.35	17.03	38.92	105.45	31.73	11.56	21.88	49.24	153.99	72.84
20.	rent	0.09	0.16	0.57	4.32	0.67	1.58	2.68	8.95	30.48	13.63
21.	taxes	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.34	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.58	3.17	1.23
22.	durable goods	0.17	0.66	4.18	150.17	15.42	0.12	0.50	1.76	53.80	17.13
23.	non-food total	22.41	41.78	91.28	404.78	89.91	27.87	47.89	100.59	356.99	162.57
24.	total cons. exp.	91.83	163.04	275.69	691.21	243.50	87.64	169.94	288.11	678.29	370.34
25.	average hh size	5.60	5.45	4.68	3.73	5.00	5.91	6.00	5.17	3.60	4.73

STATEMENT 3.6 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS BY BROAD MPCE CLASS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

ALL-INDIA

	item	Average monthly per capita expenditure as percentage of total MPCE									
		rural					urban				
		MPCE class (Rs.)					MPCE class (Rs.)				
		0-110	110-215	215-385	385 & avove	all classes	0-110	110-215	215-385	385 & avove	all classes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	total cereals	39.87	33.73	23.47	9.93	23.96	30.84	26.58	18.16	8.55	13.91
2.	gram	0.14	0.18	0.27	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.16	0.21	0.17	0.18
3.	cereal substitutes	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06
4.	pulses & products	5.48	5.10	4.37	2.62	4.19	4.53	5.00	4.23	2.60	3.42
5.	milk & milk products	3.54	7.11	10.88	9.28	8.99	5.82	8.18	10.99	9.95	10.04
6.	edible oil	6.09	6.36	5.84	3.63	5.45	5.19	7.34	7.02	4.70	5.76
7.	meat, fish & egg	2.63	3.62	3.82	2.45	3.36	3.21	4.08	4.11	3.28	3.64
8.	vegetables	7.60	7.34	6.44	3.47	6.00	5.77	7.19	6.59	4.57	5.53
9.	fruits & nuts	0.74	1.19	1.81	1.89	1.59	1.29	1.46	2.07	2.58	2.22
10.	sugar	2.37	2.62	2.88	2.04	2.56	2.89	2.99	2.61	1.61	2.06
11.	salt	0.37	0.27	0.19	0.08	0.19	0.29	0.23	0.17	0.09	0.12
12.	spices	3.90	3.27	2.74	1.67	2.67	3.17	0.31	2.52	1.47	1.99
13.	beverage etc.	2.73	3.44	4.03	4.08	3.81	4.82	5.22	6.35	7.74	6.82
14.	food : total	75.60	74.37	66.89	41.44	63.11	68.20	71.82	63.09	47.37	54.87
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	4.18	3.59	3.60	6.99	4.48	4.04	3.00	2.66	2.43	2.52
16.	fuel & light	9.94	8.64	7.27	4.32	7.04	9.69	9.07	7.51	5.11	6.24
17.	clothing	0.72	2.10	5.63	8.45	5.03	2.62	1.02	3.04	8.26	5.57
18.	footwear	0.17	0.34	0.74	1.14	0.69	0.17	0.28	0.69	1.24	0.92
19.	misc, goods & services	9.09	10.45	14.12	15.26	13.03	13.19	12.88	17.09	22.78	19.37
20.	rent	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.62	0.27	1.80	1.58	3.11	4.49	3.60
21.	taxes	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.20	0.47	0.32
22.	durable goods	0.19	0.40	1.52	21.73	6.33	0.14	0.29	0.61	7.93	6.59
23.	non-food total	24.40	25.63	33.11	58.56	36.89	31.80	28.18	34.91	52.63	45.13
24.	total cons. exp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Rs. 22). Rural levels of per capita expenditure are appreciably higher than urban levels only for the item : cereals and cereal substitutes.

3.15.2 In addition, the percentage distributions in Statement 3.6 show [cols. (6) and (11)] that food accounted for 63% of total MPCE in rural India compared to 55% in urban India. This difference was largely due to the cereal component of food which accounted for 24% of total MPCE in the rural sector compared to 14% in the urban. Miscellaneous goods and service had a larger share of the budget in the urban sector than the rural while the share of durable goods appears to have been equal in the two sectors.

3.16 **Composition of MPCE : variation over different consumption levels :**

3.16.1 Statement 3.5 gives the composition of MPCE at different levels. In rural areas, while overall per capita spending on food was about Rs. 154, the figures ranged from as low as Rs. 69 for the MPCE class "below Rs. 110" to as high as Rs. 286 for the class "Rs. 385 and above". For urban areas, average per capita spending on food for the lowest MPCE class was even lower (Rs. 60) than in rural areas. Non-food expenditure, predictably, rose even faster from the lower MPCE classes to the higher. In both rural and urban sectors, average expenditure on durable goods was less than Rs. 5 for all MPCE classes except the highest class "Rs. 385 and above", where it was Rs. 150 for the rural sector and Rs. 54 for the urban. For miscellaneous goods and services, too, there was a steep rise in spending with rise in overall consumption levels.

3.16.2 From Statement 3.6, the share of food in total consumption can be seen to decline in rural India as one moves from the lowest broad MPCE class to the highest, from over 75% to about 41% and in urban India, from 68% to about 47%. The share of cereals in urban areas falls to less than 9% in the highest MPCE class from 31% for the lowest MPCE class; for rural areas, the decrease is steeper : from 40% to 10%. Among the items whose shares rise steadily with overall consumption levels are durable goods, clothing, footwear, and "beverages, etc.".

3.17 **Composition of MPCE : inter-state variation :**

3.17.1 Inter-state variation within the rural sector in composition of MPCE by different item groups is shown in Statements 3.7R (expenditures in rupees) and 3.8R (expenditures as percentage of overall MPCE). In rural India, it can be seen that average MPCE on food varied between Rs. 138 (Madhya Pradesh) and Rs. 213 (Punjab). Non-food expenditure varied more markedly, from Rs. 43 (Bihar) to Rs. 149 (Maharashtra). It is worth noting that a person in rural Orissa, on an average, spent more than twice as much on cereals—Rs. 86 per month—than his/her counterparts in rural Haryana and Punjab. As for other food items, Kerala topped the list of major states in expenditure on "fruits and nuts" (Rs. 20 against an all-India average of Rs. 4) as well as "meat, fish and egg" (Rs. 21 against an all-India average of Rs. 8).

3.17.2 In percentage terms (Statement 3.8R), the share of food in total expenditure is seen to have varied quite appreciably over rural India, the two extremes being Maharashtra (50%) and Bihar (77%). Differences in expenditure on specific item groups are to some extent influenced by geographical factors and to some extent, cultural : thus for the rural sector, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan spent over 20% of their MPCE on milk and milk products while all other major states except Gujarat spent less than 9% which is, roughly, the all-India average. Bihar and Orissa spent more than 40% of MPCE on cereals while Punjab and Haryana spent only 11% and 13% respectively.

3.17.3 Statements 3.7U and 3.8U show the inter-state variation in composition of MPCE for the urban sector, in absolute and percentage terms. Statement 3.7U reveals that per capita expenditure on food varied, among the major states, from Rs. 180 (Uttar Pradesh) to Rs. 245 (Maharashtra). For non-food expenditure, the range of variation was greater : from Rs. 111 (Bihar) to Rs. 218 (Maharashtra). Again, as for the rural sector, a person in urban Orissa, on an average, spent around twice as much on cereals as a person in Punjab or Haryana. Among the major states, Kerala again showed the highest per capita expenditure on "fruits and nuts" (Rs. 22 against the all-India average of Rs. 8) while West Bengal led in expenditure on "meat, fish and egg" (about Rs. 30 compared to the all-India average of about Rs. 13).

STATEMENT 3.7R : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (RS.) ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN RURAL AREAS BY STATE

RURAL

	item	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	total cereals	54.89	70.07	75.68	41.23	42.78	52.38	50.77	56.42	46.96	86.27
2.	gram	0.04	0.12	0.74	0.59	1.51	0.48	0.95	0.64	0.23	0.34
3.	cereal substitutes	0.11	0.04	0.19	0.03	—	0.03	4.41	0.21	1.34	0.04
4.	pulses & products	10.00	6.63	9.03	11.09	8.79	11.59	5.97	12.56	10.69	6.90
5.	milk and milk products	13.19	11.34	12.47	34.32	72.64	16.14	15.77	16.50	15.90	4.59
6.	edible oil	14.31	10.89	10.66	24.72	9.94	10.90	12.11	12.42	18.65	8.87
7.	meat, fish and egg	11.66	18.63	5.52	1.94	3.21	9.14	21.14	5.07	8.07	9.85
8.	vegetables	12.38	17.91	16.16	17.28	16.52	9.62	11.32	12.87	12.63	17.11
9.	fruits & nuts	3.32	2.07	0.92	2.48	4.45	6.71	20.25	2.22	6.49	1.96
10.	sugar	3.64	4.00	3.04	9.84	14.06	5.94	6.19	6.43	8.67	3.51
11.	salt	0.54	0.68	0.50	0.19	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.41	0.80
12.	spices	9.43	3.69	4.32	5.93	5.18	7.26	10.93	5.95	7.73	4.19
13.	beverages etc.	9.51	7.60	4.76	11.81	11.20	12.79	23.78	6.12	11.31	5.27
14.	food : total	143.02	153.67	143.99	161.45	190.69	143.37	183.98	137.86	152.08	149.70
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	11.69	11.46	4.24	8.55	11.90	8.64	10.93	8.55	6.81	6.77
16.	fuel & light	14.32	16.94	14.37	18.43	19.13	17.59	16.82	16.08	18.02	16.58
17.	clothing	12.96	8.03	5.08	8.39	25.64	9.65	15.17	11.33	16.27	11.07
18.	footwear	1.16	1.51	0.36	1.02	5.49	0.87	2.00	1.59	1.24	0.74
19.	misc. goods & services	34.25	18.39	18.23	29.56	49.22	33.92	59.89	26.44	36.67	21.82
20.	rent	1.43	0.27	0.10	0.72	1.51	0.73	1.38	0.55	1.37	0.32
21.	taxes	0.02	0.08	—	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.34	—
22.	durable goods	18.19	3.15	0.48	3.85	20.63	1.55	24.67	4.81	68.34	7.42
23.	non-food : total	94.02	59.83	42.86	70.67	133.53	72.96	130.89	69.38	149.06	64.72
24.	total cons. exp.	237.04	213.50	186.85	232.12	324.22	216.33	314.87	207.24	301.14	214.42
25.	average hh. size	4.36	5.09	5.10	5.05	5.95	5.33	4.78	5.34	4.88	4.81

STATEMENT 3.7R (CONTD.): AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (RS.) ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN RURAL AREAS BY STATE

RURAL

	item	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil-nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	North-Eastern	North-Western	Southern	all-India
	(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	total cereals	38.34	52.41	55.40	41.47	82.65	76.10	53.44	51.08	58.15
2.	gram	1.25	0.12	0.42	0.75	0.08	0.21	1.36	0.29	0.52
3.	cereal substitutes	—	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.11	0.38	0.00	0.41	0.33
4.	pulses & products	11.33	7.66	10.84	12.19	5.65	6.62	14.55	11.35	10.21
5.	milk and milk products	72.96	52.86	11.29	21.30	8.89	10.21	51.84	18.51	21.90
6.	edible oil	20.02	12.68	12.21	12.15	12.32	11.12	19.38	18.44	13.27
7.	meat, fish and egg	3.46	3.07	9.86	4.37	15.68	30.93	7.42	35.18	8.20
8.	vegetables	19.57	10.64	12.55	14.62	20.52	22.79	17.28	18.43	14.63
9.	fruits & nuts	5.50	2.62	5.19	2.81	1.95	2.97	6.88	13.74	3.88
10.	sugar	18.69	10.69	3.77	6.34	3.56	4.55	9.25	7.59	6.24
11.	salt	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.41	0.60	0.99	0.56	0.46	0.47
12.	spices	6.87	7.83	10.32	5.55	4.54	5.67	7.68	10.45	6.51
13.	beverages etc.	14.55	9.68	15.76	5.89	7.86	10.86	16.45	21.63	9.28
14.	food : total	213.00	170.66	148.26	141.86	164.41	183.40	206.09	207.56	153.59
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	7.43	11.53	6.61	22.48	6.97	18.60	9.92	12.80	10.93
16.	fuel & light	28.02	18.97	14.74	16.83	17.65	23.57	31.54	19.98	17.15
17.	clothing	17.88	12.17	14.84	11.34	12.53	8.82	31.97	14.70	12.25
18.	footwear	6.22	3.98	0.58	1.55	0.96	3.65	11.00	3.12	1.69
19.	misc. goods & services	59.95	30.43	37.22	31.41	26.59	28.45	48.39	49.57	31.73
20.	rent	0.26	0.03	2.06	0.12	0.16	0.85	1.90	3.32	0.67
21.	taxes	—	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.17	0.07	0.07
22.	durable goods	27.14	15.79	8.77	19.38	5.92	7.62	10.18	1.89	15.42
23.	non-food : total	146.90	93.13	84.87	103.13	71.80	91.77	145.07	105.45	89.91
24.	total cons. exp.	359.90	263.79	233.13	244.99	236.21	275.11	351.16	313.01	243.50
25.	average hh. size	5.02	5.60	4.07	5.42	4.78	4.71	5.31	4.61	5.00

STATEMENT 3.7U : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN URBAN AREAS BY STATE

ALL-INDIA URBAN

	item	average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)									
		Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Orissa
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	total cereals	58.33	74.98	70.24	37.91	35.55	55.33	48.52	4.33	47.98	73.54
2.	gram	0.06	0.38	1.66	0.58	1.05	0.85	1.24	0.81	0.75	0.17
3.	cereal substitutes	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.07	0.04	1.52	0.31	1.19	—
4.	pulses & products	12.10	9.47	10.96	13.09	8.94	13.05	7.71	14.67	16.15	12.39
5.	milk and milk products	22.52	20.42	28.35	50.62	62.83	27.19	25.59	35.00	45.67	15.11
6.	edible oil	18.79	16.37	18.34	36.06	19.72	17.10	13.70	20.72	29.11	16.64
7.	meat, fish and egg	13.96	28.70	13.61	5.86	5.51	11.85	24.43	8.21	16.29	19.45
8.	vegetables	15.14	25.21	21.46	22.04	21.37	12.95	14.25	19.81	21.77	26.94
9.	fruits & nuts	5.71	6.02	3.17	7.91	10.70	9.71	22.44	6.46	13.26	4.79
10.	sugar	4.38	6.07	5.61	10.07	10.98	7.22	7.54	9.43	9.37	5.28
11.	salt	0.53	0.71	0.56	0.22	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.47	0.50	0.73
12.	spices	9.50	4.99	5.21	6.48	6.25	7.68	10.27	6.64	7.34	6.09
13.	beverages etc.	20.78	21.91	14.52	23.57	18.83	36.16	31.96	17.34	36.12	23.44
14.	food : total	181.81	215.24	193.71	214.57	202.26	199.57	209.58	187.20	245.50	204.57
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	11.43	13.09	5.26	7.36	11.36	8.52	8.83	11.19	10.85	9.80
16.	fuel & light	19.91	24.26	18.84	29.40	25.31	24.32	20.70	20.25	28.19	20.27
17.	clothing	15.13	30.44	7.55	16.01	13.41	21.90	27.62	20.50	31.27	21.37
18.	footwear	2.45	3.87	1.17	5.40	7.06	1.83	2.61	3.82	4.43	2.72
19.	misc. goods & services	61.27	50.34	49.41	70.44	77.47	53.13	76.06	64.31	103.48	56.55
20.	rent	19.22	16.60	8.02	5.67	12.27	15.63	5.48	9.09	13.78	14.69
21.	taxes	0.57	0.55	0.33	0.05	1.49	0.64	0.86	0.35	3.26	0.17
22.	durable goods	4.34	21.05	20.33	11.73	12.34	22.47	73.66	7.97	22.37	1.07
23.	non-food : total	134.32	160.20	110.91	146.06	160.71	148.44	215.82	1137.48	217.63	126.64
24.	total cons. exp.	316.13	375.44	304.62	360.63	362.97	348.01	425.40	324.68	463.13	331.21
25.	average hh. size	4.61	4.27	5.18	4.95	4.63	4.85	4.99	5.58	4.51	4.17

STATEMENT 3.7U (CONTD.): AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN URBAN AREAS BY STATE

ALL-INDIA URBAN

	item	average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)								
		Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil-nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	North-Eastern	North-Western	Southern	all-India
	(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	total cereals	38.36	44.98	53.50	46.56	66.84	83.15	40.60	53.08	51.54
2.	gram	1.44	0.39	0.56	0.71	0.28	0.12	0.67	0.66	0.68
3.	cereal substitutes	—	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	—	0.20	0.24
4.	pulses & products	13.38	9.01	14.27	12.82	7.94	9.04	13.54	14.98	12.68
5.	milk and milk products	69.22	62.21	22.23	38.76	20.21	18.11	64.90	37.18	37.21
6.	edible oil	26.03	21.66	16.22	17.23	18.74	15.30	28.43	19.95	21.34
7.	meat, fish and egg	3.33	5.77	13.96	7.98	29.65	45.36	12.66	28.44	13.49
8.	vegetables	26.35	18.44	16.59	19.43	25.48	29.24	30.87	24.98	20.51
9.	fruits & nuts	10.52	7.21	7.53	5.98	4.75	5.00	13.80	15.70	8.42
10.	sugar	15.81	11.83	5.04	7.93	4.90	5.63	9.24	8.96	7.80
11.	salt	0.49	0.52	0.44	0.42	0.66	0.89	0.52	0.46	0.49
12.	spices	7.66	8.52	10.85	6.50	5.65	5.63	7.62	12.19	7.54
13.	beverages etc.	29.07	18.75	33.37	15.41	27.81	19.70	34.36	39.25	25.83
14.	food : total	241.66	209.21	194.65	179.73	212.91	237.22	257.21	256.03	207.77
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	8.69	9.18	6.68	7.97	10.82	18.67	14.33	12.08	9.55
16.	fuel & light	32.11	23.82	21.86	21.01	26.27	27.33	23.89	24.95	23.63
17.	clothing	19.51	21.22	28.06	12.84	19.86	15.25	31.03	23.60	21.57
18.	footwear	5.59	5.07	1.56	1.98	3.57	6.91	8.01	1.94	3.49
19.	misc. goods & services	84.46	66.10	73.67	63.29	61.25	51.18	114.58	72.63	72.84
20.	rent	9.07	9.84	25.88	6.86	13.21	16.17	23.15	23.10	13.63
21.	taxes	1.29	2.21	0.63	0.47	0.23	0.54	4.84	2.83	1.23
22.	durable goods	21.67	48.63	14.18	7.52	25.11	14.48	9.23	4.96	17.13
23.	non-food : total	182.39	186.07	172.52	121.94	160.32	150.53	229.00	166.09	162.57
24.	total cons. exp.	424.05	395.28	367.17	301.67	373.23	387.75	486.27	422.12	370.34
25.	average hh. size	4.53	5.06	4.17	5.61	3.99	4.65	4.66	4.76	4.73

STATEMENT 3.8R : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN RURAL AREAS BY STATE.

RURAL

	item	average monthly per capita expenditure as percentage of total MPCE									
		Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Orissa
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	total cereals	23.27	32.93	40.58	17.88	13.19	24.29	16.12	27.36	15.59	40.33
2.	gram	0.01	0.05	0.39	0.25	0.46	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.07	0.15
3.	cereal substs.	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.01	—	0.01	1.40	0.09	0.44	0.01
4.	pulses & pruducts	4.22	3.10	4.83	4.77	2.71	5.35	1.89	6.05	4.54	3.21
5.	milk & milk prodts.	5.56	5.31	6.67	14.78	22.49	7.46	5.00	7.96	5.27	2.14
6.	edible oil	6.03	5.09	5.70	10.64	3.06	5.04	3.84	5.99	6.19	4.13
7.	meat, fish and egg	4.91	8.72	2.95	0.83	0.99	4.22	6.71	2.44	2.68	4.59
8.	vegetables	5.22	8.38	8.65	7.44	5.09	4.44	3.59	6.20	4.19	7.98
9.	fruits and nuts	1.39	0.97	0.49	1.06	1.37	3.10	6.43	1.07	2.15	0.91
10.	sugar	1.53	1.87	1.62	4.23	4.33	2.74	1.96	3.10	2.87	1.63
11.	salt	0.22	0.31	0.26	0.08	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.37
12.	spices	3.97	1.72	2.31	2.55	1.59	3.35	3.47	2.86	2.56	1.95
13.	beverages etc.	4.01	3.56	2.54	5.08	3.45	5.91	7.55	2.95	3.75	2.45
14.	food : total	60.38	72.02	77.09	69.60	58.85	66.31	58.38	66.58	50.43	69.85
15.	pan, tobacco, intox.	4.93	5.36	2.27	3.68	3.67	3.99	3.47	4.12	2.25	3.15
16.	fuel & light	6.04	7.93	7.69	7.93	5.89	8.13	5.34	7.75	5.98	7.73
17.	clothing	5.46	3.76	2.71	3.61	7.90	4.45	4.81	5.46	5.40	5.16
18.	footwear	0.48	0.70	0.10	0.44	1.69	0.40	0.63	0.76	0.41	0.34
19.	misc. goods & services	14.44	8.61	9.75	12.73	15.18	15.68	12.11	12.76	12.17	10.17
20.	rent	0.60	0.12	0.05	0.30	0.46	0.33	0.43	0.26	0.45	0.15
21.	taxes	0.00	0.03	—	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	—
22.	durable goods	7.67	1.47	0.25	1.65	6.36	0.71	7.83	2.31	22.79	3.45
23.	non-food : total	39.62	27.98	22.91	30.40	41.15	33.69	41.62	33.42	49.57	30.15
24.	total cons. exp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT 3.8R (*Contd.*) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN RURAL AREAS BY STATE.

RURAL

item	average monthly per capita expenditure as percentage of total MPCE								
	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	North-Eastern	North-Western	Southern	All-India
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1. total cereals	10.65	19.86	23.86	20.31	35.11	27.76	15.32	16.43	23.96
2. gram	0.34	0.04	0.18	0.30	0.03	0.07	0.38	0.09	0.21
3. cereal substitutes	—	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13
4. pulses & products	3.14	2.90	4.64	4.97	2.39	2.40	4.14	3.62	4.19
5. milk & milk prodts.	20.37	20.14	4.84	11.14	3.76	3.71	14.76	5.91	8.99
6. edible oil	5.56	4.80	5.23	4.95	5.21	4.04	5.51	5.89	5.45
7. meat, fish and egg	0.96	1.16	4.22	1.78	6.63	11.28	2.11	11.23	3.36
8. vegetables	5.43	4.03	5.38	5.96	8.68	8.28	4.92	5.88	6.00
9. fruits and nuts	1.52	0.99	2.22	1.14	0.82	1.00	1.95	4.38	1.59
10. sugar	5.19	4.05	1.61	2.58	1.50	1.65	2.63	2.42	2.56
11. salt	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.25	0.36	0.15	0.14	0.19
12. spices	1.90	2.96	4.42	2.26	1.92	2.05	2.18	3.33	2.67
13. beverages etc.	4.04	3.66	6.76	2.40	3.32	3.94	4.68	6.91	3.81
14. food : total	59.22	64.73	63.63	57.95	69.66	66.71	58.73	66.36	63.11
15. pan, tobacco, intoxicants	2.06	4.37	2.83	9.17	2.94	6.76	2.82	4.08	4.48
16. fuel & light	7.78	7.19	6.32	6.87	7.47	8.56	8.98	6.38	7.04
17. clothing	4.96	4.61	6.36	4.62	5.72	3.20	9.10	4.69	5.03
18. footwear	1.72	1.50	0.24	0.63	0.40	1.32	3.13	0.99	0.69
19. misc. goods & services	16.65	11.53	15.96	12.81	11.25	10.34	13.77	15.83	13.03
20. rent	0.07	0.01	0.88	0.04	0.06	0.30	0.54	1.05	0.27
21. taxes	—	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02
22. durable goods	7.54	5.98	3.76	7.91	2.50	2.76	2.89	0.60	6.33
23. non-food : total	40.78	35.27	36.37	42.05	30.34	33.29	41.27	33.64	36.89
24. total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT 3.8U : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN URBAN AREAS BY STATE.

ALL-INDIA URBAN

	item	average monthly per capita expenditure as percentage of total MPCE									
		Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Orissa
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	total cereals	18.45	20.07	23.16	10.51	9.79	15.98	11.40	14.57	10.35	22.27
2.	gram	0.01	0.10	0.54	0.16	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.25	0.16	0.05
3.	cereal substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.35	0.09	0.25	—
4.	pulses & products	3.82	2.52	3.59	3.62	2.46	3.75	1.81	4.51	3.48	3.74
5.	milk & milk products	7.12	5.42	9.30	14.03	17.31	7.81	6.01	10.78	9.86	4.56
6.	edible oil	5.94	4.36	6.02	9.99	5.43	4.91	3.22	6.38	6.28	5.02
7.	meat, fish and egg	4.41	7.64	4.46	1.62	1.51	3.40	5.74	2.52	3.51	5.87
8.	vegetables	4.78	6.71	7.04	6.11	5.88	3.72	3.34	6.10	4.70	8.13
9.	fruits and nuts	1.80	1.60	1.04	2.19	2.94	2.79	5.27	1.98	2.86	1.44
10.	sugar	1.38	1.61	1.84	2.79	3.02	2.07	1.77	2.90	2.02	1.59
11.	salt	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.21
12.	spices	3.00	1.32	1.71	1.79	1.72	2.20	2.41	2.04	1.58	1.83
13.	beverages etc.	6.57	5.83	4.76	6.53	5.18	10.39	7.51	5.34	7.79	7.07
14.	food : total	57.44	57.37	63.64	59.44	55.65	57.39	49.21	57.60	52.94	61.78
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	3.61	3.48	1.72	2.04	3.13	2.44	2.07	3.44	2.34	2.96
16.	fuel & light	6.29	6.46	6.18	8.15	6.97	6.98	4.86	6.23	6.08	6.12
17.	clothing	4.78	8.10	2.47	4.43	3.69	6.29	6.49	6.31	6.75	6.45
18.	footwear	0.77	1.00	0.38	1.49	1.94	0.52	0.61	1.17	0.95	0.82
19.	misc. goods & services	19.50	13.40	16.21	19.62	21.44	15.26	17.97	19.90	22.44	17.07
20.	rent	6.07	4.42	2.63	1.57	3.37	4.49	1.28	2.80	2.97	4.43
21.	taxes	0.17	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.41	0.18	0.20	0.10	0.70	0.05
22.	durable goods	1.37	5.60	6.67	3.25	3.40	0.45	17.31	2.45	4.83	0.32
23.	non-food : total	42.56	42.63	36.36	40.56	44.35	42.61	50.79	42.40	47.06	38.22
24.	total cons. exp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT 3.8U (*Contd.*) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS IN URBAN AREAS BY STATE.

ALLINDIA URBAN

	item	average monthly per capita expenditure as percentage of total MPCE								
		Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	North-Eastern	North-Western	Southern	All-India
	(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	total cereals	9.04	11.35	14.57	15.43	18.01	21.52	8.34	12.57	13.91
2.	gram	0.34	0.09	0.15	0.23	0.07	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.18
3.	cereal substitutes	—	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	—	0.04	0.06
4.	pulses & pruducts	3.15	2.27	3.88	4.25	2.12	2.33	2.78	3.54	3.42
5.	milk & milk prodts.	16.32	15.73	6.05	12.84	5.41	4.67	13.34	8.80	10.04
6.	edible oil	6.13	5.47	4.41	5.71	5.01	3.94	5.84	4.72	5.76
7.	meat, fish and egg	0.78	1.45	3.80	2.64	7.94	11.70	2.60	6.73	3.64
8.	vegetables	6.21	4.66	4.51	6.43	6.82	7.54	6.34	5.91	5.53
9.	fruits and nuts	2.48	1.82	2.05	1.98	1.27	1.28	2.83	3.71	2.27
10.	sugar	3.72	2.99	1.37	2.62	1.31	1.45	1.89	2.12	2.10
11.	salt	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.13
12.	spices	1.80	2.15	2.95	2.15	1.51	1.45	1.56	2.88	2.03
13.	beverages etc.	6.85	4.74	9.08	5.10	7.45	5.07	7.06	9.29	6.97
14.	food : total	55.93	52.85	52.96	59.51	57.09	61.22	52.81	60.56	56.04
15.	pan, tobacco, intoxicants	2.04	2.32	1.81	2.64	2.89	4.81	2.94	2.86	2.57
16.	fuel & light	7.57	6.02	5.95	6.96	7.03	7.04	4.91	5.91	6.38
17.	clothing	4.60	5.36	7.64	4.25	5.32	3.93	6.38	5.59	5.68
18.	footwear	1.31	1.28	0.42	0.65	0.95	1.78	1.64	0.45	0.94
19.	misc. goods & services	20.02	16.84	20.15	21.08	16.41	13.19	23.68	17.32	19.76
20.	rent	2.13	2.48	7.04	2.27	3.53	4.17	4.76	5.47	3.68
21.	taxes	0.30	0.55	0.17	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.99	0.67	0.33
22.	durable goods	5.10	12.30	3.86	2.49	6.72	3.73	1.89	1.17	4.42
23.	non-food : total	43.07	47.15	47.04	40.49	42.91	38.78	47.19	39.44	43.96
24.	total cons. exp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.17.4 As can be seen from Statement 3.8U, in urban areas the share of food in total expenditure varied from 49% in Kerala to nearly 64% in Bihar. The proportion of total expenditure accounted for by cereals ranged from around 9% in Punjab and Haryana to around 23% in Bihar and Orissa. Peculiarities in consumption habits of individual states can be seen to be less pronounced in the urban sector as compared to the rural sector; thus urban Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan spent 14—17% on milk and milk products, which was closer to the all-India average (10%) unlike the corresponding figure (ranging from 15% to 22%) for the rural sector which was less close to the all-India rural average of 9%.

3.18 Composition of MPCE : Variation over the past few rounds

3.18.1 The percentage composition of MPCE by broad groups of items as obtained in the 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th rounds of NSS is shown in Statement 3.9 for rural and urban areas of India separately. This may serve as a profile of the consumption pattern over the period July 1987 to December 1991. However, the composition of consumption by the broad groups of items can be seen to have changed very little over the five rounds. The percentage share of food in total expenditure has remained more or less static both in the rural (around 64%) and in the urban (about 56%) sectors over the period. The share of cereals appears to have registered a very gentle decline for both sectors, the overall decrease over the four years and half being about 2 per centage points in the rural sector and 1 percentage point in the urban sector. No clear trend of increase or decrease is evident for any of the other groups; the relatively high percentages for durable goods seen in the 47th round may be due to sampling fluctuations and also seasonal variations.

3.19 Other trends

3.19.1 Statement 3.10 shows quantity and value of average monthly per capita consumption of important cereals from the 43rd to the 47th round of NSS for rural and urban sectors. It can be seen that for the cereals group as a whole, quantity of consumption per capita has remained quite stable over these rounds and the increase in value terms is a reflection of price index. Amongst individual cereals, jowar appears to have registered a clear decline in terms of quantity of consumption per capita : for the rural sector the fall is from 1.19 kg. per month for the 43rd round to 0.83 kg. per month for the 47th, and for the urban sector, from 0.56 kg. to 0.33 kg.

STATEMENT 3.9 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

ALL-INDIA

item	average monthly per capita expenditure as percentage of total MPCE									
	rural					urban				
	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round	47th round	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round	47th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	26.14	26.01	24.46	24.66	23.96	15.03	15.47	14.15	13.92	13.91
2. gram	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.18
3. cereal substitutes	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.06
4. pulses & products	3.97	4.08	4.36	4.35	4.19	3.37	3.48	3.35	3.50	3.42
5. milk & milk products	8.62	8.94	9.63	9.41	8.99	9.51	10.01	9.87	9.90	10.04
6. edible oil	4.98	4.32	4.77	5.97	5.45	5.28	4.73	4.88	5.94	5.76
7. meat, fish and egg	3.23	3.50	3.58	3.50	3.36	3.53	3.97	3.81	3.75	3.64
8. vegetables	5.21	5.32	5.38	6.30	6.00	5.23	5.15	4.89	5.50	5.53
9. fruits and nuts	1.63	1.62	1.69	1.79	1.59	2.50	2.43	2.29	2.40	2.27
10. sugar	2.85	2.97	3.32	2.98	2.56	2.34	4.42	2.60	2.28	2.10
11. salt	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.13
12. spices	2.69	2.84	2.56	2.43	2.67	2.19	2.29	2.00	1.92	2.03
13. beverages etc.	3.91	3.70	4.26	4.09	3.81	6.71	6.77	7.03	7.27	6.97
14. food : total	63.77	63.85	64.50	66.02	63.11	56.04	57.14	55.25	56.79	56.04

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
15. pan, tobacco, intoxicants	3.18	3.40	3.51	3.62	4.48	2.61	2.65	2.53	2.74	2.57
16. fuel & light	7.44	7.26	7.58	7.72	7.04	6.67	6.59	6.44	6.60	6.38
17. clothing	6.65	7.50	6.38	4.83	5.03	5.98	6.22	6.64	4.76	5.68
18. footwear	0.98	0.97	0.85	0.76	0.69	1.07	0.94	0.87	0.83	0.94
19. misc. goods & services	14.41	13.60	14.59	14.11	13.03	23.40	19.50	19.14	19.48	19.76
20. rent	—	0.22	0.29	0.37	0.27	—	3.85	3.81	3.92	3.68
21. taxes	—	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.02	—	0.19	0.18	0.57	0.33
22. durable goods	3.57	3.15	2.27	2.51	6.33	4.23	2.92	5.14	4.31	4.62
23. non-food : total	36.23	36.15	35.50	33.98	36.89	43.96	42.86	44.75	43.21	43.96
24. total cons. exp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Based on sub-sample 1 only

STATEMENT 3.10 : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT CEREALS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OVER DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS.

ALL-INDIA

		average monthly per capita consumption									
		quantity (kg.)					value (Rs.)				
sector	cereal	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round	47th round	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round	47th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural	rice	7.04	7.07	6.93	6.95	7.11	24.09	27.31	28.03	30.07	35.64
	wheat	5.00	4.73	4.70	4.82	4.61	11.58	12.26	12.03	14.10	15.96
	jowar	1.19	1.16	0.95	0.93	0.83	2.24	2.66	2.25	2.15	2.74
	bajra	0.51	0.70	0.56	0.51	0.53	1.14	1.34	1.21	1.28	1.81
	maize	0.37	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.39	0.80	1.07	1.06	1.20	1.22
	total cereal	14.54	14.56	14.00	14.06	13.77	41.47	45.54	45.38	49.61	58.16
urban	rice	5.50	5.35	5.45	5.32	5.24	22.13	23.99	25.23	26.45	29.74
	wheat	4.98	4.81	4.84	4.77	4.89	13.66	14.99	15.03	16.96	19.78
	jowar	0.56	0.49	0.42	0.40	0.33	1.22	1.33	1.25	1.12	1.34
	bajra	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.08	0.35	0.46	0.44	0.57	0.30
	maize	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.15
	total cereal	11.33	11.06	11.04	10.84	10.66	37.68	41.25	42.33	45.50	51.53

*Based on sub-sample 1 only

3.19.2 Statement 3.11 presents average household size, average MPCE, selected percentile values of the MPCE distribution, and monthly per capita consumption of (total) cereals from the 43rd round onwards upto and including the 47th, for rural and urban sectors. It can be seen that the average number of members in a household has remained fairly stable over these rounds for both the sectors. The values of the 20th, 50th and 80th percentiles, in money terms, have risen gradually, all registering increases of around 50% over the entire period. The same is true of average urban MPCE. While average rural MPCE has grown, constantly from the 43rd to the 46th round, at roughly the same rate as urban MPCE, its growth from the 46th to the 47th round seems to have been at a higher rate. Remembering that the mean, unlike the percentiles, tends to be affected by extreme observations, one is inclined to go by the evidence of the percentiles and conclude that MPCE in both sectors has grown at the same rate from the 43rd to the 47th round, the over all increase over the period being of the order of 50%.

STATEMENT 3.11 : AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD; AVERAGE MPCE; 20TH, 50TH AND 80TH PERCENTILES (MPCE) WITH RESPECT TO POPULATION; AND AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA QUANTITY OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OVER DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS.

ALL-INDIA

characteristic	rural					urban				
	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round	47th round	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round	47th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. average household size	5.08	5.17	4.96	4.81	5.00	4.01	4.87	4.66	4.55	4.73
2. average MPCE (Rs.)	158.10	175.10	189.46	202.12	243.50	250.63	266.35	298.00	326.75	370.34
3. percentile value of MPCE (Rs.)										
(i) 20th	91.13	101.07	112.39	120.50	139.43	124.41	135.66	148.28	164.89	187.53
(ii) 50th	130.27	144.68	159.67	172.37	198.67	191.68	208.34	229.24	257.75	287.77
(iii) 80th	200.58	223.08	251.94	266.32	298.30	325.76	353.18	380.27	436.21	488.00
4. monthly per capita quantity (kg.) of consumption of cereals	14.54	14.56	14.00	14.06	13.77	11.33	11.06	11.04	10.84	10.66

*Based on sub-sample 1 only.

3.20 Perception of households regarding sufficiency of food

3.20.1 Results presented in Statement 3.12 have an indirect bearing on the poverty level of households in terms of sufficiency of food available to them during a year. The statement gives distributions of households for each state and sector by three statuses of availability of food (household's own perception). For India as a whole it is seen that 71 per 1000 of all rural households and 30 per 1000 of all urban households did not get two square meals a day throughout the year. The most acutely underfed category—with household members not getting sufficient food even in some months of the year—had 7 households per 1000 in rural areas and 9 households per 1000 in urban areas. Among individual states, Orissa had as many as 213 rural households not getting two square meals a day throughout the year, while all other states/groups of states and u.t.'s had 160 or less. Insufficiency of food in the rural sector was felt least in Punjab (997 per 1000 getting enough food throughout the year) and the North-Western region (996), followed by Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. In the urban sector, all states/groups of states and u.t.'s had more then 920 out of 1000 households getting enough food throughout the year. In urban Assam, as many as 49 households per 1000 reported not getting sufficient food even in some months of the year (against 22 in Uttar Pradesh and 15 or less in all other states). Rural-urban disparities in food availability appear to have been greatest in Orissa, where 213 rural households, compared to only 76 urban households, reported not getting two square meals a day throughout the year followed by West Bengal.

3.21 Other population characteristics

3.21.1 Table (5) of the Appendix gives, for rural and urban sectors, per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status for persons of different age groups, separately for each sex and for both sexes combined. It is seen that in the rural sector the proportion of females currently married increases from 30 to 854 per 1000 as one moves from the age group 10—14 to the age group 20—24, while for males an increase of the same order (79 to 919 per 1000) takes place between the age groups 15—19 and 30—34, i.e., over a longer period. In the urban sector, the number of currently married females per 1000 increases from 202 to 884 from the age group 15—19 to the age group 25—29, while for males the proportion increases from 31 to 891 per 1000 between the age groups 15—19 and 30—34. This indicates that early marriage of females is more prevalent in rural areas than in

STATEMENT 3.12 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD AVAILABILITY STATUS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF DIFFERENT STATES.

state/group of states and u.t.'s	rural				urban			
	number per 1000 households getting two square meals a day				number per 1000 households getting two square meals a day			
	throughout the year	only some months of the year	not even in some months of the year	not recorded	throughout the year	only some months of the year	not even in some months of the year	not recorded
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	970	40	3	—	964	27	9	—
2. Assam	845	109	46	—	938	13	49	—
3. Bihar	908	81	5	6	944	50	4	2
4. Gujarat	984	16	—	—	985	15	—	—
5. Haryana	987	9	4	—	981	19	—	—
6. Karnataka	899	96	5	—	964	28	8	—
7. Kerala	857	107	34	2	952	48	—	—
8. Madhya Pradesh	935	53	12	—	977	18	5	—
9. Maharashtra	967	28	5	—	987	11	2	—
10. Orissa	787	189	24	—	887	113	—	—
11. Punjab	997	3	—	—	998	—	—	2
12. Rajasthan	987	13	—	—	980	20	—	—
13. Tamil Nadu	928	70	—	2	966	28	2	4
14. Uttar Pradesh	963	33	3	1	976	2	22	—
15. West Bengal	840	148	12	—	959	33	7	1
16. North-Eastern	867	109	22	2	953	25	15	7
17. North-Western	996	1	1	2	965	3	—	32
18. Southern	931	64	—	5	966	34	—	—
19. All-India	928	64	7	1	969	21	9	1

urban areas. The proportion of widowed females in the age group "60 and above" was about 640 per 1000 in rural areas and nearly 700 per 1000 in urban areas, while for males the proportion is only about 20% (190 to 211 per 1000) in both sectors.

3.21.2 Table (6) presents per 1000 distribution of households by type of occupancy of dwelling (owned/rented/etc. for each state/u.t.) within the two sectors, rural and urban. At the all-India level, an overwhelming majority of households (931 per 1000) in rural areas are seen to be living in owned dwellings. Variation among the major states in this respect is quite low. In the urban sector, households with owned dwellings are again in the majority but their proportion is much less (only 562 per 1000) than in the rural sector. "Rented" is a much bigger category in this sector, containing 366 households per 1000 at the all-India level. Taken together the two categories "owned" and "rented" cover more than 900 households per 1000 for nearly all major states. 25—50% of the households have come under the rented category in almost all major states except in Kerala where it is about 10%.

3.21.3 Table (7) gives, for each state/u.t. within each sector, per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling units by broad house categories. "independent house", "chawl/basti", and "flat" are three categories of houses within each of the structure types "katcha", "semi-pucca", and "pucca", making a total of nine categories of houses. As may be expected, rural/urban disparities are considerable : at the all-India level, 668 urban households per 1000 lived in pucca houses compared to only 265 in rural areas, and only 102 urban households per 1000 lived in katcha houses compared to 389 in rural areas. Within each sector, inter-state differences are clearly discernible. Among major states, Punjab and Haryana had higher proportions of pucca houses in both the sectors. As a contrast, Assam and Orissa had the largest proportions of katcha houses in both the sectors. Among independent houses, chawls/bastis and flats, it is the chawl/basti category which was predominant, within katcha, semi-pucca and pucca types alike, this predominance prevailing irrespective of state and sector, except for urban Maharashtra, and except for the semi-pucca type in urban areas of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, where there were more households occupying independent houses than chawls/bastis.

3.21.4 Table (8) presents per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking by sector and state/u.t. In the rural sector "firewood and chips" is seen to have been the primary source for nearly 800 out of 1000 households for India as a whole. Rural areas of most of the major states conform to the all-India pattern except Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and West Bengal, in all of which except West Bengal more than a quarter of all rural households relied primarily on dung cake, and only one half to two-thirds had firewood and chips as main source. In the urban sector, a more even balance was struck among "firewood and chips", "LPG" and "kerosene" (dung-cake was not important here) at the all-India level, but inter-state variation was considerable. The "coke/coal" category had nearly 400 households per 1000 in urban areas of West Bengal and Bihar. Otherwise, the sources "coke/coal", "gobar gas", "dung-cake", "charcoal", "electricity", and "others" were all of little importance as energy sources for cooking in urban India. In the rural sector, "dung-cake" was, as mentioned above, an important source in some states, but the use of LPG was very limited everywhere.

3.21.5 Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting, for each sector of each state/u.t., is given in Table (9). For rural India it is seen that the sources "kerosene" and "electricity" together covered 985 out of every 1000 households "kerosene" accounting for 628 per 1000 and "electricity", 357 per 1000 households. Here the range of inter-state variation is very wide, with proportion of electrified rural households ranging from 42 per 1000 for Bihar to 817 for Punjab, among the major states. In urban India, kerosene and electricity together accounted for nearly 99% of all households, electricity (811 households per 1000) far outstripping kerosene (177 per 1000) as primary source. The proportion of households primarily dependent on electricity for lighting varied much less than in the rural sector—from 615 per 1000 for Orissa to 997 per 1000 in Punjab, among the major states.

3.21.6 Table (10) presents, by state/u.t. and sector, the rates of incidence (in terms of number of households per 1000) of three kinds of events or phenomena : (i) taking of any meals from outside (on the part of any household member), (ii) performance of any ceremony by the household, and (iii) purchase by the household of any cereal from ration shop/fair

price shop or at subsidised rate. during a reference period of 30 days. Taking of meals from outside was probably an irregular phenomenon for most households. The all-India rates of incidence were 260 and 185 for rural and urban sectors respectively. The pattern of interstate variation is almost similar in both the sectors. Again, households reporting ceremonies numbered 42 per 1000 in both sectors and the pattern of inter-state variation in the two sectors was also similar. Kerala and Tamil Nadu among the major states, reported the largest proportions of households purchasing any cereal from ration or fair price shop or at subsidised rate for both sectors. Among the major states the proportion of households purchasing any cereal from ration/fair price shop or at subsidised rate was lowest in Punjab in both the sectors.

SECTION FOUR

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

4.0 INTRODUCTION

As indicated in Section One, collection of data to generate an annual series of key indicators of 'employment' and 'unemployment' began with the 45th round survey operations. The collection of data for this purpose has been integrated with the annual survey on consumer expenditure with appropriate provisions being made in the 'demographic' block of the schedule used for collection of data on 'consumer expenditure'.

4.1 Conceptual Frame Adopted for the Survey

4.1.1 The main objective being to generate annual indicators of employment and unemployment, the information collected is aimed at classifying the population into different activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during specified reference periods adopting two different approaches. The two approaches are :

(i) usual status approach with a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey,

(ii) current weekly status approach with a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey.

The various activity categories along with the corresponding codes used in the 47th round were as follows.

code**	description
	working (or employed)
11	worked (self-employed) in household enterprises
21	worked as helper in household enterprises
31	worked as regular salaried/wage employee
41	worked as casual wage labour in public works
51	worked as casual wage labour in other types of work
61	did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
62	did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
71	did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment
72	did not work due to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment
	not working but available for work (or unemployed) sought work
*code***	*description*
82	did not seek but was available for work
	neither working nor available for work (or not in labour-force)
91	attended educational institutions
92	attended domestic duties only
93	attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), tailoring, weaving, etc., for household use
94	rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.
95	not able to work due to disability
96	beggars, prostitutes, etc.
97	others
98	did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only)
99	children of age 0—4 years.

Persons reported engaged in any one or more of the activities listed under the category codes 11 to 72 (11 to 51 for usual status) during the specified reference period were considered 'working' (or employed). A person assigned the activity category code 81 or 82 (81 for usual status) was considered 'seeking and/or available for work' (or unemployed). The employed and unemployed together constituted the 'labour force'. Any person reported to be engaged in or as belonging to one or more of the activities (inactivities) under the category codes 91 to 99 (91 to 97 and 99 for usual status) was classified as 'not in labour force'.

4.1.2 *Classification according to usual status approach* : In the usual status approach, the status activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the reference period of one year preceding the date of survey is first considered for deciding the principal usual activity status of the person. The activities pursued by a person are grouped into three broad categories (i) working or employed, (ii) seeking or available for work i.e., unemployed and (iii) not in

**Codes 61, 62 were applicable only in the case of current weekly status approach.

**Codes 71, 72, 82 and 98 were aplicable only in he case of current weekly status approach.

labour force. Within the broad principal usual activity category indentified for a person, detailed principal activity status will be assigned again on the basis of relatively longer time spent in one of the detail activity statuses. A person categorised as a 'worker' or 'employed' on the basis of his principal status is referred to as principal status worker. A 'non-worker' (on the basis of principal usual activity status) who pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity was considered to be usually working in a subsidiary capacity and is referred to as 'subsidiary status worker'. These two groups viz., 'principal status workers' and 'subsidiary status workers' together constituted 'all workers' according to the usual status classification. These are the same concepts adopted for the NSS quinquennial surveys for classification of population according to usual status.

4.1.3 *Classification according to current weekly status approach* : For classification of persons according to current weekly status, they had to be initially assigned a unique activity status with reference to a period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. This posed no problem in the case of persons having only one status during the reference week. But a unique status was assigned to persons pursuing more than one activity during the week by adopting a priority-cum-major-time rule. For assigning broad activity category (status), the status of 'working' got priority over the status of 'not working but seeking/available for work' and the status of 'seeking/available for work' got priority over the status of 'not working and not seeking/not available for work'. But within the broad category of 'working' or 'not working', the detailed activity category was assigned by major time criterion, i.e., the activity category in which major time was spent was considered the current-weekly status. More specifically, a person was considered 'working' (or employed) if he was engaged in any one or more of the gainful activities (11 to 72) for at least one hour on any one day of the reference week. Further, he was assigned that gainful activity category (11 to 72) on which he spent major part of the working time during the reference week. A person who had not worked for even one hour on any one day of the week, but had been seeking work or had been available for work (although not seeking) at any time during the week was considered 'seeking/available for work' (or unemployed). Others were considered 'not available for work' (or not in labour force). Each member of the sample household was, thus, assigned a unique activity status for the week. Aggregates of persons under the different activity statuses thus assigned provided the distribution of persons by activity during an average week of the survey period of one year.

4.2 **Definitions**

(a) *Gainful activity* : Gainful activity (or work) is the activity pursued for pay, profit or family gain or in other words, the activity which adds value to the 'national product.' Normally, it is an activity which results in production of 'goods and services' for exchange. However, the activities in 'agriculture' (i.e., all activities relating to industry section O) in which a part or whole of the agricultural production is used for own consumption and does not go for sale, are also considered 'gainful'. Execution of household chores or social commitments, etc., however, are not considered 'gainful' activities. The activities such as prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earnings, are, by convention, not considered 'gainful'.

(b) *Workers (or employed)* : Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered 'workers' (or employed). They are the persons assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category, i.e., 'working or employed' in para 4.1.1.

(c) *Seeking or available for work (or unemployed)* : Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration are considered unemployed.

(d) *Labour force* : Persons categories as 'working' (or employed) and as 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) together constitute the labour force.

(e) *Not in labour force* : Persons categorised as neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' are considered to be engaged in non-gainful activities or 'not in labour force'. The persons falling in this ctegory are students, those engaged in domestic chores, rentiers, pensioners, those living on alms, recipients of remittance, infirm and disabled persons, prostitutes, children of age 0—4 years etc.

(f) *Worked (self-employed) in household enterprise-usual and current status code 11* : Persons who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprise are defined as 'self-employed'—the term used to designate their activity status. There are different kinds of self-employed. Some may operate their enterprise without hiring any labour. Some others may occasionally hire a few labourers. There is also a

third category who, by and large, regularly run enterprises by hiring labour. The first two groups of self-employed are called own-account workers and the third, employers.

(g) *Worked as helper in household enterprise-usual and current status code 21* : The helpers are a category of working persons who work full or part time in household enterprise and do not receive any cash payment or any share of the family earnings in return for the work performed for the enterprise. They are household members, a large number of them being related to the household head and dependent on the household head and work for the family enterprise. They get food and shelter as members of the household. One may also come across persons in a household who do not receive any cash remuneration for their work in the household enterprise but have a share in the family earnings out of such enterprise. Such persons are not 'helpers' 'self-employed'. On the other hand, if any member of the household works in the household enterprise for which he is paid wage/salary, he should be treated as an employee.

(h) *Worked as regular salaried/wage employee usual and current status code 31* : Persons working in 'others' 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 treated as regular salaried/wage employees. The category 'salaried/wage employees' will include not only salary and wage earners getting time wage but also earners getting piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part time.

(i) *Worked as casual wage labour-usual and current status code 41 & 51* : Persons engaged in 'others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wages according to the terms of a daily or periodic work contract are treated as *casual wage labour.* In the rural areas and also at the Government project sites casual labourers of a type can be seen who normally engage themselves in public works activities, including works taken up by the Government or local bodies for construction of roads, bunds, digging of ponds, etc., as relief measures/ employment generation schemes, etc. Casual labourers doing only such public works activities are 'casual labour in public works'. The rest are 'causal wage labourers in other types of work'.

(j) *Had work in household enterprises but did not work due to sickness/other reasons—current status code 61-62 and had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to sickness/other reasons-current status code 71/ 72* : Persons engaged in household farm or non-farm enterprises or working in others 'farm or non-farm enterprises as salaried/wage employees but absenting from work temporarily due to sickness/for enjoying leave or hoilday or for other reasons belong to these two categories 61-62 and 71-72 respectively depending on whether they are self-employed in household (farm or non-farm) enterprises or employed in others' (farm or non-farm) enterprises as wage/salaried employees.

(k) *Attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc., for household use—usual and current status code 93* : In rural areas in general and particularly in the tribal areas, domestic work usually includes, among other, things a lot of work in free collection of vegetables, roots, firewood, etc., and in spinning and weaving of cloth for household use. Persons found to be regularly spending some of their time in performing the above activities along with household chores belong to this category.

4.3 *Summary results*

4.3.1 The key indicators of employment and unemployment based on the two different approaches mentioned in para 4.1.1, obtained from the 47th round survey are now presented. The all-India estimates are shown alongwith the corresponding results obtained from the earlier surveys, starting with the second quinquennial survey on employment and unemloyment. This provides a comparative picture of the employment-unemployment situation from 1977-78 (corresponding to 32nd round) to the present survey period (July 1991-December 1991). In addition, some key estimates obtained from the 47th round survey are presented for each of the major states and for the groups of smaller states/uts in Statement no. 4.7 to 4.11. Detailed all-India tables are given in the Part II-Survey Results.

4.3.2 while interpreting the survey results of various rounds on the key characteristics discussed below, it is to be noted that the results pertaining to 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-88 are based on quinquennial surveys carried out in a relatively large number of households, while that for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and the present one are based on surveys conducted in a smaller number of households. Further the survey period for the present round was only six months.

4.4 *Employed*

4.4.1 The estimates of the proportion of employed persons based on two approaches—usual status and current weekly status are given in Statement 4.1. The usual status employed are classified into 'principal status workers'(ps) and 'all workers' (Principal and subsidiary status workers taken together). The usual status approach is adopted to mitigate the seasonal fluctuations in the reported activity pattern. The current weekly status approach which gives an average picture reflects the overall effects caused by entermittent changes in the acitivity during the year. Therefore, the current weekly status is more likely to be affected by the half-yearly period of the survey, as far as its comparability with other rounds are concerned. Statement 4.1 gives the number of persons employed per 1000 persons or the worker population ratio (WPR).

STATEMENT 4.1 : NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED PER 1000 PERSONS ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS AND CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS APPROACHES.

all-India

round (year)	male			female		
	usual status		current weekly status	usual stauts		current weekly status
	ps	all		ps	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				RURAL		
47 (July 1991-Dec. '91)	538	546	534	244	294	238
46 (1990-91)	542	553	535	242	292	230
45 (1989-90)	537	548	528	252	319	230
43 (1987-88)	517	539	504	245	323	220
38 (1983)	528	547	511	248	340	227
32 (1977-78)	537	552	519	248	331	232
				URBAN		
47 (July '91-Dec. '91)	511	516	509	120	132	117
46 (1990-91)	508	513	506	123	143	124
45 (1989-90)	501	512	503	124	146	121
43 (1987-88)	496	506	492	118	152	119
38 (1983)	500	512	492	120	151	118
32 (1977-78)	497	508	490	123	156	125

From the statement, it is seen that, at the all-India level, the employment scenario has remained rather stable over the years. The higher WPR (principal status) observed for rural males in the first annual survey (i.e., 45th round) than in the previous quinquennial surveys has continued (around 54 per cent). For rural females, the proportion has remained almost stable at about 24-25 per cent all the surveys. In the case of urban sector also the worker population ratio (principal status) has remained almost constant for males and females. Discounting the small increase observed in the case of males, these rates are around 51-52 per cent for urban males and 12 per cent for urban females. The current weekly status proportions also show a similar behaviour and are not very different from the usual status proportions except that they are marginally lower than the usual status rates in most of the cases as is to be expected.

4.4.2 *Distribution of usually employed by category of employment* : Persons employed are categorised into three broad groups according to their category of employment. These goups are (i) self-employed (ii) regular employees and (iii) casual labour. The distribution of the usually employed by category of employment is given in Statement 4.2. The basic structure of the employed as revealed from the Statement shows that more than half of the employed in the rural areas are in the 'self-employed' category. In urban areas, this is over 40 per cent. In rural areas, the percentage of regular employees among the employed was about 9 per cent and 4 per cent for males and female respectively. The quinquennial surveys had shown a consistent decrease in the proportion of the self-employed among rural male workers. The present round like the 45th round suggests a reversal of this trend. However, the proportion of causal labour among rural male workers is almost at the same level as in 1987-88.

4.4.3 *Distribution of usually employed by broad groups of Industry* : The shift of the work force away from the agriculture sector (primary sector) to manufacturing and tertiary sector is an important aspect of study of the structure of employment. Statement 4.3 gives the per 1000 distribution of usually working by broad groups of industry. The industry sections (0—9) are grouped as (i) primary (0), (ii) secondary (1—5) and tertiary (6—9)*. It has been clearly established from the quinquennial survey results that there is a steady decrease in the percentage of usually working in the primary sector. However, the results of the 47th Round survey presented in Statement 4.3 do not suggest a continuation of the trend. Perhaps, the fact that the six-month period covered by the 47th Round survey limit revelopped with the kharif season and the small sample size limit the extent of validity of the data for discerning changes in the structure of the work force.

4.5 *Unemployed*

4.5.1 As in the case of 'employed', 'unemployed' also two different kinds of estimates are obtained from the annual survey data viz. (i) percentage of unemployed according to the usual status classification and (ii) percentage of unemployed based on the weekly status classification. The first estimate indicates the magnitudes of persons unemployed for a relatively longer period during the reference period of 365 days and

**Industry division codes* : agriculture-0, mining and quarrying-1, manufacturing-2 & 3, electricity-4, construction-5, wholesale & retail trade and restaurant and hotels-6, transport, storage & communication services-7, financial, insurance, real estate and business services-8-9, community, social & personal services-9.

STATEMENT 4.2 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT.

all-India

round and year	usually employed					
	Principal status			all		
	self employed	regular employees	casual labour	self employed	regular employees	casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RURAL MALES			
47 (July 91-Dec. 91)	593	91	316	595	92	313
46 (1990-91)	552	131	317	557	128	315
45 (1989-90)	591	100	309	597	98	305
43 (1987-88)	575	104	321	586	100	314
38 (1983)	595	106	299	605	103	292
32 (1977-78)	622	108	270	628	186	266
			RURAL FEMALES			
47 (July 91-Dec. 91)	524	37	439	568	31	401
46 (1990-91)	545	45	410	586	38	376
45 (1989-90)	565	36	399	609	28	363
43 (1987-88)	549	49	402	608	37	355
38 (1983)	541	37	422	619	28	353
32 (1977-78)	563	37	400	621	28	351
			URBAN MALES			
47 (July 91-Dec. 91)	425	401	174	429	399	172
46 (1990-91)	404	445	151	407	442	151
45 (1989-90)	413	421	166	423	413	164
43 (1987-88)	410	444	146	417	437	146
38 (1983)	402	445	153	409	437	154
32 (1977-78)	399	472	129	404	464	132
			URBAN FEMALES			
47 (July 91-Dec. 91)	425	308	267	470	280	250
46 (1990-91)	439	301	260	490	259	251
45 (1989-90)	435	331	234	486	292	222
43 (1987-88)	393	342	265	471	275	254
38 (1983)	373	318	309	458	258	284
32 (1977-78)	422	308	270	495	249	256

STATEMENT 4.3 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY.

all-India

round year	male						female					
	primary		secondary		tertiary		primary		secondary		tertiary	
	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					rural							
47 (July 91-Dec. 91)	748	749	112	112	140	139	859	863	79	79	62	58
46 (1990-91)	705	710	123	121	172	169	842	849	83	81	75	70
45 (1989-90)	716	717	120	121	164	162	800	814	130	124	70	61
43 (1987-88)	739	745	123	121	138	134	825	847	112	100	63	53
38 (1983)	772	775	102	100	123	122	862	875	78	74	57	48
32 (1977-78)	804	806	89	88	107	105	868	881	71	67	61	51
					urban							
47 (July 91-Dec. 91)	95	95	306	307	599	598	217	237	278	282	505	481
46 (1990-91)	91	92	336	336	573	572	223	249	318	316	459	435
45 (1989-90)	95	100	323	319	582	582	214	241	297	303	489	456
45 (1983-88	85	91	343	340	572	569	218	294	324	317	458	389
38 (1983)	97	103	344	342	551	550	255	310	307	306	430	376
32 (1977-78)	102	106	338	338	560	557	251	319	327	324	421	357

approximates to an indicator of the chronically unemployed. Two estimates of the usually unemployed are presented—usually unemployed according to the principal status (ps) and usually unemployed excluding the subsidiary status workers (usual adjusted). Some of the unemployed identified on the basis of principal status might be working in a subsidiary capacity. Hence, the unemployment rate derived from the adjusted usual status is expected to be lower than that based on principal status. The other estimate i.e., the current weekly status gives the average weekly picture of unemployment during the survey period and covers both chronic and intermittent unemployment caused by seasonal fluctuations in employment of those categorised as usually employed.

Statement 4.4 : Unemplyment rate (number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour-force) by sex and residence status.

all-India

round year	male			female		
	usual status	usual adjusted	current weekly status	usual status	usual adjusted	current weekly status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The figures in parentheses are the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons.						
RURAL						
47 (July 1991-Dec. 91)	18 (10)	16 (9)	22 (12)	12 (3)	7 (2)	12 (3)
46 (1990-91)	13 (7)	11 (6)	22 (12)	4 (1)	3 (1)	21 (5)
45 (1989-90)	16 (9)	13 (7)	26 (13)	8 (2)	6 (2)	21 (5)
43 (1987-88)	28 (15)	18 (10)	42 (22)	35 (9)	24 (8)	44 (10)
38 (1983)	21 (12)	14 (8)	37 (20)	14 (4)	7 (2)	43 (10)
32 (1977-78)	22 (12)	13 (7)	36 (19)	55 (14)	20 (7)	41 (10)
URBAN						
47 (July 1991-Dec. 91)	45 (24)	41 (22)	48 (26)	55 (7)	43 (6)	56 (7)
46 (1990-91)	45 (24)	45 (24)	51 (27)	54 (7)	47 (7)	53 (7)
45 (1989-90)	44 (23)	39 (21)	45 (24)	39 (5)	27 (4)	40 (5)
43 (1987-88)	61 (32)	52 (28)	66 (35)	85 (11)	62 (10)	92 (12)
38 (1983)	59 (31)	51 (27)	67 (35)	69 (9)	49 (8)	75 (10)
32 (1977-78)	65 (34)	54 (29)	71 (37)	178 (27)	124 (22)	109 (15)

4.5.2 *Unemployment rates (UR)* : The number of unemplyed persons per 1000 persons in the labour force (i.e., total of employed and unemployed) is termed as the unemployement rate, Statement 4.4 gives the UR alongwith the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons. As can be seen from the Statement, the unemployment rate obtained in the annual surveys were much lower than the rates obtained in the quinquennial surveys. The present survey results are in close agreement with the previous survey (46th round) results in both rural and urban areas both according to the usual and curren weekly status approach.

4.5.3 *Under-utilisation of labour time of the usually employed :* The two important aspects of the employment scenario in the Indian context are the dominant role of agriculture and agriculture related activities in providing jobs and the 'self-employed' status of those employed. Both these in turn help to absorb a large number of persons at very low productivity level. As agriculture related activities are highly seasonal, persons may not find enough work in lean seasons, though they may get categorised as employed as per their 'usual status'. A decomposition of the usually employed by their weekly status helps to understand this dimension. Statement 4.5 gives the distribution of the usually employed (taking into account both the principal and subsidiary status employed) by their current weekly status. The corresponding results obtained from 43rd, 45th, 46th round surveys are also presented in the statement.

STATEMENT 4.5 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PS+SS) BY THEIR BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS.

current weekly status	(rounds)	male				female			
		47	46	45	43	47	46	45	43
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					rural				
employed		972	962	961	931	799	762	708	675
unemployed		7	10	11	23	4	10	9	8
not in labour force		21	28	28	46	197	228	283	317
					urban				
employed		982	980	977	967	885	843	826	768
unemployed		8	8	7	17	5	6	8	17
not in labour force		10	12	16	16	110	151	166	215

The annual surveys show an improvement in the situation with regard to the under-employment when compared to the last quinquennial survey. The 47th round results give a much better situation in the sense that a larger proportion of the usually employed are found employed according to their current weekly status and the withdrawal from the labour force is seen to be much reduced. As already mentioned earlier, the 47th covered the period July-December 1991. This period includes the peak months of agricultural activity and as such the CWS rates of employment is likely to be relatively high. The withdrawal from labour force is also less likely in the peak season especially in rural areas. This is born out by the results obtained.

4.6 Sub-sample estimates :

4.6.1 As mentioned earlier, the first stage sample units were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples of equal sizes. This has helped in generating two sets of results based on the two sub-samples as also the results based on the combined sample. Closeness of the estimates based on the two sets of samples, obviously indicates the consistency of the results. Statement 4.6 gives the estimates of key indicators of employment and unemployment based on the results generated from the survey data based on the two sub-samples and also the pooled sample. The results reveal fairly good agreement of the sub-sample estimated of all indicators.

