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सत्यमेव जयते

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Department of Statistics
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Employment & Unemployment situation in India:
Fifth Quinquennial Survey-NSS 50th Round
(July 1993 - June 1994)

ARTICLES/NOTES

1. A Note on Availability of some Education and Culture Related Facilities in Indian Villages: NSS 47th Round (July-Dec., 1991).
2. A Note on Literacy in India: NSS 47th Round (July-Dec., 1991)
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A NOTE ON AVAILABILITY OF SOME EDUCATION AND CULTURE-RELATED FACILITIES IN INDIAN VILLAGES —NSS 47th Round (July-Dec. 1991)

SECTION - I

INTRODUCTION

1.0.0 One of the important factors of development of a country is the development of its human resources. The development of human resources depends, in turn, on the availability of facilities for education, cultural activities and health care etc. to the people. In this context, for a country like India where a majority of people live in the rural areas, the information on the availability of the 'facilities' to the people residing in rural areas gains considerable importance.

1.0.1 The National sample Survey (NSS) used to collect data on the availability of various infrastructure facilities in the villages more or less regularly till the NSS 22nd round. Thereafter, such information has been collected only in a few NSS rounds. Latest available results on village characteristics* are based on the survey conducted in the NSS 44th round during July 1988 to June 1989. Since the main subject of enquiry of the NSS 44th round was the level of living of the scheduled tribe population, the survey on village characteristics was restricted to areas (stratum) where the concentration of scheduled tribe population was relatively high. Therefore, the results of the 44th round provide only a partial profile of a state or all-India.

1.0.2 In the NSS 47th round (July-December 1991), the main topics of survey were 'Disability' and 'literacy & Culture'. To assess the accessibility of villagers to selected infrastructure and organisational facilities for education and related activities and, cultural activities special facilities for disabled persons, the Governing Council of NSSO decided to conduct a survey on village characteristics in the NSS 47th round. The present report is based on the results of the survey.

1.1.0 Broad Sample Design : A stratified two stage sample design was adopted for the NSS 47th round. In the rural sector,

the first stage units were, in most cases, 1981 census villages. The sample villages were selected circularly systematically with probability proportional to population in the form of two independent sub-samples from each stratum. At the all-India level, 4373 sample villages were surveyed in this round. Statement (1.1) provides the number of villages allotted and surveyed in different states/u.ts. A note on the sample design and the estimation procedure is given in section three.

1.2.0 Survey period and sub-rounds : The field work for the survey was started in July, 1991 and was completed in December, 1991. The entire survey period of six months was divided into two sub-rounds of three months' duration each.

1.3.0 Geographical coverage: The survey was conducted in whole of India, except Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, 786 interior villages of Nagaland located beyond 5 Kms. of the bus route and 172 villages in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year. Further, the survey was planned for the districts of Anantanag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Bodgam, Baramula and Kupwara districts of Jammu & Kashmir. However, due to eco-political situation prevailing at the time of survey operations, the survey could not be carried out in those districts and therefore, excluded from the survey coverage.

1.4.0 Contents : The document consists of four sections of the note. Besides the present Section which contains the general outline and the background of the survey, the definitions of different institutions and organisations relating to which the results are presented in the document have been provided in section two. The sample design and estimation procedure for rural sector are given in section three. Important findings of the survey are discussed in section four Part-II Survey Results contains the detailed statistical tables.

*A report on some important characteristics of villages in tribal areas', NSS 44th round, Report No. 375, August 1990

STATEMENT (1.1): NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGES ALLOTTED AND SURVEYED IN THE CENTRAL SAMPLE FOR NSS 47THE ROUND SURVEY.

State/union territory	number of sample villages		
	allotted	Surveyed	
		total	inhabited
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	312	311	308
Arunachal Pradesh	72*	91	85
Assam	196	184	178
Bizarré	416	415	400
Goa	16	16	12
Gujarat	140	140	139
Haryana	64	64	64
Himachal Pradesh	116	115	114
Jammu & Kashmir	164	80**	74
Karnataka	164	164	160
Kerala	180	180	180
Madhya Pradesh	332	332	327
Maharashtra	288	288	287
Manipur	60	60	60
Meghalaya	64	64	64
Mizoram	56	56	54
Nagaland	32	32	30
Orissa	196	196	194
Punjab	136	127	122
Rajasthan	184	184	183
Sikkim	24	24	24
Tamil Nadu	236	235	234
Tripura	108	103	103
Uttar Pradesh	544	544	538
West Bengal	264	264	262
Andaman & Nicobar Island	40	40	39
Chandigarh	8	8	8
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	16	16	16
Daman & Diu	8	8	8
Delhi	8	8	7
Lakshadweep	8	8	8
Pondicherry	16	16	16
All-India	4468	4373	4298

*18 nucleus villages.

** The sample allotted to Jhelam valley' could not be surveyed.

SECTION - 2

CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

2.0.0 The concepts and definitions of the different institutions/organisations for which the information relating to availability of facilities was collected in the survey are explained below:

2.0.1 Integrated Child development service centre (anganwadi/balwadi): Under the "Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)' supplementary nutrition is provided to children upto 6 year of age and also to expectant and nursing mothers through its service centres- anganwadi, balwadi and special nutrition centres. There are arrangements in the ICDS to provide Pre-school education to children). All these along with similar service centres run by voluntary organisation providing supplementary nutrition were considered under the integrated child development service centre.

2.0.2 Pre-primary school: The schools which provide pre-primary (below class I standard education (with or without definite curriculum) were considered as pre-primary schools. There are arrangements under ICDS to provide 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 school.

2.0.3 Primary school: In some parts of the country, education upto class IV is considered as primary education, while in others education of class V is included under ' Primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, primary school was considered as that imparting education upto class IV or V as the case may be, according to the local practice.

2.0.4 Industrial training institute (ITI): The industrial training institutions are registered with the government for providing education leading to technical skills to persons with a minimum education level of 8th standard. Certificate in job and self-employment oriented training in different vocations are provided in these institutes.

2.0.5 Other technical institutions : These are the institutes / schools (other than the industrial training institutes) which provide technical vocational training to individuals leading to diploma/ certificate in the respective subjects.

2.0.6 Sanskrit pathasala: The schools providing education in Sanskrit the curriculum followed being different from that in formal educational institutions were considered as Sanskrit pathasalas. The basic objective of these ' pathasalas' is to impart the knowledge of vedic teachings.

2.0.7 Maktab/Madrasa: A school where Islamic sciences are taught was considered as a Maktab. The Main subjects of study in such schools are 'Adab' (Manners) and 'Tehzib' (Culture). Madrasa teaches 'Quran' alongwith Islamic sciences including logic and philosophy. The medium of education is Persian but since Quran is in Arabic, the knowledge of Arabic grammar is compulsorily imparted. Social sciences and social services are also part of their curricula. These institutions are not only for teaching but also for preaching.

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

2.0.9 Adult education centre (AEC) : The adult education centre 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 could be persons who are above 35 years also. Like non-formal education centres, the adult education centres, also do not adhere to strict schooling hours.

2.0.10 Jana Shiksha Nilayam (JSN) : It is an institution for providing post-literacy education to the neo-literates of adult education programmes, drop outs from formal education system as also from the non-formal education system among others. Their activities include-providing literacy facility, organising cultural activities, games and sports, 'charcha mandal' etc. They also act as a window of information on various developmental programmes of the government.

2.0.11 Public library/reading room: These are libraries/reading rooms to which general public has access. They may be run by government/ local bodies or private organisations and may or may not charge fees.

2.0.12 Community radio centre/community TV centre: It is place accessible to the villagers where facility of listening to radio programmes/ viewing TV programmes is available. These centres are generally in a fixed place. All the villagers will have ready access to these community centres.