STATEMENT 4.6: SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES OF KEY INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

ALL-INDIA

items		rural			urban		
		SS1	SS2	com-bined	SS1	SS2	com-bined
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
percentage of employed :							
usual status (ps)	male	53.8	53.9	53.8	49.6	52.7	51.1
	female	24.9	24.0	24.4	13.0	11.0	12.0
	person	39.8	39.4	39.7	32.1	33.2	32.7
usual status (ps & ss)	male	54.7	54.8	54.7	50.1	53.0	51.6
	female	30.1	28.7	29.4	14.5	11.9	13.2
	person	42.8	42.2	42.5	33.2	33.9	33.4
current weekly status (cws)	male	53.2	53.6	53.4	49.5	52.4	50.9
	female	24.4	23.4	23.8	12.8	11.1	11.7
	person	39.5	38.9	39.3	31.8	32.9	32.5
percentage of unemployed :							
usual status (ps)	male	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.6	2.4
	female	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
	person	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
current weekly status (cws)	male	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.2	3.0	2.6
	female	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
	person	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.7
percentage of usually employed (all)	male	97.2	97.3	97.2	98.2	98.4	98.2
working according to cws	female	79.7	80.2	79.9	86.2	91.4	88.5
	person	91.2	91.7	91.4	95.7	97.2	96.4

4.7 Regional estimates

4.7.1 In view of the smallness of the sample size for the annual surveys on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment, the detailed state level tables are not presented in the Part II. Key results, however, are presented for the major states and groups of smaller states and union territories* in Statement 4.7 to 4.11. The descriptions of the statements are :

Statement 4.7 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad current weekly activity, sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

Statement 4.8 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal), sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

Statement 4.9 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal and subsidiary), sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

Statement 4.10 : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons by broad groups of industry, sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

Statement 4.11 : Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status) persons by broad current weekly activity, sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

The first three statements give the distribution of population by broad activity according to usual status (principal), usual status (principal & subsidiary) and current weekly status, respectively. Broad activity status used for the purpose are :

(i) self-employed, (ii) regular employees, (iii) casual labour, (iv) unemployed, (v) students, (vi) engaged in domestic duties and (vii) others not in labour force.

The distribution of usually working according to the principal status and also according to the principal as well as subsidiary statuses by the three broad groups of industry sections—primary, secondary and tertiary is presented in Statement 4.10. The broad current weekly activity ('working', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force') distribution the usually employed in the principal and subsidiary statuses is given in Statement 4.11.

* The groups of smaller states/union territories are :

(i) North Eastern : Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura.

(ii) North Western : Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh & Delhi.

(iii) Southern : Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour fource				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	295	46	242	583	10	187	99	211	407	1000
Assam	351	74	88	513	9	263	17	198	478	1000
Bihar	297	26	185	508	8	195	25	264	484	1000
Gujarat	322	48	181	551	4	261	6	178	445	1000
Haryana	264	98	106	468	22	299	5	206	510	1000
Karnataka	313	30	231	574	4	191	12	219	422	1000
Kerala	214	71	215	500	47	301	15	137	453	1000
Madhya Pradesh	348	56	146	550	6	177	16	251	444	1000
Maharashtra	291	55	190	536	11	245	4	204	453	1000
Orissa	357	48	165	570	18	209	7	196	412	1000
Punjab	368	57	151	576	11	209	15	189	413	1000
Rajasthan	446	32	61	539	11	215	15	220	450	1000
Tamil Nadu	228	96	265	589	29	213	10	159	382	1000
Uttar Pradesh	380	41	84	505	9	210	13	263	486	1000
West Bengal	286	43	195	524	12	222	17	225	464	1000
North Eastern	338	75	58	471	8	302	31	188	521	1000
North Western	353	83	59	495	6	349	10	140	499	1000
Southern	203	157	161	521	45	243	20	171	434	1000
All-India	324	50	160	534	12	219	14	221	454	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour fource				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	173	9	197	379	4	122	253	242	617	1000
Assam	15	20	32	67	1	243	510	179	932	1000
Bihar	62	11	94	167	2	86	479	266	831	1000
Gujarat	115	4	102	221	1	164	422	192	778	1000
Haryana	96	8	27	131	2	155	496	216	867	1000
Karnataka	136	15	175	326	—	128	320	226	674	1000
Kerala	55	26	74	155	29	248	437	131	816	1000
Madhya Pradesh	207	11	91	309	1	115	308	267	690	1000
Maharashtra	195	6	187	388	4	171	250	187	608	1000
Orissa	112	8	103	223	1	132	403	235	776	1000
Punjab	36	14	12	62	1	185	564	188	937	1000
Rajasthan	341	2	33	376	2	73	284	265	622	1000
Tamil Nadu	129	33	211	373	7	179	290	151	620	1000
Uttar Pradesh	106	1	25	132	—	104	474	290	868	1000
West Bengal	41	10	68	119	7	155	493	226	874	1000
North Eastern	219	17	26	262	5	250	279	204	733	1000
North Western	214	4	4	222	1	213	350	214	777	1000
Southern	83	60	52	195	8	249	423	125	797	1000
All-India	131	10	97	238	3	137	389	233	759	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour fource				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	235	28	218	481	8	155	130	226	511	1000
Assam	203	51	64	318	5	252	235	190	677	1000
Bihar	186	20	142	348	6	144	237	265	646	1000
Gujarat	220	25	142	387	3	213	212	185	610	1000
Haryana	193	58	72	323	14	326	217	120	663	1000
Karnataka	228	22	204	454	1	160	162	223	545	1000
Kerala	132	49	143	324	37	273	232	134	639	1000
Madhya Pradesh	279	35	120	434	4	147	155	260	562	1000
Maharashtra	243	31	190	464	7	209	125	195	529	1000
Orissa	231	27	134	392	9	172	211	216	599	1000
Punjab	210	37	86	333	6	198	274	189	661	1000
Rajasthan	397	17	48	462	6	148	143	241	532	1000
Tamil Nadu	178	64	237	479	19	195	153	154	502	1000
Uttar Pradesh	252	22	57	331	5	160	229	275	664	1000
West Bengal	168	27	133	328	10	190	247	225	662	1000
North Eastern	282	48	42	372	6	280	146	196	622	1000
North Western	284	43	31	358	4	280	181	177	631	1000
Southern	145	111	109	365	28	244	214	140	607	1000
All-India	233	30	130	393	8	179	194	226	599	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN

MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour fource				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	208	187	104	499	19	303	6	173	482	1000
Assam	331	137	61	529	14	349	8	150	457	1000
Bihar	240	129	68	437	33	382	21	127	530	1000
Gujarat	242	168	102	512	16	392	3	77	472	1000
Haryana	208	198	111	517	16	249	—	218	467	1000
Karnataka	239	151	139	529	20	264	13	174	451	1000
Kerala	211	140	125	476	80	269	18	157	444	1000
Madhya Pradesh	179	240	56	475	25	320	9	171	500	1000
Maharashtra	161	290	71	522	18	285	8	167	460	1000
Orissa	231	210	58	499	26	308	1	146	475	1000
Punjab	299	198	50	547	18	250	6	179	435	1000
Rajasthan	255	199	35	489	21	293	7	190	490	1000
Tamil Nadu	187	241	148	576	31	242	11	140	393	1000
Uttar Pradesh	243	146	81	470	25	284	14	207	505	1000
West Bengal	231	239	81	551	45	268	16	120	404	1000
North Eastern	161	217	53	431	14	389	16	150	555	1000
North Western	233	254	45	532	116	265	7	180	452	1000
Southern	119	276	76	471	145	222	2	160	384	1000
All-India	217	207	85	509	26	286	11	168	465	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	79	28	62	169	8	239	405	179	823	1000
Assam	21	8	12	41	7	276	541	135	952	1000
Bihar	31	21	19	71	8	268	449	204	921	1000
Gujarat	20	30	26	76	2	248	540	134	922	1000
Haryana	51	52	10	113	113	249	465	160	874	1000
Karnataka	49	28	47	125	3	269	452	151	872	1000
Kerala	46	47	40	133	23	278	436	130	844	1000
Madhya Pradesh	37	22	40	99	5	278	419	199	896	1000
Maharashtra	63	47	33	143	6	256	465	130	851	1000
Orissa	58	6	59	123	12	263	413	189	865	1000
Punjab	26	48	13	87	—	270	482	161	913	1000
Rajasthan	81	20	5	106	8	240	476	170	886	1000
Tamil Nadu	87	73	60	220	7	206	441	126	773	1000
Uttar Pradesh	41	17	14	72	11	244	471	212	927	1000
West Bengal	19	35	19	73	16	256	508	147	911	1000
North Eastern	87	61	12	160	0	329	340	171	840	1000
North Western	18	68	4	90	2	318	375	215	908	1000
Southern	46	98	41	185	35	229	378	173	780	1000
All-India	49	37	31	117	7	253	455	168	876	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN

PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	145	108	83	336	13	272	203	176	651	1000
Assam	199	82	40	321	11	317	236	115	668	1000
Bihar	147	81	46	274	22	330	213	161	704	1000
Gujarat	137	103	65	305	9	273	256	157	686	1000
Haryana	135	130	64	329	15	247	217	192	656	1000
Karnataka	144	90	93	327	12	264	233	164	661	1000
Kerala	128	94	82	304	51	273	229	143	645	1000
Madhya Pradesh	110	135	49	294	15	299	208	184	691	1000
Maharashtra	115	175	53	343	12	272	223	150	645	1000
Orissa	149	114	59	322	19	299	195	165	659	1000
Punjab	171	127	33	331	10	259	222	171	659	1000
Rajasthan	168	110	20	298	14	247	243	198	688	1000
Tamil Nadu	137	158	104	399	19	224	224	134	582	1000
Uttar Pradesh	149	85	50	284	14	268	226	208	702	1000
West Bengal	135	148	53	336	32	263	237	132	632	1000
North Eastern	128	147	34	309	7	363	161	160	684	1000
North Western	140	174	28	342	10	289	164	195	648	1000
Southern	77	175	57	309	83	225	216	167	608	1000
All-India	138	126	61	325	17	271	220	167	658	1000

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL), SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL

MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	282	47	264	593	6	189	7	205	401	1000
Assam	353	70	88	511	9	270	19	191	480	1000
Bihar	293	25	189	507	11	191	25	266	484	1000
Gujarat	331	49	182	562	1	268	3	166	437	1000
Haryana	265	99	104	468	17	298	2	215	515	1000
Karnataka	296	29	240	565	4	203	10	218	431	1000
Kerala	208	77	210	495	51	303	13	138	454	1000
Madhya Pradesh	336	54	167	557	4	179	15	245	439	1000
Maharashtra	281	56	200	537	9	248	6	200	454	1000
Orissa	334	50	193	577	13	208	8	194	410	1000
Punjab	366	59	153	578	7	208	21	186	415	1000
Rajasthan	436	31	79	546	6	218	14	216	448	1000
Tamil Nadu	236	95	268	599	27	212	9	153	374	1000
Uttar Pradesh	377	40	91	508	7	210	14	261	485	1000
West Bengal	288	46	198	532	8	221	16	223	460	1000
North Eastern	336	74	57	467	16	304	31	182	517	1000
North Western	335	84	65	484	15	362	10	129	501	1000
Southern	207	137	200	544	32	242	17	165	424	1000
All-India	319	49	170	538	10	220	13	219	452	1000

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL), SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	170	9	225	404	3	191	238	236	593	1000
Assam	16	20	30	66	1	243	515	175	933	1000
Bihar	55	7	100	162	6	86	474	271	832	1000
Gujarat	137	4	107	248	1	168	397	186	751	1000
Haryana	80	8	22	110	4	155	503	228	886	1000
Karnataka	135	13	196	344	—	136	312	208	656	1000
Kerala	59	27	78	164	23	249	434	130	813	1000
Madhya Pradesh	196	9	122	327	—	116	297	260	673	1000
Maharashtra	196	5	206	407	2	171	237	183	591	1000
Orissa	108	8	115	231	1	137	397	234	768	1000
Punjab	36	15	15	66	—	187	560	187	934	1000
Rajasthan	329	2	40	371	2	73	292	262	627	1000
Tamil Nadu	134	34	216	384	9	174	102	331	607	1000
Uttar Pradesh	101	1	29	131	—	131	438	300	869	1000
West Bengal	33	9	59	101	2	153	516	228	897	1000
North Eastern	217	16	29	262	17	248	269	204	721	1000
North Western	210	4	3	217	1	221	492	69	782	1000
Southern	93	47	81	221	8	248	389	134	771	1000
All-India	128	9	107	224	3	138	284	231	753	1000

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL), SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	227	28	244	499	4	154	123	220	497	1000
Assam	205	48	62	315	5	257	238	185	680	1000
Bihar	179	17	149	345	9	142	236	268	646	1000
Gujarat	235	26	145	406	1	219	197	177	593	1000
Haryana	185	60	69	314	11	236	218	221	675	1000
Karnataka	219	21	218	458	2	170	157	213	540	1000
Kerala	132	51	142	325	37	275	229	134	638	1000
Madhya Pradesh	270	32	146	448	2	148	150	252	550	1000
Maharashtra	239	31	203	473	6	211	119	191	521	1000
Orissa	219	27	153	399	7	172	207	215	594	1000
Punjab	209	38	88	335	3	198	276	188	662	1000
Rajasthan	385	17	61	463	4	149	146	238	533	1000
Tamil Nadu	185	65	240	490	18	193	148	151	492	1000
Uttar Pradesh	247	22	62	331	4	160	230	275	665	1000
West Bengal	464	28	132	324	5	189	257	225	671	1000
North Eastern	281	47	44	372	17	277	142	192	611	1000
North Western	274	44	34	352	8	290	181	169	640	1000
Southern	152	94	143	389	20	244	197	150	591	1000
All-India	228	30	139	397	7	180	192	224	596	1000

STATEMENT 4.8: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL), SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN

MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	204	192	109	505	15	306	4	170	480	1000
Assam	325	137	61	523	14	351	8	104	463	1000
Bihar	241	129	74	444	28	382	19	127	528	1000
Gujarat	245	163	102	510	15	297	5	173	475	1000
Haryana	220	206	104	530	10	236	9	115	460	1000
Karnataka	236	150	137	523	26	269	19	163	451	1000
Kerala	218	136	139	493	66	268	20	153	441	1000
Madhya Pradesh	182	235	61	478	24	322	8	168	498	1000
Maharashtra	162	288	70	520	18	290	6	166	462	1000
Orissa	225	211	71	507	24	329	1	139	469	1000
Punjab	296	203	51	550	13	253	6	178	437	1000
Rajasthan	257	199	37	493	15	293	10	189	492	1000
Tamil Nadu	190	235	150	575	28	243	11	143	397	1000
Uttar Pradesh	246	145	83	474	21	285	15	205	505	1000
West Bengal	227	244	84	555	43	268	18	116	402	1000
North Eastern	162	213	52	427	16	390	16	151	557	1000
North Western	233	254	45	532	17	263	7	181	451	1000
Southern	120	288	91	499	132	212	1	156	369	1000
All-India	218	205	89	512	24	287	11	166	464	1000

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL), SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemp-loyed	not in labour force				all
	self employ-ed	regular emp-loyee	casual labour	total		stu-dents	engag-ed in domes-tic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	79	26	65	170	12	247	401	170	818	1000
Assam	21	8	12	41	7	274	555	123	952	1000
Bihar	35	20	19	74	9	278	439	200	917	1000
Gujarat	21	33	26	80	2	253	536	129	918	1000
Haryana	62	52	10	124	13	243	460	160	863	1000
Karnataka	50	29	49	128	5	257	456	154	867	1000
Kerala	52	46	37	135	24	276	438	127	841	1000
Madhya Pradesh	38	22	35	95	9	279	423	194	896	1000
Maharashtra	59	47	36	42	3	256	464	185	855	1000
Orissa	57	6	68	131	6	256	417	190	863	1000
Punjab	22	48	18	88	—	267	485	160	912	1000
Rajasthan	78	20	8	106	2	205	485	202	892	1000
Tamil Nadu	85	71	64	220	8	209	430	133	772	1000
Uttar Pradesh	42	17	14	73	1	247	467	212	926	1000
West Bengal	17	34	18	69	16	255	514	146	915	1000
North Eastern	75	58	18	151	2	328	350	169	847	1000
North Western	25	68	1	94	2	314	371	219	904	1000
Southern	46	81	71	198	35	233	364	170	767	1000
All-India	51	37	32	120	7	253	453	167	873	1000

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL), SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	142	110	87	339	13	278	200	170	648	1000
Assam	195	82	40	317	11	318	242	112	672	1000
Bihar	149	80	49	278	20	335	207	160	702	1000
Gujarat	139	102	66	307	9	276	256	152	684	1000
Haryana	146	134	60	340	11	239	220	90	649	1000
Karnataka	143	89	93	325	15	263	238	159	660	1000
Kerala	134	90	86	310	45	274	231	140	645	1000
Madhya Pradesh	113	132	48	293	16	302	209	180	691	1000
Maharashtra	113	175	55	343	11	274	221	151	646	1000
Orissa	146	114	70	330	15	296	197	162	655	1000
Punjab	168	130	36	334	7	258	231	170	659	1000
Rajasthan	168	109	22	299	9	249	248	195	692	1000
Tamil Nadu	137	154	107	398	18	226	224	134	584	1000
Uttar Pradesh	152	85	50	287	12	269	223	209	701	1000
West Bengal	133	150	54	337	31	263	240	129	632	1000
North Eastern	122	143	37	302	10	363	166	159	688	1000
North Western	143	174	26	342	11	237	162	197	646	1000
Southern	79	170	79	328	77	224	207	164	595	1000
All-India	139	126	62	327	16	271	220	166	667	1000

STATEMENT 4.9: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY) SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	287	47	266	600	3	187	7	203	397	1000
Assam	355	70	91	516	7	267	19	199	477	1000
Bihar	301	26	190	517	9	186	24	264	474	1000
Gujarat	334	49	183	566	—	265	3	166	434	1000
Haryana	278	99	107	484	17	289	2	208	499	1000
Karnataka	304	29	240	573	3	196	10	218	424	1000
Kerala	220	77	210	507	43	229	13	208	450	1000
Madhya Pradesh	344	54	168	566	4	171	15	244	430	1000
Maharashtra	291	56	201	548	9	239	6	198	443	1000
Orissa	338	50	194	582	13	205	8	192	405	1000
Punjab	372	59	153	584	7	203	20	186	409	1000
Rajasthan	442	31	79	552	6	214	13	215	442	1000
Tamil Nadu	244	95	266	605	25	208	9	153	370	1000
Uttar Pradesh	386	40	92	518	6	201	14	261	476	1000
West Bengal	303	46	199	548	6	210	15	221	446	1000
North Eastern	347	74	57	478	14	296	31	181	508	1000
North Western	354	84	66	504	14	344	10	128	482	1000
Southern	208	137	201	546	32	240	17	165	422	1000
all-India	325	50	171	546	9	214	13	218	445	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY) SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL **FEMALE**

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labout	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	185	9	243	437	1	118	209	235	562	1000
Assam	61	20	33	114	1	242	468	175	885	1000
Bihar	82	7	114	203	5	84	440	268	792	1000
Gujarat	171	4	120	295	1	168	350	186	704	1000
Haryana	170	8	34	212	4	152	404	228	784	1000
Karnataka	166	13	216	395	—	136	265	204	605	1000
Kerala	115	27	81	223	19	246	383	129	758	1000
Madhya Pradesh	236	9	133	378	—	114	248	160	622	1000
Maharashtra	222	5	216	443	2	170	202	183	555	1000
Orissa	136	8	127	271	1	136	361	231	728	1000
Punjab	85	14	16	115	—	184	512	189	885	1000
Rajasthan	401	2	40	443	2	73	220	262	555	1000
Tamil Nadu	153	34	231	418	4	172	256	150	578	1000
Uttar Pradesh	141	1	37	179	—	103	430	288	821	1000
West Bengal	81	10	78	169	2	150	451	228	829	1000
North Eastern	240	16	30	276	17	243	254	200	697	1000
North Western	324	5	193	332	1	218	242	207	667	1000
Southern	107	47	82	236	8	245	377	134	756	1000
All-India	167	9	118	294	2	136	339	229	704	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY) SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL

PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	235	29	256	520	2	153	107	218	478	1000
Assam	226	48	65	339	4	255	217	185	657	1000
Bihar	196	17	155	368	7	139	220	266	625	1000
Gujarat	253	26	152	431	—	217	175	177	569	1000
Haryana	232	60	75	367	11	229	176	217	622	1000
Karnataka	239	21	227	487	1	167	134	211	512	1000
Kerala	167	51	144	362	31	271	202	234	607	1000
Madhya Pradesh	293	32	152	477	2	143	126	252	521	1000
Maharashtra	257	31	209	497	6	205	102	190	497	1000
Orissa	234	27	160	421	7	169	190	213	572	1000
Punjab	236	38	88	362	3	194	253	188	635	1000
Rajasthan	423	17	61	501	4	147	101	247	495	1000
Tamil Nadu	198	64	250	512	14	189	134	151	474	1000
Uttar Pradesh	272	22	66	360	3	155	209	273	637	1000
West Bengal	195	29	140	1	4	183	225	224	632	1000
North Eastern	297	47	444	388	15	271	136	190	597	1000
North Western	341	44	34	419	7	280	126	168	574	1000
Southern	160	94	143	397	20	242	191	150	583	1000
All-India	250	30	145	425	6	176	170	223	569	1000

STATEMENT 4.9: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY) SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	206	194	109	509	14	303	4	170	477	1000
Assam	325	138	61	524	14	350	8	104	462	1000
Bihar	252	129	76	457	28	369	19	127	515	1000
Gujarat	247	163	102	512	15	295	5	173	473	1000
Haryana	221	206	104	531	9	236	9	215	460	1000
Karnataka	237	150	137	524	26	268	19	163	450	1000
Kerala	222	135	150	507	55	268	19	151	438	1000
Madhya Pradesh	183	235	62	480	24	321	8	167	496	1000
Maharashtra	167	288	70	525	18	287	6	164	457	1000
Orissa	236	211	71	518	24	318	1	139	458	1000
Punjab	296	203	51	550	13	253	6	178	437	1000
Rajasthan	259	199	37	495	15	291	10	189	490	1000
Tamil Nadu	191	235	150	576	28	242	11	143	396	1000
Uttar Pradesh	250	145	83	478	20	284	14	204	502	1000
West Bengal	232	244	84	560	40	267	18	115	400	1000
North Eastern	163	213	53	429	15	390	16	150	556	1000
North Western	238	254	54	541	8	263	7	181	451	1000
Southern	120	288	92	500	132	211	1	156	368	1000
All-India	221	206	89	516	22	285	11	166	462	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY) SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	87	28	66	181	12	247	390	170	807	1000
Assam	37	8	12	57	7	270	543	123	936	1000
Bihar	46	20	19	85	9	278	428	200	906	1000
Gujarat	28	33	26	87	2	253	529	129	911	1000
Haryana	92	52	10	154	13	243	430	160	833	1000
Karnataka	58	29	49	136	5	257	448	154	859	1000
Kerala	75	46	37	150	24	277	415	126	818	1000
Madhya Pradesh	41	22	38	101	7	279	419	194	892	1000
Maharashtra	77	47	37	161	3	250	451	135	836	1000
Orissa	64	6	68	138	6	256	410	190	856	1000
Punjab	32	48	18	98	—	265	477	160	902	1000
Rajasthan	96	20	8	124	2	205	467	202	874	1000
Tamil Nadu	98	71	64	233	7	209	428	123	760	1000
Uttar Pradesh	50	17	14	81	1	247	459	212	918	1000
West Bengal	26	35	20	81	16	255	502	146	903	1000
North Eastern	83	58	18	159	2	326	344	169	839	1000
North Western	36	68	1	105	2	314	360	219	893	1000
Southern	47	81	71	199	35	233	363	170	766	1000
All-India	62	37	33	132	6	253	442	167	862	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY) SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	147	112	88	347	13	276	194	170	640	1000
Assam	202	83	40	325	11	314	238	112	664	1000
Bihar	159	80	51	290	20	328	202	160	690	1000
Gujarat	144	102	66	312	9	274	251	154	679	1000
Haryana	161	134	60	355	11	238	206	190	634	1000
Karnataka	148	89	93	330	15	263	333	59	655	1000
Kerala	147	90	93	330	39	273	220	138	631	1000
Madhya Pradesh	114	132	50	296	16	301	207	180	688	1000
Maharashtra	124	175	55	354	11	270	215	150	635	1000
Orissa	155	114	70	339	15	290	194	162	646	1000
Punjab	172	130	36	338	7	259	226	170	655	1000
Rajasthan	177	109	22	308	9	249	239	195	683	1000
Tamil Nadu	145	154	107	406	17	225	218	134	577	1000
Uttar Pradesh	157	85	50	292	11	269	220	208	697	1000
West Bengal	140	151	56	347	29	261	234	129	624	1000
North Eastern	127	143	37	207	9	361	164	159	684	1000
North Western	148	174	32	354	5	286	158	197	641	1000
Southern	79	170	80	329	77	223	207	164	594	1000
All-India	145	261	63	334	15	270	215	166	651	1000

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL MALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total
	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	753	752	118	118	129	130	1000
Assam	812	811	56	55	132	134	1000
Bihar	804	804	385	87	111	109	1000
Gujarat	762	763	136	136	102	101	1000
Haryana	446	460	273	268	281	272	1000
Karnataka	798	801	105	103	97	96	1000
Kerala	518	526	199	198	283	276	1000
Madhya Pradesh	828	829	58	58	114	113	1000
Maharashtra	777	778	95	93	128	129	1000
Orissa	768	766	123	125	109	109	1000
Punjab	728	731	93	92	179	177	1000
Rajasthan	792	792	131	130	77	78	1000
Tamil Nadu	642	642	173	171	185	187	1000
Uttar Pradesh	771	772	93	94	136	134	1000
West Bengal	703	706	124	125	173	169	1000
North Eastern	694	699	47	47	259	254	1000
North Western	634	647	161	157	205	196	1000
Southern	524	525	172	173	304	302	1000
All-India	748	749	112	112	140	139	1000

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL FEMALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total
	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	850	852	89	85	61	63	1000
Assam	916	847	18	115	66	38	1000
Bihar	863	857	20	33	47	110	1000
Gujarat	964	954	15	22	21	24	1000
Haryana	642	815	57	29	301	156	1000
Karnataka	868	871	92	88	40	41	1000
Kerala	513	612	244	196	243	192	1000
Madhya Pradesh	912	918	45	40	43	42	1000
Maharashtra	937	935	33	34	30	31	1000
Orissa	830	820	127	140	43	40	1000
Punjab	634	789	135	78	231	133	1000
Rajasthan	925	938	44	37	31	25	1000
Tamil Nadu	778	769	135	142	87	89	1000
Uttar Pradesh	879	889	86	77	35	34	1000
West Bengal	594	651	294	267	112	82	1000
North Eastern	797	802	47	51	156	147	1000
North Western	958	970	18	14	24	16	1000
Southern	687	701	125	123	188	176	1000
All-India	859	863	79	79	62	58	1000

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL PERSONS

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total
	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	790	794	107	104	103	102	1000
Assam	823	816	51	64	126	120	1000
Bihar	816	816	72	74	112	110	1000
Gujarat	821	827	101	98	78	75	1000
Haryana	474	548	241	209	285	243	1000
Karnataka	825	828	100	98	75	74	1000
Kerala	516	553	211	197	273	250	1000
Madhya Pradesh	857	864	54	51	89	85	1000
Maharashtra	844	846	69	67	87	87	1000
Orissa	787	782	123	131	90	87	1000
Punjab	720	742	97	89	183	169	1000
Rajasthan	843	854	98	90	59	56	1000
Tamil Nadu	695	695	158	159	147	146	1000
Uttar Pradesh	792	800	92	90	116	110	1000
West Bengal	686	693	151	156	163	151	1000
North Eastern	727	733	47	49	226	218	1000
North Western	734	776	117	99	149	125	1000
Southern	569	575	160	159	271	266	1000
All-India	780	788	103	101	220	111	1000

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN MALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total
	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	110	110	242	241	648	649	1000
Assam	37	37	130	130	833	833	1000
Bihar	110	115	234	243	656	642	1000
Gujarat	96	95	381	379	523	526	1000
Haryana	57	59	410	409	533	532	1000
Karnataka	113	115	310	309	577	576	1000
Kerala	282	285	295	303	423	412	1000
Madhya Pradesh	97	96	282	281	621	623	1000
Maharashtra	63	62	367	369	570	569	1000
Orissa	159	156	189	205	652	639	1000
Punjab	70	71	259	259	671	670	1000
Rajasthan	111	110	241	241	648	649	1000
Tamil Nadu	113	113	400	399	487	488	1000
Uttar Pradesh	134	135	249	247	617	618	1000
West Bengal	48	50	315	313	637	637	1000
North Eastern	134	137	77	79	789	784	1000
North Western	4	4	334	333	662	663	1000
Southern	135	134	219	220	646	646	1000
All-India	95	95	306	307	599	598	1000

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total
	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	321	333	282	279	397	388	1000
Assam	—	—	186	389	814	611	1000
Bihar	120	210	139	120	741	670	1000
Gujarat	109	146	273	250	618	604	1000
Haryana	—	111	—	83	1000	806	1000
Karnataka	355	394	251	236	394	370	1000
Kerala	528	554	43	37	429	409	1000
Madhya Pradesh	210	217	350	356	440	427	1000
Maharashtra	179	168	244	392	577	540	1000
Orissa	489	515	253	241	258	244	1000
Punjab	113	168	112	129	775	703	1000
Rajasthan	479	532	218	209	303	259	1000
Tamil Nadu	171	175	475	471	354	354	1000
Uttar Pradesh	210	241	274	251	516	508	1000
West Bengal	14	76	198	224	788	700	1000
North Eastern	227	232	46	50	727	718	1000
North Western	15	29	170	158	815	813	1000
Southern	243	245	122	122	635	533	1000
All-India	217	237	278	282	505	481	1000

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN PERSONS

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total
	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	P_s	all workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	162	167	252	251	586	582	1000
Assam	35	34	134	149	831	817	1000
Bihar	111	127	223	228	666	645	1000
Gujarat	97	102	367	362	536	536	1000
Haryana	48	70	341	344	611	586	1000
Karnataka	161	173	298	294	541	533	1000
Kerala	336	350	239	239	425	411	1000
Madhya Pradesh	115	116	293	293	592	591	1000
Maharashtra	85	85	343	353	572	562	1000
Orissa	220	225	202	212	578	563	1000
Punjab	75	84	240	241	685	675	1000
Rajasthan	176	195	238	235	586	570	1000
Tamil Nadu	129	130	420	420	451	450	1000
Uttar Pradesh	143	148	252	248	605	604	1000
West Bengal	45	53	305	303	650	644	1000
North Eastern	155	159	71	73	774	768	1000
North Western	5	87	316	311	679	682	1000
Southern	172	173	186	187	642	640	1000
All-India	116	122	303	301	581	577	1000

STATEMENT 4.11 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY STATUS) PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL

state/union territory	male			female			persons		
	working	unemp-loyed	not in labour force	working	unemp-loyed	not in labour force	working	unemp-loyed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	973	10	17	863	8	129	928	9	63
Assam	989	—	11	572	—	428	928	—	72
Bihar	977	4	19	778	4	218	926	4	70
Gujarat	975	7	18	738	—	262	896	5	99
Haryana	960	12	28	581	—	419	866	9	125
Karnataka	992	1	7	817	—	183	922	1	77
Kerala	969	12	19	690	35	275	881	19	100
Madhya Pradesh	971	4	25	813	5	182	911	4	100
Maharashtra	975	4	21	867	5	128	928	4	68
Orissa	980	9	11	812	—	188	925	6	69
Punjab	976	8	16	469	—	531	900	7	93
Rajasthan	975	9	16	828	—	172	915	5	80
Tamil Nadu	971	10	19	881	7	112	934	9	57
Uttar Pradesh	969	7	24	731	—	269	913	5	82
West Bengal	954	14	32	695	4	301	897	11	92
North Eastern	970	5	25	901	—	99	946	3	51
North Western	954	15	12	646	2	352	831	4	165
Southern	953	25	22	828	—	172	917	18	65
All-India	972	7	21	799	4	197	914	6	80

STATEMENT 4.11 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY STATUS) PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN

state/union territory	male			female			persons		
	working	unemp-loyed	not in labour force	working	unemp-loyed	not in labour force	working	unemp-loyed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	978	11	11	898	—	102	958	8	34
Assam	997	—	3	722	—	278	976	—	24
Bihar	951	13	36	842	—	158	937	11	52
Gujarat	992	3	5	878	—	122	978	2	20
Haryana	976	13	11	740	—	260	928	11	61
Karnataka	996	—	4	893	2	105	974	—	26
Kerala	938	50	12	839	—	161	915	38	47
Madhya Pradesh	985	4	11	956	—	44	981	3	16
Maharashtra	990	—	10	866	6	128	964	1	35
Orissa	965	—	35	899	—	101	952	—	48
Punjab	990	9	1	859	—	141	972	8	20
Rajasthan	990	10	—	840	24	136	960	13	27
Tamil Nadu	992	3	5	919	14	67	971	6	23
Uttar Pradesh	981	8	11	880	—	120	967	7	26
West Bengal	979	14	7	896	—	104	970	13	17
North Eastern	997	3	—	928	—	72	980	3	17
North Western	984	16	—	860	—	140	960	14	18
Southern	939	28	33	928	—	74	936	18	46
All-India	982	8	10	885	5	110	964	7	29

PART II

SURVEY RESULTS

1. Results on Some Important Characteristics of Villages in Tribal Areas : NSS 44th Round (July '88—June '89).

2. Results on Fifth Annual Survey of Consumer Expenditure : NSS 47th Round (July—December 1991).

PART II

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1. SOME IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF VILLAGES IN TRIBAL AREAS : NSS-44TH ROUND (JULY '88—JUNE '89)

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TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACITITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	161	619	47	120	127	127	95	79	570	51	—	4	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	376	780	19	89	129	80	42	33	434	14	—	4	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	394	908	27	63	160	22	—	1	419	6	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	1	3	4	17	18	345	14	69	964	564	—	1	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	2	32	13	3	54	466	91	277	840	220	—	1	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	121	415	60	134	187	428	213	21	419	2	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	215	352	24	169	348	452	23	25	390	1	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	5	49	13	36	43	441	80	185	858	289	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	5	35	13	25	65	462	118	227	799	252	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	30	95	20	16	115	557	65	209	771	122	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	1	35	13	8	42	435	69	181	874	341	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	11	52	24	22	155	472	122	224	688	229	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	210	495	30	91	289	119	203	15	267	—	—	279	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agril. inputs	11	55	13	22	37	443	55	176	883	303	—	—	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	332	516	13	94	93	366	102	10	459	13	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pe-primary school	278	482	—	31	174	323	14	48	534	116	—	—	1000	1000
17.	primary school	460	688	—	3	284	299	46	—	211	—	—	9	1000	1000
18.	middle school	69	145	13	100	317	584	130	116	450	11	21	44	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	9	81	30	47	74	602	238	183	646	77	4	10	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	77	220	13	15	75	114	32	103	782	548	21	—	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	129	308	13	17	95	417	18	86	720	165	25	6	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	48	136	30	78	209	557	101	156	612	73	—	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	33	76	30	56	404	510	107	230	426	128	—	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	9	43	13	5	96	483	66	193	816	275	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	20	34	13	10	52	446	60	240	855	270	—	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	17	98	13	23	82	496	84	228	804	155	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	241	223	4	50	279	395	25	90	451	242	—	—	1000	1000
	number/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	97	286	13	66	185	512	81	119	623	17	—	—	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	409	99	13	5	277	380	69	125	232	384	—	9	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health centre	129	234	13	18	456	465	88	168	315	115	—	—	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	51	145	30	43	485	509	199	169	234	135	—	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	61	240	30	78	262	475	106	123	540	83	—	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	53	134	30	63	220	482	89	197	608	125	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	42	157	33	78	105	488	26	162	794	86	—	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	53	209	13	51	118	480	222	150	583	110	6	—	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	46	213	13	71	356	469	138	142	447	105	—	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	342	465	57	124	332	394	165	5	103	12	—	—	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	91	312	65	62	368	86	102	81	374	455	—	5	1000	1000
38.	etimated no. of villages :													3951	9589
39.	of sample villages:													44	190

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ASSAM

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	40	140	10	315	435	221	47	191	415	133	53	—	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	233	432	243.	188	184	220	141	140	146	20	53	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	386	568	190	251	184	87	239	87	—	7	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	17	—	92	17	73	51	215	907	586	25	17	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	20	43	47	151	400	132	101	279	381	385	51	10	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	220	116	188	356	404	238	99	215	90	31	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	186	185	257	305	323	284	99	170	136	56	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	—	25	13	89	95	109	140	262	753	516	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	5	7	17	97	79	232	170	182	729	472	—	10	1000	1000
10.	bank	5	49	63	112	164	226	147	275	275	339	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	72	3	40	103	48	4	178	839	662	51	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	29	80	195	521	542	167	146	229	88	4	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	316	394	361	414	206	133	69	24	48	10	—	25	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ASSAM

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agril. inputs	5	24	—	133	196	100	35	185	683	504	80	54	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	243	121	163	99	231	67	—	43	363	601	—	69	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	215	274	154	265	129	17	—	12	449	316	53	115	1000	1000
17.	primary school	840	687	89	267	—	—	—	—	—	25	71	21	1000	1000
18.	middle school	185	175	338	493	64	214	56	69	61	13	295	35	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	19	67	199	231	475	421	78	190	230	44	—	48	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	26	135	—	220	143	5	30	4	641	536	160	101	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	78	123	14	341	164	23	46	75	604	345	94	94	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	5	13	28	212	399	179	178	387	391	195	—	14	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	5	29	206	354	393	361	172	152	221	104	3	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	17	47	18	66	14	250	56	53	844	567	51	16	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	—	30	15	96	167	238	30	84	738	514	51	38	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	5	40	55	170	351	361	42	154	547	275	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ASSAM

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	155	202	92	148	241	135	—	126	459	365	53	24	1000	1000
	camber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopthy/ayurvedic/unani)	55	30	28	239	414	251	96	207	339	255	68	17	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	214	195	144	221	—	23	71	48	435	411	135	103	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	3	24	101	190	241	283	71	111	571	310	13	81	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	20	27	65	216	147	276	21	137	697	306	51	37	1000	1000
32.	midwife	51	68	50	204	188	127	35	103	572	420	103	79	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	7	15	63	164	194	370	35	66	701	333	—	52	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	123	97	117	426	224	186	67	197	419	94	51	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lakhpal	7	158	15	85	200	120	107	257	620	286	51	94	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	28	74	173	357	130	151	237	174	419	201	13	43	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	132	63	114	422	236	112	73	190	294	160	151	54	1000	1000
38.	forest range/best	29	67	129	108	106	195	262	248	475	381	—	—	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages :													3510	6511
39.	of sample villages:													26	78

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

BIHAR

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	87	275	214	238	362	167	152	196	151	39	35	85	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	341	566	341	169	221	135	60	130	37	—	—	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	540	644	249	270	192	79	11	7	8	—	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	5	8	2	40	135	93	86	228	772	631	—	—	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	6	12	6	64	112	266	278	298	599	360	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	65	205	191	256	349	276	163	181	231	82	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	38	182	253	407	444	340	241	45	25	26	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	4	21	18	65	203	207	202	271	573	436	—	1	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	2	7	8	17	97	189	154	256	739	532	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	10	46	116	280	238	333	358	180	278	161	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	5	2	1	45	131	66	107	887	729	—	28	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	44	122	160	288	389	326	247	138	160	136	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	105	246	328	442	391	223	54	88	122	1	—	1	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agril. inputs	6	18	11	37	175	280	165	251	643	410	—	4	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	76	64	97	72	223	296	88	255	516	312	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	409	631	338	299	184	5	33	2	36	48	—	14	1000	1000
17.	primary school	479	572	350	282	145	—	11	—	—	21	15	124	1000	1000
18.	middle school	60	231	272	298	492	350	157	88	12	21	7	11	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	24	83	62	112	396	274	180	327	338	202	—	2	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	74	216	37	56	221	152	105	102	551	316	12	158	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	121	145	4	165	249	200	110	106	503	351	13	33	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	13	25	58	46	167	272	284	282	468	369	10	6	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	43	106	137	230	304	359	340	133	166	173	10	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	23	18	17	18	84	238	243	328	623	397	10	1	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	3	11	10	36	135	241	183	323	661	388	10	1	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	12	37	13	213	236	360	229	134	501	254	10	1	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

BIHAR

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	253	130	52	62	252	172	155	202	266	379	22	55	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	49	223	102	255	328	360	262	58	250	105	10	—	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	283	248	141	53	286	191	88	53	138	292	65	163	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	44	100	110	260	247	277	276	103	295	219	28	41	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	41	157	98	206	288	312	327	126	235	199	10	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	34	158	75	223	305	299	312	109	252	199	22	12	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	11	81	68	181	172	267	334	140	395	331	22	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	28	70	136	83	195	230	288	264	332	337	22	15	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	14	82	175	102	273	388	259	236	268	173	10	20	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	25	40	161	119	270	417	294	243	239	182	10	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	37	83	237	275	360	364	189	118	167	161	10	—	1000	1000
38.	forest range/best	99	81	107	202	217	157	208	64	359	486	10	10	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages :													10480	7048
39.	of sample villages:													124	125

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

GUJARAT

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	634	738	179	51	111	119	8	84	8	—	60	9	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	709	766	135	32	111	119	—	84	—	—	45	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	889	844	72	—	39	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	7	36	30	88	77	386	186	126	700	364	—	—	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	16	16	179	134	216	531	308	184	282	135	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	510	854	275	57	186	89	20	—	8	—	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	247	610	277	96	413	213	63	23	—	57	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	21	20	62	122	179	481	231	204	506	172	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	89	67	51	89	208	464	78	118	574	262	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	10	55	190	115	262	575	205	148	333	107	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	3	16	58	93	102	392	141	37	695	462	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	18	77	109	85	162	442	265	123	446	274	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	234	192	365	180	276	526	126	102	—	—	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

GUJARAT

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agril. inputs	8	28	222	120	228	464	160	121	381	267	—	—	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	164	377	—	105	24	37	61	8	686	226	66	246	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	820	879	22	11	90	9	—	84	57	15	11	2	1000	1000
17.	primary school	969	958	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	42	1000	1000
18.	middle school	219	719	267	68	231	107	167	103	106	—	10	4	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	37	57	151	156	256	507	129	135	414	144	13	—	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	129	45	124	85	204	380	110	115	422	330	11	45	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	281	77	80	13	185	381	60	16	347	479	47	34	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	28	28	236	152	269	514	235	152	232	154	—	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	118	27	230	90	229	551	216	178	206	153	—	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	14	26	53	89	156	444	149	123	627	318	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	13	31	102	89	164	523	240	151	480	206	—	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	23	86	251	142	287	518	178	139	261	116	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

GUJARAT

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	675	656	151	56	46	65	8	120	84	101	36	2	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopthy/ayurvedic/unani)	39	125	144	128	349	511	190	135	279	101	—	—	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	187	31	36	103	112	427	54	113	583	268	29	58	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	174	109	247	159	254	500	197	29	117	203	11	—	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	215	212	301	73	247	509	133	107	104	100	—	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	670	577	93	141	135	113	62	99	41	69	—	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	238	522	196	45	221	165	196	108	148	161	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	708	539	271	85	300	227	92	24	118	93	11	32	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	323	716	272	32	325	99	64	84	16	69	—	—	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	222	598	333	62	224	161	116	106	104	73	—	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	417	852	274	60	241	80	44	—	16	7	7	—	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	253	39	100	6	248	101	131	148	268	705	—	—	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages :													3619	3831
	no. of sample villages:													94	58

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	9	152	58	163	147	191	278	106	495	387	13	—	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	136	338	92	136	236	258	334	82	188	185	13	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	240	475	79	130	236	276	410	10	36	109	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	942	990	58	—	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	13	12	29	16	193	103	53	112	711	757	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	125	333	38	170	193	222	341	70	302	206	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	160	132	104	300	433	385	122	105	182	78	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	21	43	29	64	193	114	45	176	711	604	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block H.Q.	12	—	—	45	59	120	—	4	928	830	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	29	18	29	157	407	312	232	185	303	329	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	—	—	4	82	19	—	8	918	969	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	61	15	—	110	193	371	435	102	311	402	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	212	136	164	308	342*	340	142	155	140	61	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricaltural inputs	74	59	75	206	228	271	323	154	299	309	—	—	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	9	43	—	188	402	327	160	80	429	361	—	-	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	841	211	59	160	15	165	—	5	85	459	—	—	1000	1000
17.	primary school	1000	641	—	207	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	4	1000	1000
18.	middle school	307	123	67	331	229	318	345	152	53	71	—	4	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	36	40	57	198	178	434	390	237	339	91	—	—	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	154	5	—	16	—	20	—	54	638	904	208	—	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	89	13	15	27	—	74	315	—	581	887	—	—	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	197	41	44	184	386	362	232	227	140	187	—	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	166	86	29	198	143	405	182	109	480	201	—	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	4	—	—	16	178	49	115	112	703	823	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	17	8	—	112	199	230	165	116	618	534	—	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	103	35	44	198	492	457	266	177	94	133	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY

HIMACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	305	153	59	167	157	251	—	18	478	411	—	—	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopthy/ayurvedic/unani)	9	65	—	181	224	247	289	105	478	401	—	—	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	43	35	75	30	82	143	289	18	510	739	—	35	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	123	32	—	227	143	293	187	69	547	373	—	5	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	177	32	—	240	107	367	221	86	495	263	—	12	1000	1000
32.	midwife	504	210	—	144	134	351	106	47	255	248	—	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	44	37	—	123	203	273	195	96	558	471	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	166	105	135	300	260	307	131	60	308	227	—	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	30	127	13	366	535	368	142	104	279	35	—	—	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	40	59	59	117	187	382	227	223	488	219	—	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	275	292	59	141	353	241	232	152	81	174	—	—	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	271	109	105	65	222	423	123	103	279	300	—	—	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages :													623	3285
	on. of sample villages:													23	53

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

KARNATAKA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road		561		100		120		127		70		21		1000
2.	all weather road		754		82		70		67		18		8		1000
3.	other fair weather road		884		76		20		6		14		—		1000
4.	railway station		3		3		57		129		800		8		1000
5.	police station/outpost		48		51		184		301		407		7		1000
6.	bus stop		728		191		59		23		—		—		1000
7.	post office		393		398		135		59		15		—		1000
8.	telegraph office		118		153		219		223		286		—		1000
9.	block H.Q.		40		43		54		178		685		—		1000
10.	bank		117		176		267		337		103		—		1000
11.	cinema		31		64		127		287		491		—		1000
12.	market/hat		105		122		192		359		222		—		1000
13.	fair price shop		513		336		101		34		16		—		1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

KARNATAKA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricaltural inputs		162		165		224		112		337		—		1000
15.	liquor shop		438		201		187		137		38		—		1000
16.	pre-primary school		795		35		58		27		76		9		1000
17.	primary school		973		11		—		—		—		16		1000
18.	middle school		441		261		145		135		6		13		1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school		145		225		257		259		108		6		1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre		176		156		82		130		361		95		1000
21.	adult education centre		426		232		90		75		166		10		1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre		124		149		239		321		168		—		1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre		139		211		193		289		168		—		1000
24.	hospital		63		97		164		310		366		—		1000
25.	maternity centre		51		79		156		351		362		—		1000
26.	dispensary		227		143		153		270		207		—		1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY

KARNATAKA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)		550		76		56		126		182		1000		1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopthy/ayurvedic/unani)		227		215		161		265		133		—		1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine		138		158		106		182		369		45		1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker		282		211		216		172		107		12		1000
31.	trained nurse		370		288		153		145		45		—		1000
32.	midwife		377		313		146		94		71		—		1000
33.	lady health visitor		292		236		183		210		79		—		1000
34.	co-operative society		273		303		197		156		71		—		1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal		431		166		238		80		66		18		1000
36.	village level worker		541		100		236		59		63		—		1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary		434		176		215		98		76		—		1000
38.	forest range/best		136		103		173		113		448		28		1000
	estimated no of villages:														10374
	no. of sample villages:														167

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

KERALA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road		941		25		—		24		10		—		1000
2.	all weather road		956		10		—		24		10		—		1000
3.	other fair weather road		966		10		—		24		—		—		1000
4.	railway station		26		3		29		77		856		9		1000
5.	police station/outpost		128		306		215		220		131		—		1000
6.	bus stop		874		73		22		24		7		—		1000
7.	post office		567		354		54		—		26		—		1000
8.	telegraph office		181		442		139		100		137		—		1000
9.	block H.Q.		46		159		104		231		460		—		1000
10.	bank		509		350		76		37		28		—		1000
11.	cinema		219		384		176		57		164		—		1000
12.	market/hat		389		338		106		59		109		—		1000
13.	fair price shop		664		300		36		—		—		—		1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

KERALA

sri. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricultural inputs	1000	212		357		66		135	—	231			—	1000
15.	liquor shop	1000	740		184		26		35		15			—	1000
16.	pre-primary school	529	721		176		16		14		73			—	1000
17.	primary school	1000	778		202		9		—		—	—	12	—	1000
18.	middle school	1000	548		323		405		31		17		41	—	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	1000	310		407		160		52		71		—	—	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	1000	145	—	227	—	25		81		519		4		1000
21.	adult education centre	1000	136	—	138	—	25		155		542	—	4	—	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	—	176	—	330	471	305	—	66	—	123	—	—	—	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	1000	296	—	272		202	—	160	—	70	—	—	—	1000
24.	hospital	1000	205		436	—	82	—	139	—	139	—	—	—	1000
25.	maternity centre	—	249	—	453	—	86	—	69	471	144	—	—	—	1000
26.	dispensary	1000	405	—	430	—	58	—	65	—	42	—	—	—	1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

KERALA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	1000	549	—	337	—	42	—	27	—	45	—	—	—	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopthy/ayurvedic/unani)	1000	534	—	358	—	25	—	49	—	35	—	—	—	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	1000	386	—	208	—	11	—	51		345	—	—	—	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	1000	306	—	315	—	47	—	311	—	22	—	—	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	1000	433	—	345	—	79	—	134	—	8	—	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	1000	406	—	413	—	71	—	96	—	13	—	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	1000	405	—	353	—	83	—	152	—	7	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	1000	345	—	357	—	92	—	142	—	64	—	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	1000	341	—	316	—	117	—	136	—	65	—	25	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	1000	359	—	302	—	196	—	83	—	34	—	25	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	1000	277	—	178	—	92	—	153	—	55	—	245	1000	1000
38.	forest range/best	529	78	—	12	471	28	—	61	—	785	—	36	1000	1000
	estimated no of villages :													10	928
	no. of sample villages:													2	84

*The estimates are not presented as the sample si ze is less than 100

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MADHYA PRADESH

sr. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. a.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	72	221	589	147	56	303	99	155	177	174	7	—	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	227	500	558	187	48	148	49	114	111	51	7	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	340	754	536	108	51	85	40	39	26	14	7	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	1	6	2	22	8	40	30	110	953	821	7	1	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	3	19	10	30	41	152	83	291	863	509	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	70	158	584	159	104	295	93	234	149	155	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	41	184	64	168	143	477	107	130	645	41	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	10	11	10	49	30	164	56	263	894	513	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block H.Q.	1	3	5	11	35	107	67	176	893	702	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	7	49	14	77	99	290	122	272	758	312	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	1	2	—	17	14	67	29	106	956	809	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	22	90	33	157	117	287	145	267	683	198	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	40	211	51	220	155	351	99	146	654	73	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MADHYA PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricaltural inputs	9	82	16	63	63	270	78	178	834	399	—	8	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	24	68	7	70	30	201	53	278	885	383	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	172	300	17	97	80	115	26	152	698	337	8	—	1000	1000
17.	primary school	382	891	36	68	87	21	—	—	496	—	—	20	1000	1000
18.	middle school	78	158	77	236	152	445	90	127	603	35	1	—	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	23	45	13	73	53	233	118	333	793	312	—	3	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	59	74	12	20	23	106	26	128	863	669	18	3	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	92	189	25	49	27	158	31	143	805	455	19	5	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	22	71	26	93	93	320	118	316	740	200	2	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	13	77	36	110	102	243	130	327	719	218	—	23	1000	1000
24.	hospital	3	9	8	39	36	185	62	221	891	547	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	3	16	9	46	36	201	86	205	859	533	8	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	13	74	26	110	80	212	114	281	767	323	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MADHYA PRADSH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	213	223	19	17	31	152	25	172	697	424	16	11	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopthy/ayurvedic/unani)	27	140	29	124	58	313	107	271	763	149	16	4	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	65	158	11	73	26	132	45	143	825	487	28	8	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	86	233	29	73	82	241	91	196	698	254	13	3	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	34	136	32	141	118	320	117	284	693	119	7	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	116	322	33	136	81	229	90	165	673	147	7	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	23	117	25	148	78	281	104	277	763	177	8	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	13	132	48	123	109	347	83	237	738	161	9	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	77	177	53	148	120	403	104	165	647	107	—	—	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	50	140	48	216	114	333	114	191	674	112	—	8	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	77	258	54	147	192	355	120	138	555	98	2	5	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	51	90	36	71	121	278	84	184	708	377	—	—	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages :													24098	9609
	no. of sample villages:													211	179

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MAHARASHTRA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village	tribal village*	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	185	374	401	187	159	245	33	76	221	109	—	8	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	420	702	316	127	102	114	38	30	125	28	—	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	553	811	283	78	67	94	3	14	95	3	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	13	—	7	143	82	61	192	790	699	7	8	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	2	45	26	38	134	294	402	295	436	326	—	2	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	301	448	54	166	404	275	38	82	203	28	—	2	1000	1000
7.	post office	80	285	115	214	523	357	88	139	193	6	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	13	44	13	88	181	281	380	213	413	374	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block H.Q.	5	11	—	6	69	85	299	137	570	755	56	6	1000	1000
10.	bank	6	131	47	123	130	329	427	236	390	181	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	1	18	2	23	32	131	57	198	901	629	7	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	12	72	17	100	238	369	428	282	305	177	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	196	571	203	158	373	220	175	32	53	19	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MAHARASHTRA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricaltural inputs	24	122	15	65	255	234	141	213	564	367	—	—	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	42	102	—	88	255	304	389	220	314	278	—	7	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	543	690	271	57	42	109	51	73	94	69	—	3	1000	1000
17.	primary school	562	940	114	49	250	—	51	—	10	—	13	10	1000	1000
18.	middle school	137	412	109	182	202	297	344	61	208	41	—	7	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	40	135	2	117	250	348	387	229	314	164	7	8	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	75	182	—	61	78	99	283	137	501	465	63	57	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	211	374	—	53	113	142	267	71	370	323	39	36	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	35	138	34	108	303	353	373	240	255	161	—	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	70	156	30	95	203	368	365	266	333	115	—	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	2	35	—	11	98	209	213	260	687	485	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	8	42	1	49	155	267	192	287	644	355	—	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	31	162	7	97	269	293	383	253	311	195	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MAHARASHTRA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	450	670	114	38	247	70	31	77	157	134	—	11	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	97	294	20	115	253	391	382	142	249	51	—	6	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	272	200	—	70	254	224	103	159	311	290	60	58	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	170	444	121	90	348	258	169	93	192	105	—	10	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	129	372	145	128	363	307	191	138	171	55	—	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	261	459	132	112	311	237	157	137	139	52	—	3	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	118	337	134	119	365	286	194	130	190	128	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	63	543	75	96	203	197	379	78	281	85	—	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	131	426	119	143	374	334	126	78	251	18	—	—	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	267	565	152	184	123	192	305	42	154	15	—	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	354	678	131	169	117	98	381	12	18	27	—	16	1000	1000
38.	forest range/best	63	83	129	86	222	262	296	175	290	366	—	27	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages:													6334	11176
39.	no. of sample villages:													65	204

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MANIPUR

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village	tribal village	other village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	87	106	58	266	450	119	—	98	372	411	33	—	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	243	356	91	312	438	45	26	86	170	202	33	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	683	454	48	238	67	116	7	86	163	106	33	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	—	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	25	47	9	129	48	12	64	201	855	610	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	93	134	55	55	447	256	—	160	404	396	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	83	92	28	281	43	248	131	160	714	219	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	—	—	—	120	16	—	6	42	978	838	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block H.Q.	—	—	—	73	48	88	140	114	813	724	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	—	—	—	176	48	—	146	42	806	782	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	—	—	121	16	—	140	144	844	735	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	9	12	21	148	511	256	6	188	452	396	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	79	107	—	120	396	211	2	188	455	374	67	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MANIPUR

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agril. inputs	9	47	—	73	396	—	139	74	455	806	—	—	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	—	—	—	121	83	—	19	116	899	763	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	585	538	16	74	348	283	—	—	51	105	—	—	1000	1000
17.	primary school	912	556	—	—	9	357	—	—	16	—	64	88	1000	1000
18.	middle school	238	438	—	—	389	129	89	25	199	222	85	187	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	134	86	6	—	463	418	3	86	382	360	11	50	1000	1000
20.	non-formal education centre	92	106	—	94	447	238	67	28	366	398	28	136	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	245	88	—	94	396	238	—	28	329	417	28	136	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	55	50	29	88	447	275	134	161	298	426	38	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	29	50	—	240	447	316	141	160	355	234	28	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	—	—	6	47	364	47	—	144	630	762	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	—	—	—	88	402	73	69	102	528	736	—	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	110	97	16	193	449	275	140	188	285	247	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY

MANIPUR

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	112	103	3	47	373	28	70	47	365	763	77	12	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	—	—	—	47	98	238	27	144	875	500	—	71	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	547	101	—	121	22	—	—	47	364	262	67	470	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	82	47	—	116	449	238	73	74	368	447	28	78	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	61	38	—	116	449	238	131	235	359	374	—	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	206	38	16	163	449	238	67	188	235	374	28	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	—	38	—	47	472	238	146	188	382	490	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	103	62	—	94	123	26	—	188	707	588	67	42	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	—	—	—	47	66	—	6	86	398	814	529	54	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	130	47	2	116	447	238	—	188	317	411	105	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	32	59	—	47	431	211	6	114	344	527	187	42	1000	1000
38.	forest range/best	9	—	—	121	396	55	87	160	441	664	67	—	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages:													928	454
39.	no. of sample villages:													28	20

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MEGHALAYA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	152	371	72	123	238	157	272	22	267	327	—	—	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	364	741	95	22	123	22	293	215	126	—	—	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	447	763	127	22	104	—	255	215	67	—	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	—	—	—	14	—	19	—	936	1000	31	—	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	1	20	21	362	87	58	299	50	593	510	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	173	184	55	275	170	214	251	215	347	113	4	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	48	131	150	362	298	157	274	215	230	134	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	—	20	6	—	98	58	195	50	701	872	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	—	275	21	—	48	35	105	215	826	475	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	8	20	29	275	90	58	321	265	553	383	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	—	3	—	4	—	52	—	924	965	17	35	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	64	70	66	385	248	35	250	215	373	295	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	425	376	183	275	109	135	67	—	217	215	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1) PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MEGHALAYA

sl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricultural inputs	19	22	4	362	90	22	163	50	707	543	18	—	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	81	227	28	275	174	22	182	215	535	261	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	364	477	255	275	24	135	55	—	321	114	11	—	1000	1000
17.	primary school	752	785	187	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	19	215	1000	1000
18.	middle school	75	486	270	160	457	—	133	327	61	26	2	—	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	44	330	112	138	253	22	357	215	229	295	5	—	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	41	—	35	—	118	135	68	265	634	600	104	—	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	157	—	30	275	20	88	69	215	624	423	100	—	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	18	295	82	—	141	145	144	50	606	510	9	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	15	345	95	88	253	58	170	241	467	269	—	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	—	20	1	—	91	58	201	50	707	872	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	1	20	11	—	73	22	110	50	794	907	11	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	15	295	24	88	162	58	260	265	538	295	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MEGHALAYA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	118	26	146	275	33	135	57	50	632	515	14	—	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	36	345	13	22	143	110	245	215	562	308	—	—	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	452	271	141	275	28	50	46	215	329	190	4	—	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	37	20	21	—	158	245	162	265	589	470	33	—	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	17	295	25	88	231	58	160	241	557	319	9	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	17	317	14	—	116	58	212	215	634	411	6	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	43	330	23	88	189	—	154	265	567	317	24	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	37	96	74	362	165	58	269	215	454	269	1	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	—	—	11	275	24	88	17	—	862	580	86	57	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	23	380	132	—	252	245	354	215	239	138	—	22	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	156	240	73	275	109	110	84	—	555	375	23	—	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	21	20	60	275	239	145	257	76	423	484	—	—	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages :													4403	478
39.	no. of sample villages :													76	11

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ORISSA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	178	236	107	214	219	341	214	129	282	73	—	6	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	558	707	41	117	97	135	157	28	148	13	—	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	627	808	68	67	141	103	89	8	76	13	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	24	61	1	33	78	76	184	831	713	—	—	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	11	28	34	30	124	197	192	317	639	427	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	149	207	115	215	165	337	212	162	359	79	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	139	234	310	327	250	353	111	86	190	—	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	4	19	82	48	107	252	168	273	640	408	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	—	12	14	30	83	171	108	161	794	626	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	13	53	167	151	160	366	194	235	466	194	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	—	—	—	16	95	79	173	905	732	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	56	74	198	175	208	454	263	235	275	62	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	148	417	238	339	215	148	202	59	197	37	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ORISSA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricaltural inputs	3	62	80	116	35	170	191	231	691	403	—	18	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	189	197	156	79	216	303	195	164	243	258	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	542	579	149	171	253	17	22	—	21	177	14	55	1000	1000
17.	primary school	497	804	230	133	253	53	19	—	—	—	—	11	1000	1000
18.	middle school	110	340	308	414	244	202	180	44	142	—	15	—	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	20	126	136	274	192	366	299	176	348	52	5	6	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	99	169	105	32	127	192	140	58	505	504	24	45	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	159	260	70	28	96	170	51	78	576	446	48	18	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	45	91	179	157	196	357	149	251	411	144	18	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	25	36	76	86	273	327	189	259	419	291	18	1	1000	1000
24.	hospital	6	18	1	12	50	152	161	112	762	702	18	4	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	8	37	14	46	135	364	239	187	578	366	26	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	20	50	23	69	138	180	169	242	631	454	18	5	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ORISSA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	363	392	72	55	101	140	80	54	320	326	64	32	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	87	126	107	121	163	298	124	216	496	227	23	11	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	241	180	167	73	61	114	95	52	372	500	64	80	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	92	260	166	80	201	372	200	155	301	125	40	8	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	41	104	90	107	285	466	195	201	354	122	35	—	1000	1000
32.	midwife	62	140	108	140	273	440	172	210	366	68	18	2	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	42	55	87	75	265	338	181	195	406	337	18	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	60	129	176	164	177	420	230	202	307	78	50	7	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	46	63	30	96	69	443	336	209	497	184	22	5	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	115	197	130	212	288	348	195	144	244	98	27	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	103	211	212	162	317	380	135	181	215	60	18	6	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	51	60	155	112	231	198	194	213	352	411	18	6	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages:													14200	13336
39.	no. of sample villages:													90	111

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

RAJASTHAN

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	220	230	187	176	347	287	73	169	173	138	—	—	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	334	353	163	162	395	226	39	130	69	129	—	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	542	501	144	188	303	151	5	58	6	101	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	10	4	—	48	26	104	23	88	942	757	—	—	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	14	9	102	75	344	262	250	175	290	479	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	328	262	191	176	422	330	53	123	6	108	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	171	194	303	257	425	422	31	122	70	5	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	5	62	90	59	345	173	163	197	398	509	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	1	5	33	32	140	100	91	86	735	776	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	20	77	55	127	476	362	193	335	257	100	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	1	2	33	7	133	82	99	44	734	865	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	34	146	123	114	458	381	149	176	236	184	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	137	161	292	187	416	467	63	126	93	60	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

RAJASTHAN

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricultural inputs	66	68	180	109	346	330	189	150	219	343	—	—	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	197	137	51	144	438	379	97	139	218	202	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	77	155	88	108	215	150	85	39	535	532	—	16	1000	1000
17.	primary school	651	725	256	174	93	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
18.	middle school	71	196	348	209	433	425	33	102	111	67	—	1	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	37	34	57	153	425	327	152	270	329	212	—	4	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	87	98	50	69	209	133	40	83	613	610	—	7	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	162	207	124	70	228	245	63	74	423	398	—	7	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	14	57	158	108	285	253	250	195	292	387	—	—	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	82	126	123	89	385	417	157	123	253	246	—	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	4	8	33	53	217	196	167	87	578	657	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	20	9	33	35	199	133	149	121	599	702	—	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	46	112	141	88	503	412	136	168	174	220	—	—	1000	1000
27.	Child feeding/nutrition centre	372	253	155	48	281	153	32	44	160	502	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

RAJASTHAN

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	7	111	68	130	340	296	151	148	434	314	—	—	1000	1000
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	177	119	130	166	136	199	27	90	498	418	32	7	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	59	79	113	108	467	438	117	138	243	238	—	—	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	97	184	263	144	485	305	92	127	64	241	—	—	1000	1000
32.	mid-wife	143	283	202	128	415	247	78	77	162	265	—	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	54	138	186	111	408	362	121	127	231	262	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	84	129	159	141	487	388	102	133	169	209	—	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	107	145	293	195	526	466	42	151	32	41	—	—	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	96	113	198	150	496	482	90	129	120	126	—	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	185	167	174	132	509	478	95	144	37	79	—	—	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	97	94	71	48	327	133	186	303	319	412	—	10	1000	1000
	estimated no. of vill.													5289	9999
	no. of sample villages													63	120

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY

SIKKIM

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	469	743	—	55	—	116	24	62	436	3	72	21	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	718	793	—	44	—	112	180	51	101	—	—	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	780	818	—	44	—	94	180	45	39	—	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454	466	546	534	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	155	47	33	498	138	269	24	89	651	94	—	3	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	467	190	95	484	113	205	—	90	325	27	—	3	1000	1000
7.	post office	414	131	95	511	290	292	—	38	201	25	—	3	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	—	34	—	445	—	189	41	48	948	273	10	11	1000	1000
9.	block h. q.	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	85	84	915	879	1000	1000
10.	bank	—	25	33	464	—	175	41	64	915	269	10	3	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	2	—	12	—	441	—	38	438	471	562	37	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	—	37	33	493	—	242	41	64	915	162	10	3	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	31	56	33	504	—	221	41	61	895	130	—	28	1000	1000
14.	supply depot of agril. input	487	115	33	502	39	167	—	44	368	150	72	22	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