2.0.13 Community hall: A hall built by local bodies or philanthropic institutions or individuals for the use of village community was considered as community hall. Generally, panchayat Bhavans have such halls/rooms. They are of term used for organising religious/social cultural functions for the community.

2.0.14 Religious centre: Religious centres are the places where practices of any particular religion are carried out. It is a building/ structure where people of a particular religious assemble to worship or practice religious beliefs. Examples of religious centres are temples, mosques, churches etc.

2.0.15 Sports club & recreational club: These are the places where a group of persons, referred to as 'members' meet more or less regularly for participating in or witnessing different sports and cultural activities. If the main activities of the club are related to sports and games, it was considered as a sports club (Sports clubs will also include 'akhadas'). On the other hand, if the main activities relate to other recreational items like cultural activities etc. it was considered as recreational club. Clubs with a minimum membership of 11 persons were only considered for the survey.

2.0.16 Youth club: A group of persons in the age-group 15-35 years were considered to form a youth club if they were registered with the government and were engaged in any one or more of the youth activities like organising programmes to promote national values, creating awareness among youth, cultural programmes and preservation of cultural heritage, promotion of consciousness against social evil, sports activities etc. The minimum membership for forming such a youth club is 20. These clubs generally get assistance from the government and their district level co-ordinating body is known as Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

2.0.17 Mahila mandal: Mahila mandals are the youth clubs for which membership is restricted to females only. The criteria for age, number of members and activities etc. are the same as those of the youth clubs.

2.0.18 Philanthropic institution : Philanthropic institutions are private organisations which provide services for the welfare of mankind by making available facilities like libraries, free treatment and medicines, clothings etc. to the poor, financial aids for building hospitals, educational and cultural institutions etc. Some of these institutions get assistance from abroad, local public or followers of a particular religion etc.

2.0.19 Professional cultural unit: A unit consisting of a group of professional persons who perform recreational and cultural

acts like, stage play, music and dance programmes, accompanying hand, magic shows etc. usually on payment was termed as professional cultural unit.

2.0.20 Integrated educational centre: It is an educational centre/school/institute/organisation where handicapped children are enrolled alongwith normal children. All children study the same curriculum/syllabus and appear for the examination together. In essence, this school is a regular school which permits or enrolls handicapped children who study alongwith normal children. Such centres may or may not have specially trained teachers.

2.0.21 Special School for blind & special school for deaf: These are educational centres/schools/institutes/organisation where only blind/deaf children are enrolled and taught by specially trained teachers trained for teaching the visually/ hearing handicapped. (The schools follow the same curriculum as prescribed for formal schools). The school personnel include special educators, audiologists/speech pathologists, technicians and visiting doctors.

2.0.22 Vocational training centres (for the handicapped): These centres offer special facilities for training the handicapped in different engineering, technical & non-technical trade and issue certificates that help them to get jobs based on their training. The trainees appear for an examination which makes them eligible for ITI certificate or its equivalent. The vocational training centres are run by government and also private organisations. These centres have special facilities for training the handicapped and are equipped with special teachers, instructors, psychologists and rehabilitation officers.

2.0.23 Institution/organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons: The rehabilitation institutions/ organisation offer any or many of the following facilities: (i) Clinical (diagnosis/ evaluation & guidance), (ii) Counselling, (iii) Therapeutic facilities, (iv) Fitting and supply of aids & appliances, (V) Educational facilities, (vi) Vocational training/craft education/ sheltered workshop/vocational placement & guidance, (vii) Recreational facilities, (viii) Socio-economic rehabilitation (ix) Parent guidance/counselling etc.

2.0.24 Mobile rehabilitation services: In some areas, rehabilitation services are provided by organisation either by moving from one village to another in vans or by setting camps at different villages. They were referred to as the mobile rehabilitation services.

SECTION - 3

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.1 Introduction: A two stage stratified design is adopted for the survey. The first units are villages in the rural sector and urban blocks in the urban sector. The second stage units are households in both the sectors. The schedule on village facilities was canvassed in the rural sector only.

3.2 Sampling Frame for villages: The list of 1981 census villages constitutes the sampling frame for rural sector in most of the districts. However, in some areas where either the 1981 census was not undertaken or the available list was incomplete, the list of 1971 census villages were used.

3.3 Stratification : States are first divided into agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar in respect of population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation in consideration of the allocation of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state.

3.4 In the rural sector, within each region, each district with 1981 census rural population less than 1.8 million formed separate stratum. Districts with larger population are 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 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.

3.5 The total all India sample of FSUs determined on the basis of the investigator-strength in different states/u.t.s and the approximate workload within each village/block has been allocated to different states/ union territories in proportion of the strength of the central field staff in the respective states/u.t. The state/ u.t sample size thus obtained is allocated again to the rural and urban population with almost double weightage for the urban sector. Within each sector of a state/u.t., the respective sample size is re-allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population. Allocation has been adjusted such that the sample size for a stratum is atleast 4 or a multiple of 4 for the rural and urban sectors separately.

3.6 Selection of villages: The sample villages have been selected circular systematically with probability proportional to population in the form of two independent sub-samples.

3.7 Selection of hamlet-group: Large villages have been divided into a suitable number of hamlet groups having equal population content. Two hamlet-group have been selected from large villages. Information was however, collected for the entire sample village for the schedule on village facilities even when hamlet group selection has been in the case of large villages.

3.8 Survey period and Sub-round: The filed work of the survey started in July 1991 and was completed in December 1991. The survey period of six months has been divided into two sub-rounds of three months' duration each. While period of survey for sub-round 1 was July- September 1991, that for sub-round 2 was October -December 1991. Equal number of sample villages were allotted for the survey in each of these two sub-rounds.

3.9 Estimation Procedure: The following notations are used in the estimation procedure:

- S = subscript for S-the state/U.T./region;
 s = ,, ,, s-the stratum;
 i = ,, ,, i-the sample village;
 P = Total frame population of the stratum in rural sector;
 p = Population of sample village (used for selection);
 N = Total number of villages in frame in rural stratum of Arunachal Pradesh;
 n = number of inhabited sample village available for tabulation (excluding depopulated, zero cases, casualty and other not received cases).
 x, y = values of any character;
 X or Y = aggregate of x or y;
 R = any ratio of the form y/x

A cap (^) placed over any symbol such as \hat{y} denotes the estimates obtained from the sample.

3.10 Formula for estimation

Estimates of Aggregates: The estimates of aggregate \hat{Y} of any characteristic y was derived using the formulae given below:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{1}{p_{s1}} Y_{s1} \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

for states and u.t.'s other than Arunachal Pradesh and

$$\hat{Y}_c = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} Y_{si} \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

for the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

For estimating the number of villages belonging to any category \hat{Y}_{si} is taken as '1' for sample villages falling in the category and '0' for others.

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

$R = Y / X$ is given by

$$\hat{R} = \hat{Y} / \hat{X} \quad (3)$$

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

SECTION - 4

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4.0.0 In the NSS 47th round information were collected in respect of 35 specified facilities. For convenience of discussion, the different infrastructure facilities on which data were collected are broadly categorised into following three groups.