SIKKIM

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
15.	liquor shop	178	66	95	475	100	259	65	80	563	117	—	3	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	899	453	—	455	—	49	39	7	—	17	62	20	1000	1000
17.	primary school	783	505	—	434	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	61	1000	1000
18.	middle school	284	164	95	549	212	173	180	65	—	28	230	22	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	104	73	33	92	81	617	37	85	719	126	27	6	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	533	147	—	—	—	79	222	53	163	144	83	577	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	412	64	—	—	72	92	222	71	163	150	132	624	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	414	63	33	516	172	200	261	59	120	155	—	8	1000	1000
23.	primay health centre/sub-centre	476	101	33	523	209	187	220	76	62	109	—	5	1000	1000
24.	hospital	—	17	—	477	—	110	41	72	959	322	—	3	1000	1000
25.	maternity center	—	28	—	479	—	107	41	56	959	316	—	15	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	228	51	—	98	—	121	—	51	227	190	546	489	1000	1000
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	219	221	—	502	—	64	81	63	466	93	234	58	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

SIKKIM

sl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	—	9	—	53	—	42	41	46	413	370	546	480	1000	1000
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	531	167	—	—	—	15	—	—	103	271	546	547	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	204	47	—	130	—	137	—	55	430	146	366	485	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	476	80	33	517	172	194	—	66	319	124	—	18	1000	1000
32.	mid-wife	275	43	33	502	172	197	—	83	520	110	—	65	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	405	52	33	496	111	160	—	55	451	194	—	43	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	31	79	33	531	72	178	65	64	737	122	62	26	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	—	4	—	7	—	68	41	—	80	78	878	844	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	505	185	33	592	209	157	—	51	180	—	72	15	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	736	277	33	439	—	96	—	62	—	47	231	79	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	31	49	95	504	100	134	124	102	650	208	—	3	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages													67	373
	no. of sample villages													16	64

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

TAMIL NADU

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road		721		146		92		20		19		1		1000
2.	all weather road		906		74		19		—		—		1		1000
3.	other fair weather road		957		41		—		—		—		1		1000
4.	railway station		4		78		202		99		617		—		1000
5.	police station/outpost		25		91		280		362		242		—		1000
6.	bus stop		761		157		52		30		—		—		1000
7.	post office		514		316		136		30		4		—		1000
8.	telegraph office		80		151		347		325		97		—		1000
9.	block h. q.		10		74		163		110		442		—		1000
10.	bank		95		177		407		290		31		—		1000
11.	cinema		79		155		348		304		111		4		1000
12.	market/hat		96		129		259		344		173		—		1000
13.	fair price shop		925		49		—		26		—		—		1000
14.	supply depot of agril. input		189		194		209		243		165		—		1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

TAMIL NADU

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
15.	liquor shop		470		92		143		206		86		3		1000
16.	pre-primary school		680		42		109		84		40		44		1000
17.	primary school		957		28		—		—		—		15		1000
18.	middle school		272		300		309		66		11		42		1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school		101		183		422		234		46		14		1000
20.	non-formal education centre		167		10		68		105		470		181		1000
21.	adult education centre		427		30		103		127		184		129		1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre		109		211		313		307		61		—		1000
23.	primay health centre/sub-centre		179		155		279		278		108		—		1000
24.	hospital		34		104		226		265		370		—		1000
25.	maternity center		268		210		176		223		123		—		1000
26.	dispensary		103		165		256		268		209		—		1000
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)		846		77		47		19		11		—		1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

TAMIL NADU

sr. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
		tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)		271		121	1	242		254		112		—		1000
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine		146		66		135		126		469		56		1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker		248		159		179		167		247		—		1000
31.	trained nurse		278		213		207		165		136		—		1000
32.	mid-wife		451		160		177		94		86		33		1000
33.	lady health visitor		251		203		159		157		230		—		1000
34.	co-operative society		454		186		211		114		36		—		1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal		674		156		100		39		15		16		1000
36.	village level worker		595		186		90		112		17		—		1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary		626		104		78	1	61		79		52		1000
38.	forest range/beat		59		101		195		109		521		16		1000
	estimated no. of villages														4385
	no. of sample villages														131

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

TRIPURA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	93	268	76	153	153	225	270	55	266	156	142	142	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	453	645	203	68	64	131	33	—	195	156	53	—	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	608	746	100	—	45	98	—	—	193	156	53	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	894	746	106	236	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	84	64	20	91	69	139	207	217	567	476	53	14	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	99	349	58	60	77	327	246	136	468	118	53	10	1000	1000
7.	post office	212	357	58	116	77	166	315	276	286	84	53	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	—	19	—	22	56	186	200	176	691	582	53	14	1000	1000
9.	block h. q.	—	24	—	22	31	105	167	227	803	608	—	14	1000	1000
10.	bank	116	69	45	22	114	231	278	303	416	374	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	53	5	—	22	43	95	97	184	807	623	—	70	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	323	241	85	81	199	208	157	402	182	68	53	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	388	480	122	130	31	170	277	168	182	52	—	—	1000	1000
14.	supply depot of agril. input	154	83	134	22	108	199	301	397	303	299	—	—	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

TRIPURA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
15.	liquor shop	217	101	20	22	56	116	20	162	687	574	—	24	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	682	1000	74	—	70	—	121	—	—	—	53	—	1000	1000
17.	primary school	937	927	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	73	1000	1000
18.	middle school	321	459	—	77	210	112	277	46	109	111	83	195	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	173	179	36	83	88	150	263	278	355	242	86	68	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	343	390	131	25	31	67	310	—	26	149	159	369	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	460	209	93	95	—	67	277	—	26	379	143	250	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	116	189	106	137	230	244	209	363	338	68	—	—	1000	1000
23.	primay health centre/sub-centre	66	124	138	111	129	127	189	313	478	288	—	36	1000	1000
24.	hospital	—	14	—	22	56	112	187	202	704	580	53	70	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	—	58	36	74	56	112	187	209	668	477	53	70	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	108	143	56	22	87	197	407	249	290	357	53	32	1000	1000
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	607	449	—	44	—	67	156	—	131	240	106	200	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

TRIPURA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	167	243	20	67	56	92	321	341	382	225	53	32	1000	1000
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	583	289	99	92	—	100	11	73	128	141	179	305	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	110	124	56	142	43	127	233	248	392	267	167	91	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	55	76	36	74	68	139	253	212	534	452	53	47	1000	1000
32.	mid-wife	88	107	—	74	123	137	220	248	569	388	—	47	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	—	28	—	22	79	67	220	179	560	600	141	103	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	233	196	45	105	140	151	225	356	303	134	53	58	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekh pal	139	179	20	70	—	67	—	—	276	46	566	638	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	328	318	45	68	238	155	156	166	232	250	—	42	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	344	604	127	70	66	23	156	81	159	8	149	214	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	55	408	56	79	97	219	279	102	369	160	143	32	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages													182	280
	no. of sample villages													22	36

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

UTTAR PRADESH

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	45	422	254	113	285	142	59	216	357	88	—	18	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	174	643	184	221	285	29	—	12	357	88	—	7	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	317	769	41	119	311	67	—	16	331	29	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	25	—	74	143	103	34	169	823	622	—	7	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	—	6	36	12	55	165	106	326	804	490	—	—	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	32	300	220	80	259	158	158	388	331	73	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	60	207	345	148	350	385	245	260	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	—	81	36	19	95	116	72	234	797	549	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h. q.	—	—	—	25	—	67	61	83	939	826	—	—	1000	1000
10.	bank	—	28	36	97	199	271	267	392	497	213	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	4	36	—	—	58	79	220	886	718	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	—	38	36	74	199	182	106	439	659	267	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	111	228	483	106	114	181	251	485	41	—	—	—	1000	1000
14.	supply depot of agril. inputs	—	25	—	48	88	146	72	270	840	500	—	11	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

UTTAR PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
15.	liquor shop	—	63	36	96	138	149	61	279	765	383	—	30	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	240	285	91	169	—	47	61	158	588	260	21	81	1000	1000
17.	primary school	743	698	257	217	—	74	—	11	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
18.	middle school	170	168	283	142	456	300	62	322	28	68	—	—	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	—	11	36	86	88	171	137	258	739	474	—	—	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	93	73	25	90	55	58	—	72	827	497	—	210	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	170	112	210	—	27	58	34	100	538	496	21	234	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	32	11	36	147	283	122	190	430	458	290	—	—	1000	1000
23.	primay health centre/sub-centre	77	55	61	30	309	180	263	343	290	392	—	—	1000	1000
24.	hospital	32	19	36	30	55	138	171	332	707	481	—	—	1000	1000
25.	maternity center	—	32	36	11	34	137	137	258	793	562	—	—	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	32	37	36	12	291	128	418	326	223	497	—	—	1000	1000
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	600	254	87	109	—	38	—	114	272	298	41	187	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

UTTAR PRADESH

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/ homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	45	153	179	138	88	207	92	320	596	143	—	39	1000	1000
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	106	83	239	66	34	80	65	135	508	521	48	115	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	104	114	36	114	172	166	65	285	623	321	—	—	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	7	101	81	152	429	164	92	297	391	286	—	—	1000	1000
32.	mid-wife	84	159	205	146	429	130	92	337	190	229	—	—	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	84	98	179	141	421	132	126	308	190	321	—	—	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	32	60	—	137	55	141	314	466	599	196	—	—	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekh pal	31	282	25	16	—	74	383	159	560	470	—	—	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	—	124	—	—	95	144	241	279	664	453	—	—	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	118	141	121	36	184	174	72	306	505	342	—	—	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	—	26	—	74	36	82	65	139	899	546	—	133	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages													613	2078
	no. of sample villages													17	45

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

WEST BENGAL

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	161	201	324	293	151	218	175	244	36	32	154	12	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	695	698	142	166	—	102	43	29	—	2	120	3	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	948	773	35	196	—	11	16	20	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	28	4	66	13	112	272	333	710	434	—	28	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	—	12	2	34	26	106	412	435	560	406	—	7	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	95	157	354	227	170	298	260	229	121	88	—	—	1000	1000
7.	post office	40	195	210	552	543	203	21	205	1	29	—	—	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	9	12	5	155	78	119	267	367	641	348	—	—	1000	1000
9.	block h. q.	—	18	2	24	11	53	299	283	688	596	—	27	1000	1000
10.	bank	—	51	71	147	315	311	493	423	122	69	—	—	1000	1000
11.	cinema	1	4	1	80	48	182	275	449	674	286	—	—	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	22	99	122	303	207	269	365	274	283	55	—	—	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	44	255	529	383	371	299	54	55	3	8	—	—	1000	1000
14.	supply depot of agril. input	—	126	145	148	104	130	360	256	387	319	4	20	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

WEST BENGAL

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
15.	liquor shop	70	83	216	133	134	202	218	352	363	229	—	—	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	232	134	283	212	121	73	36	139	297	331	32	111	1000	1000
17.	primary school	532	625	468	345	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
18.	middle school	7	127	254	295	378	411	228	108	77	16	55	43	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	31	69	226	237	276	409	391	211	75	66	—	9	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	202	228	262	272	—	134	161	136	370	150	5	80	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	254	286	148	268	38	92	52	104	451	186	58	64	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	12	30	3	138	128	253	338	457	519	114	1	7	1000	1000
23.	primay health centre/sub-centre	12	103	125	172	373	324	257	256	232	137	1	7	1000	1000
24.	hospital	14	13	41	19	102	66	231	354	613	540	—	7	1000	1000
25.	maternity center	14	34	125	74	112	154	247	398	502	333	—	7	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	39	149	203	110	230	222	247	383	281	124	—	12	1000	1000
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	290	253	159	152	172	78	35	105	317	327	27	84	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

WEST BENGAL

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/ homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	34	276	303	176	170	161	288	319	137	68	69	—	1000	1000
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	527	139	74	40	78	9	—	35	286	567	35	209	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	172	205	249	89	48	122	193	235	335	335	4	14	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	49	89	199	95	145	183	324	338	283	274	—	20	1000	1000
32.	midwife	206	233	279	238	200	161	159	242	157	115	—	12	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	58	127	172	97	240	161	211	335	319	253	—	27	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	2	112	269	244	217	338	152	238	359	44	1	24	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	1	66	—	95	213	112	193	150	528	427	65	150	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	71	133	41	64	256	207	189	226	395	351	49	19	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	318	345	284	174	158	350	154	66	81	11	4	54	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	68	54	177	54	87	193	432	133	237	518	1	48	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages													5478	12143
	no. of sample villages													39	150

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	190		161		—		—		649		—		1000	
2.	all weather road	190		161		—		—		649		—		1000	
3.	other fair weather road	351		—		—		—		649		—		1000	
4.	railway station	—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000	
5.	police station/outpost	5		—		187		57		750		—		1000	
6.	bus stop	190		161		—		—		649		—		1000	
7.	post office	17		28		244		40		670		—		1000	
8.	telegraph office	5		—		187	—	57		750		—		1000	
9.	block h. q.	5		—		41	—	57		896		—		1000	
10.	bank	34		64		213		19		670		—		1000	
11.	cinema	22		31		52	5	45		849		—		1000	
12.	market/hat	5		58		186		80		670		—		1000	
13.	fair price shop	259		91		—		—		649		—		1000	
14.	supply depot of agril. input	5		—		186		38		771		—		1000	

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

		distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
srl. no.	type of facility	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
15.	liquor shop	—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000	
16.	pre-primary school	176		—		161		—		664		—		1000	
17.	primary school	623		38		161		173		—		5		1000	
18.	middle school	58		127		161		—		649		5		1000	
19.	high school/higher secondary school	17		118		197		19		649		—		1000	
20.	non-formal education centre	122		—		161		—		718		—		1000	
21.	adult education centre	137		—		—		—		863		—		1000	
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	—		17		249		85		649		—		1000	
23.	primay health centre/sub-centre	51		91		209		—		649		—		1000	
24.	hospital	5		—		41		57		896		—		1000	
25.	maternity center	48		25		202		35		689		—		1000	
26.	dispensary	30		42		224		28		675		—		1000	
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	174		17		161		—		649		—		1000	

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
		tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
chamber/residence of the															
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/ homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	—		11		—		35		954		—		1000	
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal edicine	58		—		—	—	—	—	942		—	—	1000	
office of the															
30.	community health worker	28		—		182		35		755		—		1000	
31.	trained nurse	32		46		187		57		678		—		1000	
32.	midwife	36		21		187		38		718		—		1000	
33.	lady health visitor	20		—		187		57		735		—		1000	
34.	co-operative society	190		—		161		—		649		—		1000	
35.	patwari/lekhpal	—		—		171		22		753		54		1000	
36.	village level worker	37		—		161		57		746		—		1000	
37.	gram panchayat functionary	40		—		—		—		906		54		1000	
38.	forest range/beat	—		226		—		16		758		—		1000	
	estimated no. of villages													157	
	no. of sample villages													15	

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (I): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	153	215	15	60	10	14	108	77	700	587	13	46	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	203	383	15	—	158	37	99	—	511	533	13	46	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	300	468	19	17	155	32	92	8	420	433	13	42	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	967	903	26	97	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	—	11	39	24	6	—	97	199	845	723	13	42	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	86	177	43	5	52	20	146	75	660	682	13	42	1000	1000
7.	post office	60	145	49	22	150	—	90	213	638	578	13	42	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	7	2	36	17	6	—	10	177	928	707	13	97	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	—	2	69	17	128	—	112	233	678	706	13	42	1000	1000
10.	bank	—	6	53	17	116	2	90	197	728	736	13	42	1000	1000
11.	cinema	7	15	16	21	12	2	112	148	840	717	13	97	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	7	5	52	31	175	2	112	219	641	645	13	97	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	82	55	52	22	213	49	150	294	490	537	13	42	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricaltural inputs	4	2	3	5	72	—	157	272	751	680	13	42	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	—	1	10	4	—	—	—	—	878	872	112	123	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	238	141	20	25	156	84	139	86	361	588	86	75	1000	1000
17.	primary school	378	425	11	124	190	84	163	43	207	295	62	29	1000	1000
18.	middle school	220	172	26	26	167	137	125	100	451	563	10	2	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	39	15	23	21	156	7	98	97	675	818	10	42	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	62	22	3	—	12	—	6	2	786	689	131	287	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	232	191	3	44	92	123	80	30	574	568	20	44	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	9	28	68	22	25	16	208	190	622	702	69	42	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	53	17	38	26	52	2	119	248	668	655	69	51	1000	1000
24.	hospital	—	9	—	22	6	—	90	181	834	690	69	97	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	—	11	17	22	6	—	98	75	810	795	69	97	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	53	19	74	30	19	2	98	192	687	708	69	50	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	157	271	17	21	—	—	190	17	568	560	69	132	1000	1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	—	—	—	17	6	—	6	23	790	787	198	173	1000	1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	222	70	22	—	—	—	6	123	515	636	235	170	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	61	22	48	17	6	—	271	136	495	693	119	132	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	—	17	20	17	6	—	98	209	807	653	69	105	1000	1000
32.	midwife	9	17	20	17	6	—	98	195	798	667	69	105	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	7	19	17	—	6	—	90	151	762	724	118	105	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	13	63	61	26	40	2	146	185	670	627	69	97	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	—	4	—	—	—	—	86	183	620	716	293	97	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	206	147	58	30	173	17	239	280	255	415	69	111	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	413	275	51	17	—	69	49	167	399	425	89	47	1000	1000
38.	forest range/best	—	45	56	9	87	17	98	245	725	641	34	42	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages :													1389	1534
	no. of sample villages:													37	39

TABLE (I) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*	tribal vill.*	other vill.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	908		—		92		—		—		—		1000	
2.	all weather road	908		—		92		—		—		—		1000	
3.	other fair weather road	908		92		—		—		—		—		1000	
4.	railway station	—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000	
5.	police station/outpost	344		80		110		231		235		—		1000	
6.	bus stop	845		92		63		—		—		—		1000	
7.	post office	549		174		277		—		—		—		1000	
8.	telegraph office	97		—		75		236		591		—		1000	
9.	block h.q.	543		—		110		64		282		—		1000	
10.	bank	33		111		80		342		434		—		1000	
11.	cinema	—		—		31		216		753		—		1000	
12.	market/hat	81		31		316		268		304		—		1000	
13.	fair price shop	594		94		313		—		—		—		1000	

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.*	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.*	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.*	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.*	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.*	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.*	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricaltural inputs	225		95		122		157		402		—		1000	
15.	liquor shop	258		31		194		221		297		—		1000	
16.	pre-primary school	926		—		74		—		—		—		1000	
17.	primary school	1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000	
18.	middle school	229		20		357		297		74		24		1000	
19.	high school/higher secondary school	97		31		137		314		421		—		1000	
20.	non-formal edu. centre	279		—		123		213		386		—		1000	
21.	adult education centre	254		—		246		172		329		—		1000	
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	226		—		232		306		235		—		1000	
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	404		—		269		172		155		—		1000	
24.	hospital	111		—		108		160		621		—		1000	
25.	maternity centre	185		—		275		252		288		—		1000	
26.	dispensary	262		—		447		291		—		—		1000	

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.*	tribal vill.	other vill.*	tribal vill.	other vill.*	tribal vill.	other vill.*	tribal vill.	other vill.*	tribal vill.	other vill.*	tribal vill.	other vill.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	968		—		—		32		—		—		1000	
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	121		—		232		147		499		—		1000	
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	32		—		—		46		923		—		1000	
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	282		94		217		170		156		80		1000	
31.	trained nurse	372		94		471		64		—		—		1000	
32.	midwife	372		94		471		64		—		—		1000	
33.	lady health visitor	407		94		326		174		—		—		1000	
34.	co-operative society	206		64		173		111		446		—		1000	
35.	patwari/lekhpal	240		113		526		82		39		—		1000	
36.	village level worker	280		188		451		82		—		—		1000	
37.	gram panchayat functionary	314		94		460		82		51		—		1000	
38.	forest range/best	477		124		289		—		110		—		1000	
	estimated no. of villages :													67	
	no. of sample villages :													21	

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

LAKSHADWEEP

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road		925		—		—		—		75		—		1000
2.	all weather road		925		—		—		—		75		—		1000
3.	other fair weather road		925		—		—		—		75		—		1000
4.	railway station		—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000
5.	police station/outpost		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
6.	bus stop		—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000
7.	post office		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
8.	telegraph office		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
9.	block h.q.		617		—		—		150		233		—		1000
10.	bank		432		—		—		150		418		—		1000
11.	cinema		—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000
12.	market/hat		233		—		—		—		767		—		1000
13.	fair price shop		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

LAKSHADWEEP

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricultural inputs		767		—		—		—		233		—		1000
15.	liquor shop		—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000
16.	pre-primary school		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
17.	primary school		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
18.	middle school		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre		449		—		—		—		551		—		1000
21.	adult education centre		357		—		—		—		643		—		1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
24.	hospital		374		—		—		—		626		—		1000
25.	maternity centre		942		—		—		—		58		—		1000
26.	dispensary		942		—		—		—		58		—		1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

LAKSHADWEEP

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.	tribal vill.*	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)		374		—		—		—		626		—		1000
29.	practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine		374		—		—		—		626		—		1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker		841		—		—		—		159		—		1000
31.	trained nurse		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
32.	midwife		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
33.	lady health visitor		1000		—		—		—		—		—		1000
34.	co-operative society		1000		—		—		—		159		—		1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal		691		—		—		150		159		—		1000
36.	village level worker		841		—		—		—		159		—		1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary		150		—		—		—		850		—		1000
38.	forest range/best		—		—		—		—		1000		—		1000
	estimated no. of villages :														1000
	no. of sample villages :														1000

*The estimates are not presented as the sample size is less than 10.

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MIZORAM

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	293	88	—	—	43	—	52	—	606	898	7	14	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	430	469	7	—	43	55	38	—	475	462	7	14	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	643	662	7	—	43	55	25	—	275	269	7	14	1000	1000
4.	railway station	—	26	18	—	—	—	—	—	977	723	25	250	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	43	84	37	—	—	48	134	142	779	675	7	51	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	243	115	18	—	—	—	122	77	610	727	7	82	1000	1000
7.	post office	260	235	18	—	80	55	83	142	552	467	7	101	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	—	26	18	—	37	—	35	—	903	814	7	160	1000	1000
9.	block h.q.	78	34	18	—	8	48	32	110	855	648	9	160	1000	1000
10.	bank	74	56	18	—	45	28	92	—	764	748	7	169	1000	1000
11.	cinema	—	34	18	—	37	—	20	—	918	751	7	215	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	60	89	18	—	37	—	141	—	737	696	7	215	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	610	822	43	—	—	—	88	—	253	77	7	101	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MIZORAM

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.	tri-bal vill.	oth-er vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.	supply depot of agricultural inputs	7	26	18	—	37	28	121	—	810	724	7	223	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	—	26	18	—	—	—	43	—	836	759	104	215	1000	1000
16.	pre-primary school	708	838	—	—	71	—	—	—	214	61	7	101	1000	1000
17.	primary school	917	884	—	—	19	—	—	—	30	61	34	55	1000	1000
18.	middle school	564	368	18	—	19	—	156	110	230	356	12	166	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	157	116	33	—	65	48	193	32	536	714	15	71	1000	1000
20.	non-formal edu. centre	121	115	—	—	37	—	48	32	661	708	133	146	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	221	592	18	—	37	—	97	32	568	209	59	167	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	54	78	55	—	—	28	184	32	699	794	9	69	1000	1000
23.	primary health centre/sub-centre	313	237	56	—	58	48	225	—	334	615	15	101	1000	1000
24.	hospital	12	26	18	—	37	20	26	—	900	739	7	215	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	18	80	18	—	37	—	47	—	874	705	7	215	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	130	89	55	—	—	28	181	32	620	668	15	183	1000	1000
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	360	222	—	—	64	—	90	32	419	563	67	183	1000	1000

TABLE (I): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

MIZORAM

sri. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n.r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	chamber/residence of the														
28.	private medical practitioner (allopathy/homeopathy/ayurvedic/unani)	32	34	—	—	37	28	49	—	822	688	60	250	1000	1000
29.	Practitioner of other indigenous/tribal medicine	14	59	18	—	80	28	20	—	825	602	43	312	1000	1000
	office of the														
30.	community health worker	324	478	37	—	68	—	133	110	427	197	11	215	1000	1000
31.	trained nurse	157	234	56	—	—	48	144	32	636	617	7	69	1000	1000
32.	midwife	221	91	56	—	—	28	123	—	582	704	18	178	1000	1000
33.	lady health visitor	220	361	—	—	62	—	77	—	626	424	15	215	1000	1000
34.	co-operative society	142	243	55	—	28	20	157	—	611	523	7	215	1000	1000
35.	patwari/lekhpal	54	88	18	—	—	—	—	—	757	721	171	191	1000	1000
36.	village level worker	444	88	—	--	—	—	25	—	437	722	94	191	1000	1000
37.	gram panchayat functionary	457	204	—	—	64	—	25	—	438	605	16	191	1000	1000
38.	forest range/beat	202	212	—	—	54	48	144	110	549	500	52	130	1000	1000
	estimated no. of villages													538	176
	no. of sample villages													65	23

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ALL-INDIA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	metalled road	143	345	322	182	179	214	118	141	216	104	22	13	1000	1000
2.	all weather road	362	619	311	135	122	130	74	71	188	43	15	2	1000	1000
3.	other fair weather road	499	743	279	126	111	80	51	24	57	26	3	1	1000	1000
4.	railway station	2	13	10	35	42	119	65	156	875	667	7	11	1000	1000
5.	police station/outpost	7	26	29	58	108	233	191	286	663	395	2	3	1000	1000
6.	bus stop	145	329	312	187	208	266	133	137	202	80	0	1	1000	1000
7.	post office	90	262	163	291	295	327	129	87	323	32	0	1	1000	1000
8.	telegraph office	8	39	27	87	107	223	144	246	714	404	0	2	1000	1000
9.	block h. q.	7	17	12	34	69	165	121	182	787	593	4	10	1000	1000
10.	bank	10	72	65	133	174	342	220	269	530	183	0	1	1000	1000
11.	cinema	1	18	7	36	38	157	72	180	879	604	4	5	1000	1000
12.	market/hat	31	90	89	180	227	325	211	235	442	169	0	2	1000	1000
13.	fair price shop	127	349	195	259	250	246	108	82	319	53	1	29	1000	1000
14.	supply depot of agril. input	13	80	49	104	123	247	138	194	673	364	4	10	1000	1000
15.	liquor shop	96	194	58	109	139	240	113	176	589	262	5	19	1000	1000

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY AND VILLAGE TYPE FOR EACH FACILITY.

ALL-INDIA

srl. no.	type of facility	distance from the nearest facility (km.)													
		within the		upto 2		2—5		5—10		above 10		n. r.		all	
		tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.	tribal vill.	other vill.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
16.	pre-primary school	326	446	123	131	128	99	32	64	380	227	11	33	1000	1000
17.	primary school	523	770	149	141	118	57	11	1	190	7	29	23	1000	1000
18.	middle school	97	258	181	256	265	334	138	100	298	34	20	18	1000	1000
19.	high school/higher secondary school	29	83	67	158	203	360	196	234	503	157	3	9	1000	1000
20.	non-formal education centre	83	150	48	88	97	122	80	99	661	476	31	65	1000	1000
21.	adult education centre	144	239	41	109	102	176	67	88	615	350	32	39	1000	1000
22.	veterinary dispensary/stockman centre	26	74	68	126	172	317	191	278	536	202	6	3	1000	1000
23.	primay health centre/sub-centre	37	95	83	142	228	343	195	228	453	187	5	5	1000	1000
24.	hospital	9	26	14	42	75	210	133	209	762	508	6	4	1000	1000
25.	maternity centre	7	38	23	64	99	244	141	230	719	418	11	5	1000	1000
26.	dispensary	22	102	53	115	182	299	169	235	570	244	5	5	1000	1000
27.	child feeding/nutrition centre (anganbadi)	284	341	65	77	127	142	52	102	446	311	24	28	1000	1000

TABLE (2.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED & NON-ELECTRIFIED HAMLETS BY TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION.

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	state/u.t.	tribal population concentration						n.r.	all	no. of villages electrified per 1000 villages	number		
		nil		up to 50%		above 50%					estd. hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
		electrified	not electrified	electrified	not electrified	electrified	not electrified						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360	197	259	15	94	74	2	1000	968	18382	548	190
2.	Assam	314	180	75	260	14	35	122	1000	385	7620	147	78
3.	Bihar	153	509	61	127	7	94	50	1000	496	23388	618	125
4.	Gujarat	382	22	370	18	101	59	47	1000	931	18972	537	58
5.	Himachal Pradesh	761	126	100	—	10	—	3	1000	925	10366	249	53
6.	Karnataka	762	70	146	10	7	—	4	1000	814	12237	476	167
7	Kerala	670	—	288	41	—	—	—	1000	643	763	60	84
8.	Madhya Pradesh	212	58	439	147	44	49	51	1000	888	27120	538	179
9.	Maharashtra	370	42	483	31	43	27	5	1000	971	23365	791	204
10.	Manipur	169	—	—	—	—	—	831	1000	50	93	15	20
11.	Meghalaya	20	126	739	114	—	—	—	1000	636	439	20	11
12.	Orissa	262	202	207	139	43	133	15	1000	784	30323	490	111
13.	Rajasthan	162	411	174	78	35	128	14	1000	742	27329	487	120
14.	Sikkim	228	62	398	293	15	4	—	1000	875	1057	204	64
14.	Tamil Nadu	792	19	145	9	24	9	2	1000	1000	11805	800	131
16.	Tripura	162	78	319	149	66	61	165	1000	556	514	141	36
17.	Uttar Pradesh	176	777	25	7	12	3	—	1000	600	8223	246	45
18.	West Bengal	173	433	73	170	10	136	5	1000	440	42136	915	150
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	151	569	214	—	—	—	66	1000	103	43	8	39
20.	Mizoram	104	—	190	—	—	—	707	1000	130	54	16	23
21.	All-India	313	244	216	93	36	77	22	1000	746	264286	7363	1913

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	10	556	443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	130	5	5
2.	well	290	193	33	63	342	149	188	—	15	11	1	1000	3600	103	44
3.	tubewell, hand pump	411	516	168	150	141	19	2	—	—	2	—	1000	5111	221	67
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	36	13	—	115	—	199	671	—	—	—	—	1000	457	6	4
5.	canal, river lake	34	195	—	—	646	115	42	—	—	—	—	1000	426	15	5
6.	spring	209	436	297	69	—	91	77	27	—	—	—	1000	2604	13	9
7.	others	6	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	74	1	1
8.	n. r.	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	5	1	1
9.	all sources	1000	373	146	105	179	81	98	5	4	4	0	1000	12410	365	108

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	166	771	—	19	192	—	16	—	—	—	—	1000	3181	103	37
2.	well	449	523	—	44	339	—	69	13	—	10	—	1000	8600	291	71
3.	tubewell, hand pump	305	546	—	—	331	—	42	64	—	15	—	1000	5855	196	48
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	2	207	792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	50	2	2
5.	canal, river lake	56	726	—	138	119	16	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1078	20	9
6.	spring	19	897	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	1000	377	6	4
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	589	2	30	292	0	46	27	—	9	—	1000	19142	618	132

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	397	60	—	778	—	—	102	—	—	58	—	1000	650	33	18
2.	well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	388	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	635	9	1
5.	canal, river, lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
6.	spring	214	—	—	763	—	—	236	—	—	—	—	1000	350	34	9
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	24	—	861	—	—	91	—	—	23	—	1000	1635	76	26

TABLE (1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

sl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	tap	23	—	—	982	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	1000	1433	45	21
2.	well	245	6	8	705	1	—	197	—	—	81	—	1000	14937	315	126
3.	tubewell, hand pump	529	—	—	884	—	12	98	1	—	2	—	1000	32226	249	116
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	3	—	—	233	—	—	717	—	—	48	—	1000	227	6	5
5.	canal, river, lake	122	—	64	505	—	—	207	—	—	222	—	1000	7457	97	45
6.	spring	51	—	—	670	—	—	329	—	—	—	—	1000	3102	73	31
7.	others	23	—	—	622	—	—	234	—	—	142	—	1000	1423	21	11
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9	all sources	1000	1	9	777	0	6	150	0	—	52	—	1000	60809	806	249

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

sr. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	87	715	—	10	70	125	—	78	—	—	—	1000	1054	41	30
2.	well	544	239	145	6	226	117	264	—	—	—	—	1000	6577	104	48
3.	tubewell, hand pump	175	592	198	62	114	31	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2118	72	32
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	19	713	151	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	1000	241	6	3
5.	canal, river, lake	128	77	33	431	96	340	20	—	—	—	—	1000	1549	23	11
6.	spring	44	126	—	61	—	811	—	—	—	—	—	1000	537	3	3
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	326	121	73	161	160	149	6	—	—	—	1000	12078	249	107

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

sl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location											number		
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	125	—	107	272	—	—	620	—	—	—	—	1000	125	10	5
2.	well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
3.	tubewell, hand pump	101	—	—	921	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	1000	102	7	4
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	129	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	129	6	6
5.	canal, river, lake	53	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	53	1	1
6.	Spring	587	—	—	909	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	1000	588	16	11
7.	others	2	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2	1	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	13	847	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	1000	1001	41	28

TABLE (3.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	201	617	14	—	67	67	23	209	—	—	—	1000	1071	26	18
2.	well	188	982	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1002	24	11
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	84	52	241	104	436	165	—	—	—	—	—	1000	450	14	8
5.	canal, river, lake	55	510	342	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	295	5	5
6.	spring	407	468	300	54	105	52	—	—	18	—	—	1000	2164	58	37
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	330	5	1
9.	all sources	1000	533	168	39	93	48	4	42	7	—	62	1000	5314	132	76

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	9	—	—	254	—	—	745	—	—	—	—	1000	278	12	4
2.	well	441	—	—	465	—	—	486	—	—	48	—	1000	13294	206	83
3.	tubewell, hand pump	274	—	—	815	—	—	172	—	—	11	—	1000	8284	124	70
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	28	—	—	500	—	—	215	—	—	284	—	1000	849	13	7
5.	canal, river, lake	121	—	—	751	—	—	91	—	—	156	—	1000	3650	39	19
6.	spring	95	—	—	647	—	—	277	—	—	75	—	1000	2884	32	20
7.	others	29	—	—	53	—	—	946	—	—	—	—	1000	903	11	6
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	600	—	—	340	—	—	58	—	1000	30143	437	134

TABLE (3.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	5	—	—	489	—	—	510	—	—	—	—	1000	103	6	5
2.	well	537	—	15	688	—	—	293	—	—	2	—	1000	9373	186	71
3.	tubewell, hand pump	375	—	—	785	—	—	168	—	—	45	—	1000	6552	140	58
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000	21	1	1
5.	canal, river, lake	59	—	—	83	—	—	390	—	—	526	—	1000	1040	13	8
6.	spring	18	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	328	4	1
7.	others	1	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	31	4	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	8	672	—	—	267	—	—	51	—	1000	17452	354	109

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	834	—	—	554	—	34	328	—	—	82	—	1000	237	40	15
2.	well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	6	6	1
5.	canal, river, lake	21	—	—	301	—	197	309	—	191	—	—	1000	40	9	5
6.	spring	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	527	—	57	318	—	27	68	—	1000	283	55	21

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location by accuancy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n. r.	all hamlets	number		
			within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.	within	outside	n. r.			estd-hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	51	—	—	366	—	—	633	—	—	—	—	1000	24	2	2
2.	well	497	—	8	458	13	—	519	—	—	—	—	1000	239	51	21
3.	tubewell, hand pump	241	—	—	779	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	1000	115	22	9
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	canal, river, lake	91	—	—	857	—	—	—	—	—	142	—	1000	44	8	4
6.	spring	43	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	21	1	1
7.	others	73	—	—	35	—	—	92	—	—	871	—	1000	35	7	4
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	all sources	1000	—	4	560	6	—	351	—	—	77	—	1000	480	91	31

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

UTTAR PRADESH

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

sl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	550	—	—	930	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	1000	506	22	14
2.	well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
3.	tubewell, hand pump	261	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	240	12	6
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	93	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	85	2	1
6.	spring	78	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	72	6	4
7.	others	16	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	15	1	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	961	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	1000	920	43	22

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

WEST BENGAL — TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

			per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location													
			sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year					number		
srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	49	907	—	21	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	793	120	15
2.	well	604	607	—	2	218	130	40	—	—	—	—	1000	9776	112	53
3.	tubewell, hand pump	282	737	12	—	211	31	—	6	—	—	—	1000	4572	82	44
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	21	672	239	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	354	7	4
5.	canal, river, lake	27	228	655	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	448	12	5
6.	spring	0	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	9	1	1
7.	others	13	—	—	—	904	95	—	—	—	—	—	1000	222	2	2
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	641	27	2	213	89	24	1	—	—	—	1000	16177	336	108

TABLE (3.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
2.	well	845	743	59	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	72	16	14
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
6.	spring	154	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	13	1	1
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	782	50	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	85	17	15

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH — TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

sr. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year			n.r.	number: all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
			within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	456	314	73	307	80	—	191	—	—	33	—	1000	613	27	23
2.	well	15	—	—	—	610	—	389	—	—	—	—	1000	21	2	2
3.	tubewell, hand pump	33	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	44	1	1
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	122	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	164	1	1
6.	spring	346	187	—	542	—	—	163	—	—	106	—	1000	466	9	9
7.	others	25	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	34	1	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	208	33	509	46	—	150	—	—	52	—	1000	11355	41	37

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI — TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	number: all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	108	705	—	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	39	23	8
2.	well	750	778	29	110	50	31	—	—	—	—	—	1000	270	96	19
3.	tubewell, hand pump	141	562	—	—	352	—	85	—	—	—	—	1000	50	28	6
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
6.	spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	739	22	82	119	23	12	—	—	—	—	1000	360	147	23

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

MIZORAM

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	190	39	—	708	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	1000	116	18	11
2.	well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	71	63	—	517	—	—	419	—	—	—	—	1000	43	10	7
5.	canal, river, lake	109	—	106	893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	67	11	6
6.	spring	597	27	—	577	—	67	266	—	—	47	13	1000	364	58	41
7.	others	23	—	—	717	—	—	282	—	—	—	—	1000	14	3	2
8.	n. r.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	4	2	1
9.	all sources	1000	28	11	631	—	40	244	—	—	28	15	1000	610	102	65

TABLE (3.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

ALL-INDIA

TRIBAL MAJORITY HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	number: all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	54	409	13	345	73	17	106	25	—	8	—	1000	12173	590	256
2.	well	416	161	19	442	88	28	229	1	—	28	—	1000	92361	1936	714
3.	tubewell, hand pump	330	178	25	625	53	9	92	7	—	7	—	1000	73278	1288	521
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	19	149	64	371	54	39	257	—	—	64	—	1000	4215	93	54
5.	canal, river, lake	84	65	49	497	32	57	138	10	—	148	—	1000	18782	279	138
6.	spring	75	159	85	483	14	63	167	6	2	17	—	1000	16696	367	204
7.	others	17	—	—	537	52	5	329	—	—	74	—	1000	3808	64	34
8.	n. r.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	340	8	3
9.	all sources	1000	169	29	505	64	26	167	5	—	31	1	1000	221655	4625	1511

TABLE (3.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

ANDHRA PRADESH

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	46	386	38	158	57	14	8	—	25	10	—	1000	759	52	33
2.	well	519	338	29	446	101	24	49	—	10	—	—	1000	8459	167	96
3.	tubewell, hand pump	379	579	136	160	58	9	12	32	—	9	—	1000	6185	200	110
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	15	201	—	547	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	247	10	7
5.	canal, river, lake	37	538	132	95	167	66	—	—	—	—	—	1000	611	14	12
6.	spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
7.	others	1	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	29	1	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	451	75	312	87	19	31	12	6	4	—	1000	16291	444	204

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

ASSAM

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	137	239	375	268	—	47	68	6	—	—	—	1000	1030	28	10
2.	well	499	524	135	40	239	13	—	46	—	—	—	1000	3749	62	33
3.	tubewell, hand pump	298	576	353	47	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2239	55	20
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	12	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	96	2	2
5.	canal, river, lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
6.	spring	51	—	—	—	—	450	550	—	—	—	—	1000	383	2	2
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	479	225	71	126	36	37	23	—	—	—	1000	7500	149	64

TABLE (3.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

BIHAR

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	77	25	—	928	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	1000	1888	88	23
2.	well	584	—	—	798	—	—	198	—	—	2	—	1000	14208	275	111
3.	tubewell, hand pump	272	14	17	898	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	1000	6636	221	59
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	15	—	—	907	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	1000	388	7	6
6.	spring	17	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	425	6	4
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	31	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	833	1000	766	10	2
9.	all sources	1000	5	4	821	—	—	140	—	—	1	26	1000	24313	607	165

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

GUJARAT

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	698	830	4	12	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	12189	271	43
2.	well	229	834	10	62	82	—	—	9	—	—	—	1000	4000	145	35
3.	tubewell, hand pump	47	674	—	—	246	—	—	79	—	—	—	1000	824	56	13
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	9	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	164	14	2
5.	canal, river, lake	15	388	—	—	—	65	546	—	—	—	—	1000	269	5	3
6.	spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	818	5	23	136	1	8	5	—	—	—	1000	17447	491	80

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

HIMACHAL PRADESH

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	697	11	—	605	—	—	373	—	—	10	—	1000	7235	199	46
2.	well	30	—	—	828	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	1000	317	5	2
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	41	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	973	—	1000	430	12	2
5.	canal, river, lake	59	—	—	199	—	—	527	—	—	272	—	1000	618	8	3
6.	spring	170	—	—	779	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	1000	1768	25	14
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	7	—	592	—	—	335	—	—	63	—	1000	10370	249	56

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

KARNATAKA

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	162	566	16	224	89	15	72	—	3	—	11	1000	1974	90	47
2.	well	238	515	16	231	91	13	131	—	—	—	—	1000	2902	154	30
3.	tubewell, hand pump	552	575	93	151	109	11	39	4	5	—	8	1000	6727	211	85
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	14	147	—	807	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	172	5	4
5.	canal, river, lake	27	345	—	220	178	255	—	—	—	—	—	1000	335	12	5
6.	spring	3	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	42	1	1
7.	others	0	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	11	1	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	549	58	193	102	18	65	2	3	—	6	1000	12165	474	140

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

KERALA

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	122	336	—	—	627	—	36	—	—	—	—	1000	93	7	6
2.	well	865	421	19	61	351	34	91	11	8	—	—	1000	659	52	52
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	12	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	9	1	1
5.	canal, river, lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
6.	spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	405	16	53	381	42	83	10	7	—	—	1000	762	60	84

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

MADHYA PRADESH

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	81	—	—	953	—	—	40	—	—	5	—	1000	2464	108	34
2.	well	424	—	3	770	—	—	194	—	—	31	—	1000	12824	240	126
3.	tubewell, hand pump	390	—	—	754	—	—	208	—	—	37	—	1000	11807	209	116
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	12	—	—	572	—	—	427	—	—	—	—	1000	373	5	5
5.	canal, river, lake	56	—	—	640	—	—	274	—	—	85	—	1000	1698	31	21
6.	spring	15	—	—	236	—	—	763	—	—	—	—	1000	464	9	5
7.	others	20	—	—	931	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	1000	612	11	7
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	1	764	—	—	199	—	—	34	—	1000	30244	613	254

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

MAHARASHTRA

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	313	594	75	48	222	28	17	12	—	—	—	1000	7076	355	89
2.	well	425	406	99	38	322	57	42	18	15	—	—	1000	9609	263	99
3.	tubewell, hand pump	228	806	78	15	81	—	16	—	—	—	—	1000	5150	119	56
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000	48	3	1
5.	canal, river, lake	14	262	254	—	—	255	—	227	—	—	—	1000	338	7	5
6.	spring	15	333	—	—	—	—	—	666	—	—	—	1000	357	3	1
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	552	87	35	225	37	27	25	6	2	—	1000	22581	750	213

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

OTHER HAMLETS

MANIPUR

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	217	—	—	—	—	—	764	—	—	—	235	1000	21	2	2
2.	well	155	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	15	3	1
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	102	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	10	7	1
6.	spring	464	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	46	4	4
7.	others	59	—	—	666	—	—	333	—	—	—	—	1000	6	3	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	504	—	—	444	—	—	—	51	1000	100	19	8

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

MEGHALAYA

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year				number			
			within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	505	577	237	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	250	7	5
2.	well	216	917	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	107	7	4
3.	tubewell, hand pump	71	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	35	4	1
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	139	719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	1000	69	3	2
5.	canal, river, lake	22	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	11	1	1
6.	spring	6	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	3	1	1
7.	others	37	478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	1000	18	2	2
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	680	149	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	58	1000	496	25	13

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

OTHER HAMLETS

ORISSA

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	14	—	—	509	—	—	246	—	—	244	—	1000	464	13	6
2.	well	416	—	—	476	—	—	466	—	—	46	10	1000	12985	190	85
3.	tubewell, hand pump	443	—	—	822	—	—	106	—	—	70	—	1000	13814	201	80
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	15	—	—	84	—	—	869	—	—	45	—	1000	470	5	5
5.	canal, river, lake	78	—	—	601	—	—	386	—	—	—	11	1000	2435	46	21
6.	spring	16	—	—	755	—	—	244	—	—	—	—	1000	498	7	5
7.	others	14	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	450	5	3
8.	n.r.	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	21	1	1
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	631	—	—	307	—	—	55	6	1000	31140	468	157

TABLE (3.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

RAJASTHAN OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	75	—	—	602	—	—	154	—	—	243	—	1000	1813	57	28
2.	well	513	—	11	723	—	8	177	—	—	79	—	1000	12342	192	76
3.	tubewell, hand pump	367	—	—	781	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	1000	8826	131	61
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	36	—	—	486	—	—	8	—	—	504	—	1000	869	22	11
5.	canal, river, lake	3	—	—	682	—	—	—	—	—	317	—	1000	84	2	2
6.	spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
7.	others	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000	80	1	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	5	724	—	4	183	—	—	81	—	1000	24016	405	137

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

OTHER HAMLETS

SIKKIM

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient: outside	sufficient: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient: outside	insufficient: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	411	—	—	361	—	25	580	—	17	15	—	1000	454	114	35
2.	well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	0	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1	1	1
6.	spring	588	—	—	551	—	49	386	—	—	12	—	1000	650	96	37
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	473	—	39	465	—	7	13	—	1000	1105	211	68

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TAMIL NADU OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	number: all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	200	—	—	737	36	—	225	—	—	—	—	1000	2293	226	56
2.	well	390	—	—	611	—	—	325	—	—	63	—	1000	4460	237	70
3.	tubewell, hand pump	362	—	—	666	—	—	251	—	7	67	7	1000	4143	233	68
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	27	—	—	894	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	1000	310	22	7
5.	canal, river, lake	15	—	—	613	—	—	386	—	—	—	—	1000	171	28	5
6.	spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	others	4	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	56	10	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	665	7	—	272	—	2	49	2	1000	11436	756	132

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIPURA

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	171	—	—	766	—	—	233	—	—	—	—	1000	86	26	11
2.	well	419	30	—	469	29	—	376	—	—	11	83	1000	210	57	25
3.	tubewell, hand pump	129	18	—	893	—	—	45	—	—	37	—	1000	65	25	10
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	8	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	4	2	1
5.	canal, river, lake	111	—	—	483	—	—	516	—	—	—	—	1000	55	4	3
6.	spring	94	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	47	5	3
7.	others	64	—	—	78	—	—	921	—	—	—	—	1000	32	9	4
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	all sources	1000	15	4	507	12	—	415	—	—	9	34	1000	502	128	37

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

UTTAR PRADESH — OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	81	—	—	754	—	—	45	—	—	200	—	1000	658	27	13
2.	well	328	—	—	780	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	1000	2671	58	13
3.	tubewell, hand pump	479	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	3892	111	27
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	67	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	548	10	2
6.	spring	40	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	331	31	3
7.	others	2	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	21	1	1
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	837	—	—	146	—	—	16	—	1000	8123	238	47

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

WEST BENGAL

OTHER HAMLETS

sri. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year			insufficient at certain seasons			insufficient throughout the year					number		
			within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.	within	out-side	n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets	sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	54	772	78	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2070	103	20
2.	well	363	511	39	3	376	48	20	—	—	—	—	1000	13760	286	75
3.	tubewell, hand pump	557	609	45	22	207	85	—	29	—	0	—	1000	21140	420	97
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	7	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	269	3	3
5.	canal, river, lake	4	801	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	161	5	4
6.	spring	3	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	138	1	1
7.	others	9	397	—	—	241	361	—	—	—	—	—	1000	354	11	2
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	585	43	13	263	68	7	16	—	0	—	1000	37895	829	168

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	365	153	—	—	433	114	—	—	—	—	298	1000	15	6	4
2.	well	66	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2	1	1
3.	tubewell, hand pump	568	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	24	1	1
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
5.	canal, river, lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
6.	spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
8.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
9.	all sources	1000	55	66	568	158	41	—	—	—	—	108	1000	43	8	6

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.

OTHER HAMLETS

MIZORAM

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	number: all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	83	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	5	2	1
2.	well	257	—	—	622	—	—	377	—	—	—	—	1000	15	4	2
3.	tubewell, hand pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	canal, river, lake	54	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	3	1	1
6.	spring	462	—	—	175	—	—	824	—	—	—	—	1000	28	9	5
7.	others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	n. r.	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	8	6	2
9.	all sources	1000	—	—	379	—	—	478	—	—	—	141	1000	62	22	10

TABLE (3.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY ADEQUACY AND LOCATION FOR EACH MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

ALL-INDIA

OTHER HAMLETS

srl. no.	major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by major source of drinking water	per thousand distribution of hamlets by adequacy and location: sufficient throughout the year: within	sufficient throughout the year: outside	sufficient throughout the year: n.r.	insufficient at certain seasons: within	insufficient at certain seasons: outside	insufficient at certain seasons: n.r.	insufficient throughout the year: within	insufficient throughout the year: outside	insufficient throughout the year: n.r.	n.r.	number: all hamlets	number: estd. hamlets	number: sample hamlets	number: sample villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	tap	167	423	29	316	96	7	104	2	—	18	—	1000	42882	1830	524
2.	well	402	203	24	453	105	15	167	3	2	22	1	1000	105344	2416	945
3.	tubewell, hand pump	356	289	40	464	67	21	85	10	—	19	—	1000	91515	2199	806
4.	ponds, tanks reserved for drinking water	13	185	0	347	19	2	175	—	—	262	—	1000	3537	109	53
5.	canal, river, lake	30	99	23	433	25	29	332	9	—	43	—	1000	7744	189	96
6.	spring	20	57	0	584	—	39	269	45	—	1	—	1000	5185	200	86
7.	others	6	—	—	378	51	76	301	—	—	73	—	1000	1672	55	24
8.	n. r.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839	1000	796	17	5
9.	all sources	1000	263	30	433	83	17	135	6	1	24	3	1000	256679	7015	2036

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	823	177	—	—	—	—	1000	553	12
02.	upto 50%	655	41	304	—	—	—	1000	460	28
03.	above 50%	315	252	402	2	—	29	1000	9307	221
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	357	239	376	2	—	26	1000	10320	261
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	—	823	87	—	89	—	1000	553	12
02.	upto 50%	143	109	314	220	213	—	1000	460	28
03.	above 50%	47	150	344	202	257	—	1000	9307	221
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	49	184	329	192	246	—	1000	10320	261
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	444	462	67	—	2	26	1000	10245	214
02.	upto 50%	647	291	36	1	—	25	1000	5034	190
03.	above 50%	322	585	88	4	—	—	1000	3103	144
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	479	436	62	1	1	21	1000	18382	548
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	84	219	602	81	6	8	1000	10245	214
02.	upto 50%	192	201	477	124	3	3	1000	5034	190
03.	above 50%	28	359	581	130	—	2	1000	3103	144
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	104	238	547	101	4	6	1000	18382	548

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

ASSAM

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	445	555	—	—	—	—	1000	86	2
02.	upto 50%	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	168	4
03.	above 50%	540	382	78	—	—	—	1000	6348	56
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	550	375	75	—	—	—	1000	6602	62
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	—	445	555	—	—	—	1000	86	2
02.	upto 50%	106	323	571	—	—	—	1000	168	4
03.	above 50%	268	469	177	12	24	49	1000*	6348	56
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	260	465	192	12	23	47	1000	6602	62
				other majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	445	523	—	—	—	32	1000	3765	100
02.	upto 50%	293	694	13	—	—	—	1000	2552	27
03.	above 50%	189	811	—	—	—	—	1000	374	4
04.	n. r.	662	338	—	—	—	—	1000	929	16
05.	all	408	572	4	—	—	16	1000	7620	147
				other majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	172	624	107	—	—	97	1000	3765	100
02.	upto 50%	93	693	181	13	—	21	1000	2552	27
03.	above 50%	189	248	563	—	—	—	1000	374	4
04.	n. r.	148	537	315	—	—	—	1000	929	16
05.	all	144	618	179	4	—	55	1000	7620	147

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

BIHAR

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	162	812	26	—	—	—	1000	1209	15
02.	upto 50%	98	869	32	—	—	—	1000	2067	51
03.	above 50%	242	530	193	2	2	31	1000	30122	479
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	230	561	177	2	2	28	1000	33398	545
				tribal majority villages middle school						
01.	nil	—	326	463	158	53	—	1000	1209	15
02.	upto 50%	57	623	229	58	17	16	1000	2067	51
03.	above 50%	19	273	569	93	13	34	1000	30122	479
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	21	296	544	93	15	31	1000	33398	545
				other majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	396	456	72	50	5	21	1000	15538	389
02.	upto 50%	216	684	69	1	—	30	1000	4401	123
03.	above 50%	237	539	223	—	—	—	1000	2350	77
04.	n. r.	145	273	—	—	—	581	1000	1099	29
05.	all	334	499	83	33	3	47	1000	23388	618
				other majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	130	282	395	150	10	32	1000	15538	389
02.	upto 50%	86	501	275	107	—	30	1000	4401	123
03.	above 50%	110	394	223	228	—	44	1000	2350	77
04.	n. r.	99	273	46	—	—	581	1000	1099	29
05.	all	118	334	339	143	7	59	1000	23388	618

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

GUJARAT

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	854	146	—	—	—	—	1000	795	25
02.	upto 50%	719	281	—	—	—	—	1000	726	30
03.	above 50%	653	324	18	—	2	3	1000	16099	517
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	665	314	16	—	2	3	1000	17619	572
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	403	158	439	—	—	—	1000	795	25
02.	upto 50%	317	209	368	33	—	72	1000	726	30
03.	above 50%	195	254	348	151	26	27	1000	16099	517
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	209	248	353	139	23	27	1000	17619	572
				other majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	916	84	—	—	—	—	1000	7674	280
02.	upto 50%	494	506	—	—	—	—	1000	7358	153
03.	above 50%	880	112	—	—	—	8	1000	3044	101
04.	n. r.	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	896	3
05.	all	751	248	—	—	—	1	1000	18972	537
				other majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	725	144	131	—	—	—	1000	7674	280
02.	upto 50%	386	566	45	3	—	—	1000	7358	153
03.	above 50%	652	196	144	—	—	8	1000	3044	101
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	1000	—	3	896	3
05.	all	548	309	93	1	47	1	1000	18972	537

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	471	529	—	—	—	—	1000	107	3
03.	above 50%	295	705	—	—	—	—	1000	1532	72
04.	n. r.	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	2	1
05.	all	306	694	—	—	—	—	1000	1641	76
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	58	—	—	942	—	—	1000	107	3
03.	above 50%	105	232	516	94	53	—	1000	1532	72
04.	n. r.	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	2	1
05.	all	102	217	483	149	49	—	1000	1641	76
				other majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	325	464	211	—	—	—	1000	9193	211
02.	upto 50%	182	799	—	—	19	—	1000	1033	32
03.	above 50%	906	94	—	—	—	—	1000	104	4
04.	n. r.	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	36	2
05.	all	319	492	187	—	2	—	1000	10366	249
				other majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	142	243	452	157	4	1	1000	9193	211
02.	upto 50%	100	323	435	123	—	19	1000	1033	32
03.	above 50%	282	718	—	—	—	—	1000	104	4
04.	n. r.	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	36	2
05.	all	139	255	448	151	4	3	1000	10366	249

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

KARNATAKA OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				primary school						
01.	nil	635	250	18	—	2	95	1000	10190	377
02.	upto 50%	545	243	153	—	9	49	1000	1908	88
03.	above 50%	516	484	—	—	—	—	1000	89	3
04.	n. r.	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	50	8
05.	all	621	250	39	—	3	87	1000	12237	476
				middle school						
01.	nil	242	384	261	24	6	83	1000	10190	377
02.	upto 50%	169	426	284	62	—	—	1000	1908	88
03.	above 50%	258	484	258	62	—	58	1000	89	3
04.	n. r.	665	—	335	—	—	—	1000	50	8
05.	all	232	390	265	29	5	78	1000	12237	376

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

KERALA OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				primary school						
01.	nil	625	326	—	—	—	49	1000	511	27
02.	upto 50%	383	502	55	—	—	60	1000	251	33
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	545	384	18	—	—	52	1000	763	60
				middle school						
01.	nil	367	335	250	—	—	49	1000	511	27
02.	upto 50%	383	372	185	—	—	60	1000	251	33
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	372	347	228	—	—	52	1000	763	60

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

MADHYA PRADESH

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	379	621	—	—	—	—	1000	768	15
02.	upto 50%	527	405	52	—	16	—	1000	4659	113
03.	above 50%	310	282	392	3	3	11	1000	58283	742
04.	n. r.	345	198	—	—	—	457	1000	225	11
05.	all	327	295	361	3	4	12	1000	63935	881
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	125	531	344	—	—	—	1000	768	15
02.	upto 50%	213	294	330	63	31	69	1000	4659	113
03.	above 50%	70	118	298	388	59	68	1000	58283	742
04.	n. r.	345	148	49	—	—	457	1000	225	11
05.	all	82	136	300	358	56	68	1000	63935	881
				other villages : primary school						
01.	nil	740	227	34	—	—	—	1000	7315	156
02.	upto 50%	718	250	31	—	1	—	1000	15884	305
03.	above 50%	537	422	31	10	—	—	1000	2527	64
04.	n. r.	593	23	—	—	—	384	1000	1394	13
05.	all	700	248	30	1	1	20	1000	27120	538
				other villages : middle school						
01.	nil	225	286	343	116	—	29	1000	7315	156
02.	upto 50%	169	278	386	99	11	57	1000	15884	305
03.	above 50%	107	365	372	153	—	3	1000	2527	64
04.	n. r.	—	41	575	—	—	384	1000	1394	13
05.	all	170	276	383	104	7	61	1000	27120	538

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

MAHARASHTRA

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	299	701	—	—	—	—	1000	136	8
02.	upto 50%	522	323	—	—	—	155	1000	724	25
03.	above 50%	280	457	190	56	—	17	1000	10435	175
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	295	451	176	52	—	26	1000	11296	208
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	194	701	105	—	—	—	1000	136	8
02.	upto 50%	362	381	44	—	59	155	1000	724	25
03.	above 50%	67	166	268	342	118	40	1000	10435	175
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	87	186	252	316	113	46	1000	11296	208
				other villages : primary school						
01.	nil	632	351	4	—	—	13	1000	9644	344
02.	upto 50%	676	270	4	—	—	51	1000	11991	370
03.	above 50%	403	532	29	—	—	35	1000	1643	74
04.	n. r.	603	199	—	—	—	199	1000	86	3
05.	all	638	321	6	—	—	35	1000	23365	791
				other villages : middle school						
01.	nil	309	396	203	46	34	12	1000	9644	344
02.	upto 50%	364	237	310	36	25	28	1000	11991	370
03.	above 50%	185	320	301	158	—	35	1000	1643	74
04.	n. r.	—	199	603	—	—	199	1000	86	3
05.	all	327	308	266	48	27	22	1000	23365	791

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

MANIPUR

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	tribal majority villages : primary school									
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	260	151	—	—	—	589	1000	1002	41
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	8	4
05.	all	258	150	—	—	—	592	1000	1010	45
	tribal majority villages : middle school									
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	139	118	404	—	50	289	1000	1002	41
04.	n. r.	—	250	500	250	—	—	1000	8	4
05.	all	138	119	404	2	50	287	1000*	1010	45
	other villages : primary school									
01.	nil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	16	3
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	67	439	—	—	—	494	1000	77	12
05.	all	224	365	—	—	—	411	1000	93	15
	other villages : middle school									
01.	nil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	16	3
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	67	319	101	—	—	513	1000	77	12
05.	all	224	265	84	—	—	427	1000	93	15

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

MEGHALAYA

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	tribal majority villages : primary school									
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	402	470	—	—	—	128	1000	58	5
03.	above 50%	386	460	22	—	—	132	1000	5315	132
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
05.	all	386	460	22	—	—	132	1000	5372	137
	tribal majority villages : middle school									
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	470	402	—	—	—	128	1000	58	5
03.	above 50%	99	201	420	50	—	230	1000	5315	132
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	103	203	415	49	—	229	1000	5372	137
	other villages : primary school									
01.	nil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	64	7
02.	upto 50%	247	753	—	—	—	—	1000	375	13
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	357	643	—	—	—	—	1000	439	20
	other villages : middle school									
01.	nil	415	585	—	—	—	—	1000	64	7
02.	upto 50%	167	670	—	30	—	133	1000	375	13
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	203	658	—	26	—	113	1000	439	20

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

ORISSA

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the ham-let				n. r.	all hamlets	estd. hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				tribal majority villages : primary school						
01.	nil	245	623	132	—	—	—	1000	3017	31
02.	upto 50%	482	518	—	—	—	—	1000	3119	56
03.	above 50%	297	572	115	17	—	—	1000	24825	328
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	311	571	105	13	—	—	1000	30961	415
				tribal majority villages : middle school						
01.	nil	92	463	68	318	59	—	1000	3017	31
02.	upto 50%	225	436	282	—	57	—	1000	3119	56
03.	above 50%	69	408	328	130	65	—	1000	24825	328
04.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	87	416	298	135	64	—	1000	30961	415
				other villages : primary school						
01.	nil	507	359	72	—	—	61	1000	14057	190
02.	upto 50%	472	440	27	—	4	57	1000	10531	188
03.	aboe 5o%	356	522	109	—	—	13	1000	5318	109
04.	n.r.	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	417	3
05.	all	475	411	62	—	1	51	1000	30323	490
				other villages : middle school						
01.	nil	256	439	173	56	11	62	1000	14057	190
02.	upto 50%	207	513	175	29	11	64	1000	10531	188
03.	above 50%	127	574	251	20	15	13	1000	5318	109
04.	n.r.	333	667	—	—	—	—	1000	417	3
05.	all	217	492	185	39	13	53	1000	30323	490

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

RAJASTHAN

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01	nil	370	630	—	—	—	—	1000	557	8
02	upto 50%	690	310	—	—	—	—	1000	573	18
03	above 50%	446	479	75	—	—	—	1000	13010	246
04	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
05	all	453	478	69	—	—	—	1000	14140	272
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01	nil	113	758	129	—	—	—	1000	557	8
02	upto 50%	255	419	257	69	—	—	1000	573	18
03	above 50%	50	333	494	59	64	—	1000	13010	246
04	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05	all	61	353	470	57	59	—	1000	14140	272
	OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01	nil	328	475	145	52	—	—	1000	15646	240
02	upto 50%	718	254	27	1	—	—	1000	6866	137
03	above 50%	321	592	88	—	—	—	1000	4442	108
04	n. r.	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	375	2
05	all	434	432	104	30	—	—	1000	27329	487
	OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01	nil	109	337	454	48	52	—	1000	15646	240
02	upto 50%	298	306	310	69	16	—	1000	6866	137
03	above 50%	152	342	496	11	—	—	1000	4442	108
04	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	375	2
05	all	162	325	419	47	34	14	1000	27329	487

TABLE (4) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

SIKKIM

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL					
01.	nil	69	931	—	—	—	—	1000	47	5
02.	upto 50%	336	664	—	—	—	—	1000	22	7
03.	above 50%	429	527	28	—	16	—	1000	263	50
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	373	593	22	—	12	—	1000	332	62
					TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL					
01.	nil	—	166	69	—	764	—	1000	47	5
02.	upto 50%	—	346	608	46	—	—	1000	22	7
03.	above 50%	127	254	222	58	329	10	1000	263	50
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	100	248	227	49	368	8	1000	332	62
					OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL					
01.	nil	346	568	86	—	—	—	1000	306	56
02.	upto 50%	419	514	30	—	2	36	1000	731	143
03.	above 50%	699	—	301	—	—	—	1000	20	5
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	403	520	51	—	1	25	1000	1057	204
					OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL					
01.	nil	114	370	458	58	—	—	1000	306	56
02.	upto 50%	190	506	195	82	—	27	1000	731	143
03.	above 50%	—	471	529	—	—	—	1000	20	5
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	165	466	278	73	—	19	1000	1057	204

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

TAMIL NADU OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PRIMARY SCHOOL					
01.	nil	530	395	35	1	1	38	1000	9599	643
02.	upto 50%	619	315	42	5	—	20	1000	1821	112
03.	above 50%	203	497	113	82	—	106	1000	385	45
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	533	386	39	4	0	38	1000	11805	800
					MIDDLE SCHOOL					
01.	nil	151	399	384	38	7	21	1000	9599	643
02.	upto 50%	81	344	414	116	15	31	1000	1821	112
03.	above 50%	78	201	509	212	—	—	1000	385	45
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	138	384	393	55	8	22	1000	11805	800

TABLE (4) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

TRIPURA

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL						
01.	nil	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	27	1
02.	upto 50%	—	442	—	—	—	558	1000	26	7
03.	above 50%	147	677	—	—	8	168	1000	415	70
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	130	683	—	—	7	179	1000	468	78
				TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL						
01.	nil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	27	1
02.	upto 50%	—	442	—	—	—	558	1000	26	7
03.	above 50%	256	327	265	—	21	131	1000	415	70
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	285	314	235	—	19	147	1000	468	78
				OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL						
01.	nil	74	720	—	—	—	206	1000	123	35
02.	upto 50%	235	513	8	—	10	234	1000	241	68
03.	above 50%	49	951	—	—	—	—	1000	65	21
04.	n. r.	354	96	—	—	—	549	1000	85	17
05.	all	193	549	4	—	5	250	1000	514	141
				OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL						
01.	nil	74	373	259	102	—	193	1000	123	35
02	upto 50%	168	325	181	198	—	128	1000	241	68
03.	above 50%	—	566	384	51	—	—	1000	65	21
04.	n. r.	207	468	—	—	325	—	1000	85	17
05.	all	130	391	195	124	54	106	1000	514	141

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

UTTAR PRADESH

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school						number		
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01.	nil	—	704	148	—	148	—	1000	27	3
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	400	418	108	73	—	—	1000	793	32
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	387	428	109	71	5	—	1000	820	35
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01.	nil	—	704	148	—	148	—	1000	27	3
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	32	400	361	148	59	—	1000	793	32
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	31	410	354	143	62	—	1000	820	35
	OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01.	nil	321	610	67	3	—	—	1000	7836	225
02.	upto 50%	451	—	549	—	—	—	1000	260	10
03.	above 50%	680	320	—	—	—	—	1000	127	11
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	330	586	81	3	—	—	1000	8223	246
	OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01.	nil	74	206	367	300	53	—	1000	7836	225
02.	upto 50%	186	577	237	—	—	—	1000	260	10
03.	above 50%	57	569	375	—	—	—	1000	127	10
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	77	223	363	286	51	—	1000	8223	246

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

WEST BENGAL

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01.	nil	938	29	33	—	—	—	1000	1133	11
02.	upto 50%	803	159	—	—	—	38	1000	790	28
03.	above 50%	491	479	7	—	12	11	1000	10014	211
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	554	415	9	—	10	12	1000	11937	250
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01.	nil	125	562	51	49	—	213	1000	1133	11
02.	upto 50%	179	127	75	36	18	566	1000	790	28
03.	above 50%	112	239	352	162	49	86	1000	10014	211
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	117	262	305	143	43	130	1000	11937	250
	OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01.	nil	505	458	17	—	—	19	1000	25534	556
02.	upto 50%	517	418	49	—	—	16	1000	10239	219
03.	above 50%	375	582	22	—	—	21	1000	6164	125
04.	n. r.	489	511	—	—	—	—	1000	200	15
05.	all	489	466	26	—	—	19	1000	42136	915
	OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01.	nil	132	454	328	42	21	22	1000	25534	556
02.	upto 50%	125	427	308	62	—	77	1000	10239	219
03.	above 50%	69	286	419	75	—	151	1000	6164	125
04.	n. r.	316	164	—	—	—	520	1000	200	15
05.	all	122	422	335	52	13	57	1000	42136	915

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PRIMARY SCHOOL					
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	572	107	155	167	—	—	1000	85	17
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	572	107	155	167	—	—	1000	85	17
					MIDDLE SCHOOL					
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	27	173	175	—	626	—	1000	85	17
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	27	173	175	—	626	—	1000	85	17

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	229	102	394	149	12	115	1000	1345	41
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	229	102	394	149	12	115	1000	1345	41
	TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03.	above 50%	52	19	403	108	332	86	1000	1345	41
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	52	19	403	108	332	86	1000	1345	41
	OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL									
01.	nil	—	849	—	—	—	151	1000	31	3
02.	upto 50%	508	492	—	—	—	—	1000	9	4
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	3	1
05.	all	109	782	—	—	—	109	1000	43	8
	OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL									
01.	nil	—	—	849	—	—	151	1000	31	3
02.	upto 50%	508	492	—	—	—	—	1000	9	4
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	3	1
05.	all	109	172	610	—	—	109	1000	43	8

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					PRIMARY SCHOOL					
01.	nil	820	180	—	—	—	—	1000	12	6
02.	upto 50%	956	44	—	—	—	—	1000	12	12
03.	above 50%	845	155	—	—	—	—	1000	355	138
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	848	152	—	—	—	—	1000	379	156
					MIDDLE SCHOOL					
01.	nil	349	651	—	—	—	—	1000	12	6
02.	upto 50%	857	143	—	—	—	—	1000	12	12
03.	above 50%	212	198	384	206	—	—	1000	355	138
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05.	all	237	210	359	193	—	—	1000	379	156

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

MIKZORAM

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL					
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	3	1
03.	above 50%	703	263	—	27	—	7	1000	610	102
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	5	5
05.	all	699	260	—	27	—	15	1000	618	108
					TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL					
01.	nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02.	upto 50%	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	3	1
03.	above 50%	486	170	150	83	85	25	1000	610	102
04.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	5	5
05.	all	485	167	148	82	84	33	1000	618	108
					OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL					
01.	nil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	6	3
02.	upto 50%	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	10	5
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	504	106	—	289	—	100	1000	38	8
05.	all	650	75	—	205	—	71	1000	54	16
					OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL					
01.	nil	667	333	—	—	—	—	1000	6	3
02.	upto 50%	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	10	5
03.	above 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04.	n. r.	415	195	—	289	—	100	1000	38	8
05.	all	552	172	—	205	—	71	1000	54	16

TABLE (4): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HAMLETS BY DISTANCES FROM PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR EACH TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION GROUP.

ALL-INDIA

srl. no.	tribal population concentration	per 1000 distribution of hamlets by distance from school							number	
		within the hamlet	outside the hamlet				n.r.	all hamlets	estimated hamlets	sample hamlets
			upto 2 km.	3—5 km.	6—10 km.	above 10 km.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL						
01.	nil	445	499	56	—	0	—	1000	8367	142
02.	upto 50%	493	457	33	—	5	12	1000	13548	390
03.	above 50%	354	404	210	10	2	19	1000	191893	3721
04.	n. r.	324	198	—	—	—	479	1000	242	24
05.	all	366	411	193	9	2	19	1000	214049	4277
				TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL						
01.	nil	114	479	194	144	40	29	1000	8367	142
02.	upto 50%	202	365	270	52	38	73	1000	13548	390
03.	above 50%	81	231	369	211	62	45	1000	191893	3721
04.	n. r.	321	153	72	8	—	446	1000	242	24
05.	all	91	250	356	198	59	47	1000	214049	4277
				OTHER VILLAGES : PRIMARY SCHOOL						
01.	nil	500	404	60	11	1	24	1000	147314	4067
02.	upto 50%	569	376	32	0	1	23	1000	81526	2259
03.	above 50%	413	504	70	2	—	11	1000	29763	904
04.	n. r.	630	143	—	2	—	225	1000	5684	133
05.	all	514	401	51	7	1	27	1000	264286	7363
				OTHER VILLAGES : MIDDLE SCHOOL						
01.	nil	193	346	338	78	18	26	1000	147314	4067
02.	upto 50%	220	380	287	63	9	39	1000	81526	2259
03.	above 50%	163	364	354	77	3	40	1000	29763	904
04.	n. r.	92	222	221	2	162	301	1000	5684	133
05.	all	196	356	322	72	17	38	1000	264286	7363

TABLE (5): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BUT NOT ACCESSIBLE BY PERIOD SINCE INACCESSIBLE

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of TMV's per 1000 vill.	no. of TMV's with forest within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of TMV's with forest within reach but not accessible per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV's with forest within reach but not accessible now								no. of TMV's with forest within reach but not accessible now	
					no accessibility in the past	accessibility in the past by period since inaccessible (years)					n. r.	all	estd.	sample
						1	2—5	6—8	9 and above	n.r.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292	923	26	46	954	—	—	—	—	—	1000	95	2
2.	Assam	350	682	390	198	—	—	—	268	—	533	1000	935	3
3.	Bihar	398	836	108	254	106	122	112	63	245	95	1000	949	17
4.	Gujarat	486	691	251	521	—	297	—	73	—	108	1000	641	11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	159	909	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	6	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	715	438	182	186	12	510	70	69	—	150	1000	1918	37
7.	Maharashtra	362	965	419	269	230	284	—	—	—	215	1000	2561	25
8.	Meghalaya	902	989	47	878	—	—	—	—	—	122	1000	204	6
9.	Orissa	516	915	222	706	25	268	—	—	—	—	1000	2890	12
10.	Rajasthan	346	760	323	97	—	515	38	193	154	—	1000	1300	14
11.	Sikkim	152	959	34	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2	1
12.	Tripura	394	884	113	712	—	—	—	181	—	106	1000	18	3
13.	Uttar Pradesh	227	1000	188	—	—	761	—	—	—	238	1000	115	2
14.	West Bengal	311	727	20	526	—	194	—	227	—	52	1000	81	9
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	475	746	67	428	—	136	—	—	239	195	1000	70	4
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	943	888	995	104	—	267	—	262	—	365	1000	47	14
17.	Mizoram	753	846	269	633	—	34	—	132	35	164	1000	122	16
18.	All-India	472	737	184	334	67	312	30	73	42	139	1000	12014	178

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserved/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	assessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	908	973	—	116	44	695	—	145	—	1000	3492	30
2.	upto 2	12	1000	—	—	946	—	—	54	—	1000	46	2
3.	3 to 5	4	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	14	1
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	923	974	—	114	55	687	—	144	—	1000	3552	33
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	405	197	2440	—	510	—	3552		
8.	sample villages			—	7	3	20	—	3	—	33		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

ASSAM

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserved/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	682	610	—	206	30	643	—	110	11	1000	1459	11
2.	upto 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	682	610	—	206	30	643	—	110	11	1000	1459	11
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	301	44	938	—	161	15	1459		
8.	sample villages			—	4	1	4	—	1	1	11		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

BIHAR

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserved/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	assessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	756	903	47	98	22	583	—	230	20	1000	7156	88
2.	upto 2	30	482	136	316	—	372	—	176	—	1000	153	5
3.	3 to 5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	48	1000	—	257	—	743	—	—	—	1000	508	3
6.	all	836	892	46	113	20	589	—	214	18	1000	7817	96
7.	estd. no. of villages			358	880	160	4604	—	1674	141	7817		
8.	sample villages			3	17	3	58	—	13	2	96		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

GUJARAT

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserved/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	assessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	633	754	—	282	15	473	—	230	—	1000	1761	40
2.	upto 2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	47	856	—	162	—	805	—	—	32	1000	149	5
6.	all	691	749	—	273	14	499	—	212	3	1000	1910	45
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	521	26	953	—	405	5	1910		
8.	sample villages			—	13	1	20	—	10	1	45		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

HIMACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserved/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	assessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	900	1000	—	459	30	446	—	65	—	1000	560	20
2.	upto 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	909	991	—	459	30	446	—	65	—	1000	560	20
7.	estd. no. of villages				257	17	250	—	36	—	560		
8.	sample villages				7	3	9	—	1	—	20		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

MADHYA PRADESH

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserved/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	418	820	30	59	91	616	26	174	4	1000	8259	134
2.	upto 2	20	782	—	147	77	775	—	—	—	1000	383	10
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	438	818	28	63	91	623	25	167	3	1000	8643	144
7.	estd. no. of villages			244	547	784	5385	214	1439	29	8643		
8.	sample villages			6	11	27	78	6	15	1	144		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

MAHARASHTRA

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible ,	
				community/village forest		reserved/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	723	487	17	186	—	687	—	55	55	1000	2230	32
2.	upto 2	34	33	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	8	1
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	208	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000	1317	1
6.	all	965	581	11	117	—	433	371	34	34	1000	3555	34
7.	estd. no. of villages			38	416	—	1539	1317	122	122	3555		
8.	sample villages			1	5	—	24	1	1	2	34		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

MANIPUR

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	874	1000	69	907	—	—	—	23	—	1000	810	22
2.	upto 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	32	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	30	1
6.	all	905	1000	102	875	—	—	—	23	—	1000	840	23
7.	estd. no. of villages			85	735	—	—	—	19	—	840		
8.	sample villages			3	19	—	—	—	1	—	23		

TABLE (6) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

MEGHALAYA

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	975	953	16	505	4	151	—	320	4	1000	4091	67
2.	upto 2	14	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000	59	1
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	954	953	16	498	4	149	—	329	4	1000	4151	68
7.	estd. no. of villages			66	2065	17	620	—	1368	15	4151		
8.	sample villages			2	34	1	9	—	20	2	68		

TABLE (6) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

ORISSA

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	830	805	39	53	100	636	52	119	—	1000	9485	60
2.	upto 2	80	482	—	—	172	668	160	—	—	1000	547	4
3.	3 to 5	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	5	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	67	1
6.	all	915	778	37	50	104	640	57	112	—	1000	10099	65
7.	estd. no. of villages			369	505	1047	6467	578	1133	—	10099		
8.	sample villages			3	8	11	33	3	7	—	65		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

RAJASTHAN

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	659	706	—	223	146	630	—	—	—	1000	2458	29
2.	upto 2	67	230	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	82	2
3.	3 to 5	27	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	143	1
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	7	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	37	1
6.	all	760	677	—	202	132	666	—	—	—	1000	2720	33
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	549	360	1812	—	—	—	2720		
8.	sample villages			—	7	4	22	—	—	—	33		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

SIKKIM

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	959	966	—	—	643	203	—	154	—	1000	62	14
2.	upto 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	959	966	—	—	643	203	—	154	—	1000	62	14
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	—	40	13	—	9	—	62		
8.	sample villages			—	—	7	5	—	2	—	14		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

TRIPURA

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all		
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access			estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	733	864	—	90	31	789	—	89	—	1000	116	11
2.	upto 2	74	1000	—	—	723	277	—	—	—	1000	14	2
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	78	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	14	2
6.	all	884	887	—	73	93	762	—	72	—	1000	143	15
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	11	14	109	—	11	—	143		
8.	sample villages			—	1	2	10	—	2	—	15		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

UTTAR PRADESH

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	966	806	177	686	—	84	—	53	—	1000	477	14
2.	upto 2	34	1000	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	20	1
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	1000	812	170	658	42	80	—	51	—	1000	497	15
7.	estd. no. of villages			84	327	20	40	—	25	—	497		
8.	sample villages			1	11	1	1	—	1	—	15		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

WEST BENGAL

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	674	986	—	91	187	559	—	163	—	1000	3639	20
2.	upto 2	52	897	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	255	2
3.	3 to 5	1	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000	5	1
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	727	980	—	84	175	587	2	152	—	1000	3900	23
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	329	681	2290	7	593	—	3900		
8.	sample villages			—	2	4	14	1	2	—	23		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	972	1000	—	964	—	—	—	36	—	1000	153	14
2.	upto 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	23	1000	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	4	1
6.	all	1000	1000	—	965	—	—	—	35	—	1000	157	15
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	151	—	—	—	6	—	157		
8.	sample villages			—	13	—	—	—	2	—	15		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	678	926	—	604	16	—	—	380	—	1000	872	22
2.	upto 2	3	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000	4	1
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	66	1000	—	—	738	—	—	262	—	1000	92	2
6.	all	746	933	—	544	84	—	—	372	—	1000	967	25
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	526	81	—	—	359	—	967		
8.	sample villages			—	18	2	—	—	5	—	25		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	801	238	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	13	5
2.	upto 2	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	888	215	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	13	5
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13		
8.	sample villages			—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

MIZORAM

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	826	724	—	577	—	350	—	72	—	1000	321	39
2.	upto 2	20	1000	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	11	1
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	all	846	731	—	591	—	339	—	70	—	1000	332	40
7.	estd. no. of villages			—	196	—	112	—	23	—	332		
8.	sample villages			—	25	—	11	—	4	—	40		

TABLE (6): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY DISTANCE AND NATURE OF FORESTS WITHIN REACH

ALL-INDIA

srl. no.	distance from forest (km)	no. of villages with forests within reach per 1000 TMV	no. of villages with accessible forest per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of villages with forest within reach and accessible by nature of forest and accessibility								no. of villages with forest within reach & accessible	
				community/village forest		reserve/protected forests		other forests		n.r.	all	estd.	sample
				accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access	accessible with fee	free access				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	within the village	642	823	25	166	68	554	13	167	7	1000	47723	677
2.	upto 2	32	548	16	91	114	684	41	55	—	1000	1582	32
3.	3 to 5	2	890	—	—	—	964	36	—	—	1000	162	3
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	23	982	12	89	28	332	525	10	3	1000	2218	17
6.	all	699	816	24	160	67	550	35	157	7	1000	51686	729
7.	estd. no. of villages			1244	8721	3488	27894	2116	7893	327	51686		
8.	sample villages			19	202	70	328	11	90	9	729		

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl. no.	material	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	167	583	22	395	—	1000	3039	28
2.	firewood	—	992	4	4	—	1000	3647	35
3.	Bamboo/cane/reeds	292	941	59	—	—	1000	2583	25
4.	medicine plants	366	249	619	132	—	1000	2313	15
5.	leaves	—	860	134	1	4	1000	3647	35
6.	thatching grass/fodder	4	709	266	25	—	1000	3633	34
7.	edible oil seeds	842	996	4	—	—	1000	576	4
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	115	766	234	—	—	1000	3226	24
9.	lac	867	—	922	78	—	1000	483	4
10.	gums, resins	662	465	535	—	—	1000	1233	13
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	963	75	925	—	—	1000	134	3
12.	sandal-wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
13.	fibre and flosses	857	1000	—	—	—	1000	522	2
14.	tans and dyes	999	1000	—	—	—	1000	5	1
15.	honey/bee-wax	117	242	758	—	—	1000	3220	28
16.	animals & birds	—	363	577	56	4	1000	3647	35
17.	ivory	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
18.	incense & perfume-wood	994	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	1

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

ASSAM

srl. no.	material	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	200	469	175	356	—	1000	1914	11
2.	firewood	—	937	43	—	20	1000	2394	14
3.	Bamboo/cane/reeds	208	684	316	—	—	1000	1896	13
4.	medicine plants	590	419	263	317	—	1000	982	6
5.	leaves	—	452	432	96	20	1000	2394	14
6.	thatching grass/fodder	135	635	324	41	—	1000	2071	12
7.	edible oil seeds	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	572	836	164	—	—	1000	1025	7
9.	lac	895	—	—	1000	—	1000	251	1
10.	gums, resins	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
12.	sandal-wood	957	—	—	1000	—	1000	102	1
13.	fibre and flosses	957	—	—	1000	—	1000	102	1
14.	tans and dyes	957	—	—	1000	—	1000	102	1
15.	honey/bee-wax	519	42	797	161	—	1000	1151	7
16.	animals & birds	—	396	175	409	20	1000	2394	14
17.	ivory	852	—	—	1000	—	1000	353	2
18.	incense & perfume-wood	957	—	—	1000	—	1000	102	1

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

BIHAR

srl. no.	material	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	239	680	146	174	—	1000	6672	89
2.	firewood	—	969	5	21	6	1000	8765	113
3.	Bamboo/cane/reeds	359	503	420	78	—	1000	5614	58
4.	medicine plants	247	101	728	172	—	1000	6599	79
5.	leaves	—	822	129	40	9	1000	8765	113
6.	thatching grass/fodder	332	617	193	189	—	1000	5857	70
7.	edible oil seeds	809	280	499	221	—	1000	1672	29
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	301	549	395	57	—	1000	6124	68
9.	lac	762	102	713	185	—	1000	2085	30
10.	gums, resins	801	114	317	569	—	1000	1746	30
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	867	94	348	558	—	1000	1168	18
12.	sandal-wood	943	—	161	839	—	1000	500	6
13.	fibre and flosses	833	468	245	287	—	1000	1466	24
14.	tans and dyes	898	135	90	775	—	1000	893	11
15.	honey/bee-wax	386	80	793	127	—	1000	5382	71
16.	animals & birds	—	423	382	115	81	1000	8765	113
17.	ivory	913	—	106	894	—	1000	764	9
18.	incense & perfume-wood	917	—	112	888	—	1000	724	7

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

GUJARAT

srl. no.	material	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	247	337	153	470	—	1000	1921	40
2.	firewood	—	781	136	83	—	1000	2551	56
3.	Bamboo/cane/reeds	374	599	279	122	—	1000	1596	34
4.	medicine plants	675	520	330	150	—	1000	828	18
5.	leaves	—	564	293	116	27	1000	2551	56
6.	thatching grass/fodder	110	657	276	66	—	1000	2771	48
7.	edible oil seeds	683	917	19	64	—	1000	808	16
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	640	866	134	—	—	1000	919	21
9.	lac	833	—	236	764	—	1000	425	9
10.	gums, resins	493	448	395	157	—	1000	1293	24
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
12.	sandal-wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
13.	fibre and flosses	853	1000	—	—	—	1000	374	6
14.	tans and dyes	981	489	511	—	—	1000	49	2
15.	honey/bee-wax	428	176	633	191	—	1000	1459	29
16.	animals & birds	—	366	184	365	94	1000	2551	56
17.	ivory	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
18.	incense & perfume-wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

HIMACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	material	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	243	914	—	86	—	1000	428	18
2.	firewood	—	935	—	65	—	1000	566	21
3.	Bamboo/cane/reeds	666	808	192	—	—	1000	189	3
4.	medicine plants	97	462	538	—	—	1000	186	9
5.	leaves	—	932	4	—	64	1000	566	21
6.	thatching grass/fodder	248	928	29	43	—	1000	425	15
7.	edible oil seeds	936	—	1000	—	—	1000	36	1
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	854	507	493	—	—	1000	82	8
9.	lac	936	—	1000	—	—	1000	36	1
10.	gums, resins	926	—	1000	—	—	1000	42	2
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	936	—	1000	—	—	1000	36	1
12.	sandal-wood	936	—	1000	—	—	1000	36	1
13.	fibre and flosses	936	—	1000	—	—	1000	36	1
14.	tans and dyes	936	—	1000	—	—	1000	36	1
15.	honey/bee-wax	571	629	242	130	—	1000	243	5
16.	animals & birds	—	509	108	383	—	1000	566	21
17.	ivory	840	—	650	350	—	1000	90	3
18.	incense & perfume-wood	811	159	547	294	—	1000	107	6

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE : MADHYA PRADESH

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	93	470	81	449	—	1000	9578	158
2.	firewood	—	894	36	66	4	1000	10560	181
3.	Bamboo/cane/reeds	556	427	230	343	—	1000	4685	74
4.	medicine plants	509	441	394	165	—	1000	5180	69
5.	leaves	—	819	64	105	12	1000	10560	181
6.	thatching grass/fodder	121	685	176	139	—	1000	9080	142
7.	edible oil seeds	523	537	230	233	—	1000	5032	100
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	245	677	214	109	—	1000	7971	130
9.	lac	816	248	420	331	—	1000	1938	35
10.	gums, resins	592	234	323	443	—	1000	4309	76
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	637	515	229	256	—	1000	3832	49
12.	sandal-wood	959	—	505	495	—	1000	426	7
13.	fibre and flosses	809	333	302	344	22	1000	2009	33
14.	tans and dyes	890	206	529	265	—	1000	1147	20
15.	honey/bee-wax	456	103	405	484	8	1000	5737	74
16.	animals & birds	—	180	218	555	48	1000	10560	181
17.	ivory	951	—	419	581	—	1000	514	8
18.	incense & perfume wood	944	—	421	502	77	1000	579	9

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE: MAHARASHTRA

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	160	297	190	513	—	1000	5137	43
2.	firewood	—	819	75	106	—	1000	6116	59
3.	Bamboo/cane/reeds	525	252	98	650	—	1000	2903	25
4.	medicine plants	544	155	670	175	—	1000	2789	21
5.	leaves	—	641	236	123	—	1000	6116	59
6.	thatching grass/fodder	251	838	157	4	—	1000	4582	42
7.	edible oil seeds	740	977	—	23	—	1000	1589	5
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	420	189	747	64	—	1000	3550	22
9.	lac	878	268	100	632	—	1000	743	6
10.	gums, resins	343	553	319	127	—	1000	4016	27
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	989	700	300	—	—	1000	67	2
12.	sandal-wood	967	—	—	1000	—	1000	201	2
13.	fibre and flosses	1000	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
14.	tans and dyes	1000	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
15.	honey/bee-wax	248	127	658	215	—	1000	4600	33
16.	animals & birds	—	152	289	540	20	1000	6116	59
17.	ivory	965	1000	—	—	—	1000	216	2
18.	incense & perfume-wood	995	1000	—	—	—	1000	31	1

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE : MANIPUR

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	537	487	186	224	104	1000	389	19
2.	firewood	—	930	15	—	55	1000	840	23
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	183	899	34	—	67	1000	687	19
4.	medicine plants	848	—	460	540	—	1000	128	5
5.	leaves	—	773	49	95	83	1000	840	23
6.	thatching grass/fodder	207	867	46	18	69	1000	666	18
7.	edible oil seeds	968	—	558	442	—	1000	27	3
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	301	813	88	20	79	1000	588	17
9.	lac	986	—	—	1000	—	1000	12	1
10.	gums, resins	925	—	512	187	301	1000	63	4
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	986	—	—	1000	—	1000	12	1
12.	sandal-wood	976	—	—	1000	—	1000	20	2
13.	fibre and flosses	928	105	428	370	97	1000	61	6
14.	tans and dyes	986	—	—	1000	—	1000	12	1
15.	honey/bee-wax	190	623	300	17	59	1000	680	18
16.	animals & birds	—	783	120	14	83	1000	840	23
17.	ivory	986	—	—	1000	—	1000	12	1
18.	incense & perfume wood	948	—	293	271	436	1000	44	3

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE : MAGHALAYA

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	42	771	69	160	—	1000	4170	70
2.	firewood	—	955	3	18	24	1000	4354	74
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	85	948	20	32	—	1000	3984	62
4.	medicine plants	321	88	692	220	—	1000	2955	42
5.	leaves	—	504	271	192	33	1000	4354	74
6.	thatching grass/fodder	122	736	233	30	—	1000	3824	59
7.	edible oil seeds	945	—	—	1000	—	1000	239	1
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	238	517	404	78	—	1000	3314	47
9.	lac	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
10.	gums, resins	987	—	—	1000	—	1000	56	1
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	985	—	743	257	—	1000	66	2
12.	sandal-wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
13.	fibre and flosses	860	439	468	93	—	1000	609	7
14.	tans and dyes	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
15.	honey/bee-wax	497	27	906	68	—	1000	2190	35
16.	animals & birds	—	63	758	177	2	1000	4354	74
17.	ivory	987	—	—	1000	—	1000	56	1
18.	incense & perfume wood	989	—	1000	—	—	1000	46	1

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FORESTS WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE : ORISSA

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	251	533	133	334	—	1000	9707	55
2.	firewood	—	967	31	2	—	1000	12987	77
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	358	742	169	89	—	1000	8338	34
4.	medicine plants	433	114	591	295	—	1000	7362	45
5.	leaves	—	817	56	82	45	1000	12987	77
6.	thatching grass/fodder	269	530	373	97	—	1000	9490	46
7.	edible oil seeds	565	555	201	245	—	1000	5655	41
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	153	763	231	6	—	1000	10100	56
9.	lac	862	62	347	591	—	1000	1786	15
10.	gums, resins	788	40	538	422	—	1000	2753	19
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	790	271	506	223	—	1000	2728	20
12.	sandal-wood	965	—	—	1000	—	1000	459	6
13.	fibre and flosses	914	235	109	656	—	1000	1177	12
14.	tans and dyes	947	—	—	1000	—	1000	692	8
15.	honey/bee-wax	677	63	720	217	—	1000	4190	33
16.	animals & birds	—	185	646	106	63	1000	12987	77
17.	ivory	948	—	—	1000	—	1000	677	6
18.	incense & perfume wood	968	—	—	1000	—	1000	414	5

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE: RAJASTHAN

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	410	553	314	133	—	1000	2373	22
2.	firewood	—	775	151	48	27	1000	4020	47
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	534	449	475	76	—	1000	1874	14
4.	medicine plants	820	—	804	196	—	1000	725	7
5.	leaves	—	572	211	149	69	1000	4020	47
6.	thatching grass/fodder	277	716	213	70	—	1000	2907	35
7.	edible oil seeds	847	60	709	231	—	1000	616	5
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	432	435	503	62	—	1000	2283	21
9.	lac	946	—	339	661	—	1000	216	2
10.	gums, resins	675	253	563	184	—	1000	1306	10
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	688	—	648	352	—	1000	1253	9
12.	sandal-wood	890	—	—	1000	—	1000	441	2
13.	fibre and flosses	774	—	843	157	—	1000	907	5
14.	tans and dyes	965	—	—	1000	—	1000	143	1
15.	honey/bee-wax	484	141	744	115	—	1000	2075	17
16.	animals & birds	—	119	410	378	93	1000	4020	47
17.	ivory	965	—	—	1000	—	1000	143	1
18.	incense & perfume wood	965	—	—	1000	—	1000	143	1

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE : SIKKIM

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	—	785	131	84	—	1000	64	15
2.	firewood	—	830	170	—	—	1000	64	15
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	105	892	108	—	—	1000	57	13
4.	medicine plants	379	359	641	—	—	1000	40	11
5.	leaves	—	766	150	—	84	1000	64	15
6.	thatching grass/fodder	211	877	123	—	—	1000	51	11
7.	edible oil seeds	895	1000	—	—	—	1000	7	3
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	326	594	295	—	111	1000	43	9
9.	lac	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
10.	gums, resins	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
12.	sandal-wood	915	—	—	1000	—	1000	5	1
13.	fibre and flosses	958	—	1000	—	—	1000	3	1
14.	tans and dyes	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
15.	honey/bee-wax	263	626	374	—	—	1000	47	10
16.	animals & birds	—	556	210	86	149	1000	64	15
17.	ivory	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
18.	incense & perfume wood	915	—	1000	—	—	1000	5	1

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE: TRIPURA

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	235	287	256	456	—	1000	137	14
2.	firewood	—	940	60	—	—	1000	161	18
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	—	852	121	28	—	1000	161	18
4.	medicine plants	732	459	77	464	—	1000	43	6
5.	leaves	—	599	204	177	21	1000	161	18
6.	thatching grass/fodder	59	875	95	29	—	1000	152	17
7.	edible oil seeds	856	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	4
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	634	657	230	113	—	1000	59	6
9.	lac	856	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	4
10.	gums, resins	830	—	134	866	—	1000	27	5
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	876	—	—	1000	—	1000	20	3
12.	sandal-wood	856	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	4
13.	fibre and flosses	856	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	4
14.	tans and dyes	856	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	4
15.	honey/bee-wax	536	26	435	539	—	1000	75	9
16.	animals & birds	—	215	456	194	137	1000	161	18
17.	ivory	856	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	4
18.	incense & perfume wood	856	—	—	1000	—	1000	23	4

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE : UTTAR PRADESH

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	289	670	38	291	—	1000	436	12
2.	firewood	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	613	17
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	914	—	521	479	—	1000	53	2
4.	medicine plants	394	571	355	74	—	1000	371	6
5.	leaves	—	955	45	—	—	1000	613	17
6.	thatching grass/fodder	28	812	188	—	—	1000	595	16
7.	edible oil seeds	914	—	—	1000	—	1000	53	2
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	813	—	541	459	—	1000	114	4
9.	lac	914	—	—	1000	—	1000	53	2
10.	gums, resins	636	—	—	1000	—	1000	223	4
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	914	—	—	1000	—	1000	53	2
12.	sandal-wood	914	—	—	1000	—	1000	53	2
13.	fibre and flosses	886	—	—	1000	—	1000	70	3
14.	tans and dyes	914	—	—	1000	—	1000	53	2
15.	honey/bee-wax	676	201	662	138	—	1000	198	5
16.	animals & birds	—	398	210	392	—	1000	613	17
17.	ivory	771	—	—	1000	—	1000	140	3
18.	incense & perfume wood	771	—	—	1000	—	1000	140	3

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE: WEST BENGAL

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	474	314	190	496	—	1000	2094	22
2.	firewood	—	841	99	59	1	1000	3982	32
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	836	54	37	909	—	1000	851	12
4.	medicine plants	461	311	409	280	—	1000	2146	17
5.	leaves	—	863	130	8	—	1000	3982	32
6.	thatching grass/fodder	613	701	287	13	—	1000	1542	21
7.	edible oil seeds	998	—	—	1000	—	1000	6	1
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	853	888	52	60	—	1000	585	9
9.	lac	999	—	—	1000	—	1000	5	1
10.	gums, resins	979	—	70	930	—	1000	83	11
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
12.	sandal-wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
13.	fibre and flosses	985	—	157	843	—	1000	59	7
14.	tans and dyes	993	—	—	1000	—	1000	29	3
15.	honey/bee-wax	657	493	449	57	—	1000	1365	17
16.	animals & birds	—	373	432	155	41	1000	3982	32
17.	ivory	987	—	—	1000	—	1000	52	6
18.	incense & perfume wood	944	—	870	130	—	1000	223	5

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE: ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	157	15
2.	firewood	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	157	15
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	171	1000	—	—	—	1000	130	14
4.	medicine plants	671	202	798	—	—	1000	52	10
5.	leaves	—	946	54	—	—	1000	157	15
6.	thatching grass/fodder	500	1000	—	—	—	1000	79	11
7.	edible oil seeds	861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	220	1000	—	—	—	1000	123	12
9.	lac	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
10.	gums, resins	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
12.	sandal-wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
13.	fibre and flosses	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
14.	tans and dyes	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
15.	honey/bee-wax	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
16.	animals & birds	—	268	234	498	—	1000	157	15
17.	ivory	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
18.	incense & perfume wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	109	539	373	73	15	1000	924	25
2.	firewood	—	791	39	—	171	1000	1037	29
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	—	863	74	—	63	1000	1037	29
4.	medicine plants	676	40	280	680	—	1000	336	9
5.	leaves	—	671	191	70	69	1000	1037	29
6.	thatching grass/fodder	110	529	357	99	15	1000	922	24
7.	edible oil seeds	888	449	551	—	—	1000	116	5
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	254	470	427	103	—	1000	774	16
9.	lac	854	—	765	235	—	1000	151	7
10.	gums, resins	818	—	619	381	—	1000	189	6
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	863	62	432	506	—	1000	142	5
12.	sandal-wood	891	—	461	539	—	1000	134	4
13.	fibre and flosses	846	165	573	261	—	1000	160	7
14.	tans and dyes	751	222	629	149	—	1000	258	9
15.	honey/bee-wax	111	470	468	6	56	1000	922	23
16.	animals & birds	—	584	295	—	120	1000	1037	29
17.	ivory	842	—	141	561	298	1000	164	5
18.	incense & perfume wood	846	200	487	314	—	1000	160	6

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE: DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	213	177	—	823	—	1000	47	15
2.	firewood	—	632	368	—	—	1000	59	19
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	279	217	332	452	—	1000	43	13
4.	medicine plants	607	46	796	168	—	1000	23	8
5.	leaves	—	522	293	185	—	1000	59	19
6.	thatching grass/fodder	82	434	364	202	—	1000	54	17
7.	edible oil seeds	426	829	47	124	—	1000	34	10
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	525	143	784	73	—	1000	28	11
9.	lac	639	—	395	605	—	1000	21	5
10.	gums, resins	475	303	275	422	—	1000	31	9
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	934	—	—	1000	—	1000	4	2
12.	sandal-wood	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
13.	fibre and flosses	967	—	1000	—	—	1000	2	1
14.	tans and dyes	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
15.	honey/bee-wax	361	28	730	243	—	1000	38	11
16.	animals & birds	—	242	616	142	—	1000	59	19
17.	ivory	1000	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
18.	incense & perfume wood	984	—	—	1000	—	1000	1	2

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

STATE : MIZORAM

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	13	191	716	93	—	1000	449	54
2.	firewood	—	854	65	60	22	1000	455	56
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	—	816	162	22	—	1000	455	56
4.	medicine plants	925	489	201	275	35	1000	34	5
5.	leaves	—	540	307	131	21	1000	455	56
6.	thatching grass/fodder	17	524	376	99	—	1000	447	54
7.	edible oil seeds	959	—	46	954	—	1000	18	5
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	374	161	758	81	—	1000	285	33
9.	lac	978	202	508	290	—	1000	10	4
10.	gums, resins	879	—	755	245	—	1000	55	8
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	993	—	—	1000	—	1000	3	1
12.	sandal-wood	974	—	582	418	—	1000	12	5
13.	fibre and flosses	727	70	620	310	—	1000	124	20
14.	tans and dyes	963	264	560	176	—	1000	17	4
15.	honey/bee-wax	531	155	514	331	—	1000	213	27
16.	animals & birds	—	258	587	37	118	1000	455	56
17.	ivory	957	660	194	146	—	1000	20	4
18.	incense & perfume wood	931	—	122	878	—	1000	31	3

TABLE (7): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) WITH FOREST WITHIN REACH BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION FOR COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT FOREST MATERIALS

ALL-INDIA

srl. no.	materials	no. of villages reporting non-availability of the material per 1000 TMV with forest within reach	per thousand distribution of TMV reporting availability by level of participation				all	no. of villages reporting availability of meterial	
			majority of households collect	minority of households collect	none of the households collect	n.r.		estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	timber	210	520	139	340	1	1000	49636	730
2.	firewood	—	905	46	40	9	1000	63328	907
3.	bamboo/cane/reeds	427	613	221	163	3	1000	37136	524
4.	medicine plants	476	227	569	205	—	1000	33092	391
5.	leaves	—	747	145	86	22	1000	63328	907
6.	thatching grass/fodder	226	673	234	93	1	1000	49148	697
7.	edible oil seeds	734	555	234	212	—	1000	16507	237
8.	edible products (fruits, roots, tuber etc.)	339	626	315	58	1	1000	41194	526
9.	lac	862	131	475	394	—	1000	8238	129
10.	gums, resins	712	281	390	328	1	1000	17424	253
11.	non-edible oils excluding sandal oil	838	329	366	304	—	1000	9518	118
12.	sandal-wood	957	—	175	825	—	1000	2412	48
13.	fibre and flosses	870	381	310	301	8	1000	7704	141
14.	tans and dyes	940	145	298	557	—	1000	3459	68
15.	honey/bee-wax	454	153	636	207	4	1000	33785	456
16.	animals & birds	—	264	392	291	53	1000	63328	907
17.	ivory	949	59	143	785	13	1000	3224	55
18.	incense & perfume wood	953	39	267	669	26	1000	2796	61

TABLE (8): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY STATUS OF COMMUNITY LAND AND AVERAGE AREA OF COMMUNITY LAND PER TMV.

srl. no.	state/u.t.	number of villages per 1000 TMV's				all TMV's	average area of community land per TMV (0.00) ha)		no. of TMV's	
		without community land on date of survey		with community land on date of survey					estd.	sample
		with community land 5 years before	without community land 5 years before	with community land not greater 5 years before	with community land greater 5 years before		as on date of survey	as 5 years before		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	230	590	180	1000	40.17	89.85	3951	44
2.	Assam	—	580	178	242	1000	17.58	67.49	3510	26
3.	Bihar	32	508	411	50	1000	0.93	1.34	10480	124
4.	Gujarat	8	312	436	244	1000	24.37	30.95	3691	94
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	604	237	158	1000	10.12	19.43	623	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	24	705	199	72	1000	15.15	27.50	24098	211
7.	Maharashtra	20	624	357	—	1000	6.43	6.43	6634	65
8.	Manipur	—	183	417	400	1000	9.25	9.67	928	28
9.	Meghalaya	—	372	412	216	1000	1.44	1.94	4403	76
10.	Orissa	—	507	271	222	1000	3.32	7.97	14200	90
11.	Rajasthan	58	435	237	271	1000	14.83	21.74	5298	63
12.	Sikkim	—	978	22	—	1000	0.12	0.12	67	16
13.	Tripura	—	911	—	89	1000	0.58	1.17	182	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	200	746	54	1000	8.10	15.41	613	17
15.	West Bengal	—	823	174	3	1000	1.07	1.08	5478	39
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	810	155	35	1000	0.35	0.49	157	15
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	709	174	62	1000	37.02	73.72	1389	37
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	525	195	270	1000	3.90	6.94	67	21
19.	Mizoram	—	98	736	166	1000	8.69	12.22	538	65
20.	All-India	19	573	289	119	1000	11.63	22.07	86439	1086

TABLE (9): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) REPORTING REDUCTION OF COMMUNITY LAND DURING LAST FIVE YEARS SEPARATELY BY AGENCY ACQUIRING LAND AND MAJOR USE

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of villages reporting reduction of land per 1000 TMV	per thousand distribution of villages reporting reduction of community land by											no. of villages reporting reduction of land	
			acquiring agency								major use				
			tribal household within the village	tribal household outside the village	non-tribal household within village	non-tribal household outside village	govt. or public bodies	private organisation	others	all	agricultural	others	all	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	924	76	1000	684	4
2.	Assam	242	515	—	—	—	485	—	—	1000	296	704	1000	847	5
3.	Bihar	82	598	—	33	13	356	—	—	1000	187	813	1000	847	17
4.	Gujarat	252	692	—	—	—	246	61	—	1000	617	383	1000	908	30
5.	Himachal Pradesh	158	334	—	—	—	666	—	—	1000	—	1000	1000	99	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	96	533	—	25	10	399	—	33	1000	229	771	1000	2313	38
7.	Maharashtra	20	861	—	—	—	139	—	—	1000	735	265	1000	124	3
8.	Manipur	400	128	—	—	—	—	872	—	1000	—	1000	1000	371	3
9.	Meghalaya	216	751	51	—	—	60	—	138	1000	115	885	1000	951	14
10.	Orissa	222	886	—	20	—	94	—	—	1000	817	183	1000	3157	36
11.	Rajasthan	328	807	66	9	—	94	—	24	1000	840	160	1000	1736	27
12.	Tripura	89	796	—	—	—	204	—	—	1000	—	1000	1000	16	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	54	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000	1000	33	2
14.	West Bengal	3	274	—	—	—	—	726	—	1000	—	1000	1000	16	3
15.	Andaman & Nicobar	35	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	303	697	1000	6	3
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	117	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	58	942	1000	163	5
17.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	279	413	—	—	—	223	—	364	1000	263	737	1000	18	7
18.	Mizoram	166	370	—	—	—	407	123	100	1000	526	474	1000	83	10
19.	All-India	138	691	13	14	3	227	29	22	1000	487	513	1000	12372	212

TABLE (10) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) REPORTING SHIFTING CULTIVATION BY LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION AND TYPE OF LAND CULTIVATED

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of villages reporting shifting cultivation per 1000 YMV's	per thousand distribution of villages reporting shifting cultivation											no. of villages reporting reducion of land	
			majority of households participate					minority of households participate					all		
			on flat land	mode-rate slope	terr-ace	steep slope	n.r.	on flat land	mode-rate slope	terr-ace	steep slope	n.r.		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546	—	267	—	55	267	—	200	—	1	200	1000	2156	13
2.	Assam	215	—	327	—	87	327	—	129	—	—	129	1000	754	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	17	—	17	—	—	17	—	420	—	124	420	1000	401	3
4.	Manipur	863	—	332	19	127	351	—	68	—	33	68	1000	800	23
5.	Meghalaya	759	—	240	65	103	305	16	37	40	101	93	1000	3341	42
6.	Orissa	192	—	70	70	109	140	—	35	124	67	387	1000	2723	12
7.	Tripura	775	—	185	28	131	213	—	83	—	277	83	1000	141	14
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	836	26	80	78	362	185	9	47	36	71	105	1000	1161	34
9.	Mizoram	887	—	377	—	223	390	—	5	—	—	5	1000	477	61
10.	All-India	138	2	212	37	113	251	5	106	34	58	183	1000	11954	208

TABLE (11) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) IN WHICH SETTLED CULTIVATION IS NOT PRACTISED BY MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY REASONS FOR NOT DOING SETTLED CULTIVATION

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of villages where majority of hhs. not practising settled cultivation per 1000 TMV	reasons for not doing settled cultivation					no. of TMV's in which settled cultivation is not practised by majority	
			not familiar	suitable land not available	others	n.r.	all	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	—	486	28	486	1000	433	4
2.	Assam	193	—	496	—	504	1000	677	4
3.	Bihar	69	—	487	26	487	1000	720	9
4.	Gujarat	10	—	364	—	636	1000	36	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	71	—	439	63	498	1000	1720	8
6.	Maharashtra	55	222	141	201	435	1000	348	7
7.	Manipur	773	—	453	47	500	1000	718	15
8.	Meghalaya	220	—	479	16	505	1000	967	15
9.	Orissa	250	—	488	23	488	1000	3556	16
10.	Rajasthan	5	—	500	—	500	1000	29	1
11.	Sikkim	10	—	—	1000	—	1000	1	1
12.	Tripura	646	17	437	62	484	1000	118	14
13.	West Bengal	43	—	480	39	480	1000	236	8
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	631	—	402	49	549	1000	876	20
15.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	—	—	—	1000	1000	2	1
16.	Mizoram	880	104	319	113	464	1000	472	60
17.	All-India	112	10	453	42	496	1000	10909	185

TABLE (12): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) IN WHICH SETTLED CULTIVATION IS NOT PRACTISED BY MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY RESPONSE TO MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE SETTLED CULTIVATION

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of TMV's with majority not practicising settled cultivation per 1000 TMV's	per thousand distribution of villages reporting majority of the households not practsing settled cultivation							no. of TMV's with majority not practising settled cultivation	
			govt. taken step to introduce settled cultivation					govt. not taken any step to introduce settled cultivation	all		
			settled cultivation tried				settled cultivation not tried			estd.	sample
			practising now	not practicising now because							
				labourious	less profitable	other reasons					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	281	—	—	515	54	150	1000	433	4
2.	Assam	193	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	677	4
3.	Bihar	69	128	—	37	—	—	835	1000	720	9
4.	Gujarat	10	—	—	—	—	573	427	1000	36	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	71	—	19	24	—	—	957	1000	1720	8
6.	Maharashtra	55	86	—	—	—	—	914	1000	348	7
7.	Manipur	773	—	—	—	—	16	984	1000	718	15
8.	Meghalaya	220	178	—	—	114	—	708	1000	967	15
9.	Orissa	250	40	—	—	154	—	806	1000	3556	16
10.	Rajasthan	5	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	29	1
11.	Sikkim	10	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	1	1
12.	Tripura	646	192	188	—	154	274	192	1000	118	14
13.	West Bengal	43	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	236	8
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	631	78	—	140	460	113	209	1000	876	20
15.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	2	1
16.	Mizoram	880	185	—	34	122	114	544	1000	472	60
17.	All-India	112	65	6	20	112	22	775	1000	10909	185

TABLE (13) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) REPORTING SHIFTING CULTIVATION BY LENGTH OF A CYCLE

srl. no.	state/u.t.	length of a cycle of shifting cultivation (years)							no. of villages reporting shifting cultivation	
		less than 5 years	5 to 7 years	8 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years & above	n.r.	all	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	—	—	—	73	875	1000	2156	13
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	754	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	748	252	1000	401	3
4.	Manipur	—	—	—	78	66	856	1000	800	23
5.	Meghalaya	—	—	7	16	579	398	1000	3341	42
6.	Orissa	—	—	—	99	81	820	1000	2723	12
7.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	141	14
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	39	357	603	1000	1161	34
9.	Mizoram	—	—	—	144	54	803	1000	477	61
10.	All-India	10	—	2	37	267	683	1000	11954	208

TABLE (14) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) REPORTING SHIFTING CULTIVATION BY METHOD OF ALLOCATION OF LAND.

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of villages reporting shifting cultivation per 1000 TMV's	per thousand distribution of villages reporting shifting cultivation by*					no. of villages reporting shifting cultivation	
			method of allocation of land						
			size of hh.	no. of working members	other methods	n.r.	all	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546	24	179	594	203	1000	2156	13
2.	Assam	215	—	—	1000	—	1000	754	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	17	—	—	779	221	1000	401	3
4.	Manipur	863	6	160	643	191	1000	800	23
5.	Meghalaya	759	63	243	376	318	1000	3341	42
6.	Orissa	192	—	75	758	167	1000	2723	12
7.	Tripura	775	37	195	535	232	1000	141	14
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	836	160	242	197	402	1000	1161	34
9.	Mizoram	887	80	176	487	256	1000	477	61
10.	All-India	138	48	171	532	248	1000	11954	208

TABLE (15) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) PRACTISING SHIFTING CULTIVATION BY AGENCY TO WHOM PAYMENT TO BE MADE

srl. no.	state/u.t.	payment not necessary	payment necessary and to be paid to					n.r.	no. of villages all reporting shifting cultivation	
			government	village council	village chief	others	n.r.		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2156	13
2.	Assam	879	60	—	—	—	60	—	1000	754	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	401	3
4.	Manipur	338	271	—	60	2	330	—	1000	800	23
5.	Meghalaya	790	—	—	95	21	95	—	1000	3341	42
6.	Orissa	509	—	245	—	—	245	—	1000	2723	12
7.	Tripura	954	23	—	—	—	23	—	1000	141	14
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	982	—	—	—	18	—	—	1000	1161	34
9.	Mizoram	817	2	85	—	—	87	9	1000	477	61
10.	All-India	762	27	58	30	7	115	9	1000	11954	208

TABLE (16) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) REPORTING SHIFTING CULTIVATION BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT OF LAND FOR SHIFTING CULTIVATION AND BY AGENCY GIVING SETTLEMENT RIGHT

srl. no.	state/u.t.	per thousand distribution of villages reporting shifting cultivation															no. of villages reporting shifting cultivation	
		no settlement	settlement by													all		
			government				village council				others				n.r.		estd.	sample
			permanent, heritable &			n.r.	permanent, heritable &			n.r.	permanent, heritable &			n.r.				
			transferable	not-transferable	others		transferable	not-transferable	others		transferable	not-transferable	others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	358	—	273	—	273	—	22	53	22	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2155	13
2.	Assam	825	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	1000	754	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	779	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	401	3
4.	Manipur	374	280	—	—	280	—	—	9	—	—	26	—	26	5	1000	800	23
5.	Meghalaya	894	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	18	—	—	18	—	1000	3341	42
6.	Orissa	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2723	12
7.	Tripura	950	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	141	14
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	598	—	85	—	85	47	—	—	47	12	50	15	62	—	1000	1161	34
9.	Mizoram	858	2	—	38	2	24	—	52	24	—	—	—	—	—	1000	477	61
10.	All-India	691	23	79	1	102	12	6	43	17	5	7	2	13	0	1000	11954	208

TABLE (17) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) REPORTING SHIFTING CULTIVATION BY MEASURES AGAINST SOIL EROSION AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES-REPORTING BARREN LAND DUE TO OVER USE PER THOUSAND VILLAGES REPORTING SHIFTING CULTIVATION AND AVERAGE AREA FALLEN BARREN PER REPORTING VILLAGE

srl. no.	state/u.t.	per 1000 distribution of villages reporting shifting cultivation by measures taken against soil erosion				all	no. of villages reporting land getting barren per 1000 TMV's reporting shifting cultivation	average area fallen barren per reporting village (HA)	no. of villages reporting shifting cultivation	
		no measures taken	measures taken						estd.	sample
			terracing	contour bunding	other measures					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	917	—	83	—	1000	56	20	2156	13
2.	Assam	1000	—	—	—	1000	284	—	754	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—	401	3
4.	Manipur	993	—	—	7	1000	78	12	800	23
5.	Meghalaya	983	—	—	17	1000	31	26	3341	42
6.	Orissa	1000	—	—	—	1000	390	24	2723	12
7.	Tripura	974	—	—	26	1000	73	13	141	14
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	871	115	—	13	1000	588	4	1161	34
9.	Mizoram	988	4	—	8	1000	274	12	477	61
10.	All-India	965	11	17	7	1000	188	14	11954	208

TABLE (18) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES (TMV) BY THE PATTERN OF SEASONAL MIGRATION

srl. no.	state/u.t.	per thousand distribution of tribal majority villages						no. of TMV's	
		only migration from the village	only migration to the village	migration both from and to the village	no in & out migration	n.f.	all	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	60	6	625	258	1000	3951	44
2.	Assam	—	82	30	758	131	1000	3510	26
3.	Bihar	359	8	3	245	386	1000	10480	124
4.	Gujarat	237	1	154	165	443	1000	3691	94
5.	Himachal Pradesh	91	48	36	649	175	1000	623	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	383	3	14	196	404	1000	24098	211
7.	Maharashtra	294	12	9	366	319	1000	6334	65
8.	Manipur	41	—	57	803	98	1000	928	28
9.	Meghalaya	70	38	22	736	133	1000	4403	76
10.	Orissa	190	8	10	583	208	1000	14200	90
11.	Rajasthan	121	60	12	593	213	1000	5289	63
12.	Sikkim	—	34	158	592	216	1000	67	16
13.	Tripura	63	17	61	718	141	1000	182	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	1000	—	1000	613	17
15.	West Bengal	291	2	125	163	418	1000	5478	39
16.	Andaman Nicobar	—	—	18	963	18	1000	157	15
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	16	—	944	28	1000	1389	37
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85	—	123	367	425	1000	67	21
19.	Mizoram	13	24	25	839	98	1000	538	65
20.	All-India	285	13	27	335	339	1000	86439	1086

TABLE (19.1) : NUMBER OF VILLAGES REPORTING DIFFERENT KINDS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER THOUSAND VILLAGES

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

srl. no.	state/u.t.	infrastructural development										estd. no of villages reporting any development	no. of sample village
		school building	dispensary	link road	electric connection	co-operative society	drinking water facility	irrigation (medium or minor)	trysem centre	anganwadis	balwadis		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227	10	232	204	139	412	72	—	225	52	2218	36
2.	Assam	626	58	635	306	216	614	163	—	86	—	3198	25
3.	Bihar	353	17	325	100	238	568	107	19	238	100	8484	112
4.	Gujarat	792	44	689	645	328	833	156	71	690	540	3556	92
5.	Himachal Pradesh	633	207	562	589	316	654	306	41	265	59	576	22
6.	Madhya Pradesh	201	29	137	711	135	851	39	46	200	50	22531	194
7.	Maharashtra	357	34	243	358	76	513	76	20	642	450	5754	58
8.	Manipur	535	65	308	123	93	259	9	—	130	50	538	25
9.	Meghalaya	411	25	631	285	95	307	23	—	119	47	3650	66
10.	Orissa	400	41	390	237	168	616	51	31	241	26	11771	79
11.	Rajasthan	491	79	362	144	92	892	175	53	373	150	5088	62
12.	Sikkim	626	540	435	868	257	888	499	85	188	138	67	16
13.	Tripura	859	187	705	413	292	737	262	81	776	851	182	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	522	175	247	467	276	769	191	138	654	654	613	17
15.	West Bengal	293	9	357	74	91	560	311	23	263	33	4603	30
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	58	41	29	687	44	422	—	—	66	46	146	11
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	348	26	316	197	39	488	319	3	347	83	1055	32
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	653	378	891	968	310	846	422	113	653	103	67	21
19.	Mizoram	814	214	586	435	119	539	81	139	723	170	521	63
20.	All-India	345	36	305	409	156	688	95	34	274	111	75059	993

TABLE (19.2): NUMBER OF VILLAGES REPORTING DIFFERENT KINDS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER THOUSAND VILLAGES

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	state/u.t.	infrastructural development										estd. no of villages reporting any development	no. of sample village
		school building	dispensary	link road	electric connection	co-operative society	drinking water facility	irrigation (medium or minor)	trysem centre	anganwadis	balwadis		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	466	44	346	368	146	439	117	24	194	61	6360	173
2.	Assam	569	111	712	308	432	502	92	55	247	26	6074	74
3.	Bihar	403	78	349	182	258	562	130	26	116	49	5681	119
4.	Gujarat	726	65	414	946	653	975	545	3	747	593	3798	57
5.	Himachal Pradesh	510	223	476	870	405	619	121	4	183	179	3147	48
6.	Karnataka	648	104	507	439	283	720	241	23	507	305	9420	148
7.	Kerala	333	252	621	573	251	495	133	17	392	339	702	76
8.	Madhya Pradesh	513	75	301	628	262	796	150	34	213	91	9073	167
9.	Maharashtra	676	141	563	510	352	673	273	44	516	308	10908	197
10.	Manipur	477	25	422	144	51	203	25	—	148	111	303	16
11.	Meghalaya	759	133	718	717	158	604	—	26	310	—	478	11
12.	Orissa	531	96	523	456	170	697	324	34	232	39	12717	108
13.	Rajasthan	471	77	306	390	284	765	168	17	292	66	9341	115
14.	Sikkim	753	465	233	829	518	829	534	466	69	39	363	61
15.	Tamil Nadu	468	132	401	463	234	748	233	28	222	602	4091	120
16.	Tripura	848	195	825	749	256	692	230	44	641	838	266	35
17.	Uttar Pradesh	324	47	449	364	196	685	240	95	197	149	1997	43
18.	West Bengal	303	104	511	242	219	593	276	47	242	54	10587	137
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	561	66	353	221	49	716	249	18	325	23	1431	37
20.	Lakshadweep	502	150	900	1000	582	350	350	383	592	582	6	14
21.	Mizoram	795	142	750	190	260	589	56	22	134	388	134	19
22.	All-India	507	99	442	445	277	664	215	34	292	149	96896	1783

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

ANDHRA PRADESH

srl.	Distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	422	1000	—	—	166	—	—	192
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	246	163	—	201
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	59	213	—	78
5.	above 10	578	—	—	—	528	625	—	529
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	146	64	—	—	1175	290	—	1702
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	4	2	—	—	14	5	—	23
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	100	—	333	1000	320	576	—	332
3.	3 to 5	391	—	423	—	456	198	—	400
4.	6 to 10	442	—	—	—	201	47	—	204
5.	above 10	67	—	244	—	23	179	—	64
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	618	—	171	4	3018	745	—	4296
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	12	—	3	1	74	20	—	102

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

ASSAM

srl. no.	Distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	495	—	—	—	1000	—	—	128
3.	3 to 5	298	—	—	—	—	601	—	523
4.	6 to 10	207	—	—	—	—	199	—	195
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	154
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	192	—	—	—	35	932	—	1160
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	4	—	—	—	1	6	—	11
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	302	—	—	—	197	426	—	375
3.	3 to 5	381	—	—	—	406	294	—	320
4.	6 to 10	317	—	—	—	397	252	—	279
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	21
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	406	—	—	—	394	2203	—	2938
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	6	—	—	—	4	32	—	41

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

BIHAR

srl. no.	Distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	137	—	—	—	78	456	—	129
3.	3 to 5	395	—	941	—	557	—	—	426
4.	6 to 10	233	—	59	—	294	544	—	240
5.	above 10	235	—	—	—	71	—	—	205
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	6238	—	170	—	1023	71	—	6595
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	88	—	2	—	14	3	—	92
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	186	—	705	—	362	198	—	243
3.	3 to 5	443	—	295	—	169	424	—	357
4.	6 to 10	118	—	—	—	274	258	—	183
5.	above 10	152	—	—	—	195	120	—	218
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	1835	—	14	—	1006	447	—	3198
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	39	—	2	—	22	13	—	69

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

GUJARAT

srl.	Distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	8
2.	upto 2	132	55	636	1000	717	449	—	424
3.	3 to 5	539	408	226	—	185	382	—	348
4.	6 to 10	79	119	55	—	98	53	—	76
5.	above 10	250	418	39	—	—	116	—	145
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	654	478—	648	21	711	854	—	2548
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	16	11	15	2	18	22	—	56
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	17
2.	upto 2	737	—	139	—	74	99	—	338
3.	3 to 5	98	—	338	—	474	574	—	268
4.	6 to 10	—	—	70	—	—	9	—	12
5.	above 10	165	1000	336	1000	452	318	—	367
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	1797	296	654	296	614	897	—	2610
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	6	2	10	2	10	14	—	25

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

HIMACHAL PRADESH

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour Co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	375	—	—	—	390	—	—	350
3.	3 to 5	367	—	—	—	610	696	—	538
4.	6 to 10	258	—	—	—	—	304	—	112
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	119	—	—	—	213	33	—	365
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	7	—	—	—	3	2	—	12
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	204	—	—	—	527	89	—	275
3.	3 to 5	728	—	835	—	230	491	—	538
4.	6 to 10	42	—	165	—	113	420	—	134
5.	above 10	25	—	—	—	130	—	—	53
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	1432	—	272	—	1065	503	—	2737
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	13	—	3	—	17	7	—	33

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

KARNATAKA — OTHER VILLAGES

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	within the village	—	—	59	—	33	6	—	21
2.	upto 2	432	1000	791	1000	604	442	—	551
3.	3 to 5	408	—	150	—	185	354	—	273
4.	6 to 10	89	—	—	—	68	179	—	92
5.	above 10	71	—	—	—	110	19	—	63
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	2035	108	1303	17	3895	2379	—	7863
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	28	2	18	2	51	34	—	105

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

KERALA — OTHER VILLAGES

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	within the village	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	3
2.	upto 2	322	—	536	625	668	1000	—	537
3.	3 to 5	497	—	236	375	226	—	—	320
4.	6 to 10	141	—	202	—	74	—	—	110
5.	above 10	40	—	—	—	32	—	—	30
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	180	—	69	11	296	4	—	474
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	16	—	14	2	27	2	—	43

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

KARNATAKA — OTHER VILLAGES

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	within the village	—	—	59	—	33	6	—	21
2.	upto 2	432	1000	791	1000	604	442	—	551
3.	3 to 5	408	—	150	—	185	354	—	273
4.	6 to 10	89	—	—	—	68	179	—	92
5.	above 10	71	—	—	—	110	19	—	63
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	2035	108	1303	17	3895	2379	—	7863
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	28	2	18	2	51	34	—	105

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

KERALA — OTHER VILLAGES

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	within the village	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	3
2.	upto 2	322	—	536	625	668	1000	—	537
3.	3 to 5	497	—	236	375	226	—	—	320
4.	6 to 10	141	—	202	—	74	—	—	110
5.	above 10	40	—	—	—	32	—	—	30
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	180	—	69	11	296	4	—	474
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	16	—	14	2	27	2	—	43

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

MADHYA PRADESH

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	115	478	—	—	62	37	—	100
3.	3 to 5	310	522	206	—	460	270	—	352
4.	6 to 10	216	—	794	—	278	411	—	248
5.	above 10	358	—	—	—	200	282	—	300
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	5022	127	49	—	2025	580	—	7452
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	93	4	2	—	39	15	—	141
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	upto 2	214	—	339	—	115	28	—	167
3.	3 to 5	421	1000	—	—	345	201	—	384
4.	6 to 10	149	—	—	—	203	405	—	180
5.	above 10	200	—	661	1000	317	366	—	252
6.	n.r.	16	—	—	—	20	—	—	16
7.	all	1000	—	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	3724	100	60	23	2116	463	—	6370
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	61	—	2	1	33	14	—	104

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

MAHARASHTRA

sl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	49	—	—	57	—	—	42
3.	3 to 5	652	453	807	—	176	178	—	292
4.	6 to 10	179	252	193	—	716	210	—	540
5.	above 10	169	246	—	—	51	611	—	126
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	665	437	147	—	2993	306	—	4294
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	14	7	3	—	19	5	—	41
				Other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	14
2.	up to 2	263	407	522	—	403	381	—	393
3.	3 to 5	623	—	359	—	351	363	—	371
4.	6 to 10	114	330	—	—	70	256	—	107
5.	above 10	—	263	—	1000	176	—	—	114
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	1079	448	867	17	3902	841	—	5881
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	16	6	16	1	49	11	—	77

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

MANIPUR OTHER VILLAGES

sri.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
7.	all	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	22
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

MEGHALAYA

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	44
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	412	463	—	425
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	43
5.	above 10	1000	—	—	—	520	413	—	488
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	4	—	—	—	247	136	—	388
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	7
				Other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

ORISSA

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	69	—	—	—	430	159	—	143
3.	3 to 5	384	—	—	—	290	422	—	368
4.	6 to 10	143	—	—	—	105	221	—	140
5.	above 10	404	—	—	—	176	198	—	349
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	8874	—	—	—	2249	648	—	10678
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	61	—	—	—	11	8	—	71
				Other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	201	—	—	—	366	286	—	281
3.	3 to 5	457	—	—	1000	455	315	1000	459
4.	6 to 10	246	—	—	—	149	399	—	207
5.	above 10	97	—	—	—	30	—	—	53
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	4610	—	—	301	5518	1102	55	11025
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	42	—	—	2	32	11	1	82

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

RAJASTHAN

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	228	—	1000	—	391	—	—	262
3.	3 to 5	480	—	—	—	422	798	1000	493
4.	6 to 10	97	—	—	—	187	202	—	112
5.	above 10	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	—	1000	1000	1000	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	3555	—	192	—	901	313	212	4925
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	39	—	3	—	7	4	1	51
				Other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	203	—	—	—	249	442	—	248
3.	3 to 5	521	—	735	—	282	483	—	398
4.	6 to 10	116	1000	265	—	166	75	—	151
5.	above 10	160	—	—	—	303	—	—	202
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	2833	121	175	—	3867	1046	—	7908
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	34	1	5	—	26	11	—	73

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

SIKKIM

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	426	—	—	1000	—	146	—	385
3.	3 to 5	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	161
4.	6 to 10	20	—	—	—	—	290	—	75
5.	above 10	343	—	—	—	—	546	—	379
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	1000	—	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	35	—	—	1	—	9	—	45
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	9
				Other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	801	—	985	—	1000	66	—	733
3.	3 to 5	179	1000	15	—	—	535	—	186
4.	6 to 10	8	—	—	—	—	104	—	23
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	295	—	53
6.	n.r.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	211	1	157	—	4	82	—	298
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	21	1	4	—	1	15	—	37

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

TAMIAL NADU

OTHER VILLAGES

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	377	1000	877	—	285	620	—	513
3.	3 to 5	623	—	98	—	615	337	—	422
4.	6 to 10	—	—	26	1000	88	42	—	58
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	6
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	209	14	1011	2	1759	576	—	2687
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	7	1	25	1	44	16	—	68

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

TRIPURA

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	249	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	319
3.	3 to 5	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
4.	6 to 10	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
5.	above 10	306	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	127	9	—	—	—	3	—	141
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	16
				other villages					
1.	within the village	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
2.	up to 2	264	—	—	—	—	81	—	227
3.	3 to 5	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
4.	6 to 10	79	—	—	—	—	919	—	151
5.	above 10	141	—	—	—	1000	—	—	192
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	138	—	—	—	15	18	—	170
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	19	—	—	—	1	2	—	22

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

UTTAR PRADESH

srl.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	—	—	809	—	—	233
3.	3 to 5	197	—	—	—	191	—	—	110
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	272	—	117
5.	above 10	803	—	—	—	—	728	—	539
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	105	—	—	—	108	162	—	334
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	9
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	—	—	208	37	—	144
3.	3 to 5	373	—	223	—	221	249	—	243
4.	6 to 10	627	—	777	1000	386	685	—	485
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	185	30	—	128
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	1000	1000	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	263	—	64	32	1167	204	—	1703
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	6	—	2	1	23	8	—	38