- (i) facilities relating to education (16 items)
- (ii) facilities for cultural activities (12 items) and
- (iii) special facilities for disabled persons (7 items)

4.0.1 Availability of a facility is judged on the basis of distance that the villagers had to travel in order to avail that facility. However, all those facilities which were located within the geographical boundary of village were considered as available to the villagers, irrespective of the distance a villager had to travel to avail of the facility. But, when a particular facility is available only outside the village boundary, the distance of the institution/organisation providing the facility from the centre of the village were ascertained and the village was classified into the appropriate distance group in respect of that facility. The distance groups considered for the survey were:

- (i) within the village

outside the village

- (ii) less than 2 Kms.
- (iii) 2Km. to less than 5Kms.
- (iv) 5km to less than 10kms.
- (v) 10 kms & above

The facility about which the information did not know anything was considered to be situated at a distance of 10 kms. or more. It is to be noted that information on village characteristics was collected for the sample village as a whole even when hamlet group selection was done in the sample village for conducting household enquiries. Again, an institution providing more than one 'facility' was considered against each of the facilities if it was located at a place nearest to the village in respect of those facilities.

4.1.0 Education and related facilities: The concepts and definition of different institutions/organisations providing the facilities have been given in Section Two. In view of the specification emphasis on basic/elementary education, the

infrastructural facilities for education have been classified into two group-facilities for primary or elementary education and those for higher or post-elementary education. The results on facilities relating to 'primary' education and 'higher' education, are shown in statement (3.1) and statement (3.2) respectively. In the following paragraphs, the results are examined.

4.1.1 Availability of primary educational facilities : The facilities for primary education are generally meant for children beginning to lower age group. Hence any primary education facility located outside the village at a distance of 2 kms or more is not considered as available to the villagers. However, Table (1) of Part-II Survey Results gives proportion of villages which have different types of facilities available within different distance slabs. In statement (4.1) only the proportion (per 1000) of villages having specified educational facilities within two kilometres from the centres of the villages (Including those within the village) by type of facility is presented for 18 major states and all-India. Among different facilities relating to primary education at the all-India level, the primary schools are more widespread than other facilities. About 87th percent of the villages reported the existence of primary school (52 per cent) middle school (48 per cent) and ICDS centres (46 per cent). Non-formal Education Centres and Adult Education Centres functioned only in 15 and 24 per cent of villages in India. The Jana Shiksha Nilayams, which provide non-formal education to the neo-literates of adult education programme and drop-outs from formal education system, existed in a little less than 3 per cent villages only. The facilities of Sanskrit and Maktab/Madrassa (which generally provide along with primary education the teachings of specific religious) existed only in about 2 and 11 per cent of villages in India respectively. Among the 18 major states, Kerala was found to be the most advanced state in respect of all the facilities mentioned above. In this state, all the villages had primary school, 91 per cent had pre-primary school and 94 per cent middle school. Besides Kerala, mention may be made of Gujarat, Tripura, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu which reported facilities for primary education in a large proportion of villages. On the other hand, in respect of primary schooling facilities, the most backward state was Himachal Pradesh followed by Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. Among the state, in general, the estimates varied considerably.

STATEMENT (4.1) PROPORTION (NUMBER PER 100) OF INHABITED VILLAGES HAVING SPECIFIED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN OR AT A DISTANCE OF LESS THAN 2 KMS FROM THE VILLAGE BY TYPE OF FACILITY

major states	primary educational facilities								
	ICDS	pre-pri- primary school	Sanskrit Pathas	maktab/ madrassa	primary school	middle school	non-formal educational centre	adult education centre	jana siksha nilayam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	392	492	3	47	787	395	341	421	70
Assam	407	552	19	200	895	796	168	238	19
Bihar	357	668	64	173	832	472	90	261	26
Gujarat	772	721	1	42	981	656	35	184	42
Haryana	682	512	15	127	862	709	-	83	0
Himachal Pradesh	383	344	17	0	702	393	-	101	0
Jammu-Kashmir	639	487	0	28	895	348	-	75	0
Karnataka	741	810	32	98	955	557	261	394	23
Kerala	927	914	35	661	991	944	378	326	96
Madhya Pradesh	425	292	2	17	936	369	108	168	13
Maharashtra	703	498	4	193	902	571	70	414	68
Orissa	432	589	6	22	865	518	279	158	32
Punjab	554	607	0	0	981	621	12	7	7
Rajasthan	365	451	24	56	836	425	121	219	65
Tamil Nadu	933	801	0	58	996	622	211	380	15
Tripura	886	856	4	76	967	858	242	591	49
Uttar Pradesh	289	441	25	151	805	385	163	197	9
West Bengal	370	461	11	172	916	483	209	291	18
All-India	455	518	18	106	869	476	151	240	26