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

WEST BENGAL

srl. no.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	315	—	—	—	435	—	—	377
3.	3 to 5	615	—	—	—	411	—	—	509
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5
5.	above 10	70	—	—	—	144	—	—	108
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	1664	—	—	—	1782	—	—	2836
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	16
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	511	—	—	—	243	750	—	353
3.	3 to 5	260	—	—	—	687	138	—	546
4.	6 to 10	199	—	—	—	65	112	—	93
5.	above 10	30	—	—	—	5	—	—	8
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	1159	—	—	—	5785	1029	—	7694
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	22	—	—	—	43	16	—	75

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	260	—	—	—	—	1000	—	278
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	724
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	138	—	—	—	—	4	—	138
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	7

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

srl. no.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	52	—	—	—	—	286	—	95
3.	3 to 5	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
4.	6 to 10	118	—	—	—	—	633	—	212
5.	above 10	698	—	—	—	—	81	1000	595
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	662	—	—	—	—	175	55	893
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	14	—	—	—	—	4	3	21
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	143	—	—	—	1000	340	—	145
3.	3 to 5	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
4.	6 to 10	159	—	—	—	—	660	44	162
5.	above 10	534	—	—	—	—	—	956	556
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	—	—	—	1000	1000	1000	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	475	—	—	—	7	22	70	570
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	15	—	—	—	1	2	2	19

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

srl. no.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		tribal majority village							
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	421	—	—	865	—	420
3.	3 to 5	—	—	579	—	1000	135	—	580
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	—	—	1000	—	1000	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	—	—	19	—	9	8	—	27
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	—	—	5	—	1	4	—	9

TABLE (20) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

MIZORAM

srl. no.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	—	—	—	221	—	148
3.	3 to 5	—	1000	—	—	—	423	—	614
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	356	—	239
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	—	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	—	10	—	—	—	19	—	29
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	5
				other villages					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	up to 2	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
3.	3 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	6 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE (20): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM THE OFFICES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR EACH TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

ALL-INDIA

srl. no.	distance	type of co-operative society							
		lamps	forest labour co-operative society	milk producers co-operative society	small scale manufacture	credit society	animal husbandry & other co-operative society	n.r.	any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				tribal majority village					
1.	within the village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2.	up to 2	138	171	509	1000	238	161	—	178
3.	3 to 5	391	417	350	—	350	381	818	381
4.	6 to 10	167	134	94	—	257	224	—	193
5.	above 10	303	278	22	—	154	235	182	247
6.	n.r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	28569	1125	1230	21	13476	4603	267	44924
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	383	26	31	3	142	98	4	601
				other villages					
1.	within the village	0	—	55	—	3	1	—	4
2.	up to 2	292	213	520	40	315	377	—	325
3.	3 to 5	419	127	285	325	411	341	407	390
4.	6 to 10	147	229	54	43	138	200	26	146
5.	above 10	138	431	87	593	131	79	567	132
6.	n.r.	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
7.	all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
8.	estd. no. of village reporting the type	23006	1088	4817	703	34452	12140	125	68474
9.	no. of sample village reporting the type	364	14	104	13	459	232	3	1019

TABLE (21.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

sl. no.	state/u.t.	level of education: no school	primary only: one room & one teacher	primary only: others	middle only	high/ higher secondary only	primary and middle/ middle with primary	primary & high/ higher secondary	higher secondary and middle/ higher secondary with middle	primary middle & higher secondary/ higher secondary with middle and primary	n.r.	all	no. of villages: ested.	no. of villages: sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480	292	145	21	4	45	4	4	4	—	1000	3951	44
2.	Assam	108	152	462	123	3	123	3	13	13	—	1000	3510	26
3.	Bihar	477	55	361	8	14	49	3	15	18	—	1000	10480	124
4.	Gujarat	18	172	531	36	20	157	9	29	28	—	1000	3691	94
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	175	487	61	10	229	10	7	22	—	1000	623	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	542	32	287	48	17	48	2	18	5	—	1000	24098	211
7.	Maharashtra	387	240	226	—	12	103	—	25	7	—	1000	6334	65
8.	Manipur	50	—	538	13	105	186	83	10	10	7	1000	928	28
9.	Meghalaya	197	393	233	38	35	59	20	12	12	—	1000	4403	76
10.	Orissa	426	65	333	39	11	87	11	14	14	—	1000	14200	90
11.	Rajasthan	315	150	429	—	9	39	9	24	25	—	1000	5289	63
12.	Sikkim	173	—	507	45	—	160	—	21	94	—	1000	67	16
13.	Tripura	35	52	446	75	76	147	65	36	29	29	1000	182	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	221	18	555	59	—	146	—	—	—	—	1000	613	17
15.	West Bengal	439	46	456	—	22	—	22	7	7	—	1000	5478	39
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	372	25	540	—	5	46	—	—	12	—	1000	157	15
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	545	4	234	70	—	109	—	—	39	—	1000	1389	37
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	142	524	63	16	144	16	48	48	—	1000	67	21
19.	Mizoram	28	21	322	205	57	205	52	53	53	4	1000	538	65
20.	All-India	409	98	334	37	17	69	7	17	12	0	1000	86439	1086

TABLE (21.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	state/u.t.	level of education: no school	primary only: one room & one teacher	primary only: others	middle only	high/ higher secondary only	primary and middle/ middle with primary	primary & high/ higher secondary	higher secondary and middle/ higher secondary with middle	primary middle & higher secondary/ higher secondary with middle and primary	n.r.	all	no. of villages: ested.	no. of villages: sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	237	214	338	13	27	76	23	27	40	4	1000	9589	190
2.	Assam	207	55	443	95	26	82	21	33	33	6	1000	6511	78
3.	Bihar	335	54	316	46	24	129	10	24	60	1	1000	7048	125
4.	Gujarat	—	67	233	91	21	508	—	42	37	—	1000	3831	58
5.	Himachal Pradesh	277	44	475	76	22	70	22	2	11	—	1000	3285	53
6.	Karnataka	—	153	298	67	69	231	33	73	69	7	1000	10374	167
7.	Kerala	115	—	292	26	54	245	15	111	142	—	1000	928	84
8.	Madhya Pradesh	70	43	630	71	19	104	12	22	29	1	1000	9609	179
9.	Maharashtra	32	66	424	42	31	231	10	83	78	2	1000	11176	204
10.	Manipur	171	—	284	155	63	166	34	63	63	—	1000	454	20
11.	Meghalaya	65	42	196	148	100	148	100	100	100	—	1000	478	11
12.	Orissa	104	50	345	95	53	170	48	65	70	—	1000	13336	111
13.	Rajasthan	220	91	466	32	2	136	2	26	26	—	1000	9999	120
14.	Sikkim	388	—	369	48	37	105	16	14	22	—	1000	373	64
15.	Tamil Nadu	27	77	573	30	20	144	20	55	54	—	1000	4385	131
16.	Tripura	—	86	449	76	46	209	34	9	91	—	1000	280	36
17.	Uttar Pradesh	225	34	501	101	2	120	2	8	8	—	1000	2078	45
18.	West Bengal	297	15	449	40	31	78	30	28	32	—	1000	12143	150
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	482	9	333	78	2	81	—	9	5	—	1000	1534	39
20.	Lakshadweep	—	—	190	120	65	120	65	162	278	—	1000	6	14
21.	Mizoram	52	—	398	166	52	166	52	52	52	10	1000	176	23
22.	All-India	154	74	415	60	31	153	21	43	48	2	1000	107622	1913

TABLE (221): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ANDHRA PRADESH — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	782	—	354	57	574	—	—	—	15	1000	3090	83
2.	middle only	26	—	178	611	213	—	—	—	—	1000	104	5
3.	Middle with primary school	52	—	478	194	86	—	242	—	—	1000	204	9
4.	high/higher' secondary only	6	574	426	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	22	3
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	4	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	16	1
6.	high/higher' secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	870	4	360	81	527	—	14	—	13	1000	3437	101

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ASSAM

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

level of education	number of 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									all	estd.	no. of schools sample
		local bodies schools per		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others					
		residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential				
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
1. primary only	1260	—	179	164	657	—	—	—	—		1000	4423	41
2. Middle only	203	—	386	—	614	—	—	—	—		1000	714	7
3. middle with primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
4. high/higher' secondary only	4	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—		1000	15	1
5. high/higher secondary with middle	16	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—		1000	58	2
6. high/higher' secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
7. n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
8. any level	1485	—	207	139	653	—	—	—	—		1000	5211	51

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

BIHAR — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution										no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	599	18	99	35	812	—	33	3	—	1000	6276	94
2.	Middle only	11	—	49	—	951	—	—	—	—	1000	111	6
3.	middle with primary only	61	75	—	74	789	—	62	—	—	1000	637	20
4.	high/higher' secondary only	19	234	176	—	389	—	201	—	—	1000	204	7
5.	high/higer secondary with middle	6	—	258	—	484	—	258	—	—	1000	65	3
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	6	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	63	1
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	702	29	92	38	799	—	42	2	—	1000	7356	131

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

GUJARAT — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution										no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others					
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	all		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1258	7	207	141	641	5	—	—	—	1000		4642	99
2.	Middle only	58	—	—	440	560	—	—	—	—	1000		214	8
3.	middle with primary only	247	8	70	50	872	—	—	—	—	1000		910	39
4.	'high/higher' secondary only	32	—	312	—	248	440	—	—	—	1000		118	6
5.	high/higer secondary with middle	14	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	791	1000		52	5
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	3	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000		10	1
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
8.	any level	1611	7	180	133	661	12	—	—	7	1000		5946	158

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

HIMACHAL PRADESH — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	952	7	—	62	931	—	—	—	—	1000	593	29
2.	Middle only	80	—	—	215	785	—	—	—	—	1000	50	4
3.	middle with primary only	217	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	135	1
4.	high/higher' secondary only	13	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	8	2
5.	high/higer secondary with middle	6	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	4	1
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	19	319	—	681	—	—	—	—	—	1000	12	3
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1295	10	—	80	910	—	—	—	—	1000	807	40

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MADHYA PRADESH — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

sl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	582	13	51	69	844	—	10	3	11	1000	14016	230
2.	Middle only	83	—	134	314	552	—	—	—	—	1000	2004	32
3.	middle with primary only	31	—	—	440	560	—	—	—	—	1000	756	18
4.	high/higher secondary only	30	—	60	930	10	—	—	—	—	1000	717	4
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	1	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	27	3
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	4	—	—	207	793	—	—	—	—	1000	102	3
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	731	11	55	144	771	—	8	3	9	1000	17623	290

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MAHARASHTRA — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	478	82	238	103	576	—	—	—	—	1000	3030	59
2.	middle only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	middle with primary only	110	27	259	403	311	—	—	—	—	1000	694	20
4.	high/higher secondary only	12	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	76	1
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	27	84	153	655	84	—	—	—	24	1000	171	6
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	627	71	253	177	498	—	—	—	1	1000	3970	86

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MANIPUR — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	647	—	556	10	434	—	—	—	—	1000	600	16
2.	middle only	15	—	—	418	582	—	—	—	—	1000	14	3
3.	middle with primary only	208	—	—	—	872	57	71	—	—	1000	193	9
4.	high/higher secondary only	126	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	117	7
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
8.	any level	1004	—	361	13	600	12	15	—	—	1000	932	36

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

MEGHALAYA

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	768	5	362	21	426	—	78	—	108	1000	3381	85
2.	middle only	48	75	272	—	377	—	19	—	258	1000	210	13
3.	middle with primary only	29	122	121	—	420	338	—	—	—	1000	129	6
4.	high/higher secondary only	42	195	509	—	277	19	—	—	—	1000	183	8
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	886	21	356	18	416	12	68	—	108	1000	3902	112

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ORISSA — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	408	—	74	89	818	—	5	—	13	1000	5791	89
2.	middle only	39	—	411	77	486	—	—	—	27	1000	550	14
3.	middle with primary only	47	270	139	—	591	—	—	—	—	1000	662	10
4.	high/higher secondary only	9	123	299	—	313	—	—	—	265	1000	134	5
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	6	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	87	2
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	509	28	110	77	763	—	4	—	18	1000	7222	120

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

RAJASTHAN — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	813	—	212	—	774	—	14	—	—	1000	4298	74
2.	middle only	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	middle with primary only	48	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	253	9
4.	high/higher secondary only	11	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	58	3
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	30	—	—	68	932	—	—	—	—	1000	160	7
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	1	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	6	1
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	903	—	191	2	794	—	13	—	—	1000	4776	94

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

SIKKIM

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	821	—	322	—	678	—	—	—	—	1000	55	10
2.	middle only	75	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	5	2
3.	middle with primary only	224	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	15	4
4.	high/higher secondary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	30	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	2	1
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	119	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	8	1
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1283	—	208	—	792	—	—	—	—	1000	86	18

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

TRIPURA — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	2016	17	187	—	784	—	12	—	—	1000	258	36
2.	middle only	297	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	38	7
3.	middle with primary only	422	—	276	—	724	—	—	—	—	1000	54	8
4.	high/higher secondary only	188	—	—	132	868	—	—	—	—	1000	24	5
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	16	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2	1
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	63	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	8	2
7.	n. r.	211	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	27	3
8.	any level	3180	11	157	12	812	—	8	—	—	1000	407	62

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

UTTAR PRADESH

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	648	—	156	—	844	—	—	—	—	1000	397	15
2.	middle only	64	—	648	—	352	—	—	—	—	1000	39	2
3.	middle with primary only	93	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	57	2
4.	high/higher secondary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	804	—	177	—	823	—	—	—	—	1000	493	19

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

WEST BENGAL

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	635	—	464	—	478	38	4	—	16	1000	3477	49
2.	middle only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	middle with primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	high/higher secondary only	26	—	1000	—	55	945	—	—	—	1000	141	2
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	44	1
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	668	—	452	—	456	73	3	—	15	1000	3662	52

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	299	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	47	5
2.	middle only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	middle with primary only	44	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	7	5
4.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	6	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	1	1
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	350	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	55	12

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ARUNACHAL PRADESH — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	235	—	52	168	781	—	—	—	—	1000	327	18
2.	middle only	68	—	498	307	195	—	—	—	—	1000	94	4
3.	middle with primary only	106	—	—	629	371	—	—	—	—	1000	147	6
4.	high/higher secondary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary	40	68	—	68	864	—	—	—	—	1000	56	3
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	449	6	102	288	603	—	—	—	—	1000	624	31

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1164	89	—	134	721	—	—	28	28	1000	78	26
2.	middle only	104	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	7	2
3.	middle with primary only	134	—	—	338	662	—	—	—	—	1000	9	5
4.	high/higher secondary only	30	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	2	1
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	75	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	5	2
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1492	70	—	250	636	—	—	22	22	1000	100	36

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MIZORAM — TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1030	12	104	311	523	—	50	—	—	1000	554	70
2.	middle only	606	87	98	326	432	24	35	—	—	1000	326	53
3.	middle with primary only	26	—	—	143	587	—	—	270	—	1000	14	5
4.	high/higher secondary only	176	163	307	122	293	—	31	41	44	1000	95	27
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	11	—	644	356	—	—	—	—	—	1000	6	2
8.	any level	1849	51	122	298	469	8	42	8	4	1000	995	157

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ALL-INDIA

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	640	11	176	71	712	3	13	1	13	1000	55333	1144
2.	middle only	52	12	227	205	533	2	4	—	18	1000	4480	163
3.	middle with primary only	56	55	94	172	646	11	21	1	—	1000	4876	178
4.	high/higher secondary only	22	66	196	357	238	98	23	2	20	1000	1914	85
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	8	20	156	236	481	—	23	22	62	1000	693	39
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	3	28	—	122	850	—	—	—	—	1000	266	18
7.	n. r.	1	—	110	61	829	—	—	—	—	1000	41	8
8.	any level	782	16	172	98	682	6	14	1	13	1000	67603	1635

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ANDHRA PRADESH — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisations		others		all	no. of schools	
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential		estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1036	—	611	20	328	—	24	1	17	1000	9936	336
2.	middle only	19	—	552	—	448	—	—	—	—	1000	182	13
3.	middle with primary only	102	39	646	—	279	4	—	—	33	1000	977	47
4.	high/higher secondary only	42	—	584	35	334	—	32	—	15	1000	405	28
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	35	—	561	69	338	—	21	—	11	1000	335	26
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	25	—	560	—	354	—	—	48	38	1000	237	20
7.	n. r.	6	—	256	—	744	—	—	—	—	1000	61	2
8.	any level	1265	3	608	19	328	0	21	1	18	1000	12134	472

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ASSAM

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	no. of schools: estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	877	9	217	79	600	—	30	—	66	1000	5711	93
2.	middle only	161	101	171	177	469	—	68	—	14	1000	1047	20
3.	middle with primary only	23	—	546	186	268	—	—	—	—	1000	147	4
4.	high/higher' secondary only	40	—	423	—	370	207	—	—	—	1000	263	5
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	25	—	336	—	475	—	—	—	189	1000	166	5
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	9	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	56	1
7.	n. r.	9	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	56	1
8.	any level	1144	21	239	89	555	7	32	—	57	1000	7446	129

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

BIHAR

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	633	16	66	108	772	—	23	—	15	1000	4461	101
2.	middle only	76	66	35	17	753	—	—	—	130	1000	534	18
3.	middle with primary only	221	65	24	12	779	43	65	—	14	1000	1556	54
4.	high/higher' secondary only	38	—	75	66	859	—	—	—	—	1000	269	14
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	15	—	—	309	462	—	—	—	229	1000	106	8
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	63	—	871	—	129	—	—	—	—	1000	447	4
7.	n. r.	2	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	14	1
8.	any level	1048	28	105	75	730	9	28	—	25	1000	7387	200

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

GUJARAT

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	620	—	93	24	883	—	—	—	—	1000	2374	47
2.	middle only	169	591	—	—	409	—	—	—	—	1000	649	9
3.	middle with primary only	815	—	35	—	965	—	—	—	—	1000	3124	40
4.	high/higher' secondary only	38	—	211	—	550	—	239	—	—	1000	145	8
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	37	—	659	50	79	46	—	—	167	1000	141	7
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	4	—	—	—	645	—	—	355	—	1000	16	2
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1683	60	71	10	849	1	5	1	4	1000	6449	113

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

HIMACHAL PRADESH — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution								no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	702	—	19	22	939	—	—	—	21	1000	2306	47
2.	middle only	97	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	320	7
3.	middle with primary only	21	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	68	2
4.	high/higher' secondary only	29	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	95	4
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	3	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	10	1
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	11	—	—	178	822	—	—	—	—	1000	37	3
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	863	—	15	20	948	—	—	—	17	1000	2836	64

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

KARANATAKA PRADESH — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	588	42	40	51	866	—	1	—	—	1000	6095	155
2.	middle only	83	43	73	111	765	8	—	—	—	1000	866	34
3.	middle with primary only	261	10	78	46	837	—	15	—	13	1000	2712	117
4.	high/higher' secondary only	98	65	156	51	351	79	219	—	79	1000	1012	52
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	14	—	143	104	143	—	310	—	299	1000	143	12
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	8	—	—	—	621	112	267	—	—	1000	86	6
7.	n. r.	9	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	95	5
8.	any level	1061	35	63	54	794	9	30	—	14	1000	11009	381

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

KERALA

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									all	no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others				estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	952	—	112	—	611	—	26	9	242		1000	883	118
2.	middle only	62	—	180	—	258	—	512	—	50		1000	58	11
3.	middle with primary only	558	—	24	5	483	—	46	—	442		1000	518	61
4.	high/higher' secondary only	137	—	186	—	548	99	72	—	96		1000	127	17
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	184	—	69	—	497	—	253	—	181		1000	171	32
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	145	—	—	—	626	—	106	—	268		1000	135	22
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
8.	any level	2039	—	83	1	552	7	76	4	277		1000	1892	261

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MADHYA PRADESH — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1360	20	94	38	843	—	5	—	—	1000	13073	175
2.	middle only	140	—	104	68	828	—	—	—	—	1000	1343	38
3.	middle with primary only	92	25	20	249	652	15	39	—	—	1000	881	29
4.	high/higher' secondary only	35	—	288	79	633	—	—	—	—	1000	338	10
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	24	72	121	117	690	—	—	—	—	1000	229	13
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	20	161	332	—	506	—	—	—	—	1000	188	7
7.	n. r.	2	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	17	1
8.	any level	1672	21	98	54	820	1	6	—	—	1000	16068	273

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MAHARASHTRA — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	695	30	385	79	491	2	13	—	—	1000	7768	182
2.	middle only	59	12	381	—	518	25	64	—	—	1000	654	28
3.	middle with primary only	264	16	375	97	508	2	2	—	—	1000	2954	76
4.	high/higher' secondary only	42	225	143	32	261	—	304	11	25	1000	473	24
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	89	12	563	3	35	36	295	—	56	1000	992	50
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	15	255	188	411	67	38	—	—	41	1000	163	13
7.	n. r.	3	—	690	—	—	—	310	—	—	1000	33	3
8.	any level	1167	35	386	75	446	6	46	0	6	1000	13038	376

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MANIPUR

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	498	—	270	198	366	—	78	—	88	1000	226	12
2.	middle only	198	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	90	1
3.	middle with primary only	293	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	672	1000	133	9
4.	high/higher' secondary only	81	—	—	—	458	—	—	—	542	1000	37	2
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1070	—	126	92	480	—	36	—	266	1000	486	24

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MEGHALAYA — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools		
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	728	—	494	—	506	—	—	—	—	1000	348	10
2.	middle only	469	—	266	70	665	—	—	—	—	1000	224	6
3.	middle with primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	high/higher' secondary only	324	—	57	—	842	—	101	—	—	1000	155	4
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1521	—	331	21	626	—	21	—	—	1000	727	20

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ORISSA — **OTHER VILLAGES**

sr. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution: local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	no. of schools: estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	597	28	101	28	843	—	—	—	—	1000	7963	112
2.	middle only	140	20	233	109	479	—	—	112	46	1000	1868	38
3.	middle with primary only	120	41	279	65	615	—	—	—	—	1000	1606	18
4.	high/higher' secondary only	78	219	225	61	212	—	—	200	83	1000	1040	24
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	23	—	—	253	747	—	—	—	—	1000	302	10
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	8	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	101	1
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	966	43	157	52	702	—	—	32	13	1000	12879	203

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

RAJASTHAN

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution								no. of schools		
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	845	—	345	—	592	—	6	—	57	1000	8449	131
2.	middle only	43	—	343	—	657	—	—	—	—	1000	431	14
3.	middle with primary only	157	—	19	—	976	—	—	—	6	1000	1566	35
4.	high/higher' secondary only	2	—	359	—	641	—	—	—	—	1000	23	2
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	32	—	89	50	861	—	—	—	—	1000	324	17
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	4	—	—	—	847	153	—	—	—	1000	37	3
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1083	—	289	1	659	1	5	—	45	1000	10829	202

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

SIKKIM

OTHER VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	727	—	—	135	865	—	—	—	—	1000	271	55
2.	Middle only	83	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	31	9
3.	middle with primary only	126	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	47	15
4.	high/higher secondary only	64	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	24	5
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	24	—	—	—	749	—	—	251	—	1000	9	4
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	21	—	—	509	491	—	—	—	—	1000	8	3
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1043	—	—	104	891	—	—	6	—	1000	389	91

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

TAMIL NADU — OTHER VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									all	no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others				estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1215	39	314	41	516	6	52	—	31		1000	5328	293
2.	Middle only	48	—	397	88	388	100	—	—	27		1000	209	13
3.	middle with primary only	137	14	314	23	619	—	30	—	—		1000	601	40
4.	high/higher secondary only	28	—	—	227	630	143	—	—	—		1000	124	11
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	64	29	24	31	907	—	8	—	—		1000	279	24
6	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	2	—	262	—	738	—	—	—	—		1000	9	6
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
8.	any level	1494	34	299	44	541	11	46	—	26		1000	6551	387

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

TRIPURA

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1307	—	11	33	955	—	—	—	—	1000	366	61
2.	Middle only	100	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	28	6
3.	middle with primary only	236	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	66	10
4.	high/higher secondary only	61	—	—	75	925	—	—	—	—	1000	17	4
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	111	—	—	67	933	—	—	—	—	1000	31	7
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1814	—	8	30	961	—	—	—	—	1000	508	88

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

UTTAR PRADESH

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	965	123	320	214	250	46	34	—	14	1000	2005	67
2.	middle only	126	89	120	407	115	—	—	269	—	1000	261	7
3.	middle with primary only	23	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	878	1000	48	3
4.	high/higher secondary only	2	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	5	1
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	13	—	—	—	483	258	258	—	—	1000	28	4
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	1129	115	287	228	234	42	35	30	30	1000	2347	82

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ALL-INDIA

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGE

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution								no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	primary only	768	41	199	20	726	—	—	15	—	1000	9321	205
2	middle only	55	—	746	—	39	—	47	78	89	1000	667	13
3.	middle with primary only	59	—	119	—	198	—	657	—	26	1000	718	14
4.	high/higher secondary only	42	171	339	83	406	—	—	—	—	1000	516	17
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	30	54	229	64	374	—	—	55	225	1000	369	16
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	7	—	244	—	53	—	—	704	—	1000	82	4
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	961	42	233	22	624	—	43	23	14	1000	11674	269

TABLE (22.2): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	336	—	31	186	782	—	—	—	—	1000	516	20
2.	middle only	76	—	—	872	128	—	—	—	—	1000	116	3
3.	middle with primary only	78	—	—	910	90	—	—	—	—	1000	120	7
4.	high/higher secondary only	3	—	—	—	500	—	500	—	—	1000	5	2
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	10	151	—	849	—	—	—	—	—	1000	16	3
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	3	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	1000	5	1
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	507	4	24	357	613	—	3	—	—	1000	778	36

TABLE (22.1): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

LAKSHADWEEP — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1667	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	10	37
2.	middle only	500	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	3	10
3.	middle with primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	high/higher secondary only	333	—	—	429	571	—	—	—	—	1000	2	11
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	333	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	2	5
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	333	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	2	3
7.	n. r.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	any level	3333	—	—	51	949	—	—	—	—	1000	20	66

TABLE (22.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

MOZORAM — OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools		
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	1057	141	136	425	298	—	—	—	—	1000	186	29
2.	middle only	386	—	259	126	413	—	203	—	—	1000	68	15
3.	middle with primary only	45	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	8	1
4.	high/higher secondary only	119	—	279	—	721	—	—	—	—	1000	21	7
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	n. r.	114	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	20	3
8.	any level	1722	92	171	308	380	—	49	—	—	1000	303	55

TABLE (22.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, TYPE OF MANAGEMENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

ALL-INDIA

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	level of education	number of schools per 1000 villages	per thousand distribution of schools by type of management and type of institution									no. of schools	
			local bodies		govt. (other than local bodies)		voluntary organisation		others		all	estd.	sample
			residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential	residential	non-residential			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	primary only	814	22	235	45	663	2	13	2	18	1000	87612	2295
2.	middle only	90	66	212	79	559	5	20	35	25	1000	9649	313
3.	middle with primary only	166	17	165	51	696	5	39	—	27	1000	17852	583
4.	high/higher secondary only	47	96	231	52	419	32	86	42	42	1000	5096	252
5.	high/higher secondary with middle	34	16	298	68	409	14	109	6	81	1000	3620	237
6.	high/higher secondary with middle & primary only	15	44	483	52	308	13	23	45	31	1000	1644	110
7.	n. r.	3	60	390	—	513	—	37	—	—	1000	296	16
8.	any level	1169	28	229	50	638	4	23	6	23	1000	125768	3806

TABLE (23.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY TYPE OF PANCHAYAT

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

sri. no.	state/u.t.	per thousand distribution of villages by type of panchayat						no. of statutory gram panchayats having a tribal chief executive per 1000 statutory panchayats	no. of traditional tribal panchayats in which females participate per 1000 traditional panchayats	no. of villages	
		statutory gram panchayat only	traditional tribal panchayat only	both statutory and traditional	none	n. r.	all			estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	17	425	12	494	1000	981	121	3951	44
2.	Assam	36	153	241	138	431	1000	295	82	3510	26
3.	Bihar	25	14	461	—	500	1000	550	325	10480	124
4.	Gujarat	175	17	308	—	500	1000	798	410	3691	94
5.	Himachal Pradesh	106	—	394	—	500	1000	767	226	623	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	49	71	177	406	297	1000	863	148	24098	211
7.	Maharashtra	215	111	171	8	496	1000	733	468	6334	65
8.	Manipur	—	458	42	—	500	1000	460	8	928	28
9.	Meghalaya	7	274	212	13	493	1000	756	330	4403	76
10.	Orissa	157	28	287	56	172	1000	223	25	14200	90
11.	Rajasthan	75	3	415	14	493	1000	566	52	5289	63
12.	Sikkim	346	51	90	26	487	1000	622	119	667	16
13.	Tripura	42	163	295	—	500	1000	801	81	182	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	500	—	500	1000	966	220	613	17
15.	West Bengal	64	1	433	5	498	1000	530	—	5478	39
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	480	20	—	500	1000	1000	226	157	16
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	3	440	—	500	1000	964	245	1389	37
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	—	428	—	500	1000	597	560	67	21
19.	Mizoram	—	252	248	—	500	1000	855	101	538	65
20.	All-India	78	60	296	133	434	1000	623	187	86439	1086

TABLE (23.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY TYPE OF PANCHAYAT

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	state/u.t.	per thousand distribution of villages by type of panchayat						no. of statutory gram panchayats having a tribal chief executive per 1000 statutory panchayats	no. of traditional tribal panchayats in which females participate per 1000 traditional panchayats	no. of villages	
		statutory gram panchayat only	traditional tribal panchayat only	both statutory and traditional	none	n. r.	all			estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191	11	202	192	404	1000	55	163	9589	190
2.	Assam	4	221	219	111	444	1000	173	104	6511	78
3.	Bihar	47	5	441	15	493	1000	46	327	7048	125
4.	Gujarat	328	—	162	20	490	1000	79	821	3831	58
5.	Himachal Pradesh	355	—	145	—	500	1000	16	167	3285	53
6.	Karnataka	128	57	283	65	467	1000	18	269	10374	167
7.	Kerala	347	27	116	20	490	1000	—	145	928	84
8.	Madhya Pradesh	167	39	286	17	491	1000	214	337	9609	179
9.	Maharashtra	328	9	163	—	500	1000	88	229	11176	204
10.	Manipur	—	500	—	—	500	1000	—	364	454	20
11.	Meghalaya	—	110	390	—	500	1000	891	468	478	11
12.	Orissa	228	23	202	93	453	1000	65	—	13336	111
13.	Rajasthan	195	14	282	18	491	1000	198	313	9999	20
14.	Sikkim	421	3	15	121	439	1000	78	71	373	64
15.	Tamil Nadu	225	—	257	37	481	1000	36	177	4385	31
16.	Tripura	103	106	246	90	455	1000	439	—	280	36
17.	Uttar Pradesh	160	43	297	—	500	1000	40	258	2078	45
18.	West Bengal	110	35	351	8	496	1000	76	131	12143	150
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	25	449	50	475	1000	854	174	1534	39
20.	Lakshadweep	—	230	—	540	230	1000	—	—	6	14
21.	Mizoram	—	51	436	25	487	1000	330	82	176	23
22.	All-India	185	30	203	44	478	1000	108	240	107622	1913

TABLE (24.1) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY TYPE OF YOUTH DORMITORY IN THE VILLAGE

TRIBAL MAJORITY VILLAGES

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of villages reporting information on youth dormitory per 1000 TMV's	per thousand distribution of villages by youth dormitories				no. of TMV's		
			for boys only	for girls only	seperate for boys & girls	mixed for boys & girls	all	estd.	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	3951	44
2.	Assam	931	1000	—	—	—	1000	3510	26
3.	Bihar	1000	913	—	46	40	1000	10480	124
4.	Gujarat	981	964	36	—	—	1000	3691	94
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	623	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	468	671	—	71	257	1000	24098	211
7.	Maharashtra	993	1000	—	—	—	1000	6334	65
8.	Manipur	1000	386	—	77	536	1000	928	28
9.	Meghalaya	986	1000	—	—	—	1000	4403	76
10.	Orissa	1000	959	41	—	—	1000	14200	90
11.	Rajasthan	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	5289	63
12.	Sikkim	1000	—	—	—	—	—	67	16
13.	Tripura	976	1000	—	—	—	1000	182	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	613	17
15.	West Bengal	915	1000	—	—	—	1000	5478	39
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	1000	—	—	—	—	—	157	15
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	1389	37
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	814	—	185	—	1000	67	21
19.	Mizoram	991	833	—	—	167	1000	538	65
20.	All-India	799	880	10	30	80	1000	86439	1086

TABLE (24.2) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY TYPE OF YOUTH DORMITORY IN THE VILLAGE

OTHER VILLAGES

srl. no.	state/u.t.	no. of villages reporting information on youth dormitory per 1000 'other village	per thousand distribution of villages by youth dormitories				no. of other villages		sample
			for boys only	for girls only	seperate for boys & girls	mixed for boys & girls	all	estd.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	998	971	5	3	21	1000	9589	190
2.	Assam	938	1000	—	—	—	1000	6511	78
3.	Bihar	984	1000	—	—	—	1000	7048	125
4.	Gujarat	975	940	—	40	20	1000	3831	58
5.	Himachal Pradesh	995	1000	—	—	—	1000	3285	53
6.	Karnataka	983	903	—	19	78	1000	10374	167
7.	Kerala	989	1000	—	—	—	1000	2928	84
8.	Madhya Pradesh	972	916	—	—	84	1000	9609	179
9.	Maharashtra	988	917	10	31	42	1000	11176	204
10.	Manipur	1000	—	—	1000	—	1000	454	20
11.	Meghalaya	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	478	11
12.	Orissa	969	930	—	70	—	1000	13336	111
13.	Rajasthan	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	9999	120
14.	Sikkim	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	373	64
15.	Tamil Nadu	987	864	—	136	—	1000	4385	131
16.	Tripura	938	1000	—	—	—	1000	280	36
17.	Uttar Pradesh	726	1000	—	—	—	1000	2078	46
18.	West Bengal	994	1000	—	—	—	1000	12143	150
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	892	597	—	50	353	1000	1534	39
20.	Lakshadweep	1000	1000	—	—	—	1000	6	14
21.	Mizoram	736	1000	—	—	—	1000	176	23
22.	All-India	975	952	—	16	32	1000	107622	1913

2. Results on Fourth Annual Survey on Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemloyment : NSS 46th Round (July 1990—June 1991).

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LIST OF TABLES

TABLE (1): ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY SEX FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)	estimated number (00) of				sex ratio	sample			
	house-holds	persons				house-holds	persons		
		male	female	total			male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
00—65	4838	11064	11586	22650	1047	37	106	99	205
65—80	8576	28120	29582	57702	1052	59	190	205	395
80—95	19824	66570	58120	124690	873	128	432	392	824
95—110	35748	101751	104299	206050	1025	225	658	657	1315
110—125	54129	158074	161706	319780	1023	353	1047	1074	2121
125—140	78025	237300	227997	465297	961	505	1540	1510	3050
140—160	111328	314595	310798	625393	988	765	2204	2163	4367
160—180	114976	316579	290677	607256	918	765	2162	1991	4153
180—215	189743	503140	467559	970699	929	1355	3682	3452	7134
215—280	238430	621220	549264	1170484	884	1837	4815	4329	9144
280—385	177984	405776	372166	777942	917	1468	3517	3167	6684
385 & above	143997	281987	254796	536783	904	1142	2341	2072	4413
not recorded	441	906	583	1489	643	3	6	5	11
all classes	1178039	3047082	2839133	5886215	932	8642	22700	21116	43816
sample no.	8642	22700	21116	43816	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

TABLE (1): ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY SEX FOR EACH MONTHLY PERCAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 2511

monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)	estimated number (00) of				sex ratio	sample			
	households	persons				households	persons		
		male	female	total			male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
00—90	3519	10256	7339	17595	716	37	96	89	185
90—110	3765	12643	12783	25426	1011	53	178	181	359
110—135	11137	35418	37411	72829	1056	140	450	470	920
135—160	17574	53286	52813	106099	991	210	648	662	1310
160—185	22108	69447	66599	136046	959	275	845	838	1683
185—215	31116	90347	85949	176296	951	365	1081	1013	2094
215—255	43784	125919	113984	239903	905	544	1607	1476	3083
255—310	51047	134590	129251	263841	960	689	1810	1708	3518
310—385	53303	137199	124342	261541	906	715	1866	1663	3529
385—520	61718	136155	114890	251045	844	806	1815	1540	3355
520—700	43200	84415	63735	148150	755	542	1082	862	1944
700 & above	51824	91755	72744	164499	793	626	1096	863	1959
not recorded	149	—	149	149	—	1	—	1	1
all classes	394244	981430	881989	1863419	899	5005	12574	11366	23940
sample no.	5005	12574	11366	23940	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDIT URE CLASS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES

ALL-INDIA RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)	average number per 1000 households									
	all persons						economically active persons			
	house-holds	persons	adult		children	all incl. nr	adult		children	all incl. nr
			male	female			male	female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
00—65	4	4	1252	1188	2242	4682	1088	635	330	2053
65—80	7	10	1760	1779	3189	6728	1513	925	256	2694
80—95	17	21	1663	1659	2968	6290	1474	846	250	2570
95—110	30	35	1585	1698	2480	5763	1390	897	184	2471
110—125	46	54	1536	1641	2731	5908	1406	756	129	2291
125—140	66	79	1633	1663	2668	5964	1432	650	137	2219
140—160	95	106	1570	1577	2470	5617	1398	597	113	2108
160—180	98	103	1589	1555	2137	5281	1381	597	122	2100
180—215	161	165	1625	1565	1920	5116	1417	576	104	2098
215—280	203	200	1664	1558	1688	4909	1416	507	84	2007
280—385	151	132	1541	1480	1349	4371	1288	474	64	1826
385 & above	122	91	1422	1296	1009	3728	1166	357	38	1561
not recorded	0	0	1160	1160	1054	3374	1160	393	—	1553
all classes@	999	999	1582	1533	1880	4997	1361	554	99	2014
est. number (000)	1178039	5886215	1863450	1806388	2215086	5886215	1603435	652802	116328	2372872
sample number	8642	43816	14023	13456	16327	43816	11822	4790	766	17380

@ The difference of entry in col. (2) & col. (3) from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the row having max. entry making col. sum of entries in col. (2) & col. (3) equals to 1000.

TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDIT URE CLASS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES

ALL-INDIA URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 2511

monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)	average number per 1000 households									
	all persons						economically active persons			
	house-holds	persons	adult		children	all incl. n.r.	adult		children	all incl. n.r.
			male	female			male	female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
00—90	9	9	1254	1179	2566	4999	955	308	122	1385
90—110	10	14	1898	1889	2966	6753	1590	587	176	2353
110—135	28	39	1743	1879	2917	6539	1496	528	127	2151
135—160	45	57	1691	1819	2528	6038	1367	451	133	1951
160—185	56	73	1822	1771	2558	6154	1492	437	137	2066
185—215	79	95	1699	1714	2253	5666	1406	367	35	1808
215—255	111	129	1772	1691	2017	5480	1417	275	49	1741
255—310	129	141	1772	1739	1657	5168	1339	295	34	1668
310—385	135	140	1756	1558	1593	4907	1414	202	23	1639
385—520	157	135	1625	1296	1147	4068	1226	171	3	1400
520—700	110	80	1470	1113	847	3430	1139	164	12	1315
700 & above	131	88	1450	1108	616	3174	1114	248	20	1382
not recorded	0	0	—	—	1000	1000	—	—	—	—
all classes @	1000	1001	1660	1491	1575	4727	1307	2270	40	1617
est. number (00)	394243	1863419	654380	587959	621039	1863419	515097	106538	15883	637518
sample number	5005	23940	8387	7577	7975	23940	6589	1318	203	8110

@ The difference of entry in col. (2) & col. (3) from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the row having max. entry making col. sum of entries in col. (2) & col. (3) equals to 1000.

TABLE (3): QUANTITY (KG. 0.00) AND VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS, GRAM AND CEREAL SUBSTITUTES PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA — RURAL — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

item	monthly per capita exenditure classes (Rs.)														per 1000 house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.	sample house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.
	00-65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	not reod.	all classes		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
								quantity (0.00) kg.								
rice	1.34	4.01	4.23	5.26	6.40	6.41	6.99	7.48	7.67	7.46	7.73	7.18	—	7.11	921	8021
wheat	1.94	2.12	3.49	2.72	3.33	3.94	3.90	3.90	4.23	5.13	5.96	6.51	—	4.61	722	5949
jowar	1.40	1.40	0.53	1.17	0.98	0.96	0.81	0.85	0.76	0.80	0.77	0.75	—	0.83	120	870
bajra	0.44	0.19	0.38	0.18	0.16	0.33	0.43	0.49	0.64	0.64	0.55	0.87	—	0.53	82	591
maize	0.15	0.05	0.97	0.69	0.31	0.56	0.32	0.43	0.31	0.26	0.47	0.39	—	0.39	84	931
other cereals	1.12	0.93	1.00	0.82	0.38	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.19	0.23	0.24	—	0.30	79	663
total cereals	6.39	8.70	10.60	10.84	11.56	12.50	12.73	13.42	13.93	14.48	15.71	15.94	—	13.77	987	8560
gram	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.14	—	0.06	163	1419
cereal substs.	0.07	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.24	—	0.12	98	860
								value Rs. (0.00)								
rice	5.57	17.02	17.96	23.60	29.24	30.54	33.89	36.39	38.82	38.30	40.55	38.36	—	35.63	921	8021
wheat	5.08	6.27	10.64	8.66	10.95	13.47	13.56	13.68	15.16	17.79	20.75	22.60	—	15.96	722	5949
jowar	3.14	3.57	1.48	3.56	2.96	2.79	2.72	2.77	2.47	2.92	2.58	2.83	—	2.75	120	870
bajra	1.32	0.60	1.36	0.54	0.49	1.12	1.41	1.64	2.24	2.21	1.85	2.86	—	1.81	82	591
maize	0.38	0.15	2.84	2.09	0.84	1.79	0.98	1.36	1.03	0.84	1.53	1.25	—	1.22	84	931
other cereals	2.59	1.86	2.58	2.04	0.99	0.70	0.78	0.63	0.76	0.52	0.63	0.70	—	0.79	79	663
total cereals	18.03	29.47	36.86	40.49	45.47	50.41	53.34	56.47	60.48	62.58	67.89	68.60	—	58.16	987	8560
gram	0.25	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.16	0.33	0.40	0.63	0.90	1.33	—	0.52	163	1419
cereal substs.	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.33	0.53	0.77	—	0.33	98	860
sample hhlds.	37	59	128	225	353	505	765	765	1355	1837	1468	1142	3	8642	xxx	xxx

TABLE (3) : QUANTITY (KG. 0.00) AND VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS, GRAM AND CEREAL SUBSTITUTES PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA — URBAN — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

item	monthly per capita exenditure classes (Rs.)														per 1000 households reporting consumpt.	sample households reporting consumpt.
	00-90	90-110	110-135	135-160	160-185	185-215	215-255	255-310	310-385	385-520	520-700	700 & above	not reod.	all classes		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
								quantity (0.00) kg.								
rice	1.79	4.14	5.06	5.23	4.88	5.14	5.36	5.66	5.40	5.44	5.03	5.05	—	5.24	917	4635
wheat	2.12	2.96	3.46	4.00	4.60	4.66	4.96	5.06	5.06	5.35	5.29	5.43	—	4.89	851	4211
jowar	0.36	0.73	0.36	0.75	0.53	0.52	0.32	0.28	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.16	—	0.33	86	417
bajra	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.02	—	0.08	30	161
maise	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.01	—	0.04	21	126
other cereals	—	0.32	0.18	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.01	—	0.08	44	184
total cereals	4.39	8.30	9.16	10.14	10.22	10.66	10.89	11.19	10.95	11.18	10.67	10.68	—	10.66	946	4781
gram	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.12	—	0.06	233	1172
cereal substs.	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.05	—	0.04	98	493
								value Rs. (0.00)								
rice	8.34	19.48	24.48	25.67	25.32	27.43	29.17	31.72	30.85	33.02	31.45	34.04	—	29.74	917	4635
wheat	6.88	11.01	13.63	14.31	17.21	17.68	18.83	20.21	20.24	22.18	23.32	26.26	—	19.78	851	4211
jowar	1.29	2.21	1.23	2.88	2.15	1.90	1.29	1.18	0.88	1.14	0.90	0.80	—	1.34	86	417
bajra	0.08	0.17	0.33	0.22	0.36	0.60	0.27	0.23	0.59	0.16	0.17	0.09	—	0.30	30	161
maize	0.23	0.34	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.26	0.10	0.15	0.22	0.20	0.04	—	0.15	21	126
other cereals	—	0.84	0.53	0.16	0.21	0.39	0.23	0.27	0.18	0.13	0.20	0.03	—	0.22	44	184
total cereals	16.87	34.05	40.29	43.34	45.34	48.14	50.05	53.71	52.89	56.85	56.24	61.26	—	51.53	946	4781
gram	0.45	0.11	0.18	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.42	0.61	0.74	1.03	1.26	1.31	—	0.68	233	1172
cereal substs.	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.26	0.35	0.39	0.49	—	0.24	98	493
sample hhlds.	37	53	140	210	275	365	544	989	717	806	542	626	—	5005	xxx	xxx

TABLE (4) : VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF BROAD GROUP OF FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS PER-PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

item	monthly per capita exenditure classes (Rs.)														% age to total expend	per 1000 house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.	sample house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.
	00-65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	not reod.	all classes			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
cereals	18.07	29.47	36.86	40.49	45.47	50.41	53.33	56.48	60.46	62.57	67.90	68.60	—	58.15	23.96	987	8560
gram	0.25	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.16	0.33	0.40	0.63	0.90	1.33	—	0.52	0.21	163	1419
cereal subst.	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.33	0.53	0.77	—	0.33	0.13	98	860
pulse & prod.	1.65	4.92	4.70	5.63	6.09	7.20	7.59	9.16	9.49	11.24	13.28	18.08	—	10.21	4.19	963	8282
milk & prod.	1.34	1.66	2.89	4.13	6.07	7.24	9.71	11.86	16.55	24.95	37.58	64.17	—	21.90	8.99	710	6092
edible oil	2.40	4.30	5.16	6.56	7.44	8.42	9.90	10.74	12.35	14.70	18.18	25.10	—	13.27	5.45	973	8385
meat/egg/fish	1.27	1.29	2.27	2.94	3.68	4.48	5.41	6.43	7.30	9.45	12.19	16.94	—	8.20	3.36	593	5479
vegetables	2.70	5.31	7.47	7.63	9.04	9.99	11.43	12.16	14.12	16.51	19.62	23.96	—	14.63	6.00	983	8536
fruits & nuts	0.37	0.59	0.57	0.81	1.17	1.32	1.56	2.07	2.66	4.23	6.14	13.04	—	3.88	1.59	653	5614
sugar	1.25	1.65	2.19	2.44	2.74	3.38	3.90	4.40	5.36	6.94	9.47	14.11	—	6.24	2.56	918	7979
salt	0.20	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.56	0.60	—	0.47	0.19	983	8527
spices	1.46	2.70	3.46	4.13	4.40	4.54	4.91	5.54	6.18	6.99	8.42	11.50	—	6.51	2.67	980	8451
beverage/ref.	2.33	1.93	1.79	3.13	3.02	3.86	4.96	5.85	7.58	9.82	13.07	28.23	—	9.28	3.81	887	7759
food-total	33.42	54.32	67.88	78.57	89.84	101.62	113.53	125.77	143.18	168.85	207.84	286.43	—	153.59	63.11	999	8637

TABLE (4) : VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF BROAD GROUP OF FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS PER-PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA — RURAL — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

item	monthly per capita exenditure classes (Rs.)														% age to total expend.	per 1000 house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.	sample house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.
	00-65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	not reod.	all classes			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
pan/tob/intox	3.74	3.54	3.74	3.99	4.03	4.76	5.42	6.15	7.05	9.23	10.95	48.32	—	10.93	4.48	773	6780
fuel & light	5.40	7.83	8.86	10.06	10.94	11.72	13.11	15.11	16.21	18.29	22.70	29.89	—	17.15	7.04	990	8582
clothing	0.57	0.39	0.69	0.72	0.02	1.73	1.93	3.93	5.36	10.64	22.87	58.41	—	12.25	5.03	281	2403
foot-wear	0.37	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.41	0.55	0.92	1.47	2.89	7.88	—	1.69	0.69	154	1494
ms. goods & services	7.53	6.56	7.45	9.49	10.55	12.10	14.99	17.70	22.42	32.12	49.17	105.45	—	31.73	13.03	994	8546
rents	0.02	0.19	—	0.13	0.05	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.25	0.34	0.92	4.32	—	0.67	0.27	40	391
tax, cesses	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.34	—	0.07	0.02	19	184
durable goods	—	0.41	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.34	0.39	0.51	1.24	3.52	5.17	150.17	—	15.42	6.33	129	1086
non food-total	17.63	18.98	21.04	24.70	27.94	31.04	36.37	44.12	53.48	75.69	114.74	404.78	—	89.91	36.89	998	8626
tot.cons. exp.	51.05	73.30	88.92	103.27	117.78	132.66	149.90	169.89	196.66	244.54	332.58	691.21	—	243.50	100.00	1000	8639
sample hhlds.	37	59	128	225	353	505	765	765	1355	1837	1468	1142	—	8642	xxx	xxx	xxx

TABLE (4): VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF BROAD GROUP OF FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS PER-PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA — URBAN — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 2511

item	monthly per capita exenditure classes (Rs.)														% age to total expend.	per 1000 households reporting consumpt.	sample households reporting consumpt.
	00-90	90-110	110-135	135-160	160-185	185-215	215-255	255-310	310-385	385-520	520-700	700 & above	not recd.	all classes			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
cereals	16.88	34.05	40.29	43.35	45.34	48.13	50.06	53.71	52.89	56.85	56.23	61.25	—	51.54	13.91	946	4781
gram	0.45	0.11	0.18	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.42	0.61	0.74	1.03	1.26	1.31	—	0.68	0.18	233	1172
cereal subst.	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.26	0.35	0.39	0.45	—	0.24	0.06	98	493
pulse & prod.	2.68	4.86	6.58	7.87	8.73	9.46	10.79	12.34	13.32	15.72	17.49	20.79	—	12.68	3.42	931	4712
milk & prod.	3.84	5.98	5.81	9.64	15.39	18.67	23.41	29.76	41.13	51.73	66.63	92.42	—	37.21	10.04	849	4292
edible oil	2.00	6.26	8.63	10.83	12.26	15.22	18.34	19.63	22.57	27.77	32.92	37.16	—	21.34	5.76	937	4741
meat/egg/fish	2.38	3.11	3.87	5.76	7.00	8.86	9.48	13.11	12.74	18.18	21.29	29.34	—	13.49	3.64	599	3105
vegetables	3.36	6.23	10.83	11.38	12.34	13.22	15.67	18.88	22.15	25.26	31.51	39.29	—	20.51	5.53	938	4751
fruits & nuts	1.19	1.09	1.63	2.27	2.47	2.97	4.09	6.03	7.62	10.90	16.35	28.53	—	8.42	2.27	846	4174
sugar	2.11	2.82	3.44	4.36	4.90	6.33	6.47	7.36	8.66	9.54	10.85	13.13	—	7.80	2.10	915	4628
salt	0.14	0.32	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.42	0.43	0.50	0.51	0.57	0.62	0.62	—	0.49	0.13	935	4733
spices	1.49	3.68	4.55	5.03	5.77	6.33	6.53	7.52	7.67	9.16	10.08	11.01	—	7.54	2.03	934	4723
beverage, ref.	3.35	4.82	5.71	7.21	9.10	10.99	15.19	16.10	23.33	30.75	45.84	91.70	—	25.83	6.97	979	4901
food-total	40.07	73.40	92.00	108.53	124.06	141.06	161.07	185.71	213.59	257.81	311.46	427.04	—	207.77	56.04	998	4997

TABLE (4): VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF BROAD GROUP OF FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS PER-PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

item	monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)														% age to total expend	per 1000 house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.	sample house-holds report-ing consu-mpt.
	00-90	90-110	110-135	135-160	160-185	185-215	215-255	255-310	310-385	385-520	520-700	700 & above	not recd.	all classes			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
pan, tob., intox.	2.25	4.43	4.00	4.26	4.88	6.21	6.68	7.34	8.93	13.10	16.01	21.97	—	9.55	2.57	610	3068
fuel & light	5.91	10.27	12.50	14.11	15.49	17.35	18.60	22.21	23.82	27.95	34.47	45.09	—	23.63	6.38	967	4865
clothing	3.75	1.29	0.29	0.85	0.86	3.52	3.89	5.94	16.11	22.86	37.69	123.24	—	21.07	5.68	235	1208
footwear	—	0.26	0.18	0.30	0.73	0.53	1.00	1.26	3.63	3.68	9.06	14.99	—	3.49	0.94	175	956
misc. goods & services	13.55	10.18	13.69	17.58	22.95	27.03	35.06	46.76	64.75	92.95	142.25	257.72	—	72.84	19.76	994	4974
rents	1.64	1.55	1.43	2.08	2.02	4.06	6.01	8.79	11.80	17.47	226.65	53.78	—	13.63	3.68	354	1680
tax. cesses	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.35	0.30	0.41	1.01	1.41	2.96	6.06	—	1.23	0.33	134	635
durable goods	0.27	0.02	0.14	0.48	0.50	0.67	0.74	2.36	2.08	6.29	11.97	163.99	—	17.13	4.62	144	673
non-food total	27.51	28.12	32.26	39.72	47.58	59.52	72.28	95.07	132.13	185.71	281.06	686.84	—	162.57	43.96	997	4995
total cons. expend.	67.58	101.52	24.26	148.25	171.64	200.58	233.35	280.78	345.72	443.52	92.52	1113.88	—	370.34	100.00	1000	5004
sample hhs.	37	53	140	210	275	365	544	689	717	806	542	626	1	5005	xxx	xxx	xxx

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MARITAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA MALE RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 4373

age-group	marital status						per 1000 distribution of persons (00)	estimated persons (00)	sample persons
	never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	not recorded	all			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—14	994	4	1	—	1	1000	389	1183106	8672
15—19	918	79	1	2	0	1000	103	314837	2390
20—24	510	476	7	6	1	999	83	253371	1887
25—29	189	797	7	7	0	1000	75	229306	1682
30—34	66	919	10	5	—	1001	65	197528	1501
35—39	27	951	19	3	0	1000	60	184184	1402
40—44	33	935	30	2	0	1000	47	142339	1087
45 and above	19	855	120	6	0	1000	178	541886	4074
15 and above	266	687	42	5	0	1001	611	1863451	14023
not recorded	397	584	—	—	19	1000	0	525	5
all	549	422	26	3	0	1000	999	3047082	22700
estd. persons (00)	1671488	1286687	79277	8429	1201	3047082	xxx	xxx	xxx
sample persons	12561	9435	595	66	43	22700	xxx	xxx	xxx

The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000/col. 8 under age-group all from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equal kto 1000

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MARITAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA MALE RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

age-group	marital status						per 1000 distribution of persons (00)	estimated persons (00)	sample persons
	never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	not recorded	all			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—14	986	12	2	0	0	1000	364	1031979	7655
15—19	594	397	4	5	0	1000	92	262030	1987
20—24	130	854	5	11	0	1000	95	268511	1953
25—29	37	935	15	13	—	1000	81	230657	1757
30—34	12	941	36	11	0	1000	67	191118	1459
35—39	7	931	52	10	0	1000	60	171612	1332
40—44	8	878	103	11	0	1000	50	142275	1060
45 and above	12	597	384	7	0	999	191	540185	3908
15 and above	116	740	135	9	0	1000	636	1806388	13456
not recorded	600	400	—	—	—	1000	0	766	5
all	432	476	86	6	0	999	999	2839133	21116
est. persons (00)	1227901	1348657	245497	16634	51844	2839133	xxx	xxx	xxx
sample persons	9384	9894	1695	128	15	21116	xxx	xxx	xxx

The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000/col. 8 under age-group all from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equal to 1000.

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MARITAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA PERSONS RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4375

age-group	marital status						per 1000 distribution of persons (00)	estimated persons (00)	sample persons
	never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	not recorded	all			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—14	991	8	1	0	0	999	378	22515086	16327
15—19	772	223	2	3	0	999	98	576807	4377
20—24	314	671	6	8	1	999	89	521883	3840
25—29	113	866	11	10	0	1000	78	459963	3439
30—34	39	930	23	8	0	1000	66	388646	2960
35—39	18	940	35	7	0	1001	60	355796	2734
40—44	21	907	66	6	0	1000	48	284614	2147
45 and above	15	727	252	6	0	999	183	1082070	7982
15 and above	192	713	88	7	0	1000	622	3669839	27479
not recorded	517	475	—	—	8	1001	0	1290	10
all	493	448	55	4	0	1000	998	5886215	43816
est. persons (00)	2899389	2635344	324774	25063	1645	5886215	xxx	xxx	xxx
sample persons	21945	19329	2290	194	58	43816	xxx	xxx	xxx

The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000/col. 8 under age-group all from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equal to 1000

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MARITAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA MALE URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

age-group	marital status						per 1000 distribution of persons (00)	estimated persons (00)	sample persons
	never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	not recorded	all			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—14	994	5	0	—	1	1000	334	327050	4187
15—19	967	31	—	1	1	1000	120	119547	1467
20—24	736	259	4	1	—	1000	100	98364	1224
25—29	350	640	8	2	—	1000	85	83338	1055
30—34	102	891	5	2	—	1000	72	70354	925
35—39	21	963	13	3	—	1000	66	64748	867
40—44	8	962	26	4	—	1000	55	53805	719
45 and above	22	831	93	4	—	1000	168	164224	2130
15 and above	351	618	29	2	0	1000	666	654380	8387
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all	566	413	19	2	0	999	1002	981430	12574
est. persons (00)	554931	405605	18898	1585	411	981430	xxx	xxx	xxx
sample persons	7131	5187	221	29	6	12574	xxx	xxx	xxx

The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000/col. 8 under age-group all from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equal to 1000.

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MARITAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA FEMALE URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

age-group	marital status						per 1000 distribution of persons (00)	estimated persons (00)	sample persons
	never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	not recorded	all			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—14	995	4	—	—	1	1000	332	293989	3788
15—19	793	202	2	2	1	1000	114	100241	1240
20—24	362	616	11	11	—	1000	97	85898	1061
25—29	93	884	12	11	—	1000	91	79917	1022
30—34	29	927	35	9	—	1000	72	63797	860
35—39	13	912	61	14	—	1000	70	61358	825
40—44	23	869	94	14	—	1000	50	43665	595
45 and above	12	585	396	7	—	999	174	153083	1974
15 and above	210	657	124	9	0	1000	668	587959	7577
not recorded	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	—	41	1
all	472	440	82	6	0	1000	1001	881989	11366
est. persons (00)	416124	387652	72679	5256	278	881989	xxx	xxx	xxx
sample persons	5344	5037	916	66	3	11366	xxx	xxx	xxx

The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000/col. 8 under age-group all from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equal to 1000.

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MARITAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA PERSONS URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

age-group	marital status						per 1000 distribution of persons (00)	estimated persons (00)	sample persons
	never married	currently married	widowed	divorced/ separated	not recorded	all			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—14	995	4	0	—	1	1000	333	621039	7975
15—19	888	109	1	1	1	1000	118	219786	2707
20—24	561	426	7	6	—	1001	99	184262	2285
25—29	225	759	10	6	—	1000	88	163255	2077
30—34	68	907	19	6	—	1001	72	134151	1785
35—39	17	939	36	8	—	999	68	126106	1692
40—44	15	921	56	8	—	999	52	97471	1314
45 and above	17	738	239	6	—	1000	170	317308	4104
15 and above	284	636	74	6	0	1000	667	1242339	15964
not recorded	1000	—	—	—	—	1000	—	41	1
all	521	426	49	4	0	1000	1000	1863419	23940
est. persons (00)	971055	793257	91577	6841	6891	863419	xxx *	xxx	xxx
sample persons	12475	10224	1137	95	9	23940	xxx	xxx	xxx

The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000/col. 8 under age-group all from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equal to 1000.

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

state/union territory	type of occupancy						estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	owned	rented	others	no dwell	n.r.	total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	884	69	47	—	—	999	107300	616
Assam	937	22	41	—	—	1001	27832	356
Bihar	961	19	20	—	—	999	122447	814
Gujarat	925	39	31	5	—	999	52129	280
Haryana	915	85	—	—	—	1000	25101	127
Himachal Pradesh	921	18	61	—	—	999	13641	228
Jammu & Kashmir	986	14	—	—	—	1000	4971	158
Karnataka	903	53	34	7	3	1000	59292	323
Kerala	917	24	59	—	—	999	42113	360
Madhya Pradesh	931	38	31	—	—	1000	94989	654
Maharashtra	887	71	42	—	—	1000	93916	573
Manipur	985	15	—	—	—	1000	2008	120
Meghalaya	968	16	16	—	—	1000	2905	128
Nagaland	995	5	—	—	—	1000	663	64
Orissa	958	24	18	—	—	1000	57854	388
Punjab	972	12	16	—	—	1000	23246	252
Rajasthan	973	6	21	—	—	999	55533	366
Sikkim	888	47	65	—	—	1000	634	48
Tamil Nadu	874	70	56	—	—	999	88982	468
Tripura	887	65	44	—	4	1001	3919	206
Uttar Pradesh	982	10	8	—	—	1000	197669	1078
West Bengal	932	42	26	—	—	999	94463	524
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	512	272	216	—	—	1000	336	78
Arunachal Pradesh	783	44	173	—	—	1000	1147	177
Chandigarh	77	923	—	—	—	1000	155	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	921	79	—	—	—	1000	228	32
Delhi	311	485	194	—	—	1000	1795	14
Goa	957	43	—	—	—	1000	1033	24
Lakshadweep	741	179	80	—	—	1001	39	16
Mizoram	950	—	20	30	—	1001	789	108
Pondicherry	779	145	76	—	—	1000	810	32
Daman & Diu	805	127	—	—	68	1000	103	16
North-Eastern	924	34	39	2	1	999	12065	851
North-Western	876	66	58	—	—	1001	20562	414
Southern	829	114	54	—	3	1000	2549	198
All-India	931	38	30	1	0	1000	1178042	8642
estd. hhlds.(00)	1096520	45255	35311	742	214	1178042	xxx	xxx
sample hhlds.	8103	295	237	4	3	86420	xxx	xxx

: The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column having maximum entry making col.-sum = 1000.

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	type of occupancy						estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	owned	rented	others	no dwell	n.r.	total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	522	427	50	1	—	1000	33111	376
Assam	628	291	73	—	8	1000	3047	126
Bihar	553	367	80	—	—	999	18312	232
Gujarat	659	277	64	—	—	999	19863	256
Haryana	672	245	83	—	—	1000	8688	72
Himachal Pradesh	383	395	211	11	—	1000	1106	48
Jammu & Kashmir	522	472	6	—	—	1000	1167	56
Karnataka	514	404	82	—	—	1000	23808	272
Kerala	866	97	37	—	—	1000	9338	160
Madhya Pradesh	596	359	41	4	—	1000	23882	336
Maharashtra	498	419	82	1	—	1000	55327	608
Manipur	881	102	17	—	—	1000	724	80
Meghalaya	272	499	229	—	—	1001	498	52
Nagaland	548	431	21	—	—	1000	244	32
Orissa	472	388	140	—	—	1000	9284	120
Punjab	675	299	26	—	—	1000	11483	216
Rajasthan	706	247	37	4	6	999	15504	200
Sikkim	110	642	248	—	—	1000	86	24
Tamil Nadu	437	501	62	—	—	999	46292	461
Tripura	631	350	19	—	—	1000	512	56
Uttar Pradesh	695	253	52	—	—	1001	48556	486
West Bengal	478	418	104	—	—	1000	36906	373
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	251	562	187	—	—	1000	161	40
Arunachal Pradesh	63	328	609	—	—	1000	170	24
Chandigarh	321	580	99	—	—	1000	1452	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	500	216	284	—	—	1000	21	8
Delhi	554	327	103	16	—	1000	22730	143
Goa	503	342	155	—	—	1001	677	24
Lakshadweep	849	151	—	—	—	1000	29	16
Mizoram	735	265	—	—	—	1000	297	48
Pondicherry	587	399	—	—	14	1000	910	24
Daman & Diu	834	166	—	—	—	1000	58	16
North-Eastern	580	315	105	—	—	1000	2531	316
North-Western	533	350	103	14	—	999	26455	267
Southern	538	379	76	—	7	1001	1856	128
All-India	562	366	70	2	0	1000	394243	5005
estd. hhlds.(00)	221607	144186	27687	631	132	394243	xxx	xxx
sample hhlds.	2923	1727	345	7	3	5005	xxx	xxx

#: The difference of entry in col. 7 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column having maximum entry making col.-sum = 1000.