4.1.2 Availability of higher educational facilities: The facilities for higher educations are generally availed of by the youth or the children of relatively higher age group. Therefore, the infrastructural facilities for higher education located within a distance of 5kms. are considered as 'available' to the villagers. The distribution of villages located at varying distances is given in Table (1) of Part-II, Survey Results. It is seen from statement (4.2) that among the Indian villages, about 54 per cent had access to secondary school, 29 per cent had industrial training/technical institutions within a distance of 5 Kilometres. The facilities for dance/music institutions and drawing / painting institutions were available only to a negligible 4 and 2 per cent of villages respectively. These proportions varied considerably among the 18 major states. Interestingly, as in the case of primary educational facilities, in the case of higher educational facilities also, rural Kerala is better placed than other states. The other such advanced states were West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. On the other hand, the backward states in respect of higher educational facilities

were Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The results in general reveal that the states which reported higher proportion in villages as having facilities for primary education, a higher proportion of them also reported having access to higher educational facilities in a higher proportion of villages. Similarly, the states relatively backward in respect of primary educational facilities were also found to be lagging behind in providing infrastructural facilities for higher education. West Bengal was the exception. It is one of the top states in respect of higher educational facilities but not so in respect of primary education. So far as the other education related facilities, like, dance/music and drawing / painting institutions are concerned, rural Kerala held the first position followed by West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam. In rural areas of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, the survey could not net in any inhabited village which reported such educational facilities.

4.2.0 Availability of cultural facilities: The proportion of inhabited villages having some specified facilities for cultural activities within the village or at a distance of less than 2 kms. from the village is given in statement (4.3) for 18 major states and all-India. It is seen in that about 53 per cent of Indian villages had a religious centre within or at a distance of 2 kilometres from the village. Most of the other cultural facilities were available only to 10-18 per cent of villages. The percentages were even lower for community TV centre (9), cinema hall (6), Philanthropic institutions and professional cultural unit (3). At the state level, the percentages varied considerably. Except with respect to the facilities of community radio centres, TV centres and halls, Kerala held the highest

position among the states in respect of all the cultural facilities. As high as 84 per cent of the Kerala villages had a public library/reading room within or at a distance of 2 kilometres from the village as against the all-India average of 10 per cent. The percentages were 80 or more for recreation club and religious centre. For facilities of community radio centres, TV centres and cinema halls, Tamil Nadu marked the highest position with 79, 65 and 51 per cent of villages respectively. Overall, except for religious centres, the infrastructural facilities for cultural activities are, generally, very poor in most of the states. Interestingly, Tripura, which reported a good proportion of villages with educational facilities, appeared to lag behind in respect of cultural facilities.

STATEMENT (4.2): NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES HAVING HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN OR AT A DISTANCE OF LESS THAN 5 KMS. FROM THE VILLAGE PER 1000 INHABITED VILLAGE BY TYPE OF FACILITY.

Major states	higher educational facilities						
	secondary school	higher-second dary-school/junior college	college with degree course	industrial training institute	other technical institution	dance/music institution	drawing painting institution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	475	110	38	9	11	22	10
Assam	692	350	129	6	7	84	29
Bihar	465	154	83	7	11	20	6
Gujarat	576	327	50	10	9	41	5
Haryana	633	124	61	0	0	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	613	227	9	1	6	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	414	196	43	6	10	-	-
Karnataka	716	387	205	5	14	27	23
Kerala	940	452	275	63	117	178	104
Madhya Pradesh	452	293	31	2	1	17	10
Maharashtra	713	413	71	2	7	18	27
Orissa	590	198	90	2	15	13	9
Punjab	766	504	130	2	4	10	28
Rajasthan	483	220	39	2	0	22	31
Tamil Nadu	713	428	89	24	49	68	45
Tripura	712	486	46	0	12	50	50
Uttar Pradesh	410	318	34	6	7	47	17
West Bengal	744	445	106	8	33	181	90
All-India	542	290	66	6	11	40	21