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DWELLING UNITS BY BROAD HOUSE CATEGORY FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

states/union territory	house category														estd. house-holds	sample house-holds
	katcha				semi-pucca				pucca				not speci-fied	all cate-gories		
	inde-pendent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all katcha	inde-pen-dent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all semipu-cca	inde-pen-dent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all pucca				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	99	264	17	380	25	242	22	289	14	278	39	331	—	1000	107300	616
Assam	49	686	7	742	10	199	—	209	—	49	—	49	—	1000	27832	356
Bihar	96	428	3	527	33	309	17	359	11	94	7	112	2	1000	122447	814
Gujarat	74	130	—	204	66	429	3	498	51	247	—	298	—	1000	52129	280
Haryana	—	138	—	138	9	221	—	230	12	609	11	632	—	1000	25101	127
Himachal Pradesh	3	88	7	98	9	535	22	566	3	309	24	336	—	1000	13641	228
Jammu & Kashmir	—	326	6	332	23	390	—	413	11	236	8	255	—	1000	4971	158
Karnataka	42	177	—	219	58	456	—	514	48	210	9	267	—	1000	59292	323
Kerala	4	192	—	196	10	267	—	277	6	485	36	527	—	1000	42113	360
Madhya Pradesh	54	303	—	357	57	480	—	537	9	94	3	106	—	1000	94989	654
Maharashtra	88	95	—	183	117	345	—	462	99	238	18	355	—	1000	93916	573
Manipur	82	558	22	662	15	323	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2008	120
Meghalaya	37	441	—	478	53	317	—	370	—	152	—	152	—	1000	2905	128
Nagaland	26	144	—	170	161	647	—	808	—	22	—	22	—	1000	663	64
Orissa	299	452	—	751	29	142	4	175	10	64	—	74	—	1000	57854	388
Punjab	32	101	16	149	10	164	4	178	10	642	21	673	—	1000	23246	252
Rajasthan	18	384	—	402	15	188	7	210	6	357	25	388	—	1000	55533	366
Sikkim	74	47	—	121	143	391	10	544	—	317	18	335	—	1000	634	48
Tamil Nadu	74	294	9	377	15	257	15	287	8	307	21	336	—	1000	88982	468
Tripura	212	693	—	905	10	68	4	82	—	5	4	9	4	1000	3919	206

TABLE (7) (*Contd.*): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DWELLING UNITS BY BROAD HOUSE CATEGORY FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

states/union territory	house category														estd. house-holds	sample house-holds
	katcha				semi-pucca				pucca				not speci-fied	all cate-gories		
	inde-pendent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all katcha	inde-pen-dent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all semipu-cca	inde-pen-dent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all pucca				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Uttar Pradesh	39	340	7	386	27	290	4	321	19	269	5	293	—	1000	197669	1078
West Bengal	108	460	17	585	22	254	32	308	—	93	14	107	—	1000	94463	524
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	18	343	61	422	15	203	5	223	—	176	179	355	—	1000	336	78
Arunachal Pradesh	383	490	6	879	—	114	7	121	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1147	177
Chandigarh	—	119	—	119	—	46	—	46	—	265	570	835	—	1000	155	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	31	—	31	—	938	—	938	—	31	—	31	—	1000	228	32
Delhi	—	29	—	29	52	245	—	297	69	466	139	674	—	1000	1795	14
Goa	—	—	—	—	198	387	—	585	—	415	—	415	—	1000	1033	24
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	107	—	893	—	893	—	1000	39	16
Mizoram	25	252	—	277	18	568	—	586	—	107	—	107	30	1000	789	108
Pondicherry	308	196	—	504	64	244	—	308	—	161	27	188	—	1000	810	32
Daman & Diu	46	161	—	207	—	310	—	310	184	231	—	415	68	1000	103	16
North-Eastern	135	498	4	637	36	256	3	295	—	63	2	65	3	1000	12065	851
North-Western	2	141	6	149	16	471	14	501	11	304	35	350	—	1000	20562	414
Southern	102	117	8	227	102	359	1	462	7	269	32	308	3	1000	2549	198
All-India	76	307	6	389	37	300	9	346	21	230	14	265	0	1000	1178042	8642
estd. hhs. (00)	89095	362065	6726	457886	43430	353876	10671	408163	24959	270562	16241	311762	231	1178042	xxx	xxx
sample hhs.	656	2799	49	3504	299	2642	63	3005	147	1861	120	2128	5	8642	xxx	xxx

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DWELLING UNITS BY BROAD HOUSE CATEGORY FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	house category														estd. households	sample households
	katcha				semi-pucca				pucca				not specified	all categories		
	independent house	chawl/basti	flat	all katcha	independent house	chawl/basti	flat	all semi-pucca	independent house	chawl/basti	flat	all pucca				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	53	97	23	173	63	102	44	209	41	380	196	617	1	1000	33111	376
Assam	66	326	—	392	—	301	2	303	19	233	53	305	—	1000	3047	125
Bihar	41	93	12	146	45	167	12	224	37	378	200	615	15	1000	18312	232
Gujarat	36	22	—	58	113	93	10	216	148	498	80	726	—	1000	19863	256
Haryana	—	58	—	58	37	104	—	141	122	578	101	801	—	1000	8688	72
Himachal Pradesh	21	63	5	89	111	48	78	237	51	360	263	674	—	1000	1106	48
Jammu & Kashmir	—	38	—	38	27	66	—	93	—	597	272	869	—	1000	1167	56
Karnataka	29	40	4	73	121	281	—	402	87	395	43	525	—	1000	23808	272
Kerala	5	43	6	54	5	179	—	184	4	701	57	762	—	1000	9338	160
Madhya Pradesh	37	50	—	87	38	266	7	311	52	479	71	602	—	1000	23882	336
Maharashtra	41	15	—	56	193	59	1	253	276	211	203	690	1	1000	55327	608
Manipur	56	284	—	340	—	572	15	587	—	67	6	73	—	1000	724	80
Meghalaya	18	31	—	49	19	141	71	231	19	576	125	720	—	1000	498	52
Nagaland	26	145	—	171	35	454	—	489	21	276	43	340	—	1000	244	32
Orissa	131	215	—	346	27	87	16	130	37	355	132	524	—	1000	9284	120
Punjab	—	13	—	13	19	145	—	164	4	711	108	823	—	1000	11483	216
Rajasthan	9	32	3	44	3	54	—	57	30	748	110	888	11	1000	15504	200
Sikkim	82	74	—	156	78	169	96	343	—	—	501	501	—	1000	86	24
Tamil Nadu	49	70	5	124	35	158	60	253	15	409	199	623	—	1000	46292	461
Tripura	77	505	—	582	—	295	—	295	—	111	12	123	—	1000	512	56

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DWELLING UNITS BY BROAD HOUSE CATEGORY FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	house category														estd. house-holds	sample house-holds
	katcha				semi-pucca				pucca				not speci-fied	all cate-gories		
	inde-pendent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all katcha	inde-pen-dent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all semi-pucca	inde-pen-dent house	chawl/ basti	flat	all pucca				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Uttar Pradesh	34	50	15	107	29	138	9	176	86	455	175	716	1	1000	48556	486
West Bengal	47	79	5	131	82	124	39	245	100	269	254	624	—	1000	36906	373
Andman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	28	28	19	233	30	282	—	224	466	690	—	1000	161	40
Arunachal Pradesh	99	63	—	162	—	371	—	371	—	399	68	467	—	1000	170	24
Chandigarh	76	—	—	76	—	88	67	155	—	161	608	769	—	1000	1452	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	92	461	—	553	192	255	—	447	—	1000	21	8
Delhi	11	6	15	32	93	75	17	185	111	513	154	778	5	1000	22730	143
Goa	167	—	—	167	34	62	—	96	91	363	283	737	—	1000	677	24
Lakhadweep	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	71	—	929	—	929	—	1000	29	16
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	699	45	744	37	201	18	256	—	1000	297	48
Pondicherry	154	—	—	154	42	128	68	238	—	495	99	594	14	1000	910	24
Daman & Diu	—	56	—	56	—	360	—	360	86	498	—	584	—	1000	58	16
North-Eastern	47	211	—	258	10	406	27	443	10	232	57	299	—	1000	2531	316
North-Western	14	10	13	37	86	74	21	181	98	491	189	778	4	1000	26455	267
Southern	137	2	2	141	36	123	36	195	38	427	192	657	7	1000	1856	128
All-India	38	57	7	102	73	136	19	228	93	412	162	668	2	1000	394243	5005
Estd. hhlds.(00)	15095	22573	2680	40348	28915	53241	7580	89736	36814	162525	64043	263425	734	394243	×××	×××
Sample hhlds.	195	343	25	563	300	794	90	1184	379	2112	758	3250	8	5005	×××	×××

TABLE (8): PER 100 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING FOR EACH STATE | UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

states/union territory	primary source of energy for cooking												estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	no cooking	cook/ coal	firewood & chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	char-coal	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not reported	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	16	4	910	34	1	—	2	25	—	6	2	1001	107300	616
Assam	—	4	951	18	3	13	—	11	—	—	—	1000	27832	356
Bihar	11	58	639	—	1	247	—	5	—	38	1	1000	122447	814
Gujarat	13	—	795	52	15	71	—	54	—	—	—	1001	52129	280
Haryana	—	—	651	6	6	229	5	89	14	—	—	999	25101	127
Himachal Pradesh	—	2	910	11	3	—	—	74	—	—	—	999	13641	228
Jammu & Kashmir	—	7	823	27	—	96	—	35	—	12	—	1000	4971	158
Karnataka	15	3	918	6	3	—	4	40	2	3	6	1001	59292	323
Kerala	16	—	937	19	—	—	—	11	8	9	—	1001	42113	360
Madhya Pradesh	7	12	900	1	1	67	4	7	—	1	—	999	94989	654
Maharashtra	30	4	835	29	17	10	—	47	2	26	—	1000	93916	573
Manipur	—	—	965	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	2008	120
Meghalaya	—	—	981	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	1000	2905	128
Nagaland	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	663	64
Orissa	13	11	916	5	2	36	—	12	2	3	—	1000	57854	388
Punjab	—	4	479	47	3	330	—	82	—	55	—	999	23246	252
Rajasthan	—	2	950	14	—	31	—	3	—	—	—	1001	55533	366
Sikkim	15	—	860	55	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	999	634	48
Tamilnadu	10	—	917	32	2	2	—	35	—	—	2	999	88982	468
Tripura	4	6	956	—	—	10	—	16	4	—	4	1000	3919	206

TABLE (8): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

Contd.

RURAL

states/union territory	primary source of energy for cooking												estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	on cooking	cook/ coal	fire-wood & chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	char-coal	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Uttar Pradesh	2	3	634	7	—	322	3	14	—	15	—	1001	197669	1078
West Bengal	25	112	660	—	—	70	—	2	—	131	—	999	94463	524
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	65	—	813	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	1001	336	78
Arunachal Pradesh	—	10	957	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	29	1000	1147	177
Chandigarh	60	—	77	189	—	—	—	674	—	—	—	1000	155	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	860	61	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	1000	228	32
Delhi	—	—	29	351	—	162	—	458	—	—	—	1000	1795	14
Goa	—	—	492	301	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	1000	1033	24
Lakshadweep	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	39	16
Mizoram	—	—	948	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	9	999	789	108
Pondicherry	—	—	873	—	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	1000	810	32
Daman & Diu	—	—	701	115	—	—	—	116	—	—	68	1001	103	16
North-Eastern	2	3	961	9	—	3	0	16	1	—	5	999	12065	851
North-Western	0	3	806	46	2	37	—	103	—	3	—	999	20562	414
Southern	9	—	704	132	—	—	—	152	—	—	3	1001	2549	198
All-India	11	18	794	16	3	110	1	24	1	21	1	999	1178042	8642
estd. hhlds. (00)	13169	21459	934116	18754	3545	130162	1607	27927	1135	25164	1004	1178042	×××	×××
sample hhlds.	59	132	7060	130	22	845	10	205	6	165	8	8642	×××	×××

#The difference of entry in col. 13 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the col. having max. entry making col-sum=1000.

TABLE (8): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	primary source of energy for cooking												estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	on cooking	cook/ coal	fire-wood & chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	char-coal	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not reported	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	18	10	439	239	—	—	3	282	—	5	4	1000	33111	376
Assam	—	14	507	249	—	—	—	191	—	36	3	1000	3047	126
Bihar	20	396	199	186	—	48	—	106	7	38	—	999	18312	232
Gujarat	51	10	155	482	—	2	8	290	—	2	—	999	19863	256
Haryana	37	36	216	401	—	116	—	194	—	—	—	1000	8688	72
Himachal Pradesh	19	26	17	529	—	—	—	387	—	—	22	1000	1106	48
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	121	414	—	—	—	441	—	24	—	1000	1167	56
Karnataka	49	12	429	227	—	—	—	233	34	16	—	1000	23808	272
Kerala	39	3	650	197	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	999	9338	160
Madhya Pradesh	20	72	408	278	—	22	10	189	1	—	—	999	23882	336
Maharashtra	73	18	106	409	3	1	1	373	—	8	8	1000	55327	608
Manipur	—	37	700	194	—	—	6	28	29	—	6	1000	724	80
Meghalaya	—	15	300	275	—	—	13	369	13	15	—	999	498	52
Nagaland	25	—	629	106	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	1000	244	32
Orissa	70	84	411	151	—	41	42	145	47	—	9	1001	9284	120
Punjab	5	11	166	386	3	58	—	331	12	28	—	999	11483	216
Rajasthan	4	10	461	315	—	19	5	172	7	3	4	1000	15504	200
Sikkim	74	—	168	93	—	—	—	634	20	—	11	1001	86	24
Tamil Nadu	70	2	475	170	—	7	—	268	2	—	6	998	46292	461
Tripura	—	57	577	251	—	—	—	102	13	—	—	1000	512	56

TABLE (8): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	primary source of energy for cooking												estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	no cooking	cook/ coal	fire-wood & chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	char-coal	kero-sene	electri-city	others	not reported	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Uttar Pradesh	8	43	407	240	—	110	1	175	2	9	5	1001	48556	486
West Bengal	91	420	92	153	—	6	—	139	7	84	8	1000	36906	373
Andaman & Nicobar Island	172	—	181	172	—	—	—	475	—	—	—	999	161	40
Arunachal Pradesh	—	28	435	229	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	1000	170	24
Chandigarh	104	—	76	409	—	—	—	411	—	—	—	1001	1452	20
dadra & Nagar Haveli	192	—	373	127	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	1000	21	8
Delhi	41	—	42	392	—	29	—	496	—	—	—	1000	22730	143
Lakshadweep	27	—	188	572	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	1000	677	24
Goa	119	—	881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	29	16
Mizoram	—	—	405	367	—	—	—	228	—	—	—	999	297	48
Pondicherry	31	—	390	405	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	1001	910	24
Daman & Diu	—	—	33	442	—	—	—	525	—	—	—	1001	58	16
North-Eastern	5	27	520	232	—	—	4	193	14	3	2	999	2531	316
North-Western	42	1	47	400	—	25	—	483	—	1	1	1001	26455	267
Southern	44	—	294	438	—	—	—	224	—	—	—	1000	1856	128
All-India	44	76	298	278	1	26	3	250	5	15	4	1001	394243	5005
estd. hhlds (00)	17281	30018	117693	109452	200	10385	1087	98610	2153	5797	1567	394243	×××	×××
sample hhlds	172	344	1599	1491	3	113	17	1144	37	70	15	5005	×××	×××

#: the difference of entry in col. 13 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adkusted with the col. having max. entry making col-sum=1000.

TABLE (9): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

states/union territory	primary source of energy for lighting									estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	no lighting	kero-sene	other oil	gas	candle	electri-city	others	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	—	553	1	—	2	440	4	—	1000	107300	616
Assam	—	832	14	—	—	137	17	—	1000	27832	356
Bihar	—	944	4	—	—	42	10	—	999	122447	814
Gujarat	3	282	1	1	—	710	3	—	1000	52129	280
Haryana	—	194	6	—	—	779	21	—	1001	25101	127
Himachal Pradesh	—	48	3	—	—	940	9	—	1000	13641	228
Jammu & Kashmir	5	261	—	—	9	682	43	—	1000	4971	158
Karnataka	8	493	—	—	—	469	30	—	1000	59292	323
Kerala	5	527	—	—	—	468	—	—	1000	42113	360
Madhya Pradesh	6	552	10	—	1	416	15	—	999	94989	654
Maharashtra	2	427	2	—	—	569	—	—	1000	93916	573
Manipur	—	413	—	—	—	580	7	—	1000	2008	120
Meghalaya	—	701	5	—	—	265	29	—	1000	2905	128
Nagaland	—	302	—	—	—	698	—	—	1000	663	64
Orissa	7	850	1	—	—	139	3	—	999	57854	388
Punjab	—	149	—	—	19	817	15	—	1000	23246	252
Rajasthan	3	625	20	—	—	344	8	—	999	55533	366
Sikkim	—	46	—	—	—	927	27	—	1000	634	48
Tamil Nadu	—	464	—	—	—	530	6	—	1000	88982	468

#: the difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the col. having max. entry making col-sum=1000.

TABLE (9): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

states/union territory	primary source of energy for lighting									estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	no lighting	kero-sene	other oil	gas	candle	electri-city	others	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)*	(11)	(12)
Tripura	—	689	—	—	—	293	18	—	1000	3919	206
Uttar Pradesh	—	808	2	—	1	183	6	—	1001	197669	1078
West Bengal	2	853	4	—	—	139	2	—	1001	94463	524
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	299	125	—	—	576	—	—	1000	336	78
Arunachal Pradesh	94	437	2	—	—	233	234	—	999	1147	177
Chandigarh	46	—	—	—	—	954	—	—	1000	155	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	146	—	—	—	854	—	—	1000	228	32
Delhi	—	222	—	—	—	726	52	—	1000	1795	14
Goa	—	162	—	—	—	838	—	—	1000	1033	24
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000	39	16
Mizoram	—	570	—	—	—	389	41	—	1000	789	108
Pondicherry	—	439	—	—	—	561	—	—	1000	810	32
Daman & Diu	—	81	—	—	—	851	68	—	1001	103	16
North-Eastern	9	559	2	—	—	390	40	—	1000	12065	851
North-Western	2	114	2	—	2	859	21	—	1000	20562	414
Southern	—	261	17	—	—	719	3	—	1001	2549	198
All-India	2	628	4	0	4	357	8	—	1000	1178042	8642
Estd. hhlds.	2483	740312	4393	62	911	420065	9816	—	1178042	×××	×××
Sample hhlds.	39	5192	42	1	9	3228	131	—	8642	×××	×××

*: the difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the col. having max. entry making col-sum=1000.

TABLE (9) (*Contd.*) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	primary source of energy for lighting									estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	no lighting	kero-sene	other oil	gas	candle	electri-city	others	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)*	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	7	202	5	—	—	779	7	—	1000	33111	376
Assam	—	283	—	—	—	704	13	—	1000	3047	126
Bihar	—	303	—	—	—	649	48	—	1000	18312	232
Gujarat	—	90	—	—	—	905	5	—	1000	19863	256
Haryana	—	72	—	—	—	928	—	—	1000	8688	72
Himachal Pradesh	—	10	—	—	—	951	39	—	1000	1106	48
Jammu & Kashmir	—	28	—	—	—	972	—	—	1000	1167	56
Karnataka	—	220	—	—	—	766	14	—	1000	23808	272
Kerala	—	211	—	—	—	777	12	—	999	9338	160
Madhya Pradesh	1	130	—	3	—	862	4	—	1000	23882	336
Maharashtra	2	112	1	—	—	884	1	—	1001	55327	608
Manipur	—	219	—	—	—	761	20	—	1000	724	80
Meghalaya	—	58	—	—	—	924	18	—	1000	498	52
Nagaland	64	26	—	—	—	910	—	—	1000	244	32
Orissa	—	385	—	—	—	615	—	—	1000	9284	120
Punjab	—	2	—	1	—	997	—	—	1000	11483	216
Rajasthan	—	83	5	—	—	912	—	—	1000	15504	200
Sikkim	—	103	—	—	—	867	30	—	1000	86	24
Tamil Nadu	3	200	4	—	—	787	6	—	1000	46292	461

*: the difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column having maximum entry making col-sum=1000

TABLE (9) (*Contd.*): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	primary source of energy for lighting									estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
	no lighting	kero-sene	other oil	gas	candle	electri-city	others	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)*	(11)	(12)
Tripura	—	124	7	7	—	809	53	—	1001	512	56
Uttar Pradesh	—	228	2	—	—	763	7	—	1001	48556	486
West Bengal	—	286	—	—	—	708	6	—	999	36906	373
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	30	—	—	—	970	—	—	1000	161	40
Arunachal Pradesh	—	120	—	—	—	789	91	—	1000	170	24
Chandigarh	—	76	—	—	—	924	—	—	1000	1452	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000	21	8
Delhi	—	69	—	2	—	886	43	—	999	22730	143
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000	677	24
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	972	28	—	1000	29	16
Mizoram	—	48	—	—	—	929	23	—	1001	297	48
Pondicherry	—	105	—	—	—	895	—	—	1000	910	24
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—	1000	58	16
North-Eastern	6	119	1	1	—	843	30	—	1000	2531	316
North-Western	—	65	—	2	—	894	39	—	1000	26455	267
Southern	—	54	—	—	—	946	0	—	999	1856	128
All-India	1	177	1	0	—	811	10	—	999	394243	5005
Estd. hhls. (00)	514	69915	567	126	—	319323	3798	—	394243	×××	×××
Sample hhs.	6	820	7	4	—	4120	48	—	5005	×××	×××

*: The difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the col. having maximum entry making column=1000.

TABLE (10) : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING (I) MEAL TAKEN FROM OUTSIDE (II) TO HAVE PERFORMED ANY CEREMONY AND (III) TO HAVE PURCHASED ANY CEREAL FROM RATION/FAIR PRICE SHOP OR AT SUBSIDIZED RATE DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

states/union territory	number of households (per 1000 hhs.) reporting			estd.hhlds (00)	sample hhlds
	taking any meal/ meals from outside	performing any ceremony	purchasing any cereal from ration/ fair price shop or at subsidised rate		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	210	48	726	107300	616
Assam	128	68	530	27832	356
Bihar	53	29	328	122447	814
Gujarat	73	17	730	52129	280
Haryana	225	46	396	25101	127
Himachal Pradesh	172	26	389	13641	228
Jammu & Kashmir	173	24	370	4971	158
Karnataka	224	104	705	59292	323
Kerala	405	28	824	42113	360
Madhya Pradesh	188	43	300	94989	654
Maharashtra	194	61	570	93916	573
Manipur	148	—	70	2008	120
Meghalaya	31	9	407	2905	128
Nagaland	121	37	51	663	64
Orissa	144	97	371	57854	388
Punjab	172	16	110	23246	252
Rajasthan	118	17	259	55533	366
Sikkim	233	—	678	634	48
Tamilnadu	444	63	734	88982	468
Tripura	89	12	699	3919	206
Uttar Pradesh	151	20	277	197669	1078
West Bengal	171	23	367	94463	524
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	293	—	915	336	78
Arunachal Pradesh	135	28	817	1147	177
Chandigarh	108	—	200	155	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	—	505	228	32
Delhi	287	47	422	1795	14
Goa	208	65	955	1033	24
Lakshadweep	149	129	1000	39	16
Mizoram	194	15	853	789	108
Pondicherry	161	—	813	810	32
Dadam & Diu	63	—	932	103	16
North-Eastern	95	12	508	12065	851
North-Western	182	27	385	20562	414
Southern	184	28	864	2549	198
All-India	185	42	466	1178042	8642
Estd. hhlds. (00)	218275	49139	548789	×××	×××
Sample hhlds	1508	346	4150	×××	×××

TABLE (10) (*Contd.*): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING (I) MEAL TAKEN FROM OUTSIDE (II) TO HAVE PERFORMED ANY CEREMONY AND (III) TO HAVE PURCHASED ANY CEREAL FROM RATION/FAIR PRICE SHOP OR AT SUBSIDIZED RATE DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND ALL-INDIA

URBAN

states/union territory	number of households (per 1000 hhs. reporting)			estd.hhs. (00)	sample hhs.
	taking any meal/ meals from outside	performing any ceremony	purchasing any cereal from ration/ fair price shop or at subsidised rate		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	321	43	507	33111	376
Assam	104	78	391	3047	126
Bihar	152	37	285	18312	232
Gujarat	182	17	539	19863	256
Haryana	192	53	326	8688	72
Himachal Pradesh	226	—	360	1106	48
Jammu & Kashmir	123	—	489	1167	56
Karnataka	278	137	610	23808	272
Kerala	399	44	824	9338	160
Madhya Pradesh	291	31	358	23882	336
Maharashtra	245	56	507	55327	608
Manipur	189	88	147	724	80
Meghalaya	39	15	397	498	52
Nagaland	208	71	—	244	32
Orissa	267	97	413	9284	120
Punjab	158	20	90	11483	216
Rajasthan	238	21	311	15504	200
Sikkim	29	—	158	86	24
Tamil Nadu	471	42	657	46292	461
Tripura	109	28	540	512	56
Uttar Pradesh	217	23	441	48556	486
West Bengal	134	17	430	36906	373
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	490	64	804	161	40
Arunachal Pradesh	137	—	639	170	2
Chandigarh	293	—	23	1452	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	319	—	269	21	8
Delhi	242	18	656	22730	143
Goa	568	182	861	677	24
Lakshadweep	327	—	881	29	16
Mizoram	77	—	908	297	48
Pondicherry	208	—	811	910	24
Daman & Diu	82	—	918	58	16
North-Eastern	123	40	384	2531	316
North-Western	239	15	602	26455	267
Southern	363	72	827	1856	128
All-India	260	42	486	394243	5005
Estd. hhs. (00)	102469	16450	191417	xxx	xxx
Sample hhs.	1220	231	2457	xxx	xxx

TABLE (11) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF TWO SQUARE MEALS A DAY FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL INDIA RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	whether all members of the household get two square meals a day									estd. hhs. (00)	sample hhs.
	throughout the year		only some months of the year		no		not reported		all		
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)*	(7)	(8)
00—65	804	(747)	175	(128)	21	(21)	—	(—)	1001	4838	37
65—80	740	(698)	190	(173)	70	(66)	—	(—)	1000	8576	59
80—95	816	(690)	171	(159)	13	(13)	—	(—)	1000	19824	128
95—110	792	(721)	184	(184)	20	(12)	4	(—)	1000	35748	225
110—125	803	(717)	168	(162)	27	(27)	2	(—)	1000	54129	353
125—140	862	(736)	123	(120)	15	(15)	—0	(—)	1000	78025	505
140—160	909	(783)	83	(77)	6	(6)	2	(—)	1000	111328	765
160—180	923	(770)	66	(61)	6	(5)	5	(—)	1001	114976	765
180—215	937	(785)	57	(55)	5	(5)	1	(—)	1000	189743	1355
215—280	955	(751)	39	(36)	6	(5)	0	(—)	1000	238430	1837
280—385	964	(727)	32	(30)	4	(4)	0	(—)	1000	177984	1468
385 & above	987	(655)	13	(12)	0	(0)	—	(—)	1000	143997	1142
not recorded	1000	(840)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1000	441	3
all classes	928	(741)	640	(61)	70	(7)	1	(—)	999	1178039	8642
estd. hhs. (00)	1092533	(873123)	75455	(71645)	8778	(8177)	1273	(—)	1178039	×××	×××
sample hhs.	7966	(6430)	5588	(556)	74	(62)	14	(—)	8642	×××	×××

*: The difference of entry in col. (6) from 1000 (rounding off error) adjusted with the column having maximum entry making col.-sum of entries in col. (2). . . . . col. (5) equals to 1000

TABLE (11) (*Contd.*) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF THE SQUARE MEALS A DAY FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL INDIA URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	whether all members of the household get two square meals a day										
	throughout the year		only some months of the year		no		n. r.		all	estd. hhlds. (00)	sample hhlds.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)#	(7)	(8)
00—90	659	(570)	89	(89)	252	(252)	—	(—)	1001	3519	37
90—110	694	(634)	283	(198)	23	(23)	—	(—)	1000	3765	53
110—135	878	(736)	93	(78)	29	(29)	—	(—)	1001	11137	140
135—160	924	(736)	66	(65)	10	(10)	—	(—)	1000	17574	210
160—185	933	(775)	38	(30)	27	(27)	—	(—)	1000	22108	275
185—215	944	(739)	50	(44)	6	(6)	—	(—)	1000	31116	365
215—255	979	(748)	20	(17)	—	(—)	1	(—)	1000	43784	544
255—310	987	(747)	12	(11)	1	(1)	—	(—)	1000	51047	689
310—385	990	(720)	9	(6)	1	(1)	0	(—)	1000	53303	717
385—520	994	(634)	6	(6)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1000	61717	806
520—700	988	(599)	6	(2)	0	(—)	6	(—)	1000	43200	542
700 & above	984	(548)	1	(0)	0	(—)	15	(—)	999	51824	626
not recorded	1000	(1000)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1000	149	1
all classes	989	(681)	22	(18)	6	(6)	3	(—)	1000	394243	5005
estd. hhlds. (00)	382105	(268478)	8824	(7214)	2367	(2336)	1147	(—)	394243	×××	×××
sample hhlds.	4860	(3442)	111	(98)	24	(20)	10	(—)	5005	×××	×××

*: The difference of entry in col. (6) from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column having maximum entry making col.-sum of entries in col. (2). . . . . col. (5) equals to 1000

TABLE (12) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

RURAL

ALL INDIA MALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4375

cur. weekly act. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all group	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11, 21, 61 & 62	0	—	6	88	243	400	398	415	435	453	471	547	563	470	264	804525	6244
	1—5	—	—	4	18	29	49	42	45	41	38	32	43	32	22	67285	429
	6—9	—	3	9	27	62	79	71	74	68	81	60	52	45	38	116334	852
	(0—9)	—	9	101	288	491	526	528	554	562	590	639	658	547	324	988144	7525
31, 71 & 72	0	—	2	4	9	17	17	21	27	20	23	16	6	12	11	32808	252
	1—5	—	—	1	14	19	25	25	30	21	19	31	19	2	12	36805	242
	6—9	—	0	2	9	29	49	74	69	84	65	57	45	9	27	82721	708
	0—9	—	2	7	32	65	91	120	126	125	107	104	70	23	50	152334	1202
41 & 51	0	—	3	36	150	190	244	255	231	229	223	180	179	122	126	382889	2452
	1—5	—	0	5	28	57	54	51	52	39	29	24	30	20	25	76393	529
	6—9	—	1	2	15	15	23	17	18	18	14	8	5	5	9	28284	238
	0—9	—	4	43	193	262	321	323	301	286	266	212	214	147	160	487566	3219
11—72	0	—	11	128	402	607	659	691	693	702	717	743	748	604	401	1220222	8948
	1—5	—	0	10	60	105	128	118	127	101	86	87	92	54	59	180483	1200
	6—9	—	4	13	51	106	151	162	161	170	160	125	102	59	74	227339	1798
	0—9	—	15	151	513	818	938	971	981	973	963	955	942	717	534	1628044	11946

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

RURAL

ALL INDIA

MALE

NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 4375

current weekly act. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all group	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	1	2	24	42	20	6	4	4	5	5	3	3	9	28351	221
82	×	—	0	2	8	10	5	—	—	1	2	3	4	1	3	8296	59
81 & 82	×	—	1	4	32	52	25	8	4	5	7	8	7	4	12	36647	270
11—82	×	—	16	155	545	870	963	977	985	978	970	963	949	721	546	1664691	12216
91	×	—	580	692	398	92	13	1	2	1	0	1	—	5	219	666440	5227
92	×	—	12	21	11	8	4	4	2	1	3	7	4	19	9	26565	243
93	×	—	5	18	5	5	4	3	0	0	1	3	0	4	5	14502	141
94—97	×	—	386	114	40	24	13	10	11	19	23	23	45	248	97	296755	2122
98	×	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	—	1	3	3	2	3	1	4252	30
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	123	373877	2721
91—99	×	1000	984	845	455	130	37	23	15	22	30	37	51	279	454	1382391	10484
11—99	×	1000	1000	1001	1001	1001	1000	1000	1000	989	1001	999	1001	1000	1000	3047082	22700
pers. dst	000	123	141	125	103	83	75	65	60	47	44	39	29	66	999	×××	×××
est. pers.	(00)	373877	427482	381747	314837	253371	229306	197528	184184	142339	132768	118027	88565	202526	3047082	×××	×××
sample person		2721	3106	2845	2390	1887	1682	1501	1402	1087	1018	904	677	1475	22700	×××	×××

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

RURAL

ALL INDIA FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 4373

current weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11.21	0	—	11	67	145	138	157	180	201	221	224	205	189	85	114	323937	2648
61 & 62	1—5	—	—	—7	9	13	16	15	12	15	22	10	12	8	9	25652	167
	6—9	—	2	4	6	11	8	18	9	11	21	16	6	11	8	22031	168
	0—9	—	13	78	160	162	181	213	222	247	267	231	207	104	131	371620	2983
31. 71 & 72	0	—	0	2	3	2	9	6	9	5	3	2	4	3	3	9203	66
72	1—5	—	—	—	6	6	5	6	2	4	1	2	—	—	2	6521	42
	6—9	—	—	0	3	3	6	7	17	8	14	7	5	7	5	12822	118
	0—9	—	0	2	12	11	20	19	28	17	18	11	9	10	10	28546	226
41 & 51	0	—	2	47	114	129	158	155	165	145	146	142	90	45	87	248097	1516
	1—5	—	1	4	9	12	14	9	13	20	14	14	6	2	8	21988	143
	6—9	—	2	2	1	4	4	6	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	7092	56
	0—9	—	5	53	124	145	176	170	180	168	163	159	100	50	97	277177	1715
11—72	0	—	13	116	262	269	324	341	375	371	373	349	283	133	204	581237	4230
	1—5	—	1	11	24	31	35	30	27	39	37	26	18	10	19	54161	352
	6—9	—	4	6	10	18	18	31	28	22	38	26	15	21	15	41945	342
	0—9	—	18	133	296	318	377	402	430	432	448	401	316	164	238	677343	4924

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

RURAL

ALL INDIA

FEMALE

NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

current weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	2	—	5	6	3	3	3	1	—	4	2	2	2	6116	53
82	×	—	—	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	3916	30
81 & 82	×	—	2	1	10	10	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	2	3	10032	83
11—82	×	—	20	134	306	328	381	406	434	434	451	405	318	166	241	687375	5007
91	×	—	494	499	167	22	9	2	4	1	0	5	3	8	137	390089	3308
92	×	—	33	183	381	480	457	436	415	422	396	437	469	371	297	838619	6154
92—97	×	—	11	162	108	149	143	146	135	129	133	118	120	124	92	261165	1909
94—97	×	—	442	122	38	19	8	10	12	12	18	32	90	329	106	300685	2162
98	×	—	0	0	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	3	—	2	1	2428	15
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	126	358772	2561
91—99	×	1000	980	866	694	672	619	594	566	566	549	595	682	834	759	2151758	16109
11—99	×	1000	1000	1000	1001	1004	1000	998	998	999	999	1000	1000	999	998	2839133	21116
pers. dst	000	126	128	110	92	95	81	67	60	50	48	40	33	70	998	×××	×××
est. pers.	(00)	358772	361645	311562	262030	268511	230657	191118	171612	142275	134879	112621	92657	200028	2839133	×××	×××
sample persons		2561	2704	2390	1987	1953	1757	1459	1332	1060	1003	843	656	1406	21116	×××	×××

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

RURAL

ALL INDIA PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 4373

current weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11,21	0	—	8	79	199	265	278	299	321	337	346	381	371	278	193	128463	8892
61 & 62	1—5	—	—	5	14	20	32	29	29	28	30	21	27	20	16	92937	596
	6—9	—	3	6	18	36	43	45	43	40	51	38	28	28	24	138365	1020
	0—9	—	11	90	231	321	353	373	393	405	427	440	426	326	233	359765	10508
31, 71 & 72	0	—	1	3	6	9	13	14	19	12	13	9	5	8	7	42011	318
	1—5	—	—	1	10	12	15	16	16	12	10	17	9	1	7	43326	284
	6—9	—	0	1	6	16	28	41	44	16	39	32	25	8	16	95543	826
	0—9	—	1	5	22	37	56	71	79	70	62	58	39	17	30	180880	1428
41 & 51	0	—	3	41	133	159	201	206	199	187	184	162	134	84	107	630986	3968
	1—5	—	1	5	19	34	34	30	33	29	22	19	18	11	17	98381	672
	6—9	—	1	2	8	9	14	12	11	10	8	6	4	4	6	35376	294
	0—9	—	5	48	10	202	249	248	243	226	214	187	156	99	130	764743	4934
11—72	0	—	12	123	338	433	492	519	539	536	543	552	510	370	307	1801460	13178
	1—5	—	1	11	43	66	81	75	78	69	62	57	54	32	40	234644	1552
	6—9	—	4	9	32	61	85	98	98	96	98	76	57	40	46	269284	2140
	0—9	—	17	143	13	560	658	692	715	701	703	685	621	442	393	2305388	16870

TABLE (12) (*Contd.*): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

RURAL

ALL INDIA — PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 4373

current weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	1	1	15	23	11	5	4	3	3	5	3	3	6	34467	264
82	×	—	0	1	7	7	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	12212	89
81 & 82	×	—	1	2	22	30	14	4	4	4	5	6	5	3	8	46679	353
11—82	×	—	18	145	435	590	672	697	719	705	708	691	626	445	401	2352067	17223
91	×	—	540	607	294	56	11	2	3	1	0	3	2	6	179	1056529	8535
92	×	—	21	94	180	253	231	216	201	211	201	217	242	194	147	865184	6397
93	×	—	8	37	52	79	74	73	65	65	68	59	61	64	47	275667	2050
94—97	×	—	412	117	39	21	10	10	12	16	21	27	68	288	101	597439	4284
98	×	—	1	0	0	1	2	2	—	2	2	3	1	3	1	6680	45
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	124	732649	5282
91—99	×	1000	982	855	565	410	328	202	281	295	292	309	374	555	599	3534148	26593
11—99	×	1000	1001	999	1000	1000	999	1001	1001	999	1001	999	1001	1001	999	5886215	43816
pers. dst/	000	124	136	118	98	89	78	66	60	48	45	39	31	68	998	×××	×××
est. pers.	(00)	732649	789129	693303	576867	521883	459963	388646	355796	284614	267646	230648	181222	402554	5886215	×××	×××
sample person		5282	5810	5235	4377	3840	3439	2960	2734	2147	2021	1747	1333	2881	43816	×××	×××

TABLE (12) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

URBAN

ALL INDIA — MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

current weekly act. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11,21	0	—	0	5	25	32	58	37	38	38	50	62	72	76	30	29292	428
61 & 62	1—5	—	2	13	41	73	82	76	82	88	76	44	107	92	50	49249	593
	6—9	—	5	16	93	182	235	248	280	216	257	220	211	193	137	134285	1774
	0—9	—	7	34	159	287	375	361	400	342	383	326	390	361	217	212826	2795
31, 71 &	0	—	—	—	2	2	3	9	5	5	8	26	8	3	4	3577	51
	1—5	—	—	4	38	72	103	122	128	165	158	131	129	21	64	62621	727
	6—9	—	2	20	43	127	153	327	304	336	298	310	251	51	139	136900	1807
	0—9	—	2	24	83	201	359	458	437	496	464	467	388	75	207	203088	2585
41 & 51	0	—	—	1	12	18	22	31	18	28	29	31	34	14	14	14059	176
	1—5	—	—	9	61	86	69	66	78	60	56	43	32	23	42	41710	462
	6—9	—	—	6	36	57	64	31	40	49	42	49	17	11	29	28243	357
	0—9	—	—	16	109	161	155	128	136	137	127	123	83	48	85	84012	995
11—72	0	—	0	6	39	52	83	77	61	71	87	119	114	93	48	46928	655
	1—5	—	2	26	140	231	254	264	288	303	290	218	268	136	156	153570	1782
	6—9	—	7	42	172	366	552	606	624	601	597	579	479	255	305	299428	3938
	0—9	—	9	74	351	649	889	947	973	975	974	916	861	484	509	499926	6375

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

RURAL

ALL INDIA — MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 2511

cur. status	weekly act. industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	0	90	42	76	45	25	5	11	5	3	14	6	22	21107	277
82	×	—	—	2	9	19	8	0	0	—	2	1	4	1	4	4323	60
81 & 82	×	—	0	11	51	95	53	25	5	11	7	4	18	7	26	25430	337
11—82	×	—	9	85	402	744	942	972	978	986	981	920	879	491	535	525356	6712
91	×	—	825	830	559	227	33	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	286	281359	3694
92	×	—	15	7	8	10	8	8	5	3	2	20	4	27	9	8426	114
93	×	—	3	2	0	0	0	—	10	0	—	—	—	10	2	1891	20
94—97	×	—	147	76	31	18	17	16	17	11	15	60	110	469	66	65170	808
98	×	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	2	1	561	6
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	101	98667	1220
91—99	×	1000	991	915	598	256	58	28	22	14	19	80	121	509	465	456074	5862
11—99	×	1000	1000	1000	1001	1000	1000	1000	1001	1000	1001	1000	1000	998	1001	981430	12574
pers. dst/000		101	112	121	120	100	85	72	66	55	49	35	29	55	1002	×××	×××
est. pers (00)		98667	109930	118453	119547	98364	83338	70354	64748	53805	47611	34397	28674	53542	981430	×××	×××
sample person		1220	14	1514	1467	1224	1055	925	867	719	639	446	352	693	12574	×××	×××

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

URBAN

ALL INDIA FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 2511

current weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	29—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11,21	0	—	1	3	6	14	17	21	11	18	27	37	27	10	11	9910	152
61 & 62	1—5	—	—	6	22	28	18	27	30	19	15	25	18	10	15	13505	156
	6—9	—	6	7	22	27	34	29	44	46	54	55	14	21	23	20586	233
	0—9	—	7	16	50	69	69	77	85	83	96	117	59	41	49	44001	541
31, 71 & 72	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	6	—	1	1	788	9
	1—5	—	1	6	8	13	7	12	16	16	10	7	6	—	7	6413	71
	6—9	—	0	3	14	30	51	65	73	57	73	41	32	19	29	25770	349
	0—9	—	1	9	22	43	59	79	91	75	85	54	38	20	37	32971	429
41 & 51	0	—	2	8	12	12	16	22	28	36	28	16	8	7	13	11442	142
	1—5	—	1	7	13	18	13	21	19	13	33	16	8	5	11	10067	112
	6—9	—	—	2	6	10	8	8	22	14	4	19	19	5	7	6289	80
	0—9	—	3	17	31	40	37	51	69	63	65	51	35	17	31	27798	334
11—72	0	—	3	11	18	26	34	45	41	56	57	59	35	18	25	22140	303
	1—5	—	2	19	43	59	38	60	65	48	58	48	32	15	33	29985	339
	6—9	—	6	12	42	67	93	102	139	117	131	115	65	45	59	52645	662
	0—9	—	11	42	103	152	165	207	245	221	246	222	132	78	117	104770	1304

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

cur. weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	—	—	11	14	8	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	3425	44
82	×	—	—	1	4	10	5	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2279	22
81 & 82	×	—	—	1	15	24	13	10	1	—	3	—	5	—	7	5704	66
11—82	×	—	11	43	118	176	178	217	246	221	249	222	137	78	124	110474	1370
91	×	—	776	787	482	119	16	13	2	3	20	7	21	18	253	222937	2886
92	×	—	25	103	347	622	720	685	680	697	621	672	694	510	417	366681	4751
93	×	—	1	18	30	50	65	74	59	64	54	54	65	39	38	33272	451
94—97	×	—	187	49	23	33	21	11	13	15	56	44	83	352	66	58036	735
98	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	3	0	218	3
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	102	90371	1170
91—99	×	1000	989	957	882	824	822	783	754	779	751	778	863	922	876	771515	9996
11—99	×#	1000	1002	1002	1000	998	999	1001	999	1000	1000	1001	998	998	999	881989	11366
pers. dst/000#		102	115	115	114	97	91	72	70	50	48	36	28	62	1001	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		90371	101204	102414	100241	85898	79917	63797	61358	43665	42347	31463	24716	54557	881989	×××	×××
sample person		1170	1300	1318	1240	1061	1022	860	825	595	515	397	331	731	11366	×××	×××

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA URBAN PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

cur. weekly act. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11, 21, 61 & 62	0	—	0	4	17	24	38	29	25	29	39	50	51	43	21	39202	580
	1—5	—	1	9	33	52	51	53	57	57	48	35	66	51	34	62754	749
	6—9	—	5	11	61	110	136	144	165	140	161	141	120	106	38	154871	2007
	0—9	—	6	24	111	186	225	226	247	226	248	226	237	200	138	256827	3336
31, 71 & 72	0	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	4	3	5	17	4	2	2	4365	60
	1—5	—	0	5	24	44	56	70	73	93	88	72	72	11	37	69024	798
	6—0	—	1	12	30	82	154	202	192	211	192	181	150	35	87	162670	2156
	0—9	—	1	17	55	127	212	277	269	307	285	270	226	48	126	236059	3014
41 & 51	0	—	1	4	12	15	19	27	23	32	28	24	22	11	14	25501	318
	1—5	—	0	8	39	55	41	45	49	39	45	30	21	14	28	51778	574
	6—9	—	—	4	22	35	37	20	31	33	24	35	18	8	19	34532	437
	0—9	—	1	16	73	105	97	92	103	104	97	89	61	33	61	111811	1329
11, 72	0	—	1	8	30	40	59	61	52	64	72	91	77	56	37	69068	958
	1—5	—	1	22	96	151	148	168	179	189	181	137	159	76	99	183556	2121
	6—9	—	6	27	113	227	327	366	388	384	377	357	288	149	189	352073	4600
	0—9	—	8	57	239	418	534	595	619	637	630	585	524	281	325	604697	7679

TABLE (12): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA URBAN PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

cur. weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	0	5	28	47	27	15	3	6	4	2	8	3	13	24532	321
82	×	—	—	2	7	15	6	3	0	—	1	0	4	1	4	6603	82
81 & 82	×	—	0	7	35	62	33	18	3	6	5	2	12	4	17	31135	403
11—82	×	—	8	64	274	480	567	613	622	643	635	587	536	285	342	635832	8082
91	×	—	804	811	522	176	25	8	1	1	10	3	11	10	271	504295	6580
92	×	—	20	52	163	295	357	330	333	314	295	331	323	270	201	375106	4865
93	×	—	2	9	14	23	32	35	34	29	25	26	30	25	19	35163	471
94—97	×	—	166	64	27	25	19	14	10	13	34	52	98	407	66	123205	1543
98	×	—	0	—	—	1	—	0	0	—	1	1	2	3	0	780	9
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	101	189038	2390
91—99	×	1000	992	936	726	520	433	387	378	357	365	413	464	715	658	1227587	15858
11—99	×	1000	998	1000	1002	999	999	1000	1000	1000	998	1001	1000	1002	1000	1863419	23940
pers. dst/000#		101	113	119	118	99	88	72	68	52	48	35	29	58	1000	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		189038	211134	220867	219786	184262	163255	134151	126106	97471	89957	65861	53391	108099	1863419		×××
sample person		2390	2753	2832	2707	2285	2077	1785	1692	1314	1154843	683	1424	23940	×××	×××	

TABLE (13): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP
ALL-INDIA RURAL FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual activity.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	6	84	237	393	382	407	424	450	460	531	551	473	259	787720	6144
	1—5	—	—	3	18	28	51	43	45	40	35	32	41	32	22	66602	420
	6—9	—	4	8	23	61	79	73	73	68	78	64	50	44	38	114776	837
	0—9	—	10	95	278	482	512	523	542	558	573	627	642	549	319	969098	7401
31	0	—	2	3	10	18	17	21	26	19	23	15	4	8	10	31824	243
	1—5	—	—	1	13	18	25	25	29	22	19	31	21	1	12	36828	243
	6—9	—	0	2	8	28	51	73	70	85	66	59	51	9	27	83727	711
	0—9	—	2	6	31	64	93	119	125	126	108	105	76	18	49	152379	1197
41 & 51	0	—	4	38	151	202	259	260	245	241	246	197	197	135	133	405909	2607
	1—5	—	—	5	32	60	60	59	52	34	32	27	30	19	27	80985	554
	6—9	—	0	2	15	15	24	18	19	18	17	8	5	5	10	29238	249
	0—9	—	4	45	198	277	343	337	316	293	295	232	232	159	170	516132	3410
11 & 51	0	—	12	125	398	613	658	688	695	710	729	743	752	616	402	1225453	8994
	1—5	—	0	9	63	106	136	127	126	96	86	90	92	52	61	184415	1217
	6—9	—	4	12	46	104	154	164	162	171	161	131	106	58	75	227741	1797
	0—9	—	16	146	507	823	948	979	983	977	976	964	950	726	538	1637609	12008

TABLE (13): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA — RURAL MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

cur. weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	2	4	30	49	19	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	10	31729	248
11—81	×	—	18	150	537	872	987	984	987	981	977	967	953	727	548	1669338	12256
91	×	—	579	701	407	97	14	2	2	—	0	1	—	5	220	671869	5268
92	×	—	12	20	13	8	4	2	0	1	3	7	5	18	8	25332	246
93	×	—	5	18	5	3	4	3	0	0	0	3	—	6	5	14707	133
94—97	×	—	386	111	38	20	11	9	11	18	20	22	42	244	96	291959	2076
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	123	373877	2721
91—99	×	1000	982	850	463	128	33	16	13	19	23	33	47	273	452	1377744	10444
11—99	×	1000	1001	998	998	1000	1000	1001	1000	999	1001	999	1001	1001	1000	3047082	22700
pers. dst/000#		123	141	125	103	83	75	65	60	47	44	39	29	66	999	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		373877	427402	381747	314837	253371	229306	197528	184184	142339	132768	118207	88565	202526	3047082	×××	×××
sample person		2721	3106	2845	2390	1887	1682	1501	1402	1087	1018	904	677	1475	22700	×××	×××

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — RURAL FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	29—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	11	66	137	136	151	175	199	219	223	192	175	82	111	315166	2594
	1—5	—	—	6	9	14	14	16	11	10	21	13	13	8	9	25054	161
	6—9	—	2	4	7	10	12	22	9	8	21	15	4	13	8	23376	173
	0—9	—	13	76	153	160	177	213	219	237	265	220	192	103	128	363596	2928
31	0	—	—	1	2	2	8	5	10	5	4	1	2	2	3	7894	58
	1—5	—	—	0	6	6	5	6	2	4	1	2	—	—	2	6737	44
	6—9	—	—	0	3	2	6	5	15	8	14	7	5	6	4	11585	107
	0—9	—	—	1	11	10	19	16	27	17	19	10	7	8	9	26216	209
41 & 51	0	—	4	52	125	144	172	160	174	159	166	153	116	54	96	273183	1681
	1—5	—	1	4	9	18	14	10	15	17	13	12	4	4	8	23537	150
	6—9	—	1	2	2	5	3	8	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	8381	72
	0—9	—	6	58	136	167	189	178	194	180	182	168	124	62	107	305101	1903
11—51	0	—	15	119	264	282	331	340	383	383	393	346	293	138	210	596243	4333
	1—5	—	1	10	24	38	33	32	28	31	35	27	17	12	19	55328	355
	6—9	—	3	6	12	17	21	35	29	20	38	25	13	23	15	43342	352
	0—9	—	19	135	300	337	385	407	440	434	466	398	323	173	244	694913	5040

TABLE (13) *Contd.*: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — RURAL FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	29—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	2	2	7	10	3	1	4	3	3	3	0	1	3	8620	84
11—81	×	—	21	137	307	347	388	408	444	437	469	401	323	174	247	703533	5124
91	×	—	493	501	171	22	8	2	4	1	0	2	4	6	138	390510	3317
92	×	—	34	178	374	468	449	426	404	408	383	439	450	368	289	819979	6023
93	×	—	11	63	113	148	149	153	136	136	132	123	130	129	95	268674	1946
94—97	×	—	441	121	35	15	6	11	12	18	16	35	93	323	105	297665	2145
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	126	358772	2561
91—99	×	1000	979	863	693	653	612	592	556	563	531	599	677	826	753	2135600	15992
11—99	×	1000	1001	998	1001	1000	999	999	999	1000	1000	1001	999	1001	1000	2839133	21116
pers. dst.	(00)	126	128	110	92	95	81	67	60	50	48	40	33	70	999	×××	×××
est. pers.	(00)	358772	361645	311562	262030	2685111	230657	191118	171612	142275	134879	112621	92657	200028	2839133	×××	×××
sample persons		2561	2704	2390	1957	1953	1757	1459	1332	1060	1003	843	656	1406	21116	×××	×××

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — RURAL PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	29—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	8	76	192	260	264	293	316	332	340	364	360	279	189	1102886	8738
	1—5	—	—	5	14	21	32	30	29	25	28	23	27	20	16	91656	581
	6—9	—	3	6	16	35	45	48	42	38	49	40	26	28	23	138152	1010
	0—9	—	11	87	222	316	341	371	387	395	417	427	413	327	228	1332694	10329
31	0	—	1	2	6	10	13	13	18	12	13	8	3	5	7	39718	301
	1—5	—	—	1	10	12	15	16	16	13	10	17	10	1	7	43565	287
	6—9	—	0	1	6	15	29	39	43	47	40	33	28	7	16	95312	818
	0—9	—	1	4	22	37	57	68	77	72	63	58	41	13	30	178595	1406
41 & 51	0	—	4	44	140	172	216	211	211	200	206	176	155	95	115	679093	4288
	1—5	—	1	5	22	38	37	35	34	26	23	20	17	11	18	104522	704
	6—9	—	0	2	9	10	14	13	12	11	10	6	4	5	6	37619	321
	0—9	—	5	51	171	220	267	259	257	237	239	202	176	111	139	821234	5313
11—51	0	—	13	122	338	442	493	517	545	544	559	548	518	379	311	1821697	13327
	1—5	—	1	11	46	71	84	81	79	64	61	60	54	32	41	239743	1572
	6—9	—	3	9	31	60	88	100	97	96	99	79	58	40	45	271083	2149
	0—9	—	17	142	415	573	665	698	721	704	719	687	630	451	397	2332523	17048

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — RURAL PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	2	3	20	29	11	3	4	4	2	3	2	1	7	40349	332
11—81	×	—	19	145	435	602	676	701	725	708	721	690	632	452	404	2372872	17380
91	×	—	541	610	298	58	11	2	3	1	0	2	2	6	180	1062379	8585
92	×	—	22	91	177	244	227	210	194	205	194	218	232	192	144	845310	6269
93	×	—	7	38	54	78	77	77	66	68	67	62	66	67	48	283381	2079
94—97	×	—	411	116	36	18	9	10	12	18	18	28	68	283	100	589624	1221
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	124	732649	5282
91—99	×	1000	981	855	565	398	324	299	275	292	279	310	368	548	596	3513343	26486
11—99	×	1000	1000	999	1001	1001	1002	1001	999	1002	1001	1001	999	1000	998	5886215	43816
Pers. dst/000		124	136	118	98	89	78	66	60	48	5	39	31	68	998	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		732649	789129	693308	576867	521883	459963	388646	355796	284614	267646	230648	181222	402554	5886215	×××	×××
sample pers. (00)		5282	5810	5235	4377	3840	3439	2960	2734	2147	2021	1747	1333	2881	43816	×××	×××

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — RURAL MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual status	activity industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
		age-group in years															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	0	5	24	32	57	35	38	35	49	67	68	78	29	28948	423
	1—5	—	2	13	43	73	84	80	82	91	76	49	107	92	51	50156	604
	6—9	—	3	16	90	187	236	248	280	216	257	219	213	196	137	134644	1784
	0—9	—	5	34	157	292	377	363	400	342	382	335	388	366	217	213748	2811
31	0	—	—	—	2	0	3	9	6	5	6	28	5	3	3	3358	49
	1—5	—	—	4	37	69	101	126	128	157	151	127	129	23	63	62220	722
	6—9	—	2	19	44	126	252	326	304	337	302	308	257	55	139	136895	1802
	0—9	—	2	23	83	195	356	461	438	499	459	463	391	81	205	202473	2573
41 & 51	0	—	—	1	13	20	25	31	20	31	31	30	38	17	16	15372	187
	1—5	—	—	9	56	89	71	68	80	56	58	44	32	23	43	41934	469
	6—9	—	—	7	40	57	62	32	41	56	42	46	17	17	30	29167	373
	0—9	—	—	17	109	166	158	131	141	143	131	120	87	57	89	86473	1029
11—51	0	—	0	6	39	52	85	75	64	71	86	125	111	98	48	47678	659
	1—5	—	2	26	136	231	256	274	290	304	285	220	268	138	157	154310	1795
	6—9	—	5	42	174	370	550	606	625	609	601	573	487	268	306	300708	3959
	0—9	—	7	74	349	653	891	955	979	984	972	918	866	504	511	502694	6413

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

URBAN

MALE

ALL INDIA NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	1	10	52	90	50	24	1	3	2	3	16	1	24	23186	310
11—81	×	—	8	84	401	743	941	979	980	987	974	921	882	505	535	525880	6723
91	×	—	826	830	560	230	36	2	1	—	—	—	4	0	288	282280	3710
92	×	—	17	9	10	9	6	6	3	3	4	23	4	23	9	8584	116
93	×	—	3	2	0	1	0	2	9	0	—	—	—	9	2	1886	19
94—97	×	—	146	75	29	17	17	11	7	10	22	56	110	463	65	64133	786
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	101	98667	1220
91—99	×	1000	992	91	599	257	59	21	20	13	26	79	118	495	465	455550	5851
11—99	×	1000	1000	1001	1002	1000	1001	1000	1000	997	999	999	998	999	1000	981430	12574
pers. dst/000		101	112	121	120	100	85	72	66	55	49	35	29	55	1002	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		98667	109930	118453	119547	98364	83338	70354	64748	53805	47611	34397	28674	53542	981430	×××	×××
sample person		1220	1453	1514	1467	1224	1055	925	867	719	639	446	352	693	12574	×××	×××

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — URBAN FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	1	3	4	16	16	13	15	18	29	35	24	12	11	9450	141
	1—5	—	—	7	25	30	16	21	31	19	18	23	18	12	16	13700	157
	6—9	—	6	8	23	28	37	30	45	38	51	56	23	24	24	21145	240
	0—9	—	7	18	52	74	69	64	91	75	98	114	65	48	51	44295	538
31	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	3	2	6	—	—	1	893	10
	1—5	—	1	6	7	13	9	11	16	8	10	7	6	—	7	6020	68
	6—9	—	0	2	14	30	50	64	73	56	73	41	32	19	29	25572	346
	0—9	—	1	8	21	43	60	79	91	67	85	54	38	19	37	32485	424
41 & 51	0	—	2	6	14	15	22	25	27	38	29	19	13	8	14	12623	159
	1—5	—	1	5	13	17	11	21	18	16	32	17	8	5	11	9758	109
	6—9	—	—	2	6	10	8	12	22	14	4	19	19	5	7	6538	84
	0—9	—	3	13	33	42	41	58	67	68	65	55	40	18	32	28919	352
11—51	0	—	3	9	18	31	39	42	44	59	60	60	37	20	26	22966	310
	1—5	—	2	18	45	60	36	53	65	43	60	47	32	17	34	29478	334
	6—9	—	6	12	43	68	95	106	140	108	128	116	74	48	60	53255	670
	0—9	—	11	39	106	159	170	201	249	210	248	223	143	85	120	105699	1314

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — URBAN FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	0	2	16	23	15	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	5940	73
11—81	×	—	11	41	122	182	185	211	254	210	248	223	143	85	127	111639	1387
91	×	—	779	793	482	116	19	13	3	0	21	9	14	18	253	223536	2897
92	×	—	27	102	343	616	704	676	663	703	618	679	688	509	412	363556	4714
93	×	—	1	17	32	54	73	88	64	63	53	55	70	41	41	35849	486
94—97	×	—	182	47	21	32	19	12	16	24	60	34	85	347	65	57038	712
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	102	90371	1170
91—99	×	1000	989	959	878	818	815	789	746	790	752	777	857	915	873	770350	9979
11—99	×	1000	1001	1001	1001	1000	999	999	1001	1002	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	881989	11366
pers. dst/000		102	115	115	114	97	91	72	70	50	48	36	28	62	1001	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		90371	101204	102414	100241	85898	79917	63797	61358	43665	42347	31463	24716	54557	881989	×××	×××
sample persons		1170	1300	1318	1240	1061	1022	860	825	595	515	397	331	731	11366	×××	×××

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — URBAN PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	0	4	15	25	36	24	27	27	40	51	48	45	21	38398	564
	1—5	—	1	10	35	53	51	52	57	59	49	37	66	52	34	63856	761
	6—9	—	5	12	59	113	139	144	166	136	160	141	125	109	84	155789	2024
	0—9	—	6	26	109	191	226	220	250	222	249	229	239	206	139	258043	3349
31	0	—	—	—	1	0	2	6	4	4	4	18	3	2	2	4251	59
	1—5	—	0	5	23	43	56	71	73	90	85	69	72	11	37	68240	790
	6—9	—	1	11	30	81	154	202	192	210	194	180	152	37	87	162466	2148
	0—9	—	1	16	54	124	212	279	269	304	283	267	227	50	126	234957	2997
41 & 51	0	—	1	3	13	18	23	28	23	34	30	25	27	13	15	27995	346
	1—5	—	0	7	36	56	42	45	50	38	46	31	21	14	28	51691	578
	6—9	—	—	5	24	35	35	22	31	37	24	33	18	11	19	35705	457
	0—9	—	1	15	73	109	100	95	104	109	100	89	66	38	62	115391	1381
11 & 51	0	—	1	7	29	43	61	58	54	65	74	94	78	60	38	70644	969
	1—5	—	1	22	94	152	149	168	180	187	180	137	159	77	99	183787	2129
	6—9	—	6	28	113	229	328	368	389	383	378	354	295	157	190	353960	4629
	0—9	—	8	57	236	424	538	594	623	635	632	585	532	294	327	608391	7727

TABLE (13) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL INDIA — URBAN PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	1	6	36	59	33	17	3	2	1	2	8	1	16	29127	383
11—81	×	—	9	63	272	483	571	611	626	637	633	587	540	295	343	637518	8110
91	×	—	804	814	527	177	27	7	2	0	10	4	8	9	271	505816	6607
92	×	—	22	52	161	291	348	327	325	319	292	338	322	269	200	372142	4830
93	×	—	2	9	15	25	36	43	36	28	25	26	32	25	20	37735	505
94—97	×	—	163	62	25	24	18	12	11	16	40	45	98	402	65	121170	1498
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	101	189038	2390
91—99	×	1000	991	937	728	517	429	389	374	363	367	413	460	705	657	1225901	15830
11—99	×#	1000	1000	1000	999	1001	999	997	999	998	1001	998	999	1002	1000	1863419	23940
pers. dst/ 000#		101	113	119	118	99	88	72	68	52	48	35	29	58	1000	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		189038	211134	220867	219786	184262	163255	134151	126106	97471	89957	65861	53391	108099	1863419	×××	×××
sample person		2390	2753	2832	2707	2285	2077	1785	1692	1314	1154	843	683	1424	23940	×××	×××

TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

RURAL

ALL INDIA — MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual status	activity industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	7	100	279	403	389	410	424	453	461	531	552	479	264	810422	6318
	1—5	—	1	5	19	31	52	43	45	40	35	32	41	32	23	68737	434
	6—9	—	4	9	26	64	79	74	73	68	78	64	51	44	38	117076	851
	0—9	—	12	114	315	498	520	527	542	561	574	627	644	555	325	996235	7603
31	0	—	2	3	10	18	17	21	26	19	23	15	4	8	10	31824	243
	1—5	—	—	1	13	18	25	25	31	22	19	31	21	1	12	37058	244
	6—9	—	0	2	8	28	51	73	70	85	66	59	51	9	28	83884	712
	0—9	—	2	6	31	64	93	119	127	126	108	105	76	18	50	152766	1199
41 & 51	0	—	4	40	152	203	259	260	246	241	246	197	197	136	134	407472	2618
	1—5	—	0	5	32	61	60	59	52	34	32	27	30	19	27	81260	559
	6—9	—	0	2	15	16	24	18	19	17	17	8	5	5	10	29514	252
	0—9	—	4	47	199	280	343	337	317	293	295	232	232	160	171	518246	3429
11—31	0	—	13	143	432	624	665	691	696	713	730	743	753	623	408	1249718	9179
	1—5	—	1	11	64	110	137	127	128	96	86	90	92	52	62	187055	1237
	6—9	—	4	13	49	108	154	165	162	171	161	131	107	58	76	230474	1815
	0—9	—	18	167	545	842	956	983	986	980	977	964	952	733	546	1667247	12231

TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA — URBAN FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 2511

cur. weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	2	4	28	39	14	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	9	26965	216
11—81	×	—	20	171	573	881	970	986	988	983	978	967	954	734	555	1694212	12447
91	×	—	577	681	374	89	11	2	2	—	0	1	—	5	214	651245	5108
92	×	—	12	20	12	8	4	2	0	1	2	7	5	17	8	24838	242
93	×	—	5	18	5	3	4	2	0	0	0	3	—	6	5	14266	128
94—97	×	—	386	110	36	19	11	8	10	16	20	22	41	238	95	288643	2054
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	123	373877	2721
91—99	×	1000	980	829	427	119	30	14	12	17	22	33	46	266	445	1352870	10253
11—99	×	1000	1001	1000	999	1001	998	1000	1000	999	1001	1000	1001	999	100	23047082	22700
pers. dst/00		123	141	125	103	83	75	65	60	47	44	39	29	66	999	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		373877	427482	381747	314837	253371	229306	197528	184184	142339	132768	118027	88565	202526	3047082	×××	×××
sample person		2721	3106	2845	2390	1887	1682	1501	1402	1087	1018	904	677	1475	22700	×××	×××

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA — URBAN FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual activity status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	15	87	173	185	204	244	260	282	268	240	219	107	145	410557	3293
	1—5	—	—	7	10	20	20	22	16	15	26	17	13	12	12	32951	213
	6—9	—	3	4	9	13	15	22	14	9	24	17	9	13	10	27669	201
	0—9	—	18	98	192	218	239	288	290	306	318	274	241	132	167	471177	3707
31	0	—	—	1	2	2	8	6	10	5	4	1	2	2	3	7939	59
	1—5	—	—	0	6	6	5	6	2	4	1	4	—	—	2	6943	45
	6—9	—	—	0	3	2	6	5	15	8	14	7	5	6	4	11585	107
	0—9	—	—	1	11	10	19	17	27	17	19	12	7	8	9	26467	211
41 & 51	0	—	5	58	137	157	190	182	190	179	180	167	132	57	106	301448	1855
	1—5	—	1	5	9	20	16	16	18	20	13	12	5	4	8	26691	175
	6—9	—	1	2	2	5	4	9	6	7	3	3	4	4	3	9428	78
	0—9	—	7	65	148	182	210	207	214	206	196	182	141	65	118	337567	2108
11—51	0	—	20	146	312	344	402	432	460	466	452	408	353	166	254	719944	5207
	1—5	—	1	12	25	46	41	44	36	39	40	33	18	16	23	66585	433
	6—9	—	4	6	14	20	25	36	35	24	41	27	18	23	17	48682	386
	0—9	—	25	164	351	410	468	512	531	529	533	468	389	205	294	835211	6026

TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

cur. weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	2	2	5	9	3	1	0	3	1	3	0	1	2	6805	72
11—81	×	—	27	166	356	419	471	513	531	532	534	471	389	206	296	842016	6098
91	×	—	490	496	167	21	8	2	3	1	0	1	4	6	136	386024	3278
92	×	—	33	161	356	425	398	360	348	348	346	396	408	351	262	739513	5469
93	×	—	10	57	87	121	120	114	106	106	105	100	110	118	77	219178	1593
94—97	×	—	440	120	34	14	3	11	12	13	15	32	89	319	103	293630	2117
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	126	358772	2561
91—99	×	1000	973	834	644	581	529	487	469	468	466	529	611	794	704	1997117	15018
11—99	×	1000	1000	999	1001	1000	1000	1002	1001	1001	999	1001	999	1001	998	2839133	21116
pers. dst/000#	×	126	128	110	92	95	81	67	60	50	48	40	33	70	999	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)	×	358772	361645	311562	262030	268511	230657	191118	171612	142275	134879	112621	92657	200028	2839133	×××	×××
sample person	×	2561	2704	2390	1987	1953	1757	1459	1332	1060	1003	843	656	1406	21116	×××	×××

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA — URBAN FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual activity. — age-group in years

status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	10	94	225	292	294	327	347	365	364	388	383	294	208	1220978	9611
	1—5	—	1	6	15	25	36	33	31	27	30	25	27	22	17	101688	647
	6—9	—	3	7	18	37	47	48	45	39	51	41	29	28	25	144745	1052
	0—9	—	14	107	258	354	377	408	423	431	445	454	439	344	250	1467411	11310
31	0	—	1	2	6	10	13	13	18	12	13	8	3	5	7	39763	302
	1—5	—	—	1	10	12	15	16	17	13	10	18	10	1	7	44001	289
	6—9	—	0	1	6	15	29	40	43	47	40	33	28	7	16	95470	819
	0—9	—	1	4	22	37	57	69	78	72	63	59	41	13	30	179234	1410
41 & 51	0	—	4	48	145	179	225	222	219	210	213	183	164	97	120	708920	4473
	1—5	—	1	5	22	40	38	38	35	27	23	20	17	11	18	107951	734
	6—9	—	0	2	9	10	14	14	12	13	10	6	4	5	7	38942	330
	0—9	—	5	55	176	229	277	274	266	250	246	209	185	113	145	855813	5537
11—51	0	—	15	144	376	481	532	562	584	587	590	579	550	396	335	1969661	14386
	1—5	—	2	12	47	77	89	87	83	67	63	63	54	34	42	253640	1670
	6—9	—	3	10	33	62	90	102	100	99	101	80	61	40	48	279157	2201
	0—9	—	20	166	456	620	711	751	767	753	754	722	665	470	425	2502458	18257

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

cur. weekly act.		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	2	3	18	24	9	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	6	33770	288
11—81	×	—	22	169	474	644	720	753	768	756	755	725	666	471	431	2536228	18545
91	×	—	538	597	280	54	10	2	2	1	0	1	2	6	176	1037269	8386
92	×	—	22	83	169	222	201	179	168	175	175	197	211	183	130	764352	5711
93	×	—	7	36	42	64	62	57	51	53	53	50	50	62	40	233444	1721
94—97	×	—	411	115	35	16	7	9	11	15	17	27	65	278	99	582273	4171
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	124	732649	5282
91—99	×	1000	978	831	526	356	280	247	232	244	245	275	334	529	569	3349987	25271
11—99	×	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1001	1001	998	1002	1000	1001	999	1000	999	5886215	43816
pers. dst(00)		124	136	118	98	89	78	66	60	48	45	39	31	68	998	×××	×××
est. pers. (00)		732649	789129	693308	576867	521883	459963	388646	355796	284614	267646	230648	181222	402554	5886215	×××	×××
sample person		5282	5810	.5235	4377	3840	3439	2960	2734	2147	2021	1747	1333	2881	43816	×××	×××

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA — URBAN FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 2511

usual activity status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	1	7	25	33	57	36	38	35	49	67	68	79	30	29576	435
	1—5	—	2	16	45	76	84	80	82	91	76	49	107	92	52	51101	609
	6—9	—	3	17	93	190	236	251	281	216	257	219	215	202	139	136090	1802
	0—9	—	6	40	163	299	377	367	401	342	382	335	388	373	221	216768	2846
31	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	9	6	5	6	28	5	3	3	3358	49
	1—5	—	—	4	37	69	101	126	128	157	151	127	129	23	63	62220	722
	6—9	—	2	20	45	126	254	326	304	337	302	308	257	55	140	137088	1805
	0—9	—	2	24	84	195	358	461	438	499	459	463	391	81	206	202666	2576
41 & 51	0	—	—	1	13	20	25	31	20	31	31	30	38	17	16	15372	187
	1—5	—	—	10	57	90	72	68	80	56	58	44	32	23	43	42295	475
	6—9	—	—	7	44	58	63	32	41	56	42	46	17	17	30	29875	379
	0—9	—	—	18	114	168	160	131	141	143	131	120	87	57	89	87542	1041
11—51	0	—	1	8	40	53	85	76	64	71	86	125	111	99	49	48306	671
	1—5	—	30	30	139	235	257	274	290	304	285	220	268	138	158	155617	1806
	6—9	—	5	44	182	374	553	609	626	609	601	573	487	274	309	303053	3986
	0—9	—	8	82	361	662	895	959	980	984	972	918	866	511	516	506976	6463

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA — URBAN MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	1	9	46	87	49	22	—	3	2	3	16	1	22	21840	295
11-81	×	—	9	91	407	749	944	981	980	987	974	921	882	512	538	528816	6758
91	×	—	825	823	554	224	35	2	1	—	—	—	4	0	285	280012	3683
92	×	—	17	9	10	9	5	5	3	3	4	23	4	23	9	8432	113
93	×	—	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	9	2	1886	19
94—97	×	—	146	75	29	17	16	10	7	10	22	56	110	456	65	63617	779
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	101	98667	1220
91—99	×	1000	991	909	593	251	56	19	20	13	26	79	118	488	462	452614	5816
11—99	×	1000	1000	1001	1002	999	999	1000	1000	997	999	999	998	999	1000	981430	12574
pers. dst	000	101	112	121	120	100	85	72	66	55	49	35	29	55	1002	×××	×××
est. pers.	(00)	98667	109930	118453	119547	98364	83338	70354	64748	53805	47611	34397	28674	53542	981430	×××	×××
sample person		1220	1453	1514	1467	1224	1055	925	867	719	639	446	352	693	12574	×××	×××

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	1	3	7	18	30	27	26	22	36	42	28	21	16	13925	204
	1—5	—	—	10	33	32	20	27	41	21	18	26	18	12	19	16557	183
	6—9	—	6	8	25	30	42	32	50	53	57	56	23	30	27	23578	268
	0—9	—	7	21	65	80	92	86	117	96	111	124	69	63	62	54060	655
31	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	3	2	6	—	—	1	893	10
	1—5	—	1	6	7	13	9	12	16	8	10	7	6	—	7	6103	69
	6—9	—	0	2	14	30	52	64	73	56	73	41	32	19	29	25721	347
	0—9	—	1	8	21	43	62	80	91	67	85	54	38	19	37	32717	426
41 & 51	0	—	2	6	14	15	22	25	28	39	29	19	13	8	14	12736	161
	1—5	—	1	7	13	17	12	22	18	16	32	17	8	5	11	10038	114
	6—9	—	—	2	6	10	8	12	22	14	4	24	19	5	8	6692	86
	0—9	—	3	15	33	42	42	59	68	69	65	60	40	18	33	29466	361
11 & 51	0	—	3	9	21	33	53	56	56	64	67	67	41	29	31	27554	375
	1—5	—	2	23	53	62	41	61	75	45	60	50	32	17	37	32698	366
	6—9	—	6	12	45	70	102	108	145	123	134	121	74	54	64	55991	701
	0—9	—	11	44	119	165	196	225	276	232	261	238	147	100	132	116243	1442

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA — URBAN FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity		age-group in years															
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	0	1	16	21	15	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	5714	71
11-81	×	—	11	45	135	186	211	235	281	232	261	238	147	100	138	121957	1513
91	×	—	779	790	479	116	19	13	3	0	21	9	14	18	253	222757	2890
92	×	—	27	101	334	612	688	660	643	688	607	665	684	500	404	356730	4628
93	×	—	1	17	31	54	63	80	57	56	52	54	70	35	38	33169	454
94—97	×	—	182	47	21	32	19	12	16	24	59	34	85	347	65	57005	711
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	102	90371	1170
91—99	×	1000	989	955	865	814	789	765	719	768	739	762	853	900	862	760032	9853
11—99	×	1000	1001	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1001	1001	1001	1000	999	1001	1000	881989	11366
pers. dst 000		102	115	115	114	97	91	72	70	50	48	36	28	62	1001	×××	×××
est. pers.	(00)	90371	101204	102414	100241	85898	79917	63797	61358	43665	42347	31463	24716	54557	881989	×××	×××
sample person		1170	1300	1318	1240	1061	1022	860	825	595	515	397	331	731	11366	×××	×××

TABLE (14) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA URBAN PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
11 & 21	0	—	1	5	17	26	44	32	32	30	43	155	50	49	23	43501	639
	1—5	—	1	13	40	56	53	55	62	60	49	38	66	52	36	67659	792
	6—9	—	5	13	62	116	141	147	169	143	163	141	125	115	86	159668	2070
	0—9	—	7	31	119	198	238	234	263	233	255	234	241	216	145	270828	3501
31	0	—	—	—	1	0	2	6	4	4	4	18	3	2	2	4251	59
	1—5	—	0	5	23	43	56	72	73	90	85	69	72	11	37	68322	791
	6—9	—	1	12	31	81	154	202	192	210	194	180	152	37	87	162809	2152
	0—9	—	1	17	55	124	212	280	269	304	283	267	227	50	126	235382	3002
41 & 51	0	—	1	3	13	18	23	28	24	35	30	25	27	13	15	28107	348
	1—5	—	0	8	37	56	43	46	50	38	46	31	21	14	28	52332	589
	6—9	—	—	5	26	36	36	22	31	37	24	36	18	11	20	36567	465
	0—9	—	1	16	76	110	102	96	105	110	100	92	66	38	63	117006	1402
11 & 51	0	—	2	8	31	44	69	66	60	69	77	98	80	64	40	75859	1046
	1—5	—	1	26	100	155	152	173	185	188	180	138	159	77	101	188313	2172
	6—9	—	6	30	119	233	331	371	392	390	381	357	295	163	193	359044	4687
	0—9	—	9	64	250	432	552	610	637	647	638	593	534	304	334	623216	7905

TABLE (14): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA — URBAN PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	×	—	1	5	32	57	32	16	2	2	1	2	8	1	15	27554	366
11-81	×	—	10	69	282	489	584	626	639	649	639	595	542	305	349	650770	8271
91	×	—	803	809	521	173	27	7	2	0	10	4	8	9	270	502771	6575
92	×	—	22	51	158	289	340	317	316	309	287	330	320	264	196	365163	4741
93	×	—	2	9	14	25	31	39	32	26	24	26	32	22	19	35055	473
94—97	×	—	163	62	25	24	18	11	11	16	40	45	98	400	65	120622	1490
99	×	1000	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	101	189038	2390
91—99	×	1000	990	931	718	511	416	374	361	351	361	405	458	695	651	1212649	15669
11—99	×	1000	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	1000	999	1001	1001	1000	999	1001	1000	1863419	23940
pers. dst/000		101	113	119	118	99	88	72	68	52	48	35	29	58	1000	×××	×××
est. pers.	(00)	189038	211134	220867	219786	184262	163255	134151	126106	97471	89957	65861	53391	108099	1863419	×××	×××
sample person		2390	2753	2832	2707	2285	2077	1785	1692	1314	1154	843	683	1424	23940	×××	×××

TABLE (15): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY INDUSTRY.

ALL-INDIA RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

industry section		male		female		persons	
		principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
agriculture etc.	(0)	748	749	859	863	780	788
mining etc.	(1)	5	5	2	2	4	4
manufacturing	(2)	49	49	45	46	48	48
manufacturing	(3)	19	19	8	9	16	15
electricity	(4)	3	3	1	1	3	3
construction	(5)	36	36	23	21	32	31
wholesale retail trade etc.	(6)	44	44	17	17	36	35
transport, storage etc.	(7)	23	23	1	1	17	15
financial, insurance, etc. services	(8)	4	4	1	1	3	3
community, etc. services	(9)	69	68	43	39	61	58
all (0—9)		1000	1001	999	999	1001	999
estimated persons(00)		1637608	1667247	694914	835211	2332522	2502458
sample persons		12008	12231	5040	6026	17048	18257

TABLE (15): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY INDUSTRY.

ALL-INDIA URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

industry section		male		female		persons	
		principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
agriculture etc.	(0)	95	95	217	237	116	122
mining etc.	(1)	8	8	2	2	7	7
manufacturing	(2)	129	129	168	178	136	138
manufacturing	(3)	91	91	66	62	87	85
electricity	(4)	19	19	4	4	17	16
construction	(5)	59	60	38	36	56	55
wholesale retail trade etc.	(6)	212	212	121	117	196	195
transport, storage etc.	(7)	81	81	18	16	70	69
financial, insurance, etc. services	(8)	44	44	25	25	41	41
community, etc. services	(9)	262	261	323	274	274	272
all (0—9)		999	1000	999	1000	1000	1000
estimated persons(00)		502694	50695	105698	116243	608392	623218
sample persons		6413	6463	1314	1442	7727	7905

TABLE (16) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS.

ALL-INDIA — RURAL MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual activity status	current weekly activity status 11—72	81 & 82	91	92—97	98	91—98	99	91—99	11—99	per 1000 estd. dist. of persons	persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)#	(11)#	(12)	(13)
11—51	972	7	12	7	2	21	—	21	1000	546	1667247	12231
81	60	898	22	20	—	42	—	42	1001	9	26965	216
11—81	958	21	12	7	2	21	—	21	1000	555	1694212	12447
91	4	1	987	8	—	995	—	995	1001	214	651245	5108
92—97	9	—	9	980	2	991	—	991	1000	103	327748	2474
91—97	6	1	659	333	1	993	—	993	1001	322	978993	7532
99	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	1000	1000	1000	123	373877	2721
91—99	4	0	479	241	0	720	276	996	999	445	4352870	10253
11—99	534	12	219	111	1	331	123	454	1000	1001	3047082	22700
estimated persons (00)	1628044	36647	666440	337822	4252	1008514	373877	1382391	3047082	×××	×××	×××
sample persons	11946	270	5227	2506	30	7763	2721	10484	22700	×××	×××	×××

: The difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000/col. 11 under usual activity status 11—99 from 100 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equals to 1000.

TABLE (16) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS.

ALL-INDIA — RURAL FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual activity status	current weekly activity status 11—72	81 & 82	91	92—97	98	91—98	99	91—99	11—99	per 1000 estd. dist. of persons	persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)#	(11)#	(12)	(13)
11—51	799	4	6	189	2	197	—	197	1000	294	835211	6026
81	11	767	10	212	—	222	—	222	1001	2	6805	72
11—81	792	10	6	190	2	198	—	198	1001	296	842016	6098
91	1	0	988	11	—	999	—	999	1000	136	386024	3278
92—97	8	1	3	987	1	991	—	991	1000	442	1252321	9177
91—97	6	1	235	757	1	993	—	993	1000	578	1638345	12457
99	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	1000	1000	1000	126	358772	2561
91—99	5	1	193	621	0	814	180	994	1000	704	1997117	15018
11—99	239	4	137	493	1	631	126	757	1000	999	2839133	21116
estimated persons (00)	677344	10032	390089	14468	2428	1792985	358772	2151757	2839133	×××	×××	×××
sample persons	4924	83	3308	10225	15	13548	2561	16109	21116	×××	×××	×××

: The difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000/col. 11 under usual activity status 11—99 from 100 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equals to 1000.

TABLE (16): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS.

ALL-INDIA — RURAL PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 4373

usual activity status	current weekly activity status 11—72	81 & 82	91	92—97	98	91—98	99	91—99	11—99	per 1000 dist. of persons	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)#	(11)#	(12)	(13)
11—51	914	6	10	68	2	80	—	80	1000	426	2502458	18257
81	50	873	19	58	—	77	—	77	999	6	33770	288
11—81	903	18	10	67	2	79	—	79	1000	432	2536228	18545
91	2	1	988	9	—	997	—	997	1000	176	1037269	8386
92—97	8	1	4	986	1	991	—	991	1000	268	1580069	11603
91—97	6	1	394	598	1	993	—	993	1001	444	2617338	19989
99	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	1000	1000	1000	124	732649	5282
91—99	5	1	308	467	0	775	219	994	1001	568	3349987	25271
11—99	395	8	179	295	1	475	124	599	999	999	5886215	43816
estimated persons (00)	2305388	46678	1056529	1738291	6680	2801500	732649	3534149	5886215	×××	×××	×××
sample persons	16870	353	8535	12731	45	21311	5282	26593	43816	×××	×××	×××

: The difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000/col. 11 under usual activity status 11—99 from 100 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equals to 1000.

TABLE (16) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS

ALL INDIA — URBAN MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity status	current weekly activity status 11—72	81 & 82	91	92—97	98	91—98	99	91—99	11—99	per 1000 dist of persons	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)#	(11)#	(12)	(13)
11—51	982	8	5	4	1	10	—	10	1001	517	506975	6463
81	27	951	5	17	—	22	—	22	1001	22	21840	295
11—81	943	47	5	4	1	10	—	10	1000	539	528815	6758
91	3	2	992	3	0	995	—	995	1000	285	280012	3685
92—97	6	1	15	977	1	993	—	993	1000	75	73936	911
91—97	3	2	788	207	0	995	—	995	1000	360	353948	4596
99	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	1000	1000	1000	101	98667	1220
91—99	3	1	616	162	0	778	218	996	1000	461	452615	5816
11—99	508	26	287	77	1	365	101	466	1001	1000	981430	12574
estimated persons (00)	499927	25430	281359	75486	561	357406	98667	456073	981430	×××	×××	×××
sample persons	6375	337	3694	942	6	4642	1220	5862	12574	×××	×××	×××

: The difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000/col. 11 under usual activity status 11—99 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equals to 1000.

TABLE (16) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS

ALL INDIA URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity status	current weekly activity status 11—72	81 & 82	91	92—97	98	91—98	99	91—99	11—99	per 1000 dist of persons	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
11—51	885	5	11	99	0	110	—	110	1000	132	116243	1442
81	34	819	16	131	—	147	—	147	1000	6	5714	71
11—81	846	43	11	100	0	111	—	111	999	138	121957	1513
91	1	0	989	10	—	999	—	999	1000	253	222757	2890
92—97	3	1	3	993	0	996	—	996	1000	507	446904	5793
91—97	3	1	331	665	0	996	—	996	1001	760	669661	8683
99	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1000	1000	1000	102	90371	1170
91—99	2	1	292	586	0	878	119	997	1000	862	760032	9853
11—99	119	6	253	520	0	773	102	875	999	1000	881989	11366
estimated persons (00)	104770	5704	222937	457989	218	681144	90371	771515	881989	XXX	XXX	XXX
sample persons	1304	66	2886	5937	3	8826	1170	9996	11366	XXX	XXX	XXX

The difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000/col. 11 under usual activity status 11—99 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equals to 1000.

TABLE (16) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS

ALL-INDIA URBAN PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 2511

usual activity status	current weekly activity status									per 1000 dist of persons	estd. persons (00)	sample persons
	11—72	81 & 82	91	92—97	98	91—98	99	91—99	11—99			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
11—51	964	7	6	22	1	29	—	29	1000	334	623218	7908
81	28	924	7	41	—	48	—	48	1000	15	27554	366
11—81	925	46	6	22	1	29	—	29	1000	349	650772	8271
91	2	1	991	6	0	997	—	997	999	270	502769	6575
92—97	4	1	5	990	0	995	—	995	1000	280	520840	6704
91—97	3	1	489	507	0	996	—	996	1000	550	1023609	13279
99	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	×××	1000	1000	1000	101	189038	2390
91—99	2	1	413	428	0	841	156	997	1000	651	1212647	15669
11—99	325	17	271	286	0	557	101	658	1000	1000	1863419	23940
estimated persons (00)	604697	31134	504296	533474	780	1038550	189038	1227588	1863419	×××	×××	×××
sample persons	7679	403	6580	6879	9	13468	2390	15858	23940	×××	×××	×××

The difference of entry in col. 10 from 1000/col. 11 under usual activity status 11—99 from 1000 (rounding off error) is adjusted with the column/row having maximum entry making respective col-sum/row-sum equals to 1000.

खण्ड-III—हिन्दी

सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन सम्बन्धी पत्रिका

खण्ड XVIII, संख्या 1
जुलाई—सितम्बर 1994, अंक संख्या 60

सांख्यिकी विभाग
योजना एवं कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

64—1013 Statistics/94

मूल्य (एक प्रति)
मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 80.00 रुपए

वार्षिक अंशदान

मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 320.00 रुपए

सर्वेक्षण
खण्ड XVIII, संख्या 1 जुलाई—सितम्बर, 1994
(अंक संख्या 60)

विषय-सूची

उप-खण्ड—1

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामों की कुछ प्रमुख विशिष्टताओं पर एक टिप्पणी :

—रा० प्र० सर्वे० 44वां दौर (जुलाई 88—जून 89)

परिणामों का सारांश

1.0.1 इस उप-खण्ड में सर्वेक्षण के कुछ परिणामों के मुख्य निष्कर्षों को विशिष्टतया प्रदान करने हेतु प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जनजाति क्षेत्रों में जनजाति व गैर जनजाति गांवों के सापेक्षिक स्तर में विभिन्न सुविधाओं की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए तुलना करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

1.1.1 राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 44वें दौर में, जनजाति संकेद्रित क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाले केवल प्रतिदर्श गांवों में ग्राम सांख्यिकी पर पूछताछ आयोजित की गई और इसे जनजाति क्षेत्र संदर्भित किया गया। इस प्रकार विशिष्ट राज्य के परिणाम, सर्वेक्षण में जनजाति संकेद्रित संस्तर में कवर किये हुए, राज्य के सर्वेक्षण क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित हैं न कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य से।

1.1.2 यह देखा गया है कि जनजाति संकेद्रित संस्तर हरियाणा, जम्मू व कश्मीर, पंजाब, चण्डीगढ़, दिल्ली, गोवा, पांडिचेरी तथा दमन व दीव में नहीं बनाये गये, क्योंकि इन राज्यों में जनजाति जनसंख्या या तो है ही नहीं या बहुत कम है। अतः इन राज्यों में गांव अनुसूचियां नहीं भरी गई। सम्पूर्ण देश में कुल मिलाकर 647 संस्तर बनाये गये, जिनमें 215 जनजाति संकेद्रित स्तरीय है। जनजाति संकेद्रित संस्तर की जनसंख्या कुल संस्तरों की जनसंख्या से हर राज्य में भिन्न थी। अखिल भारतीय स्तर में जनजाति संकेद्रित संस्तर में शामिल गांवों का प्रतिशत 32 था। जैसे मेघालय, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, दादर व नागर हवेली, लक्ष्यद्वीप और मिजोरम में सभी गांवों को जनजाति संकेद्रित स्तर में शामिल किया गया क्योंकि इन राज्यों के सभी जनपदों में जनजाति के लोग बहुतायत में थे या पूरे जनपद में समान रूप से बसे हुए थे। इन राज्यों के विपरीत, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 2 प्रतिशत गांव ही जनजाति संकेद्रित संस्तर में आते थे। केरल, हिमाचल प्रदेश, बिहार और तमिलनाडु में कुल गांवों की संख्या के चौथाई या इससे भी कम गांव जनजाति संकेद्रित संस्तर की कवरेज में आते थे।

1.2.1 जनजाति संकेद्रित संस्तरों को भिन्न-भिन्न जिलों की जनजाति जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाया गया और आमतौर पर सापेक्षतया अधिक जनसंख्या वाली जनजाति संकेद्रित तहसीलों को ही जिलों में संघटित किया गया। क्योंकि अधिकतर मामलों में संस्तरीकरण तहसील स्तर से नीचे नहीं किया जा सकता था। जनजाति संकेद्रित क्षेत्रों में कुछ गांव ऐसे भी थे जहां पर जनजातिगण अल्प संख्या में है।

1.2.2 समस्त भारत स्तर पर विवरणी प्रदर्शित करती है कि ग़ैर-जनजाति बहुल गांव, जनजाति बहुल गांवों से जनजाति संकेद्रित क्षेत्रों में भी 6 प्रतिशत अंक अधिक थे। तथापि राज्यों के जनजाति प्रतिशत में बहुत अधिक अन्तर था। दादर व नागर हवेली (94.52) में तीन चौथाई से अधिक गांव जनजाति बहुल, मेघालय (90.20), अण्डमान व निकोबार (86.32) तथा मिजोरम (75.34) जबकि कर्नाटक (0.25) और केरल 1.04) में एक प्रतिशत या इससे कम गांव ही जनजाति बहुल पाये गये। जनजाति बहुल गांवों का प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु (8.44) सिक्किम (5.18), लक्ष्यद्वीप (14.29), और हिमाचल प्रदेश (15.94) में 20 प्रतिशत से भी कम था।

1.2.3 परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि कर्नाटक, केरल तमिलनाडु और लक्ष्यद्वीप में जनजाति बहुल और अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा दादर व नागर हवेली में ग़ैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों का प्रतिदर्श आकार 10 से भी कम है। अल्प प्रतिदर्श आकार के कारण उपरोक्त राज्यों के जनजाति बहुलता व गैर जनजाति बहुलता से सम्बन्धित अनुमान अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित नहीं किये गये हैं। इन राज्यों को इस खण्ड के शेष भाग से भी चर्चा से अलग रखा गया है।

1.3.1 विभिन्न सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता : कुल आवश्यक सुविधाओं का गांव या गांव से कुछ दूरी पर उपलब्ध होना यद्यपि भिन्न-भिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के लोगों द्वारा उन सुविधाओं के उपयोग की सीमा नहीं दर्शाता है फिर भी निःसन्देह यह उन क्षेत्रों में रह रहे लोगों की जीवन निर्वाह स्थितियों पर काफी प्रकाश डालता है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता के बारे में जनजाति बहुल गांवों और ग़ैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों के बीच किसी प्रकार का अध्ययन करने की दृष्टि से परिणाम जनजातीय बहुल गांवों और गैर जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के लिये अलग-अलग विनिर्दिष्ट दूरी में भिन्न-भिन्न सुविधाओं की सूचना देने वाले गांवों का प्रतिशत दर्शाते हैं। विवरणी जनजाति बहुल गांवों और ग़ैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों के लिये दस गांवों से अधिक के प्रतिदर्श आकार की सूचना देने वाले राज्यों के लिये ही तैयार किया गया है।

1.3.2 जनजातीय बहुल गांवों और ग़ैर जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के मामले में समस्त भारत स्तर पर सर्व मौसमी सड़कें और प्राथमिक विद्यालय समानुपातिक रूप से अधिक गांवों में उपलब्ध सूचित किये गये। समस्त भारत स्तर पर विनिर्दिष्ट दूरी के भीतर अपेक्षाकृत कम गांवों में उपलब्ध सुविधायें, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र/उप केन्द्र, ''बाजार/हाट'' और ''उचित दर दुकान'' हैं। तथापि, उपलब्ध के स्तर को नज़र-अन्दाज करते हुए समस्त भारत स्तर पर विनिर्दिष्ट दूरी के अन्दर सुविधा सूचित करने वाले गांवों का प्रतिशत गैर-जनजातीय गांवों में जनजातीय बहुल गांवों की अपेक्षा हमेशा अधिक रहा।

1.3.3 जहां तक राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है, सुविधा की उपलब्धता सूचित करने वाले गांवों के प्रतिशत में काफी विभिन्नता थी। किसी राज्य में सभी सुविधायें समान रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं थी। किसी राज्य में यदि कुछ सुविधायें अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी थी तो कुछ अन्य सुविधायें अपेक्षाकृत कम थी। इस प्रकार

राज्य के समग्र विकास स्तर का अध्ययन करने के लिए नौ सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता सूचित करने वाले गांवों के प्रतिशत के अनुमानों से एक सूचकांक तैयार किया जाता है। ग्राम स्तर पर इन सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता की सीमा राज्य का विकास स्तर दर्शाती हैं और यह सूचकांक भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों के विकास स्तर के बीच तुलना के लिये एक मापक के रूप में काम करता है। यह मानते हुए कि नौ सुविधाओं में से प्रत्येक हर गांव के लिये बराबर महत्वपूर्ण है। सूचकांक को नौ सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता सूचित करने वाले गांवों के कुल प्रतिशत का 1/100वें भाग के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है। वास्तव में सूचकांक की व्याख्या किसी गांव में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं की संख्या के रूप में की जा सकती है। तुलना के लिये प्रत्येक प्रकार के कम से कम दस प्रतिदर्श गांवों की सूचना देने वाले प्रत्येक गांव के लिये जनजातीय बहुल गांव और ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांव के लिये अलग-अलग सूचकांक तैयार किये गये हैं।

1.3.4 जहांतक जनजातीय बहुल गांवों का सम्बन्ध है, राज्यों में बेहतर स्थिति गुजरात राज्य ने सूचित की है औ इसके बाद त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम और राजस्थान का स्थान है। सूचकांक अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लिये न्यूनतम था और मध्य प्रदेश व आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिये अपेक्षाकृत अधिक था। ग़ैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों के मामले में सिक्किम का स्थान सर्वोच्च रहा और इसके बाद महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का स्थान रहा। अरुणाचल प्रदेश का स्थान सूची में निम्नतम था और उसके ठीक ऊपर मणिपुर और मिजोरम थे। जनजातीय बहुल और ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के विकास के स्तर में अन्तर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अधिकतम था और इसके बाद सिक्किम, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र का स्थान रहा। राज्यों में से गुजरात की स्थिति काफी ऊंची पाई गई क्योंकि राज्य में जनजातीय बहुल और ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के लिये सूचकांकों में कम अन्तर दर्शाया। यह अन्तर मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर में काफी कम था। राजस्थान और मिजोरम ही ऐसे राज्य थे जिन्होंने जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में ग़ैर जनजातीय बहुल गांवों की अपेक्षा विकास स्तर का अधिक सूचकांक दर्शाया।

1.3.5 जनजातिय के लोग आम तौर पर एकाकी स्थानों में रहते हैं यहां तक कि मिली-जुली आबादी वाले गांवों में भी अलग स्थित उपक्रमों में रहते हैं। इस प्रकार जाति पर आधारित समान में, सुविधाओं जैसे पीने का पानी, बिजली और प्राथमिक विद्यालय का उपलब्ध होना जनजाति के लोगों के रहन-सहन की गुणवत्ता को प्रदर्शित नहीं करता क्योंकि ये सुविधायें उन्हें शायद वास्तव में उपलब्ध न हों। स्पष्टत: ऐसे सुविधायुक्त उपग्रामों में रह रही जनजातियो की जीवन निर्वाह स्थिति बिना सुविधाओं वाले उपग्रामों में रह रहे लोगों से बेहतर मानी जा सकती है। पैटर्न की जांच करने के लिये प्रतिदर्श में कम से कम दस जनजातीय और ग़ैर जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के बारे में सूचित करने वाले राज्यों के लिये विद्युत तथा प्राथमिक विद्यालय अस्तित्व सूचित करने वाले जनजातीय तथा ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल उपग्रामों का प्रतिशत दिया गया है। तथापि, परिणाम मणिपुर तथा मिजोरम के बारे में प्रस्तुत नहीं किये गये हैं क्योंकि सूचना रहित मामलों का समानुपात काफी ऊंचा है। अनेक मामलों में उपग्राम के अन्दर तथा पेयजल की उपलब्धता के बारे में सूचना एकत्र नहीं की जा सकती। इस प्रकार उपग्राम में पेयजल की उपलब्धता, जो जीवन-स्तर का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है, के बारे में सूचित करने वाले उपग्रामों का प्रतिशत नहीं दिया गया है।

1.3.6 जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में अधिसंख्यक मामलों में उपग्राम की परिधि में विद्युत तथा विद्यालय जैसी सुविधायें समस्त भारत स्तर पर उपलब्ध नहीं थी। जनजातीय बहुल ग्रामों में ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल ग्रामों की अपेक्षा इन सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता अपेक्षाकृत अधिक थी। जैसा गांवों के बारे में देखने में आया राज्यों में विद्युतीकृत उपग्रामों के समानुपात में बड़ी विभिन्नता थी। जबकि सिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश और गुजरात में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनजातीय बहुल उपग्रामों में विद्युत उपलब्ध थी। बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में 10% से कम जनजातीय बहुल उपग्रामों में विद्युत उपलब्ध थी। विद्युत युक्त उपग्रामों का प्रतिशत सिक्किम और उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर शेष सभी राज्यों में ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल ग्रामों की अपेक्षाकृत कम था।

1.3.7 जहां तक प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अस्तित्व का सम्बन्ध है, स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं थी। केवल असम और गुजरात में ही 50% से अधिक जनजाति बहुल उपग्रामों में, उपग्राम की परिधि में प्राथमिक विद्यालय होने की सूचना थी। गुजरात के अतिरिक्त आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और पश्चिम बंगाल ग़ैर जनजातीय बहुल उपग्रामों के मामले में इस चयन समूह में आते हैं।

1.4.1 वन से सम्पर्क :

जनजातीयों का प्राचीनकाल से वनों से सम्पर्क रहा है। उनमें से अधिकांश वन क्षेत्रों, वन के आसपास के क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं। वनों के जनजातीय लोगों को उनके निवास स्थान पर ही रोज़गार प्रदान करके जनजातीय अर्थ व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की गई है। वे वनों की कटाई, वन रोपण, गौण वन उत्पादों के संग्रहण और संसाधन तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्यकलापों से मजूरी कमाते रहे हैं। परन्तु हाल के दशकों में जनजातीय क्षेत्र देश के संसाधन क्षेत्रों के रूप में उभरे हैं और इससे जनजातीय समुदाय का युगों पुराना एकाकीपन दूर हुआ है और उनकी भूमि तथा वन जैसी पैतृक परिसम्पत्तियां उनके हाथ से निकल गई हैं।

1.4.2 विवरणी दर्शाती है कि समस्त भारत स्तर पर वन लगभग 70% जनजाति बहुल गांवों की पहुंच में था। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में जनजाति बहुल गांवों की वनों तक पहुंच का बहुत कम प्रतिशत एक विसंगति है। वह वन क्षेत्र जनजाति बहुल गांवों की पहुंच के अन्दर ही समझा जाता था, जहां जनजाति के लोग रोजाना अपने गांव से आ-जा सकें या जब आवश्यक समझें वापसी कर सकें। जनजाति के लोगों का वनों से पारम्परिक सम्पर्क को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनजाति बहुल गांवों की इतनी बड़ी प्रतिशतता वन सम्पर्क से इतनी दूर रहे, यह बात उम्मीद से परे थी। शायद भिन्न-भिन्न कारणों से, कुछ जनजाति के लोग अपने पैतृक घरों से वनों से दूर के क्षेत्रों की तरफ जाकर बस गये हों।

1.4.3 सर्वेक्षण की तारीख को लगभग 82% जनजातीय बहुल गांवों ने समस्त भारत स्तर पर वनों तक अपनी पहुंच की जानकारी दी। दादर व नगर हवेली में जनजाति बहुल गांवों का काफी बड़ा प्रतिशत वनों की पहुंच से दूर था। यह महाराष्ट्र, असम और राजस्थान में भी सापेक्षतया ऊंचा है। दादर व नागर हवेली, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र में क्रमश: 42, 29 और 22 प्रतिशत जनजातीय बहुल गांव जिनकी पहुंच वनों तक थी, ने

सूचित किया कि उनका वनों तक पहुंच का अधिकार छिन गया है। इसके विपरीत उक्त प्रतिशत पश्चिम बंगाल में एक प्रतिशत से कम और त्रिपुरा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 2% से थोड़ा अधिक था। यह ऐसे जनजातीय बहुल गांवों का अगम्यता की अवधि के दौरान वितरण दर्शाता है जिनकी वनों तक पहुंच नहीं है। यह देखने में आया है कि वनों में अभिगम्यता की कमी, अधिकांश लोगों के विचार में जनजातीय अर्थव्यवस्था की मुख्य रुकावट है और जनजातीय पर्यावरण के संरक्षण के लिये सरकार की विभिन्न नीतियों के उपरान्त भी जारी है।

1.5.1 **सामुदायिक भूमि**—सामुदायिक भूमि का हस्तान्तरण कानूनन प्रतिबन्धित है। ऐसी आवाज उठाई गई है कि जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में चरागाह, क्रीड़ास्थल इत्यादि जैसे पूरे गांव के सार्वजनिक प्रयोग की भूमि व्यक्तिगत अथवा व्यापारिक उपयोग के कारण समय के साथ-साथ कम होती जा रही है। सर्वेक्षण की तिथि से 5 वर्ष पूर्व हुई ऐसी कमी के बारे में आंकड़े इस बात की जांच करने के लिए एकत्रित किए गए कि क्या यह बात निकट अतीत में देखने में आई।

1.5.2 अधिकांश राज्यों की रिपोर्ट से यह देखने में आया है कि सामुदायिक भूमि में कुछ कमी हुई है। मणिपुर के 40% जनजातीय बहुल गांवों और राजस्थान के 33% जनजातीय बहुल गांवों ने सामुदायिक भूमि में कमी सूचित की है। दादर व नागर हवेली, गुजरात, असम, उड़ीसा और मेघालय ने उक्त कमी 20% से 30% जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में सूचित की। दूसरी ओर पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में 5% से कम जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में सामुदायिक भूमि में कमी सूचित की गई।

1.5.3 जहां तक कमी के क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, राज्यों में काफी भिन्नता है, जबकि अधिकांश राज्यों में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान घटा हुआ क्षेत्र काफी कम था, किन्तु आन्ध्र प्रदेश और असम में प्रति जनजातीय बहुल गांव में यह 50 हैक्टेयर और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में लगभग 37 हैक्टेयर था। यह देखना रुचिकर है कि लगभग सभी राज्यों में जनजातीय परिवारों को छोड़कर सामुदायिक भूमि में कमी के लिये उत्तरदायी अभिकरण स्वयं सरकार थी।

1.6.1 **भूमि कृषि :** भूमि कृषि, कृषि का प्राचीन तरीका है। यह मानव सभ्यता के प्रारम्भिक चरणों में प्रचलित था। इसका प्रचलन अभी भी भारत की कुछ पहाड़ी जनजातियों में लोकप्रिय है। इस प्रचलन के अनुपालन का विस्तार विभिन्न राज्यों के जनजाति बहुल गांवों में जहां अधिकांश जनजातीय परिवार व्यवस्थित कृषि नहीं करते अभी भी अधिक है। ऐसे जनजाति बहुल गांवों में या तो कोई भी परिवार व्यवस्थित कृषि नहीं करता या कुछ ही परिवार व्यवस्थित कृषि करते हैं।

1.6.2 झूम कृषि अपेक्षानुसार उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों मणिपुर, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम में प्रचलित थी। शेष राज्यों में से आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने सूचित किया कि वहां भी 55% जनजाति बहुल गांवों में कृषि का प्रचलन है। असम और उड़ीसा के लगभग 20% जनजाति बहुल गांवों में भी इसका अनुपालन लोकप्रिय था।

1.6.3 जनजाति बहुल गांवों द्वारा व्यवस्थित कृषि न करने का सर्वाधिक प्रचलन मिजोरम में था जो क्रमशः मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में प्रचलित था। यहां यह विचारणीय है कि बिहार, बंगाल, व महाराष्ट्र इत्यादि राज्यों ने किसी भी जनजातीय बहुल गांव द्वारा झूम कृषि न करने की सूचना दी, लेकिन यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि जनजाति बहुल गांवों में अधिकांश जनजाति परिवार व्यवस्थित कृषि में लगे हुए नहीं है। इन जनजाति बहुल गांवों में अधिकांश परिवार सम्भवतया कृषि व्यवसाय में लगे हुए ही नहीं थे।

1.6.4 सर्वेक्षण यह विश्वसनीय जानकारी प्राप्त करने में असफल रहा कि अधिकांश परिवार व्यवस्थित कृषि में किन कारणों से लगे हुए नहीं थे। यह सूचना अधिकांश राज्यों में लगभग 50% मामलों में प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकी। महाराष्ट्र और मिजोरम के अलावा सभी राज्यों में 80% से अधिक गांवों ने ''भूमि की अनुपयुक्तता'' को ही व्यवस्थित कृषि न अपनाने का कारण बतलाया। इन दोनों राज्यों में अधिकांश परिवारों ने व्यवस्थित कृषि अनुपालन से अनभिज्ञता को ही व्यवस्थित कृषि न अपनाने का कारण बतलाया।

1.6.5 वर्तमान में सरकार उन क्षेत्रों में जहां झूम कृषि का प्रचलन है, व्यवस्थित कृषि प्रारम्भ करने की दशा में कदम उठा रही है। जनजाति बहुल गांवों में जहां व्यवस्थित कृषि नहीं की जाती थी, वहां सरकार द्वारा व्यवस्थित कृषि अपनाने की प्रक्रिया कर असर राज्यों द्वारा झूम कृषि की रिपोर्ट विवरणी 8 में दर्शायी गयी है।

1.6.6 असम, मणिपुर और मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार ने व्यवस्थित कृषि आरम्भ करने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। मेघालय और उड़ीसा सरकार ने लगभग उन 29% और 19% जनजाति बहुल गांवों में व्यवस्थित कृषि आरम्भ करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं, जहां अधिकांश परिवार व्यवस्थित कृषि का तरीका नहीं अपना रहे थे। सरकार की भूमिका त्रिपुरा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में अधिक महसूस की गई क्योंकि इन राज्यों में कम से कम लगभग 80% मामलों में व्यवस्थित कृषि प्रारम्भ करने के लिये कुछ उपाय किये गये। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सफलता की दर सर्वाधिक थी, जहां सर्वेक्षण की तारीख को लगभग 28% जनजातीय बहुल गांवों का लक्ष्य व्यवस्थित कृषि के तरीके अपना रहा था जबकि 52% लक्ष्य जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में व्यवस्थित कृषि को आजमाने के बाद छोड़ दिया। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में जहां 60% लक्षित जनजातीय बहुल गांवों ने व्यवस्थित कृषि को आजमाया। परन्तु सर्वेक्षण की तारीख को वे यह तरीका नहीं अपना रहे थे, अतः सरकार के प्रयास असफल होते प्रतीत हुए। त्रिपुरा में जहां 27% लक्षित जनजातीय बहुल गांवों ने व्यवस्थित कृषि अपनाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया वहां सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों का बहुत कम असर पड़ा।

1.6.7 झूम कृषि के तरीकों को इसके बुरे प्रभावों जैसे भूमि कटाव और वनों के कटाव के कारण कई लोगों द्वारा छोड़ दिया गया है तथापि कुछ विद्वान जनजातीय संदर्भ में पर्यावरणीय हित की दृष्टि से कृषि के इस तरीके को अधिक महत्व देते हैं। ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि तराई का क्षेत्र जहां झूम कृषि अपनाई जाती है, इस प्रकार का है कि यही केवल एक उचित तरीका है जो ऐसी परिस्थितियों में सफल है, जो जनजातियों के नियंत्रण में है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि उन्हें इस प्रकार की कृषि के दुष्प्रभावों की भी जानकारी है और कभी-कभी वे भूमि कटाव के प्रतीक कुछ आवश्यक कदम उठाये हैं।

1.6.8 झूम कृषि अपनाने वाले सभी राज्यों में कम से कम कुछ गांवों में झूम कृषि के कारण भूमि का बंजर होना एक तथ्य है। यद्यपि बंजर भूमि सूचित करने वाले गांवों का प्रतिशत 59% था। फिर भी अरुणाचल प्रदेश में सूचित करने वाले प्रति गांव पर केवल 4 हैक्टेयर भूमि ही बंजर थी। दूसरी ओर आन्ध्र प्रदेश और नागालैण्ड ने बंजर भूमि वाले गांवों का बहुत कम प्रतिशत सूचित किया परन्तु सूचित करने वाले प्रत्येक गांव में बंजर भूमि का क्षेत्र क्रमश: 20 और 26 हैक्टेयर दर्शाया गया। इस आशा के विपरीत आन्ध्र प्रदेश और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को छोड़कर किसी गांव में झूम कृषि करने वाले गांव ने भूमि कटाव के प्रति कोई सकारात्मक उपाय नहीं किया।

1.7.1 जनजातीय क्षेत्रों और अन्य क्षेत्रों में पिछड़ापन और विकास स्तर के बीच अन्तर आमतौर पर सर्वविदित है। जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के बीच जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में अन्तर थे। यह माना जाता है कि स्थिति में सुधार के लिये जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की रफ्तार को तेज करना आवश्यक है।

1.7.2 लगभग सभी राज्यों, जनजातीय बहुल गांवों और ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में सभी मूलभूत सुविधाओं में से सबसे कम ध्यान औषधालय पर दिया गया है। पेयजल, विद्यालय भवन और विद्युत के प्रावधानों पर राज्यों का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ प्रतीत होता है। तथापि जहां तक भिन्न-भिन्न मूलभूत संरचनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, राज्यों में काफी विभिन्नता देखने में आती है और राज्यों की प्रगति में कोई समरूपता नहीं है। इस प्रकार किसी राज्य के समग्र निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन के लिए सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता हेतु पैरा 3.3.3 में परिभाषित सूचकांक के समान मूलभूत विकास का सूचकांक तैयार किया जाता है। इस मामले में, इस सूचकांक को पांच मूलभूत सुविधाओं के विकास को सूचित करने वाले गांवों के प्रतिशत के कुल योग के 1/100वें भाग के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है और इसकी व्याख्या सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पूर्व पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान किसी गांव को उपलब्ध कराई गई औसत सुविधाओं के रूप में की जा सकती है।

1.7.3 जहां तक जनजातीय बहुल गांवों का सम्बन्ध है सिक्किम की स्थिति सबसे अच्छी बताई गई और इसके ठीक बाद त्रिपुरा और गुजरात का स्थान रहा। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मणिपुर और बिहार में गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उपलब्धि बहुत कम रही। गुजरात, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा जिन्होंने जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के मामले में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बेहतर स्थिति दर्शायी, ग़ैर जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के मामले में भी अन्य राज्यों को पीछे छोड़ दिया। जहां तक ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों का सम्बन्ध है न्यूनतम स्थान मणिपुर का रहा और बिहार तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश का स्थान ठीक इसके ऊपर रहा।

1.7.4 परिणाम यह भी दर्शाते हैं कि मूलभूत विकास के बारे में जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के बीच अन्तर अनेक राज्यों में काफी कम है। सबसे अधिक ध्यान देने वाली बात यह है कि असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, सिक्किम, उत्तर प्रदेश और मिजोरम में जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में विकास सूचकांक गैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों की अपेक्षा अधिक है। ये सभी शायद यह दर्शाते हैं कि राज्यों ने जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में निकट विगत में मूलभूत सुविधाओं के लिये अधिक ध्यान दिया है। फिर भी मेघालय, महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा जैसे कुछ ऐसे राज्य भी थे जिन्होंने गैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों के पक्ष में उल्लेखनीय अन्तर दर्शाया।

1.8.1 शैक्षिक सुविधाओं कर उपलब्धता : जनजातीय जनसंख्या के समाजार्थिक स्तर का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक गांवों में शैक्षिक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता है। गांवों से निकटतम विद्यालय की दूरी के बारे में एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण बनाया जा सकता है।

1.8.2 जहां तक जनजाति बहुल गांवों का सम्बन्ध है एक निराशाजनक तस्वीर दिखाई पड़ती है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 15% ग़ैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के मुकाबले 41% जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में किसी गांव में कोई स्कूल नहीं था। असम, मणिपुर, सिक्किम, मिजोरम, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश को छोड़कर शेष सभी राज्यों में जनजाति बहुल गांवों के लिये उक्त प्रतिशत ग़ैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों की अपेक्षा अधिक था। मध्य प्रदेश में जनजाति बहुल गांवों और गैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों के बीच यह अन्तर बहुत अधिक था। राज्य में 7% ग़ैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों के मुकाबले 54 जनजाति गांवों में कोई स्कूल नहीं था।

1.8.3 जनजाति बहुल गांवों और गैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों दोनों में कम से कम एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय का प्रतिशत गांवों में काफी ऊंचा था। यह प्रतिशत कुछ राज्यों में गैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों की अपेक्षा जनजाति बहुल गांवों में अधिक था। सर्वेक्षण परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि अधिकांश राज्यों में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के लिये एक कक्ष एक अध्यापक की नीति गैर-जनजाति बहुल गांवों की अपेक्षा समानुपातिक रूप से अधिक जनजाति बहुल गांवों में कार्यान्वित की गई। उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय वाले गावों का प्रतिशत आशानुरूप गैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में कम था और जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में और कम था। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के लिए उक्त प्रतिशत त्रिपुरा और मिजोरम में लगभग 22 प्रतिशत और मणिपुर में लगभग 21 प्रतिशत थां। जबकि अधिकांश शेष राज्यों में यह 10 प्रतिशत से भी कम था। यह आन्ध्र प्रदेश और अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में 2% से भी कम था। गैर-जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के मामले में यह विभिन्नता राज्यों में कम स्पष्ट नहीं थी। यह लक्षद्वीप में 57 प्रतिशत से लेकर अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 2 प्रतिशत के बीच थी।

1.9.1 **पंचायत में भागीदारी** : सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम जिससे ग्रामीण विकास में लोगों की भागीदारी के एक नवयुग का आरम्भ होना था, पंचायत राज्य प्रणाली जिसका उद्देश्य जनता की सार्थक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना था में और भी विकसित होने की आशा थी। दूसरी ओर जनजातियों में प्रारम्भिक पंचायत की युगों पुरानी प्रणाली विद्यमान है।

1.9.2 अधिकांश राज्यों में लगभग आधे जनजाति बहुल गांवों में पंचायत होने की सूचना दी गई। मध्य प्रदेश एक अपवाद रहा, जहां केवल 30% जनजाति बहुल गांवों में पंचायत होने की सूचना मिली।

1.9.3 सिक्किम को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों में अधिकांश जनजाति बहुल गांवों में पारम्परिक जनजाति पंचायत प्रणाली की सूचना दी। किसी पंचायत की सूचना देने वाले जनजातीय बहुल गांवों के एक बहुत बड़े समानुपात ने पारम्परिक जनजाति पंचायत के साथ-साथ सांविधिक पंचायत होने की सूचना दी। सिक्किम में इस बारे में विरोधाभास था कि किसी प्रकार

की पंचायत की सूचना देने वाले 71% जनजाति बहुल गांवों में कोई पारम्परिक पंचायत नहीं थी। इस सम्बन्ध में उड़ीसा, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है। इन तीन राज्यों में किसी एक प्रकार की पंचायत होने की सूचना देने वाले 33% से 43% जनजाति बहुल गांवों में कोई पारम्परिक जनजाति पंचायत नहीं थी।

1.9.4 सांविधिक ग्राम पंचायत में जनजातियों की भागीदारी का स्तर राज्य वार भिन्न-भिन्न रहा। सांविधिक ग्राम पंचायत के मुख्य कार्यपालक का पदधारण करने वाले जनजातीय व्यक्तियों का उड़ीसा और असम के जनजातीय बहुल गांवों में प्रतिशत क्रमश: लगभग 22 और 30 रहा। जबकि अरुणाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में यह 96 से 98 प्रतिशत था।

1.9.5 पारम्परिक जनजातीय पंचायत में स्त्रियों की सक्रिय भागीदारी किसी भी राज्य में बहुत अधिक नहीं कही जा सकती। तथापि, अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में, यह भागीदारी दादर और नागर हवेली, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में काफी अधिक थी। मणिपुर ने जनजातीय पंचायतों में स्त्रियों की भागीदारी 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम होने की सूचना दी। स्त्रियों की बहुत कम भागीदारी सूचित करने वाले अन्य राज्य उड़ीसा और राजस्थान रहे।

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उप-खण्ड—2

नागालैण्ड की जनजातियों की जीवन निर्वाह स्थितियों के अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण के बारे में एक टिप्पणी

—रा०प्र० सर्व० 44वां दौर (जुलाई 88—जून 89)

अध्याय—एक

प्रस्तावना

1.1 कुछ प्रमुख जनजातियों और समग्र जनजातीय जनसंख्या की जीवन निर्वाह स्थितियों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विशेषताओं के बारे में अनुमान प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श संगठन ने अपने 44वें दौर (जुलाई 1988—जून 1989) में जनजातियों के जीवन निर्वाह सम्बन्धी व्यापक सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किये।

1.2 राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने अपने 44वें दौर में पहली बार नागालैंड के कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया किन्तु दुर्गम क्षेत्रों और अन्य क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं के कारण राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये सोद्देश्य प्रतिचयन अपनाने का निश्चय किया गया। उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त रिपोर्ट में नागालैंड के लिये अनुमान प्रदान नहीं किये गये। इसलिये वर्तमान रिपोर्ट में नागालैण्ड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जनजातीय और गैर-जनजातीय जनसंख्या से सम्बन्धित कुछ दरों और अनुपातों को, प्रतिदर्श मूल्यों के सामान्य अनुपातों के रूप में प्राप्त अनुमानों को प्रस्तुत करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

1.3 अनुसूचित जनजाति (नागालैण्ड) आदेश 1970 के अनुसार नागालैण्ड में निम्नलिखित पांच अनुसूचित जनजातियों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है : (1) गारो, (2) कचारी (3) कुकी (4) मिकिर (5) नागा। इसलिए आरम्भ में अनुदेश खण्ड-1 में केवल पांच कोड ही दिये गये थे, तथापि नागा, समग्र समाज का सामान्य जातिगत नाम है और 1981 की जनगणना में 660 उप जनजातियों को इसमें दर्ज किया गया है। इसीलिए सर्वेक्षण अवधि के दौरान राज्य प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके इन उप जनजातियों को पृथक कोड दिया गया था। नागाओं की उप-जनजातियां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) अंगामी	(9) मकवारे
(2) आओ	(10) फोम
(3) चखे सांग	(11) रेंगमा
(4) चांग	(12) संगतम
(5) चिर	(13) सेमा
(6) खीमुंगन	(14) टिखिर
(7) कोन्याक	(15) यिमचुंगर
(8) लोथा	(16) जेलिआंग

इस रिपोर्ट में जनजातिवार/उप जनजातिवार आंकड़ों को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। जनजातीय जनसंख्या का सृजन नागालैण्ड की सभी जनजातियों को मिलाकर किया गया।

अध्याय—2

सर्वेक्षण के महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष

2.0 सामान्य

2.0.1 इस उप-खण्ड में केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श पर आधारित नागालैण्ड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र पर आधारित सर्वेक्षण के महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम प्रस्तुत हैं। जैसा पहले उल्लेख किया गया है, नागालैण्ड के अनुमान प्रतिदर्श मूल्यों पर ही आधारित हैं। इस खण्ड में प्रस्तुत सारणियों से उत्तरपूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिये तथा ''समस्त भारत'' के लिये कुछ तुलनीय अनुमान प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। इन्हें राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श संगठन के 44वें दौर से सम्बन्धित सर्वेक्षण अंक संख्या 59 जारी किया जा चुका है।

2.0.2 इस सर्वेक्षण में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ग़ैर-जनजातीय लोगों को जीवन निर्वाह की स्थितियों के बारे में आंकड़ों को जीवन निर्वाह के स्तर में जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय अन्तर को समझने का प्रयास करने के उद्देश्य से एकत्रित किया गया था। चूंकि इस सर्वेक्षण के उद्देश्य के लिये नागालैण्ड का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र जनजातीय माना जाता है, इसलिए इस रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय लोगों से सम्बन्धित सभी अनुमानों में नागालैण्ड में बस मार्ग से 5 कि०मी० दूर स्थित गांवों की ग़ैर-व्याप्ति को छोड़कर समग्र नागालैण्ड को शामिल किये जाने की आशा है।

सारणी (1) : जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के जनजातियों और ग़ैर-जनजातियों के लिए अलग-अलग प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर महिलाओं की संख्या, प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर बच्चों की संख्या और प्रति परिवार व्यक्तियों की संख्या

क्र सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	परिवार समूह	प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर महिलाओं की संख्या	प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर बच्चों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या		
					पुरुष	महिला	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	नागालैण्ड	जनजातीय	814	301	2.2	1.8	4.0
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	511	285	1.7	0.9	2.6
2.	उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	जनजातीय	935	420	2.6	2.7	5.2
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	852	410	3.1	2.4	5.4
3.	समस्त भारत	जनजातीय	967	400	2.5	2.4	4.8
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	959	380	2.5	2.4	5.0

2.2.3 **प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर बच्चों की संख्या :** सारणी (1) में देखा जा सकता है कि नागालैण्ड प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर बच्चों की संख्या दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के लिये ''समस्त भारत'' और ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' की अपेक्षा काफी कम है तथापि जहां तक नागालैण्ड में प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर बच्चों की संख्या में जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय अन्तर का सम्बन्ध है क्रमोबेशी वैसी ही तस्वीर उभरती है जैसी ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' और ''समस्त भारत'' में पाई जाती है। जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय लोगों में बच्चों का प्रतिशत नागालैण्ड में क्रमश: 28 और 29, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में 42 और 41 तथा समस्त भारत स्तर पर 40 और 38 रहा।

2.2.4 **परिवार आकार :** परिवार आकार अर्थात् प्रति परिवार व्यक्तियों की संख्या सारणी—1 के कालम (8) में दी गयी है। देखा जा सकता है कि नागालैण्ड में जनजातीय जनसंख्या (4.0) के लिये परिवार आकार ग़ैर-जनजातीय (2.6) जनसंख्या से अधिक था। दोनों विशेष समूहों के लिये परिवार आकार ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' और समस्त भारत में समान था परन्तु यह ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' और ''समस्त भारत'' दोनों के लिये तदनुरूपी अनुमानों की अपेक्षा नागालैण्ड में काफी कम था।

2.3 **प्रवसन :**

2.3.1 सारणी 2 में रिहायश के पिछले सामान्य स्थान की किस्म के अनुसार अन्त: प्रवासियों का प्रति हजार वितरण और प्रवसन के कारण के अनुसार अन्त: प्रवासियों के वितरण दर्शाये गये हैं। यह देखा जा सकता है कि अन्त: प्रवसन दर अर्थात् प्रति सौ व्यक्तियों पर अन्त: प्रवासियों की संख्या नागालैण्ड में पुरुष और स्त्रियों दोनों के लिये ग़ैर-जनजातीय व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा जनजातीय व्यक्तियों में कम थी। जहां तक अन्त: प्रवसन का सवाल है दोनों सामाजिक समूहों में अन्तर (जनजातीय और गैर-जनजातीय के लिये क्रमश: 24% और 28% (अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर नहीं दर्शाया जा रहा है। रुचिकर बात यह है कि जनजातीय (15%) व्यक्तियों की अन्त: प्रवसन दर उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में गैर-जनजातीय (8%) व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अधिक पाई गई है। दूसरी ओर नागालैण्ड परस्पर विरोधी तस्वीर दर्शाता है। इस राज्य में गैर-जनजातियों के 53% के मुकाबले जनजातियों के 18% ने सूचित किया कि उनकी परिगणना का स्थान उनके सामान्य रिहायश के स्थान से भिन्न है।

2.3.2 सारणी (2) में दिये गये अनुमान दर्शाते हैं कि नागालैण्ड के लगभग 68% जनजातीय अन्त: प्रवासियों के मामले में पिछला सामान्य रिहायशी स्थान उसी जिले का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र था जबकि राज्य के गैर-जनजातीय अन्त: प्रवासियों का 73% अन्य राज्यों से आया था। सामाजिक समूहों में ऐसे उल्लेखनीय अन्तर को न तो उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और न ही समस्त भारत स्तर पर देखा गया।

2.3.3 अनुमान यह भी दर्शाते हैं कि नागालैण्ड में लगभग 42% जनजातीय पुरुष अन्त: प्रवासियों और लगभग 67% ग़ैर-जनजातीय अन्त: प्रवासियों ने ''रोजगार की तलाश'' के लिये प्रवसन सूचित किया जबकि नागालैण्ड के लगभग 94% जनजातीय महिला प्रवासियों ने अपने प्रवसन के लिये विवाह को मुख्य कारण बताया। 4% ग़ैर-जनजातीय महिला अन्त: प्रवासियों ने भी अपने प्रवसन के लिये यही कारण बताया। नागालैण्ड के ग़ैर-जनजातीय महिला अन्त: प्रवासियों द्वारा सूचित किये गये अन्य कारणों में ''रोजगार की तलाश में'' लगभग 16% माता-पिता/परिवार के अर्जक सदस्य के प्रवसन के कारण (लगभग 18%) अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण पाये गये।

सारणी (2) : जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय व्यक्तियों के लिये अलग-अलग उनके सामान्य रिहायशी स्थान की किस्म के अनुसार अन्त: प्रवासियों का प्रति हजार वितरण

ग्रामीण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	परिवार समूह	रिहायश के पिछले सामान्य स्थान की किस्म								
			उसी जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र	उसी जिले के शहरी क्षेत्र	अन्य जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र	अन्य जिले के शहरी क्षेत्र	अन्य राज्य के ग्रमीण क्षेत्र	अन्य राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्र	अन्य देश	अप्रवासी	योग
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	नागालैण्ड	जनजातीय	679	138	170	14	—	—	—	—	1000
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	53	93	73	20	533	180	—	47	1000
2.	उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	जनजातीय	840	32	103	1	14	2	1	6	1000
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	551	31	150	19	90	22	0	136	1000
3.	समस्त भारत	जनजातीय	852	12	82	6	36	4	0	8	1000
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	714	37	135	27	42	22	0	23	1000

2.4 साक्षरता

2.4.1 जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय तथा गैर-जनजातीय लोगों के लिये अलग-अलग शिक्षा प्राप्ति के उच्चतम स्तर के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति हजार वितरण से देखा जा सकता है कि नागालैण्ड में साक्षरता दर जनजातीय पुरुषों में लगभग 73% और ग़ैर-जनजातीय पुरुषों में लगभग 81% है। ये दरें देश के अन्य जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान साक्षरता दरों से काफी अधिक थी। ये दरें न केवल ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' और ''समस्त भारत'' के जनजातीय लोगों में बल्कि क्षेत्र के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों तथा समस्त भारत के ग़ैर-जनजातीय लोगों की साक्षरता दरों से भी अधिक थी। शेष राष्ट्र के अनुसार साक्षरता दरें नागालैण्ड में बौना सामाजिक समूहों के मामले में पुरुषों की अपेक्षा स्त्रियों में कम थीं परन्तु नागालैण्ड की स्त्रियों (जनजातियों के लिये लगभग 65% और ग़ैर-जनजातियों के लिए 67%) के लिये साक्षरता दरें ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' और ''समस्त भारत'' के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिये प्राप्त तदनुरूपी दरों से काफी अधिक थीं।

2.4.2 पांच वर्ष तथा अधिक आयु वाले व्यक्तियों में से शैक्षिक संस्थानों में इस समय जाने वाले और जनजातियों के लिये वर्तमान शैक्षिक स्तर के अनुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों के प्रति हजार वितरण का समानुपात दर्शाती है कि नागालैण्ड में 5—14 वर्ष के आयु समूह में पुरुषों और स्त्रियों की क्रमशः लगभग 79% और 76% जनसंख्या शैक्षिक संस्थानों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करती पाई गई। यह समानुपात ''समस्त भारत'' और ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' में अभिलक्षित तदनुरूपी समानुपातों की अपेक्षा अधिक था। तथापि राज्य और क्षेत्र दोनों में उपस्थिति अनुपात में लिंग अन्तर आंशिक रूप से पुरुषों के पक्ष में था। शायद देश के उत्तर पूर्वी भाग का यह एक विशिष्ट लक्षण है चूंकि ''समस्त भारत'' स्तर पर प्राप्त उपस्थित अनुपात अधिकांशतः पुरुषों के पक्ष में रहा है।

2.5 उपभोक्ता व्यय

2.5.1 प्रति मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय वर्गों के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण से यह पता चलता है कि नागालैण्ड में दोनों सामाजिक समूह के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति औसत मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत में व्यय से अधिक था। नागालैण्ड में दोनों सामाजिक समूहों में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय जनजातियों की अपेक्षा ग़ैर-जनजातियों के लिये मामूली अधिक था। यह समग्र उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र द्वारा दर्शायी गयी सामान्य तस्वीर से मेल नहीं खाता, जिसमें ग़ैर-जनजातीय लोग जनजातीय लोगों की अपेक्षाकृत बेहतर स्थिति में पाये गये।

2.5.2 125 रुपया या इससे कम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले परिवारों के समानुपात के संदर्भ में नागालैण्ड की जनजतियां शेष राष्ट्र की जनजातियों की अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी स्थिति में थी। नागालैण्ड के केवल 1% जनजातीय लोगों का प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय 125 रुपया अथवा उससे कम था जबकि उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जनजातीय लोगों का लगभग 28% और समस्त भारत स्तर पर लगभग 50% जनजातीय लोगों का प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय 125 रुपया और इससे कम था। इस सम्बन्ध में नागालैण्ड में ग़ैर-जनजातियां राज्य के जनजातीय लोगों की अपेक्षा बेहतर स्थिति में थी। वास्तव में नागालैण्ड में ग़ैर-जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित किसी प्रतिदर्श परिवार में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय 125 रुपया या इससे कम नहीं बतलाया। जब इसकी जांच इस तथ्य को समक्ष रखकर की गई कि ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' और ''समस्त भारत'' के ग़ैर जनजातीय परिवारों का लगभग 40% और 45% , 125 रुपया अथवा इससे कम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपभोक्ता व्यय की श्रेणी में है तो इससे यह पता चलता है कि नागालैण्ड के गैर-जनजातीय लोगों में गरीबी बहुत कम है।