4.3.0 Availability of special facilities for disabled persons : For rendering assistance to the disabled, the facilities such as an integrated educational centre special schools for blind, deaf and mentally retarded; vocational training and institution organisation for rehabilitation were considered; important and information relating to the availability (in terms of distance) of those facilities to the villagers were collected. Since it is known that the infrastructural facilities for the disabled persons are expensive to maintain, the availability of such facilities has been studied by considering the facilities located at a longer distance. Therefore, in statement (4.4) the proportion (per 1000) of villages having the specified facilities for the disabled

within a distance of less than 10 Kilometres is given by type of facility for 18 major states and all-India. It is found that only 10 per cent of Indian villages had integrated educational centre within a distance of less than 10 Kilometres. The situation was much worse in respect of other types of facilities. The facilities of special schools for blind, deaf and mentally retarded and institutions/ organisations for rehabilitation were non-existent in more than 97 per cent villages of India even within a distance of 10 Kilometres. About 96 per cent villages did not have the facility of vocation were provided by organisations either by moving from one village to another in vans or by setting up camps at different villages.

STATEMENT 4.3 : NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES HAVING IMPORTANT FACILITIES FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN VILLAGES OR AT A DISTANCE OF LESS THAN 2 KM. FROM THE VILLAGE PER 1000 INHABITED VILLAGES BY TYPE OF FACILITY.

Major states	facility for cultural activity											
	public library/reading room	community			cinema hall	religious centre	club			Mahila mandal	philanthropic institution	professional cultural unit
		radio centre	T.V centre	hall			sports	recreational	youth			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	210	523	184	233	83	449	45	39	145	215	11	27
Assam	104	46	42	67	16	694	339	270	344	226	10	11
Bihar	56	6	15	66	37	388	87	40	57	19	12	10
Gujarat	247	269	101	118	9	646	28	8	115	142	29	3
Haryana	31	157	203	411	11	677	72	45	71	245	1	3
Himachal Pradesh	42	35	23	220	35	402	156	117	138	418	2	24
Jammu & Kashmir	6	29	6	46	26	582	5	7	2	25	0	2
Karnataka	135	126	39	274	29	601	231	195	380	271	115	140
Kerala	847	571	406	354	477	892	782	801	803	671	190	207
Madhya Pradesh	9	23	56	201	128	555	117	112	105	139	7	8
Maharashtra	128	170	318	438	84	571	106	75	97	220	62	58
Orissa	105	43	36	80	7	387	94	150	283	308	26	63
Punjab	81	49	34	383	52	828	141	52	97	193	11	8
Rajasthan	27	54	38	50	16	529	36	21	24	11	31	14
Tamil Nadu	342	792	649	508	218	808	104	67	156	120	39	53
Tripura	112	92	68	104	76	421	322	234	381	318	0	50
Uttar Pradesh	12	17	21	121	19	454	50	52	80	67	5	10
West Bengal	326	51	76	55	192	684	487	389	338	129	48	69
All-India	99	107	89	178	64	527	129	107	151	151	25	33

The state results are at variance, Maharashtra is ahead of all the 18 major states in respect of integrated educational centre (32 per cent), Karnataka in respect of special schools for blind (12 per cent) and deaf (10 per cent) and Gujarat in respect of special schools for mentally retarded (18 per cent). Kerala, reported the highest position for facilities of vocational training centre (20 per cent) and institutions/organisations for rehabilitation (8 per cent) while Tamil Nadu topped the position in respect of mobile rehabilitation services. On the other hand, states like Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Madhya Praesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Punjab revealed a relatively more modest infra-structural development of facilities for disabled persons.