2.6 आजीविका और रोजगार

2.6.1 आजीविका वर्गों के अनुसार प्रति हजार वितरण से यह देखने में आया है कि नागालैण्ड के लगभग 2/3 परिवार अपनी आजीविका मुख्य रूप से कृषि में स्व-रोजगार से कमाते हैं। इन परिवारों ने लगभग 3/5वें भाग में झूम कृषि को आय के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में सूचित किया। इसके विपरीत राज्य के लगभग 8% जनजातीय परिवारों में कृषि में स्वरोजगार और केवल लगभग 1% में ही अपनी आजीविका मुख्य रूप से झूम कृषि से कमाने की बात कही। नागालैण्ड में झूम कृषि पर ही निर्भर रहने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के परिवारों द्वारा सूचित परिवारों का लगभग दोगुना था। झूम कृषि उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र की विशेषता होने के कारण समस्त भारत स्तर में ऐसे जनजातीय परिवारों का समानुपात केवल 3% था। नागालैण्ड में जनजातीय परिवारों के लगभग 2/5वें भाग में व्यवस्थित कृषि को आय का मुख्य स्रोत बताया। इन्होंने अपने को कृषि में स्वनियोजित किया था जबकि उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लगभग 2/3 ऐसे परिवार मुख्य रूप से व्यवस्थित कृषि से आजीविका कमा रहे थे। इससे पता चलता है कि व्यवस्थित कृषि-प्रथा तथा नागालैण्ड की जनजातियों में उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र की जनजातियों की अपेक्षा कम प्रचलित थी।

2.6.2 **रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी :** मुख्य सामान्य कार्यकलाप स्तर के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति हजार वितरण क्रमशः सारणी 3 में दिया गया है। नीचे दिया गया विवरण पत्र जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार एवं बेरोज़गारी की मुख्य विशेषतायें दर्शाता है।

सारणी (3) : मुख्य सामान्य कार्यकलाप स्तर के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति हजार वितरण।

ग्रामीण

क्र० सं०	राज्य	लिंग	कार्यबल भागीदारी दर		प्रति हजार में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या	
			जनजातीय	ग़ैर-जनजातीय	जनजातीय	ग़ैर-जनजातीय
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	नागालैण्ड	पुरुष	505	574	5	0
		स्त्री	151	43	1	0
		समस्त	346	394	3	0
2.	उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	पुरुष	497	484	5	15
		स्त्री	206	83	0	4
		समस्त	357	299	3	10
3.	समस्त भारत	पुरुष	569	544	3	9
		स्त्री	419	305	2	3
		समस्त	495	427	2	6

2.6.3 विवरण से यह देखा जा सकता है कि नागालैण्ड, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत में दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के लिये कार्यबल भागीदारी दर सामान्यतया स्त्रियों की अपेक्षा पुरुषों में अधिक थी। मजेदार बात यह है कि साक्षरता दर और विद्यालय में उपस्थिति अनुपात दोनों में नागालैण्ड में अपेक्षाकृत लिंग भेद कम सूचित किया परन्तु दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के लिये कार्यबल भागीदारी दर में लिंग अन्तर उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत में रहने वाले जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय लोगों की अपेक्षा नागालैण्ड में काफी अधिक था। आशानुसार दोनों सामाजिक समूहों में जनजातीय स्त्रियों ने आर्थिक क्षेत्र में ग़ैर-जनजातीय स्त्रियों की अपेक्षा अधिक सक्रिय भाग लिया। आमतौर पर बेरोजगारी का समानुपात काफी निम्न था तथापि दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के लिये उक्त समानुपात समस्त भारत की तुलना में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में अधिक था। तथापि, नागालैण्ड में उत्तर पूर्वी जैसी तस्वीर दिखायी पड़ी। परन्तु नागालैण्ड में जनजातीय लोगों में सर्वेक्षण में कोई बेरोजगार नहीं मिला। यद्यपि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी का समानुपात अपेक्षाकृत अधिक था।

2.6.4 नागालैण्ड में चालू सप्ताह स्तर के अनुसार नियोजित अभि निर्धारित किये गये पुरुषों का समानुपात जनजातीय जनसंख्या (64%) में ग़ैर-जनजातीय जनसंख्या (लगभग 58%) की अपेक्षा अधिक था। तथापि नागालैण्ड के लिये प्राप्त उपर्युक्त समानुपात दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के लिये ''उत्तर पूर्वी'' क्षेत्र और ''समस्त भारत'' के समानुपात के बराबर पाया गया। बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का समानुपात जो सभी क्षेत्रों में सामान्यतया निम्न था, दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के लिये उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और ''समस्त भारत'' के समानुपात की अपेक्षा कम पाया गया।

2.6.5 **साप्ताहिक अर्जन :** सारणी (4) सूचित करने वाले प्रति परिवार का मजदूरी तथा वेतन से औसत साप्ताहिक अर्जन दर्शाती है। नागालैण्ड के लगभग एक चौथाई जनजातीय परिवारों तथा ग़ैर-जनजातीय परिवारों का लगभग 3/5वां भाग ने मजदूरी/वेतन के अर्जन के बारे में सूचना दी। यह भी देखा गया कि देश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में मजदूरी/वेतन अर्जन के बारे में जनजातीय लोगों की अपेक्षा ग़ैर-जनजातीय परिवारों ने अधिक सूचना दी, तथापि नागालैण्ड और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्सामाजिक समूह अन्तराल अस्पष्ट था। नागालैण्ड में सूचित करने वाले प्रति परिवार का औसत साप्ताहिक अर्जन दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के लिए उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र तथा समस्त भारत के अर्जन की अपेक्षा अधिक था। कुल अर्जन की तुलना में वस्तुओं के रूप में अर्जन का समानुपात नागालैण्ड में ''उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र'' और ''समस्त भारत'' में सूचित समानुपात की अपेक्षा कम था।

2.7 जीवन निर्वाह स्थितियां

2.7.1 **प्रवेश द्वारों का प्रकार और संवातन का प्रकार :** सारणी (5) में (I) प्रवेश द्वार के प्रकार और (II) संवातन और प्रकाश प्राकृतिक के प्रकार के अनुसार रिहायशी इकाइयों वाले परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण से यह देखा जा सकता है कि प्रवेश द्वार के प्रकार के अनुसार नागालैण्ड के जनजातीय परिवारों का वितरण उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जनजातीय परिवारों के लिए अभिलक्षित वितरण के समान ही था। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और नागालैण्ड के लगभग 91% परिवारों ने ऐसे प्रवेश द्वार होने की सूचना दी जिसमें से सामान्य ऊंचाई का व्यक्ति सीधा प्रवेश कर सकता है तथापि भारत के अन्य भागों में ऐसी बात नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप इस प्रकार के प्रवेश द्वार समस्त भारत स्तर पर जनजातियों के आवासों में कम मिलते हैं। परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि नागालैण्ड की जनजातियों के रिहायशी मकान संवातन और प्राकृतिक प्रकाश की पर्याप्तता के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र ओर समस्त भारत क्षेत्र में जनजातियों के मकानों की अपेक्षा निश्चित रूप से बेहतर है। इसके विपरीत उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत में ऐसे परिवार क्रमशः लगभग ⅓ और ⅔ हैं।

सारणी (4) जनजातीय और ग़ैर-जनजातीय लोगों के लिये सूचित करने वाले प्रति परिवार का अलग-अलग मजदूरी एवं वेतन से औसत साप्ताहिक अर्जन

ग्रमीण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित	पारिवारिक समूह	प्रति हजार परिवारों पर मजदूरी व वेतन की सूचना देने वाले परिवारों की संख्या	सूचित करने वाले प्रति परिवार पर मजदूरी व वेतन की सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या	सूचित करने वाले प्रति परिवार का औसत साप्ताहिक अर्जन		
					नकद	प्रकार	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	नागालैण्ड	जनजातीय	267	1.06	310.30	5.21	315.51
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	561	1.07	325.78	11.33	387.12
2.	उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	जनजातीय	293	1.50	196.17	37.48	234.45
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	471	1.49	183.85	19.48	203.33
3.	समस्त भारत	जनजातीय	471	1.88	108.65	19.81	128.46
		ग़ैर-जनजातीय	514	1.71	130.77	15.32	146.09

2.7.2 **प्रकाश व्यवस्था :**—सारणी (6) प्रकाश व्यवस्था के प्रकार के अनुसार रिहायशी मकान वाले परिवारों का वितरण से यह देखा जा सकता है कि नागालैण्ड में ⅔ जनजातीय लोग प्रकाश के लिये विद्युत का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं जबकि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत प्रत्येक के ⅓ जनजातीय परिवार ही विद्युत का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। प्रकाश के लिये लालटेन का प्रयोग नागालैण्ड तथा समस्त भारत के जनजातीय लोगों द्वारा सूचित प्रयोग की अपेक्षा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जनजातीय लोगों में अधिक पाया गया। समस्त भारत स्तर पर जनजातियों के 2/5 भाग से भी अधिक लोगों द्वारा प्रयोग की जा रही ढिबरी नागालैण्ड में केवल 2% जनजातीय परिवार ही प्रयोग करते हैं। यह भी स्मरणीय है कि नागालैण्ड के सभी सर्वेक्षित गांव बस मार्ग के 5 किलोमीटर की परिधि में ही स्थित हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत नागालैण्ड की जनजातियों की जीवन निर्वाह की स्थितियों के बारे में विभिन्न अनुमान, सभी सर्वेक्षित गांवों के बस मार्ग के निकट होने के कारण ग्रामीण नागालैण्ड की बिगड़ी हुई तस्वीर दर्शाते हैं।

2.7.3 **शयन व्यवस्था :** शयन व्यवस्था के प्रकार के अनुसार रिहायशी मकानों का प्रति हजार वितरण सारणी—7 में दिया गया है। यह देखा जा सकता है कि नागालैण्ड में पशुओं के साथ एक ही कमरे में रहने वाले जनजातीय लोगों का समानुपात उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जनजातियों के समान है। तथापि यह समानुपात समस्त भारत के समानुपात की अपेक्षा कम है। इसी प्रकार सोने के लिये चारपाई का प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपाती उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के समानुपात के बराबर था और यह समस्त भारत के समानुपात की अपेक्षा कम था। वास्तव में नागालैण्ड में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत की तुलना में सोने के लिये उत्थित शयनिका का प्रयोग करते हैं।

2.8 समारोह

2.8.1 सारणी (8) प्रति एक हजार परिवारों पर गत 365 दिनों में विनिर्दिष्ट समारोहों को सूचित करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या दर्शाती है। समारोहों को मोटे तौर पर परिवार और सामुदायिक समारोहों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया। महिला और पुरुष सदस्य के जन्म, मृत्यु, पारिवारिक पूजा, तरुणाई समारोह, बीमारी जैसे समारोहों को पारिवारिक समारोह माना गया और धर्म, पूजा, कृषि, शिकार और मत्स्यन तथा महामारी इत्यादि को सामुदायिक समारोह माना गया। यह देखा गया है कि पारिवारिक समारोह सूचित करने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत के समानुपात की अपेक्षा कम था। तथापि नागालैण्ड में जनजातीय परिवारों द्वारा सामुदायिक समारोहों में भागीदारी उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत के जनजातीय परिवारों की तुलना में काफी अधिक थी। नागालैण्ड में लगभग प्रत्येक दूसरे परिवार में धर्म, पूजा से सम्बन्धित सामुदायिक समारोहों में भाग लिया जबकि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त प्रत्येक के जनजातीय परिवारों के 1/10वें भाग से थोड़ा अधिक ने भाग लिया। जहां तक पारिवारिक अथवा सामुदायिक किसी भी प्रकार के समारोह में भागीदारी का सम्बन्ध है, नागालैण्ड की जनजातियों में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र अथवा समस्त भारत की जनजातियों की तुलना में ऐसे परिवारों का बड़ा समानुपात पाया गया।

सारणी (5) : प्रवेश द्वार के प्रकार और जनजातियों के लिए संवातन और प्राकृतिक प्रकाश के प्रकार के अनुसार रिहायशी मकानों वाले जनजातीय परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण

ग्रामीण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/सं० क्षेत्र	प्रवेश द्वारों के प्रकार					संवातन और प्राकृतिक प्रकाश वाले मकान					
		सीधा खड़े निकल सकने वाले	झुककर निकल सकने वाले द्वार	रेंगकर निकल सकने वाले द्वार	गैर-उत्तर दाता	कुल योग	दोनों प्रकार की सुगमता वाले	केवल संवातन सुविधा वाले	प्रकाश सुविधा वाले	दोनों सुविधाओं से विहित	गैर-उत्तर दाता	कुल योग
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1. नागालैण्ड	908	84	8	—	1000	673	75	226	26	—	1000
	2. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	910	88	2	—	1000	336	49	460	154	1	1000
	3. समस्त भारत	609	388	2	—	1000	382	98	248	271	1	1000

सारणी (6) : जनजातियों के लिए प्रकाश व्यवस्था के प्रकार के अनुसार रिहायशी मकानों वाले परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण

ग्रामीण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण									
		प्रकाश व्यवस्था									
		कोई व्यवस्था नहीं	ईंधन लकड़ी	मिट्टी वाले दीपक	ढिबरी	लालटेन	पैट्रोलिक्स	विद्युत	अन्य	गैर-उत्तर दाता	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1. नागालैण्ड	13	17	59	22	247	—	636	6	1	1000
	2. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	24	36	106	135	478	2	125	94	0	1000
	3. समस्त भारत	11	16	93	453	249	0	124	53	0	1000

सारणी (7): जनजातियों के लिये शयन व्यवस्था के प्रकार के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण

ग्रामीण

क्र० सं०	राज्य	परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण जो पशुओं के साथ एक ही कमरे में रहते हैं।	परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण							
			शयन व्यवस्था							
			नंगे फर्श पर	फर्श पर पत्तियां इत्यादि बिछाकर	फर्श पर कपड़ा इत्यादि बिछाकर	उत्थित शयनिका	चारपाई पर	अन्य	गैर-उत्तरदाता	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1. नागालैण्ड	82	14	60	153	375	394	3	1	1000
	2. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	90	31	102	220	182	407	58	0	1000
	3. समस्त भारत	268	72	117	284	22	493	12	0	1000

सारणी (8) : जनजातीय परिवारों के लिए 365 दिनों में विशिष्ट समारोहों की सूचना देने वाले परिवारों की प्रति हजार संख्या

क्र० सं०	राज्य	प्रति हजार परिवारों में सूचना देने वाले परिवारों की संख्या															
		पारिवारिक समारोह								सामुदायिक समारोह							
		जन्म	मृत्यु	विवाह		पारिवारिक आरम्भ	तरुणाई	बीमारी	अन्य	कोई	धार्मिक पूजा	कृषि जुताई	लाखटेन मत्स्यन	महामारी	अन्य	कोई	कोई समारोह
				पुरुष	महिला												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	नागालैण्ड	46	7	1	4	14	3	19	10	89	471	10	3	3	6	478	522
2.	उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	7	9	2	2	33	7	10	55	119	113	28	1	4	56	177	281
3.	समस्त भारत	20	15	17	8	60	2	2	33	146	120	42	2	6	56	177	300

2.9 रुग्णता

2.9.1 लिंग और औषधियों की पद्धति के अनुसार वर्गीकृत उपचार किये गये बीमार व्यक्तियों का प्रति हजार वितरण से यह देखा जा सकता है कि गत तीस दिनों में किसी न किसी बीमारी से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों का समानुपात पुरुषों एवं स्त्रियों में लगभग समान था। तथापि, नागालैण्ड की जनजातियों में स्वास्थ्य का स्तर बीमार व्यक्तियों के समानुपात के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत की जनजातियों की अपेक्षा बेहतर दिखायी पड़ा। नागालैण्ड में इलाज कराने वाले बीमार व्यक्तियों का समानुपात भी उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक पाया गया। पुन: ऐसा इस तथ्य के कारण भी हो सकता है कि नागालैण्ड के प्रतिदर्श गांव बस मार्ग के 5 किलोमीटर की परिधि में ही स्थित है। तथापि, सर्वेक्षण परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि सरकार ने नागालैण्ड में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत में उपलब्ध उपचार के लिये चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने में बेहतर भूमिका निभायी। नागालैण्ड में योग्यता रहित चिकित्सकों, पारम्परिक वैद्यों इत्यादि से इलाज कराने वाले व्यक्तियों का समानुपात नगण्य था।

2.10 भूमि जोत

2.10.1 परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण और परिवार के स्वामित्व में जोत क्षेत्र और स्वामित्व सूचित करने वाले और प्रति हजार भूमि को पट्टे पर देने वाले परिवारों की संख्या तथा तदनुरूपी औसत क्षेत्र के अनुसार दोनों सामाजिक समूहों में भूमि का स्वामित्व सूचित करने वाले परिवारों के समानुपात में एक उल्लेखनीय अन्तर नागालैण्ड में पाया गया जबकि यह अन्तर उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत दोनों में नगण्य था। नागालैण्ड में गैर-जनजातीय परिवारों के स्वामित्व में औसत क्षेत्र 0.05 हैक्टेयर था, जबकि जनजातीय परिवारों में यह 1.34 हैक्टेयर था। प्रति परिवार के स्वामित्व में औसत क्षेत्र में ऐसा अन्तर उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र (गैर-जनजातीय 0.83 हैक्टेयर, जनजातीय 1.41 हैक्टेयर) देखा गया, परन्तु समस्त भारत स्तर पर यह अन्तर नगण्य है। (गैर-जनजातीय 1.16 हैक्टेयर, जनजातीय 1.15 हैक्टेयर) था। नागालैण्ड में लगभग 58% गैर-जनजातीय परिवारों ने भूमि को पट्टे पर दिया जाना सूचित किया जबकि 2% जनजातीय परिवारों ने ही ऐसा किये जाने की सूचना दी।

2.10.2 जहां तक सीमान्त जोत का सम्बन्ध है, लगभग 45% जनजातीय परिवारों और लगभग 17% गैर-जनजातीय परिवारों ने 1.00 हैक्टेयर से कम भूमि जोत सूचित की तथापि, नागालैण्ड की अपेक्षा उत्तर-पूर्वी और समस्त भारत दोनों ने गैर-जनजातीयों में सीमान्त जोत का अपेक्षाकृत बड़ा समानुपात अभिलक्षित किया तथापि, नागालैण्ड, उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत की जनजातियों में कोई उल्लेखनीय अन्तर दिखायी नहीं पड़ा।

2.11 परिसम्पत्ति जोत

2.11.1 परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण और परिवार परिसम्पति जोत समूहों के अनुसार वर्गीकृत परिवारों के स्वामित्व में परिसम्पतियों का मूल्य के अनुसार वितरण से यह देखने में आया है कि जहां तक परिवारों के स्वामित्व में परिसम्पतियों के औसत मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है नागालैण्ड के जनजातीय परिवार राज्य के गैर-जनजातीय परिवारों की अपेक्षा बेहतर परिस्थिति में हैं। दोनों सामाजिक समूहों में अन्तर उतना नहीं है जितना उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में दर्शाया गया था। औसतन नागालैण्ड के जनजातीय परिवार के स्वामित्व में परिसम्पतियां समस्त भारत स्तर पर जनजातीय परिवारों के स्वामित्व की सम्पतियों से दोगुनी थी जबकि नागालैण्ड के गैर-जनजातीय परिवार जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में रह रहे गैर-जनजातीय लोगों में सबसे गरीब थे।

2.11.2 दो न्यूनतम परिवार परिसम्पति जोत समूहों को मिलाकर परिवारों का समानुपात नागालैण्ड के जनजातीय परिवारों के लिये 4% था जो समस्त भारत स्तर (28%) और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र (14%) की जनजातीय परिवारों

के लिए तद्नुरूपी समानुपातों की अपेक्षा काफी कम था। इसके विपरीत इन दोनों परिसम्पति जोत समूहों में नागालैण्ड के गैर-जनजातीय परिवारों का समानुपात 69% था और यह उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के 20% और समस्त भारत स्तर के ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये 28% के तद्नुरूपी अनुमानों की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक था। सारणी से एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता यह भी प्रकट होती है कि किसी भी जनजातीय क्षेत्र के गैर-जनजातीय परिवार में 1.5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की पारिवारिक परिसम्पति होने की सूचना नहीं दी। दूसरी तरफ नागालैण्ड में 1.5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की परिसम्पतियों को सूचित करने वाले जनजातीय परिवारों का समानुपात लगभग 5% था जो उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत के लिये आंके गये इसी प्रकार के समानुपातों के दोगुने से भी अधिक था।

2.12 ऋणग्रस्तता

2.12.1 दोनों सामाजिक समूहों में नागालैण्ड के ऋणग्रस्त परिवारों का समानुपात उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के ऋणग्रस्त परिवारों की अपेक्षा कम था और जो तदनुरूपी समस्त भारत अनुमानों से और भी कम था। गैर-जनजातीय परिवारों की तुलना में ऋणग्रस्तता सूचित करने वाले कुल परिवारों का समानुपात नागालैण्ड और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कम था, जबकि समस्त भारत स्तर पर तस्वीर इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। समस्त भारत स्तर पर ऋणग्रस्तता नागालैण्ड में दोनों सामाजिक समूहों के तद्नुरूपी आंकड़ों की तुलना में जनजातीय परिवारों में तीन गुना अधिक और गैर-जनजातीय परिवारों में आठ गुना अधिक थी। नागालैण्ड में दोनों समूहों के लिये प्रति परिवार औसतन देय राशि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत की तुलना में समान्यतया अधिक थी।

2.13 कृषि के तौर-तरीके

2.13.1 यह देखा गया है कि नागालैण्ड और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में 1987-88 के दौरान लगभग प्रत्येक जनजातीय परिवार के पास कुछ भूमि थी। किसी न किसी प्रकार की कृषि में लगे जनजातीय परिवारों का अनुपात नागालैण्ड में समस्त भारत के समानुपात से अधिक था परन्तु उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के समानुपात के बराबर था। जनजातीय परिवारों द्वारा जोता जाने वाला औसत क्षेत्र नागालैण्ड में उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत क्षेत्र की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक था। तथापि नागालैण्ड के आधे से अधिक परिवारों ने झूम कृषि के ढंग अपनाये जाने के बारे में सूचित किया जबकि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के ¼ परिवार इस ढंग को अपना रहे थे। व्यवस्थित कृषि सूचित करने वाले नागालैण्ड के जनजातीय परिवारों का समानुपात उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत के जनजातीय परिवारों द्वारा सूचित इसी प्रकार के समानुपातों की अपेक्षा कम बताया गया।

2.14 वन पर निर्भरता

2.14.1 यह देखा जा सकता है कि नागालैण्ड के लगभग आधे जनजातीय परिवार वन से दो किलोमीटर की दूरी में और लगभग ¾ परिवार लगभग पांच किलोमीटर की दूरी में ही रहते हैं। वन की सीमा में दो किलोमीटर के भीतर रहने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले परिवारों के लगभग समान है और समस्त भारत स्तर पर मामूली कम है। वन से एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर रहने वाले परिवारों का समानुपात नागालैण्ड के मामले में नगण्य है जबकि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र और समस्त भारत में ऐसे परिवारों का समानुपात क्रमश: 24% और 25% है। नागालैण्ड में ऐसा कम समानुपात होने का कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि बस मार्ग से 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित गांवों में से ही प्रतिदर्श तैयार किया गया था और एक व दो किलोमीटर वाले गांवों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला।

उप-खण्ड—3

पांचवें वार्षिक उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम 47वां दौर, (जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 91)

अध्याय—1 : उपभोक्ता व्यय

1.0 उपभोक्ता व्यय सम्बन्धी पूछताछ के सर्वेक्षण परिणामों को इस अध्याय में संक्षिप्त किया है तथा प्रस्तुत किया है। अधिकांश विवरणियां उन्हें पारिवारिक मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय तथा देश-भर में इसके पैटर्न में पाई गई भिन्नता के सम्बन्ध में है, को जारी रखा गया। विभिन्न मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय श्रेणियों से परिवारों तथा व्यक्तियों के वितरण तथा उनके राज्य और क्षेत्रवार खण्डीय परिवर्तनों पर पहले विचार-विमर्श किया गया। दूसरे, मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के संघटक, अर्थात इसके ब्यौरे (मद समूहवार) लिए गए तथा क्षेत्रों, राज्यों तथा समग्र उपभोग के स्तरों तक के घटकों के परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन किया गया है। अन्त में, इस सर्वेक्षण की रा०प्र० सर्वे० के पूर्ववर्ती उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षणों से तुलना की गई।

1.14 अनाजों का उपभोग

1.14.1 बृहद मद समूहों द्वारा मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के विस्तृत ब्यौरे देने से पूर्व, अनाज के प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग, जो कि अधिकांश भारतीयों के पोषण का प्रमुख स्रोत है, में भिन्नता की जांच रुचिकर होगी। विवरणी 1.1 और 1.2 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु क्रमश: भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों हेतु और सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक अनाज उपभोग की प्रमात्रा तथा मूल्य दर्शाती है। ऐसा देखा गया है (कॉलम 12) की मोटे तौर पर, ग्रामीण भारतीय ने औसतन 13.8 कि०ग्रा० अनाज प्रति माह उपभोग किया, जो उसके शहरी, प्रतिस्थायी (10.7 कि० ग्रा०) से 3 कि० ग्रा० से भी अधिक है। पृथक-पृथक राज्यों में उड़ीसा में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपभोग ग्रामीण (16.9 कि०ग्रा०) तथा शहरी (13.7 कि०ग्रा०) दोनों क्षेत्रों में सबसे अधिक था। केरल के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति अनाज उपभोग (10.4 कि० ग्रा०) और गुजरात में शहरी क्षेत्रों में (8.6 कि० ग्रा०) सबसे कम था।

विवरणी 1.1 : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राज्यवार 30 दिन की एक अवधि के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति अनाजों के उपभोग की प्रमात्रा तथा मूल्य

ग्रामीण

राज्य/राज्यों का समूह और संघ शासित क्षेत्र	उपभोग की प्रमात्रा तथा मूल्य कि०ग्रा० रु०											
	चावल		गेहूं		ज्वार		बाजरा		मक्का		कुल अनाज	
	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12.23	49.90	0.22	1.07	0.84	2.52	0.09	0.22	0.02	0.06	13.83	54.89
2. असम	12.93	67.57	0.64	2.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.57	70.08
3. बिहार	9.07	50.37	5.34	22.62	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.70	2.37	15.22	75.68
4. गुजरात	2.21	10.80	4.48	15.43	0.52	1.56	3.18	10.91	0.89	2.48	11.31	41.23
5. हरियाणा	1.04	5.57	12.08	35.82	—	—	0.45	1.31	0.02	0.08	13.59	42.78
6. कर्नाटक	4.94	26.16	1.01	4.20	3.88	14.53	0.10	0.24	0.33	1.16	12.89	52.39
7. केरल	9.45	46.49	0.95	4.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.40	50.78
8. मध्य प्रदेश	6.47	29.83	5.94	20.57	0.98	2.68	0.12	0.41	0.83	2.63	14.46	56.42
9. महाराष्ट्र	2.84	13.92	2.79	11.04	5.11	16.91	1.21	4.47	0.01	0.05	12.09	46.96
10. उड़ीसा	15.57	81.08	0.81	3.93	0.00	0.02	—	—	0.01	0.06	16.92	86.28
11. पंजाब	0.84	4.47	10.96	33.17	—	—	—	—	0.18	0.70	11.98	38.34
12. राजस्थान	0.21	1.35	9.23	31.33	0.27	0.81	3.98	13.37	1.63	5.02	15.51	52.41
13. तमिलनाडु	9.92	48.36	0.43	1.88	0.44	1.44	0.40	1.21	0.00	0.01	12.04	55.40
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	4.05	18.43	9.40	29.69	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.48	0.23	0.67	13.89	49.47
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	13.57	77.36	1.20	5.21	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.05	14.81	82.65
16. उत्तर-पूर्वी	13.48	73.46	0.24	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.97	14.14	76.10
17. उत्तर-पश्चिमी	4.52	22.74	6.44	22.25	—	—	—	—	2.59	8.36	13.58	53.44
18. दक्षिणी	8.70	41.32	2.11	7.38	0.23	0.88	0.11	0.37	—	—	11.51	51.09
19. समस्त भारत	7.11	35.64	4.61	15.96	0.83	2.74	0.53	1.81	0.39	1.22	13.77	58.16

विवरणी 1.2 : शहरी क्षेत्रों में राज्यवार 30 दिन की एक अवधि के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति अनाजों के उपभोग की प्रमात्रा तथा मूल्य

शहरी

राज्य/राज्यों का समूह तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र	उपभोग की प्रमात्रा (कि०ग्रा०) तथा मूल्य (रु०)											
	चावल		गेहूं		ज्वार		बाजरा		मक्का		कुल अनाज	
	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य	प्रमात्रा	मूल्य
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10.59	53.25	0.89	4.15	0.19	0.65	—	—	0.00	0.03	11.75	58.34
2. असम	11.17	66.84	1.52	8.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.69	74.98
3. बिहार	6.79	41.55	6.05	28.44	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.25	12.90	70.24
4. गुजरात	1.99	12.26	5.67	22.22	0.15	0.54	0.74	2.66	0.07	0.24	8.62	37.92
5. हरियाणा	1.00	6.18	8.71	29.36	—	—	0.00	0.01	—	—	9.71	35.55
6. कर्नाटक	6.42	36.82	1.70	8.59	1.75	7.29	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	10.86	55.33
7. केरल	8.69	43.35	1.11	5.12	—	—	0.00	0.02	—	—	9.81	48.53
8. मध्य प्रदेश	3.61	20.14	6.82	26.28	0.13	0.42	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.37	10.71	47.34
9. महाराष्ट्र	3.01	18.82	4.64	22.85	1.42	5.76	0.12	0.47	0.00	0.04	9.19	47.98
10. उड़ीसा	11.28	62.08	2.35	11.31	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	13.67	73.54
11. पंजाब	1.21	8.03	8.40	29.78	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.55	9.72	38.36
12. राजस्थान	0.65	4.87	10.05	37.33	—	—	0.60	2.11	0.16	0.48	11.49	44.90
13. तमिलनाडु	9.03	49.49	0.81	3.72	0.02	0.06	—	—	—	—	9.93	53.50
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	2.71	14.91	8.40	31.39	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.23	11.19	46.56
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	8.58	54.09	2.97	12.73	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00	11.55	66.83
16. उत्तर-पूर्वी	13.48	78.98	0.69	4.03	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.14	14.23	83.15
17. उत्तर-पश्चिमी	1.93	11.16	7.89	29.09	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.36	9.91	40.61
18. दक्षिणी	7.90	40.56	2.12	11.23	0.17	0.77	0.01	0.02	—	—	10.28	53.08
19. समस्त भारत	5.24	29.74	4.89	19.78	0.33	1.34	0.08	0.30	0.04	0.15	10.66	51.53

1.14.2 अब राज्यों में किन्हीं विशेष अनाजों के उपभोग के बीच पाए जाने वाले अन्तर पर आते हैं, पहली बात, जो नोट करने लायक है, वह यह है कि राज्य मोटे तौर पर दो समूह में आते हैं, एक चावल को तथा दूसरे गेहूं को अपने मुख्य भोजन के रूप में लेने वाले। राज्यों के पहले समूह में (I) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, (II) असम, (III) केरल, (IV) उड़ीसा, (V) तमिलनाडु, (VI) पश्चिम बंगाल आते हैं, जहां उपभोग किए अनाजों में इसका भाग 80 से 95 प्रतिशत है। गेहूं उपभोग के प्रधान राज्य हैं, अर्थात (I) हरियाणा, (II) पंजाब, (III) राजस्थान और (IV) उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी अनाजों के उपभोग में से कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत गेहूं के उपभोग का है। एक विशेष अनाज पर निर्भरता बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक (ग्रामीण) और कुछ सीमा तक राजस्थान (ग्रामीण) में कम थी। ज्वार, बाजरा और मक्का के उपभोग का महत्व कुछ विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों तक सीमित था, ज्वार का महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, कर्नाटक और उत्तर पश्चिमी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में तथा बाजरा और मक्का का ग्रामीण राजस्थान कुछ प्रधान्य था। अनाज उपभोग पैटर्न में मौजूद विविधता देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक सीमित थी, इस प्रकार चावल और गेहूं दोनों का ग्रामीण भारत में उपभोग लगभग 84 प्रतिशत पाया गया किन्तु शहरी क्षेत्र में काफी अधिक 95 प्रतिशत था।

1.15 **मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय वर्ग : ग्रामीण बनाम शहरी**

1.15.1 विवरणी 1.3 उपभोग मदों के बृहद समूहों जैसे कि अनाज, दालें, वस्त्र आदि के अनुसार, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय तथा मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय की चार सामान्य बृहद वर्गों के लिए वितरण दर्शाती हैं। तदनुरूपी प्रतिशत वितरण विवरणी 1.4 में दर्शाए गए हैं। विवरणी के कालम (6) और (II) की एक तुलना से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी उपभोग स्तर में खाद्य-घटक की तुलना में अखाद्य घटकों के उपभोग में अधिक असमानता पाई गई थी, शहरी क्षेत्रों में औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अखाद्य व्यय (163 रु०) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र (90 रु०) में किए गए व्यय से 81 प्रतिशत अधिक है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति भोजन पर व्यय (208 रु० प्रति मास) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में (154 रु०) से लगभग 35 प्रतिशत उच्चतर है। अखाद्य व्यय के घटकों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण ग्रामीण-शहरी अन्तर ''विविध मदों और सेवाओं'' में उच्चतम शहरी क्षेत्र में 73 रु० की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 32 रु० और शहरी 14 रु० और ग्रामीण हेतु 1 रु० से भी कम है। खाद्य मदों में शहरी क्षेत्र में दुग्ध और दुग्ध उत्पादों पर प्रमुख व्यय (37 रु०) मासिक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में (22 रु०) से काफी अधिक है। प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का ग्रामीण स्तर : अनाज तथा अनाज प्रतिस्थायी : मदों के लिए ही केवल काफी अधिक है।

विवरणी 1.3 : ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में बृहद् मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय

समस्त भारत

मद	औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय									
	ग्रामीण मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग (रु)					शहरी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग (रु)				
	0—110	110—215	215—385	385 और इससे अधिक	सभी श्रेणियां	0—110	110—215	215—385	385 और इससे अधिक	सभी वर्ग
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. कुल अनाज	36.61	54.99	64.70	68.60	58.15	27.03	45.16	52.29	57.97	51.54
2. चना	0.13	0.29	0.74	1.33	0.52	0.25	0.28	0.60	1.17	0.68
3. अनाजों के प्रतिस्थायी	0.13	0.23	0.41	0.77	0.33	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.40	0.24
4. दालें और इसके उत्पाद	5.03	8.31	12.05	18.08	10.21	3.97	8.49	12.19	17.66	12.68
5. दूध और इसके उत्पाद	3.25	11.60	29.99	64.17	21.90	5.10	13.90	31.65	67.52	37.21
6. खाद्य तेल	5.59	10.37	16.09	25.10	13.27	4.55	12.47	20.23	31.87	21.34
7. मांस, मछली और अण्डा	2.41	5.90	10.54	16.94	8.20	2.81	6.94	11.85	22.26	13.49
8. साग सब्जियां	6.98	11.97	17.75	23.96	14.63	5.06	12.22	18.99	31.00	20.51
9. फल एवं मेवे	0.68	1.94	4.99	13.04	3.88	1.13	2.48	5.97	17.48	8.42
10. चीनी	2.18	4.27	7.95	14.11	6.24	2.53	5.08	7.33	10.93	7.80
11. नमक	0.34	0.44	0.52	0.60	0.47	0.25	0.39	0.48	0.60	0.49
12. मसालें	3.58	5.34	7.56	11.50	6.51	2.78	5.63	7.26	9.94	7.54
13. मादक पेय	2.51	5.61	11.12	28.23	9.28	4.22	8.87	18.28	52.50	25.83
14. खाद्य पदार्थ कुल	69.42	121.26	184.41	286.43	153.59	59.77	122.05	187.52	321.30	207.77
15. पान, तम्बाकू मादक पदार्थ	3.84	5.85	9.92	48.32	10.93	3.54	5.09	7.67	16.45	9.55
16. ईंधन एवं प्रकाश	9.13	14.08	20.05	29.89	17.15	8.49	15.42	21.63	34.66	23.63
17. वस्त्र	0.66	3.43	15.53	58.41	12.25	2.30	1.73	8.77	56.05	21.07
18. जूते-चप्पल आदि	0.16	0.55	2.04	7.88	1.69	0.15	0.48	1.99	8.39	3.49
19. विविध वस्तुएं एवं सेवाएं	8.35	17.03	38.92	105.45	31.73	11.56	21.88	49.24	153.99	72.84
20. किराया	0.09	0.16	0.57	4.32	0.67	1.58	2.68	8.95	30.48	13.63
21. कर	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.34	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.58	3.17	1.23
22. टिकाऊ वस्तुएं	0.17	0.66	4.18	150.17	15.42	0.12	0.50	1.76	53.80	17.13
23. कुल अखाद्य	22.41	41.78	91.28	404.78	89.91	27.87	47.89	100.59	356.99	162.57
24. कुल उपभोग व्यय	91.83	163.04	275.69	691.21	243.50	87.64	169.94	288.11	678.29	370.34
25. औसत घरेलू वस्तुओं का आधार	5.60	5.45	4.68	3.73	5.00	5.91	6.00	5.17	3.60	4.73

विवरणी 1.4 : ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में बृहद् मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्ययवर्ग द्वारा मदों के बृहद् कमूहों के विषय में कुल मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का प्रतिशत वितरण

समस्त भारत

मद	औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय									
	ग्रामीण मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग (रु)					शहरी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग (रु)				
	0—110	110—215	215—385	385 और इससे अधिक	सभी श्रेणियां	0—110	110—215	215—385	385 और इससे अधिक	सभी वर्ग
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. कुल अनाज	39.87	33.73	23.47	9.93	23.96	30.84	26.58	18.16	8.55	13.91
2. चना	0.14	0.18	0.27	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.16	0.21	0.17	0.18
3. अनाज के प्रतिस्थायी	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06
4. दालों और इसके उत्पाद	5.48	5.10	4.37	2.62	4.19	4.53	5.00	4.23	2.60	3.42
5. दुग्ध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	3.54	7.11	10.88	9.28	8.99	5.82	8.18	10.99	9.95	10.04
6. खाद्य तेल	6.09	6.36	5.84	3.63	5.45	5.19	7.34	7.02	4.70	5.76
7. मांस, मछली और अण्डा	2.63	3.62	3.82	2.45	3.36	3.21	4.08	4.11	3.28	3.64
8. साग-सब्जियां	7.60	3.34	6.44	3.47	6.00	5.77	7.19	6.59	4.57	5.53
9. फल एवं मेवे	0.74	1.19	1.81	1.89	1.59	1.29	1.46	2.07	2.58	2.22
10. चीनी	2.37	2.62	2.88	2.04	2.56	2.89	2.99	2.61	1.61	2.06
11. नमक	0.37	0.27	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.29	0.23	0.17	0.09	0.12
12. मसाले	3.90	3.27	2.74	1.67	2.67	3.17	8.31	2.52	1.47	1.99
13. मादक पेय पदार्थ आदि	2.73	3.44	4.03	4.08	3.81	4.82	5.22	6.35	7.74	6.82
14. कुल खाद्य	75.60	74.37	66.89	41.44	63.11	68.20	71.82	65.09	47.37	54.87
15. पान, तम्बाकू और मादक पदार्थ	4.18	3.59	3.60	6.99	4.48	4.04	3.00	2.66	2.43	2.52
16. ईंधन एवं प्रकाश	9.94	8.64	7.27	4.32	7.04	9.69	9.07	7.51	5.11	6.24
17. वस्त्र	0.72	2.10	5.63	8.45	5.03	2.62	1.02	3.04	8.26	5.57
18. जूते-चप्पल आदि	0.17	0.34	0.74	1.14	0.69	0.17	0.28	0.69	1.24	0.92
19. विविध वस्तुएं एवं सेवाएं	9.09	10.45	14.12	15.26	13.03	13.19	12.88	17.09	22.78	19.37
20. किराया	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.62	0.27	1.80	1.58	3.11	4.49	3.60
21. कर	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.20	0.47	0.32
22. टिकाऊ वस्तुएं	0.19	0.40	1.52	21.73	6.33	0.14	0.29	0.61	7.93	6.59
23. कुल अखाद्य	24.40	25.63	33.11	58.56	36.89	31.80	28.18	34.91	52.63	45.13
24. कुल उपभोग व्यय	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1.15.2 भोजन पर व्यय ग्रामीण भारत में कुल मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 63 प्रतिशत की तुलना में शहरी भारत में 55 प्रतिशत पाया गया है। यह अन्तर भोजन के अनाज घटकों कारण काफी अधिक है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कुल मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 24 प्रतिशत की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्र में 14 प्रतिशत थी। शहरी क्षेत्र के बजट में विविध वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का एक बड़ा भाग था, जबकि टिकाऊ वस्तुओं का भाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के दोनों क्षेत्रों में समान था।

1.16 मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति का संघटन : विभिन्न उपभोग स्तरों में असमानता

1.16.1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, हालांकि, भोजन पर प्रति व्यक्ति समग्र व्यय लगभग 154 रु० था, ''110 रु० से कम'' मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के अंक बहुत कम पर 69 रुपये, ''385 रुपए और इससे अधिक'' वर्ग के काफी अधिक 286 रु० था। शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए आय वर्ग की मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से भी कम (60 रु०) थी। अखाद्य मदों पर व्यय निम्न से उच्च आय वर्गों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय और तेज गति से बढ़ा है। टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर औसत व्यय उच्चतम वर्ग ''385 रु० और इसके अधिक जहां यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 150 रु० और शहरी के लिए 54 रु० थी, को छोड़कर सभी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्गों के लिए 5 रु० से कम था। विविध वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के लिए भी समग्र उपभोग स्तरों के व्यय में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई थी।

1.16.2 ग्रामीण भारत में कुल उपभोग में जैसे ही हम निम्नतम बृहद् मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग से उच्चतम वर्ग में देखते हैं, 75 प्रतिशत से लगभग 41 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी भारत में 68 प्रतिशत से लगभग 47 प्रतिशत ह्रास पाया गया है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनाजों का भाग उच्चतम मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति आय वर्ग में 9 प्रतिशत से कम तथा निम्नतम मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग हेतु 31 प्रतिशत कमी हुई, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए, यह गिरत क्रम में 40 से 10 प्रतिशत है। मदों में से समग्र उपभोग स्तरों पर टिकाऊ वस्तुओं वस्त्रों, जूते-चप्पलों, मादक पदार्थों आदि में संतुलित वृद्धि हुई।

1.17 मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का संघटन : पिछले कुछ दौरों में असमानता

1.17.1 रा०प्र०सर्वे के 43वें, 44वें, 45वें, 46वें तथा 47वें दौरों से जैसे प्राप्त किए हैं, मदों के बृहद् वर्गों द्वारा मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के प्रतिशत संघटक ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए पृथक-पृथक सारणी 1.5 में दर्शाये गए हैं। यह जुलाई 1987 से दिसम्बर, 1991 की अवधि के उपभोग पैटर्न की रूपरेखा के रूप में माने जायेंगे। तथापि, इन पांच दौरों में मदों के बृहद वर्गों के अनुसार उपभोग के संघटकों में बहुत थोड़ा परिवर्तन देखा गया। इस अवधि के दौरान कुल व्यय में भोजन का प्रतिशत भाग ग्रामीण (लगभग 64 प्रतिशत) तथा शहरी (लगभग 56 प्रतिशत) दोनों क्षेत्रों में अनाजों के भाग में बहुत अल्प ह्रास ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लगभग 2 प्रतिशत बिन्दु तक तथा शहरी क्षेत्र में 1 प्रतिशत बिन्दु तक दर्ज किया। किसी अन्य वर्ग में वृद्धि या ह्रास की प्रवृत्ति के कोई स्पष्ट साक्ष्य नहीं हैं, 47वें दौर में टिकाऊ वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत, प्रतिचयन उतार-चढ़ाव तथा मौसमी असमानता के भी कारण अपेक्षाकृत उच्च रहा।

विवरणी 1.5 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न रा०प्र० सर्वे दौरों के लिए बृहद मद समूहों के अनुसार मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का प्रतिशत वितरण

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मद	मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के प्रतिशत के अनुसार औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय									
	ग्रामीण					शहरी				
	43* दौर	44 दौर	45 दौर	46 दौर	47 दौर	43* दौर	44 दौर	45 दौर	46 दौर	47 दौर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. कुल अनाज	26.14	26.01	24.46	24.66	23.96	15.03	15.47	14.15	13.92	13.91
2. चना	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.18
3. अनाज के प्रतिस्थापी	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.06
4. दालें और इसके उत्पाद	3.97	4.08	4.36	4.35	4.19	3.37	3.48	3.35	3.50	3.42
5. दुग्ध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	8.62	8.94	9.63	9.41	8.99	9.51	10.01	9.87	9.90	10.04
6. खाद्य तेल	4.98	4.32	4.77	5.97	5.45	5.28	4.73	4.88	5.94	5.76
7. मांस, मछली और अण्डे	3.23	3.50	3.58	3.50	3.36	3.53	3.97	3.81	3.75	3.64
8. साग-सब्जियां	5.21	5.32	5.38	6.30	6.00	5.23	5.15	4.89	5.50	5.53
9. फल और मेवे	1.63	1.62	1.69	1.79	1.59	2.50	2.43	2.29	2.40	2.27
10. चीनी	2.85	2.97	3.32	2.98	2.56	2.34	4.42	2.60	2.28	2.10
11. नमक	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.13
12. मसाले	2.69	2.84	2.56	2.43	2.67	2.19	2.29	2.00	1.92	2.03
13. मादक पेय आदि	3.91	3.70	4.26	4.09	3.81	6.71	6.77	7.03	7.27	6.97
14. खाद्य : कुल	63.77	63.85	64.50	66.02	63.11	56.04	57.14	55.25	56.79	56.04
15. पान, तम्बाकू नशीले पदार्थ	3.18	3.40	3.51	3.62	4.48	2.61	2.65	2.53	2.74	2.57
16. ईंधन और प्रकाश	7.44	7.26	7.58	7.72	7.04	6.67	6.59	6.44	6.60	6.38
17. परिधान	6.65	7.50	6.38	4.83	5.03	5.98	6.22	6.64	4.76	5.68
18. जूते-चप्पल आदि	0.98	0.97	0.85	0.76	0.69	1.07	0.94	0.87	0.83	0.94
19. विविध वस्तुएं तथा सेवाएं	14.41	13.60	14.59	14.11	13.03	23.40	19.50	19.14	19.48	19.76
20. किराया	—	0.22	0.29	0.37	0.27	—	3.85	3.81	3.92	3.68
21. कर	—	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.02	—	0.19	0.18	0.57	0.33
22. टिकाऊ वस्तुएं	3.57	3.15	2.27	2.51	6.33	4.23	2.92	5.14	4.31	4.62
23. अखाद्य : कुल	36.23	36.15	35.50	33.98	36.89	43.96	42.86	44.75	43.21	43.96
24. कुल उपभोग	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*केवल उप प्रतिदर्श पर आधारित

1.18.2 विवरणी 1.6 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए 43वें दौर से आगे 47वें दौर को मिलाकर 47वें दौर तक औसत परिवार आकार, औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय, मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वितरण के चुनिन्दा प्रतिशत मूल्य तथा अनाजों (कुल) का मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग दर्शाती है। यह भी देखा जा सकता है कि दोनों क्षेत्रों के इन दौरों में एक परिवार में सदस्यों की औसत संख्या स्थिर रही। समग्र अवधि के दौरान, बहुत-सी बातों में 20वें, 50वें और 80वें शतमकों के मूल्यों ने क्रमिक तौर पर लगभग 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्ज की। शहरी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का औसत भी यही रहा। हालांकि, ग्रामीण मासिक, प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का औसत बढ़ा है, 43वें से 46वें दौर तक स्थिरांक मोटे तौर पर शहरी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय की दर के अनुसार रहा, 46वें, 47वें दौर में इसकी वृद्धि की दर उच्चतर दिखाई पड़ी। स्मरण रहे कि गहन पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा असमान शतमक में उतार-चढ़ाव किया जा सकता है, शतमक को दर्शा कर इनमें उतार-चढ़ाव करके निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि 43वें से 47वें दौर में दोनों क्षेत्रों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय की वृद्धि दर एक समान है, इस अवधि के दौरान समग्र वृद्धि 50 प्रतिशत के क्रम में है।

विवरणी 1.6 रा०प्र०सर्वे के भिन्न-भिन्न दौरों के दौरान, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति परिवार व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या, औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय, जनसंख्या के सम्बन्ध में 20वां, 50वां और 80वां शमतक (मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय) तथा अनाजों का औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग की प्रमात्रा

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विशेषताएं	ग्रामीण					शहरी				
	43वां दौर	44वां दौर	45वां दौर	46वां दौर	47वां दौर	43वां दौर	44वां दौर	45वां दौर	46वां दौर	47वां दौर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. औसत परिवार आकार	5.08	5.17	4.96	4.81	5.00	4.71	4.87	4.66	4.55	4.73
2. औसत मासिक प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय (रु०)	158.10	175.10	189.46	202.12	243.50	250.63	266.35	298.00	326.75	370.34
3. शतमक का मूल्य मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय (रुपए)										
(i) 20वां	91.13	101.07	112.39	120.50	139.43	124.41	135.66	148.28	164.89	187.53
(ii) 50वां	130.27	144.68	159.67	172.37	198.67	191.68	208.34	229.24	257.75	287.77
(iii) 80वां	200.58	223.08	251.94	266.32	298.30	325.76	353.18	380.27	436.21	488.00
4. मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति अनाजों के उपभोग की प्रमात्रा	14.54	14.56	14.00	14.06	13.77	11.33	11.06	11.04	10.84	10.66

*केवल उप प्रतिदर्श पर आधारित

1.19 पर्याप्त भोजन के बारे में परिवारों की अनुभूति

विवरणी 1.7 में प्रस्तुत निष्कर्ष में एक वर्ष के दौरान, उन्हें उपलब्ध पर्याप्त भोजन के अनुसार परिवारों के गरीबी के स्तर सम्बन्धी एक अप्रत्यक्ष पहलू प्रस्तुत किया गया है। विवरणी भोजन की उपलब्धता के तीन स्तरों (परिवार के अपने बोध के अनुसार) प्रत्येक राज्य और क्षेत्र के लिए परिवारों का वितरण प्रस्तुत करती है। ऐसा देखा गया है कि सम्पूर्ण समग्र ग्रामीण परिवारों के 1000 परिवार पर 71 परिवारों का तथा समग्र शहरी परिवारों के 1000 परिवारों पर 30 परिवारों को वर्ष पर्यन्त दोनों वक्त का भोजन ठीक से नहीं मिलता। अधिकतर अकथित श्रेणी जिसे वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में ही पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता, ये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1000 पर 7 परिवार तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1000 पर 9 परिवार है। अलग-अलग राज्यों में उड़ीसा में 213 ग्रामीण परिवारों को वर्ष पर्यन्त दो वक्त का भोजन ठीक से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था, जबकि सभी अन्य राज्यों/राज्यों के समूह तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में यह 160 या इससे कम था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपर्याप्त भोजन के मामले पंजाब में सबसे कम (1000 पर 997 परिवारों ने वर्ष पर्यन्त पर्याप्त भोजन पाया) तथा उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में (996), इसके अनुसरण के अनुसार हरियाणा, राजस्थान और गुजरात। शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी राज्यों/राज्यों के समूह तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के 1000 पर 920 परिवारों ने वर्ष पर्यन्त पर्याप्त भोजन प्राप्त किया था। शहरी असम में, 1000 पर 49 परिवारों को वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में (उत्तर प्रदेश में 22 तथा सभी अन्य राज्यों में 15 या इससे कम की तुलना में) पर्याप्त भोजन प्राप्त न होने की सूचना है। भोजन की उपलब्धता में ग्रामीण और शहरी असमानता उड़ीसा में ज्यादा प्रतीत होती है जहां शहरी परिवार मात्र 76 की तुलना में 213 ग्रामीण परिवारों को इसके अनुसरण में पश्चिम बंगाल में दो वक्त का भोजन उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ।

विवरणी 1.7 : भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भोजन की उपलब्धता के स्तर के अनुसार प्रति 1000 परिवारों पर वितरण

राज्य/राज्यों का समूह तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र	ग्रामीण				शहरी			
	एक दिन में दोनों वक्त भोजन प्राप्त करने वाले प्रति 1000 परिवारों पर संख्या				एक दिन में दोनों वक्त भोजन प्राप्त करने वाले प्रति 1000 परिवारों पर संख्या			
	वर्ष पर्यन्त	केवल वर्ष के कुछ महीने	वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में भी नहीं	दर्ज नहीं	वर्ष पर्यन्त	वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में भी नहीं	वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में भी	दर्ज नहीं
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	957	40	3	—	964	27	9	—
2. असम	845	109	46	—	938	13	49	—
3. बिहार	908	81	5	6	944	50	4	2
4. गुजरात	984	16	—	—	985	15	—	—
5. हरियाणा	987	9	4	—	981	19	—	—
6. कर्नाटक	899	96	5	—	964	28	8	—
7. केरल	857	107	34	2	952	48	—	—
8. मध्य प्रदेश	935	53	12	—	977	18	5	—
9. महाराष्ट्र	967	28	5	—	987	11	2	—
10. उड़ीसा	787	189	24	—	887	113	—	—
11. पंजाब	997	3	—	—	998	—	—	2
12. राजस्थान	987	13	—	—	980	20	—	—
13. तमिलनाडु	928	70	—	2	966	28	2	4
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	963	33	3	1	976	2	22	—
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	840	148	12	—	959	33	7	1
16. उत्तर-पूर्वी	867	109	22	2	953	25	15	7
17. उत्तर-पश्चिमी	996	1	1	2	965	3	—	32
18. दक्षिण	931	64	—	5	966	34	—	—
19. समस्त भारत	928	64	7	1	969	21	9	1

2.0 प्रस्तावना

जैसा कि अध्याय एक में सूचित किया गया है ''रोज़गार'' और ''बेरोजगारी'' के प्रमुख सूचकांकों की एक वार्षिक श्रंकमाला तैयार करने में आंकड़ों का संग्रहण 45वां दौर सर्वेक्षण संकार्य से प्रारम्भ किया है. इस उद्देश्य के लिए आंकड़ों का संग्रहण, ''उपभोक्ता व्यय'' सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के संग्रहण के लिए प्रयुक्त अनुसूची के ''जनांकिकी'' खण्ड में उपयुक्त प्रावधान करके उपभोक्ता व्यय सम्बन्धी वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण को एकीकृत करके किया है।

2.1 संक्षिप्त परिणाम

2.1.1 अब 47वें दौर सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त दो विभिन्न पद्धतियों पर आधारित रोज़गार और बेरोज़गारी के प्रमुख सूचकांक विवरणी 2.1 में प्रस्तुत हैं। समस्त भारत अनुमान पूर्ववर्ती सर्वेक्षणों को रोज़गार और बेरोजगारी सम्बन्धी संगत परिणामों को द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय सर्वेक्षण से प्रारम्भ करके साथ-साथ दर्शाया गया है। (32वां दौर में तदनुरूपी) 1977-78 से सर्वेक्षण अवधि जुलाई—दिसम्बर, 1991 को प्रस्तुत करने में रोज़गार-बेरोज़गारी की यह एक तुलनात्मक तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करता है।

विवरणी 2.1 : सामान्य स्तर और चालू साप्ताहिक पद्धतियों के अनुसार 1000 परिवारों पर रोज़गार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या

समस्त भारत

दौर (वर्ष)	पुरुष			महिला		
	सामान्य स्तर		चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर	सामान्य स्तर		चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर
	प्रमुख स्तर कार्यकर्ता	सभी		प्रमुख स्तर कार्यकर्ता	सभी	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ग्रामीण			
47 (जुलाई '91-दिसम्बर '91)	538	546	534	244	294	238
46(1990-91)	542	553	535	242	292	230
45(1989-90)	537	548	528	252	319	230
43(1987-88)	517	539	504	245	323	220
38(1983)	528	547	511	248	340	227
32(1977-78)	537	552	519	248	331	232
			शहरी			
47 (जुलाई '91-दिसम्बर)	511	516	509	120	132	117
46(1990-91)	508	513	506	123	143	124
45(1989-90)	501	512	503	124	146	121
43(1987-88)	496	506	492	118	152	119
38(1983)	500	512	492	120	151	118
32(1977-78)	497	508	490	123	156	125

विवरणी से यह प्रतीत होता है कि समस्त भारत स्तर पर रोज़गार का परिदृश्य दरअसल पूरे वर्ष स्थिर ही रहा। प्रथम वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण अर्थात, (45वां दौर) में ग्रामीण पुरुष प्रमुख स्तर कार्यकर्ता पिछले पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों की तुलना में उच्चतर (लगभग 54 प्रतिशत) ही चल रहा है। ग्रामीण महिलाओं का समानुपात सभी सर्वेक्षणों में करीब-करीब स्थिर लगभग 24-25 प्रतिशत रहा। शहरी क्षेत्रों के मामले में भी पुरुष और महिला कार्यकर्ता जनसंख्या अनुपात (प्रमुख स्तर) करीब-करीब स्थिर रहा। पुरुषों के मामले में देखी गई अल्प वृद्धि को छोड़कर ये दर शहरी पुरुषों के लिए लगभग 51-52 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी महिलाओं के लिए 12 प्रतिशत है। चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर समानुपात भी इसी प्रकार के समानुपात दर्शाते हैं तथा सामान्य स्तर समानुपात से बहुत अधिक भिन्न नहीं हैं। इसको छोड़कर कि वे अधिकांश मामलों में जिनकी संभावना हो सामान्य स्तर दर से कम न हों।

2.1.2 : रोज़गार की श्रेणी के अनुसार सामान्यतया नियोजित व्यक्तियों का वितरण

नियोजित व्यक्तियों को उनके नियोजन की श्रेणी के अनुसार तीन बृहद श्रेणियों में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है। ये समूह हैं (i) स्व-नियोजित (ii) नियमित कर्मचारी तथा (iii) नैमत्तिक श्रमिक। नियोजित की मूल अवसंरचना जैसा कि विवरणी से पता चलता है, दर्शाते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नियोजितों में से आधे से भी अधिक ''स्व-नियोजित'' श्रेणी में हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में, यह 40 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, नियोजित व्यक्तियों में से नियमित कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत क्रमशः पुरुष और महिलाओं में लगभग 9 प्रतिशत और 4 प्रतिशत था। पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण स्व-नियोजित ग्रामीण पुरुष कार्यकर्ताओं के समानुपात में एक स्थिर ह्रास दर्शाते हैं। 45वें दौर के समान मौजूदा दौर भी इस प्रवृत्ति के विपरीत संकेत करता है। तथापि, ग्रामीण पुरुष कार्यकर्ताओं में नैमत्तिक श्रमिकों का समानुपात लगभग उसी स्तर पर है जैसा कि 1987-88 में था।

2.1.3 उद्योग के बृहद् समूहों के अनुसार सामान्यतया नियोजित व्यक्तियों का वितरण :

कृषि क्षेत्र से कार्य बल का विनिर्माण और तीसरे क्षेत्र में अन्तरण रोज़गार की संरचना के अध्ययन का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उद्योग खण्डों (0—9) को (i) प्राथमिक (0), (ii) गौण (1—5) और (iii) तीसरे (6—9) के रूप में समूहित किया है। सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से स्पष्टतः यह सिद्ध होता है कि प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में सामान्यतया कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत में एक स्थिर ह्रास हुआ है। तथापि, 47वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण परिणाम इस प्रवृत्ति के जारी रहने के संकेत नहीं करते। शायद यह तथ्य कि 47वें दौर सर्वेक्षण में शामिल छः महीने की अवधि खरीफ मौसम के साथ ही समाप्त हो जाएगी तथा कार्य बल की संरचना में परिवर्तन में कमी लाने के लिए आंकड़ों की वैधता की सीमा लघु प्रतिदर्श आकार तक सीमित है।

विवरणी 2.2 : लिंग और आवास स्तर के अनुसार (श्रम बल में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर बेरोज़गार व्यक्तियों की संख्या) बेरोज़गारी दर

समस्त भारत

दौर (वर्ष)	पुरुष			महिला		
	सामान्य स्तर	सामान्य समायोजन	चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर	सामान्य स्तर	सामान्य समायोजन	चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ग्रामीण			
47	18	16	22	12	7	12
(जुलाई '91— दिसम्बर '91)	(10)	(9)	(12)	(3)	(2)	(3)
46	13	11	22	4	3	21
(1990-91)	(7)	(6)	(12)	(1)	(1)	(5)
45	16	13	26	8	6	21
(1989-90)	(9)	(7)	(13)	(2)	(2)	(5)
43	28	18	42	35	24	44
(1987-88)	(15)	(10)	(22)	(9)	(8)	(10)
38	21	14	37	14	7	43
(1983)	(12)	(8)	(20)	(4)	(2)	(10)
32	22	13	36	55	20	41
(1977-78)	(12)	(7)	(19)	(14)	(7)	(10)
			शहरी			
47	45	41	48	55	43	56
(जुलाई '91—दिसम्बर '91)	(24)	(22)	(26)	(7)	(6)	(7)
46	45	45	51	54	47	53
(1990-91)	(24)	(24)	(27)	(7)	(7)	(7)
45	44	39	45	39	27	40
(1989-90)	(23)	(21)	(24)	(5)	(4)	(5)
43	61	52	66	85	62	92
(1987-88)	(32)	(28)	(35)	(11)	(10)	(12)
38	59	51	67	69	49	75
(1983)	(31)	(27)	(35)	(9)	(8)	(10)
32	65	54	71	178	124	109
(1977-78)	(34)	(29)	(37)	(27)	(22)	(15)

कोष्ठक में दिए गए आंकड़े प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर, बेरोज़गार व्यक्तियों की संख्या है।

2.1.4 **बेरोज़गारी दर :** श्रम बल में प्रति 1000व्यक्तियों पर बेरोज़गार व्यक्तियों की संख्या (अर्थात् कुल नियोजित रोज़गार) तथा बेरोज़गार व्यक्तियों की संख्या को बेरोज़गारी दर के रूप में रखा है, विवरणी 2.2 प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों पर बेरोज़गारी की दर की संख्या सहित बेरोज़गारों की संख्या दर्शाती है। जैसा कि विवरणी से देखा जा सकता है, वार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों में प्राप्त बेरोज़गारी दर पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों में प्राप्त दर से बहुत कम है। मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण परिणाम, सामान्य और चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर पद्धति दोनों के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनुसार पिछले सर्वेक्षण (46वां दौर) के बहुत अधिक अनुरूप है।

2.1.5 **सामान्यतया नियोजित व्यक्तियों के श्रम समय का अल्प उपयोग :** भारतीय परिपेक्ष्य में रोज़गार के दो महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं, कृषि प्रभुत्व वाली भूमि का तथा काम प्रदान करने में कृषि से सम्बन्धित कार्यकलाप तथा स्व-निर्मित नियोजन का स्तर। इन दोनों में बहुत कम उत्पादन स्तर पर काफी अधिक संख्या में व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं। चूंकि कृषि से सम्बन्धित कार्यकलाप अत्याधिक मौसमी हैं, व्यक्तियों को हालांकि उनके ''सामान्य स्तर'' के अनुसार नियोजित वर्गीकृत किया फिर भी अनुत्पादनशील मौसम में उन्हें पर्याप्त कार्य नहीं मिलता। उनके साप्ताहिक स्तर के अनुसार सामान्यतया नियोजित व्यक्तियों का विश्लेषण इस आयाम को समझने में सहायता करता है। विवरणी 2.3 सामान्यतया नियोजित व्यक्तियों के (नियोजित व्यक्ति के प्रमुख और गौण स्तर दोनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए) उनके चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर के अनुसार वितरण दर्शाता है। 43वें, 45वें, 46वें दौर सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त तदनुरूपी परिणाम भी विवरणी में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

विवरणी 2.3 : सामान्यतया नियोजित व्यक्तियों के (प्रमुख स्तर + गौण स्तर) उनके वृहद् चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर के अनुसार प्रति 1000 पर वितरण

चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर	पुरुष				महिला			
	(दौर) 47	46	45	43	47	46	45	43
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ग्रामीण								
नियोजित	972	962	961	931	799	762	708	675
बेरोज़गार	7	10	11	23	4	10	9	8
श्रम बल में नहीं	21	28	28	46	197	228	283	317
शहरी								
नियोजित	982	980	977	867	885	843	826	768
बेरोज़गार	8	8	7	17	5	6	8	17
श्रम बल में नहीं	10	12	16	16	110	151	166	215

वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण अल्प रोज़गार सम्बन्धी स्थिति की जब पिछले पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षण से तुलना की गई तो सुधार दिखाई दिया। 47वें दौर के परिणाम इस सम्बन्ध में काफी अच्छी स्थिति में है कि सामान्यतया नियोजित का एक काफी बड़े समानुपात अपने चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर के अनुसार नियोजित पाया गया तथा श्रम बल से अलग होने के मामलों में काफी कमी देखी गई। जैसा कि पहले उल्लेख किया है, 47वें दौर में जुलाई—दिसम्बर, 1991 की अवधि शामिल है। इस अवधि में कृषि कार्यकलापों के खास-खास महीने शामिल हैं, अतः रोज़गार के चालू साप्ताहिक स्तर की दरें भी अपेक्षाकृत उच्च होने की संभावना है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेषतया शीर्ष मौसम होने से भी श्रम बल से अलग होने की सम्भावना कम है। यह प्राप्त परिणामों से प्रकाश में आया है।

MGIPF—1013 Statistics/94—510