4.4.0 General observations: The development of different facilities relating to education, culture, social rehabilitation of the disabled have not taken place uniformly over the states. Among the different facilities, the facilities for education and especially for primary education, as expected, have reached the higher developmental state in comparison to other types of facilities. The situation is very poor as far as the facilities for the disabled are concerned. Interestingly, the results indicate the existence of relationship between the availability of primary educational facilities and the facilities for higher education, culture and that for the disabled. Considering all the facilities, villages of Kerala appear to be more advanced than the villages of other major states in rural India.

STATEMENT (4.4): NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES HAVING FACILITIES FOR DISABLED PERSONS WITHIN OR AT A DISTANCE OF 10 KMS. FROM THE VILLAGE PER 1000 INHABITED VILLAGE BY TYPE OF FACILITY AND NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGE WITH MOBILE REHABILITATION SERVICE PER 1000 INHABITED VILLAGE.

Major states	facilities for disabled persons						Villages with mobile rehabilitation service per
	integrated educational centre	blind	special school for deaf	mentally retarded	vocational training centre 1000 villages	insttn./orgn. for rehabilitation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	75	78	7	5	21	11	59
Assam	53	10	10	11	72	11	39
Bihar	36	13	6	5	29	21	31
Gujarat	73	21	13	181	22	11	65
Haryana	44	27	27	13	26	64	20
Himachal Pradesh	-	28	0	0	5	-	45
Jammu & Kashmir	9	0	0	0	32	-	13
Karnataka	195	119	102	42	74	53	109
Kerala	178	76	83	71	195	83	47
Madhya Pradesh	53	9	9	7	25	11	69
Maharashtra	320	18	19	16	29	13	75
Orissa	67	22	22	20	57	24	28
Punjab	46	36	34	32	79	35	110
Rajasthan	307	21	20	14	37	9	59
Tamil Nadu	312	39	28	20	86	42	387
Tripura	116	16	11	3	16	3	98
Uttar Pradesh	28	10	9	7	41	12	24
West Bengal	139	4	1	1	29	5	50
All-India	99	25	17	18	41	17	58

A Note on Literacy in India-NSS 47th Round (July-Dec. 1991)

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Survey: Literacy levels of the population constitute one of the most important determinants of the quality of population and literacy rate is generally accepted as one of the basic indicators of its progress. In underdeveloped countries literacy levels are generally low. In India these levels also exhibit wide variation by region, gender, social group, income group, etc. Efforts are being made to raise literacy levels through various schemes of universal school education, adult education, non-formal education, literacy mission campaigns etc. For the successful implementation of all these schemes a good statistical data base is essential. We also need to study the relation between different socio-economic variables, literacy and education. It is in this context that the National sample survey organisation (NSSO) directed an inquiry in the 47th round of survey operations to the topic of literacy along with a survey on disability. A separate schedule was canvassed for ascertaining literacy status of persons. Also included were certain items regarding participation in cultural activities on which another report has been brought out.

1.2 Collection of literacy data: The NSS, since its inception in 1950 has been conducting socio-economic surveys on a variety of subjects. Data on literacy and educational levels of the population are being collected as part of the demographic particulars of the household members in many of the rounds. However, particular mention needs to be made of the quinquennial surveys on employment-. The data on literacy and educational levels collected through these surveys were subjected to detailed tabulation for various age-groups, social groups, religion etc. These surveys started from the 27th round (1972-73) with a roughly five years interval. The latest such survey results are available for the 43rd round (1987-88). Further, in the 42nd round (1986-86) a comprehensive survey on education was carried out by NSSO to study the extent of participation of children and youth in the formal and non-formal educational system including drop outs at various levels. The other sources of literacy and educational statistics in the country are (i) the census of India (ii) statistics compiled by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, (iii) district literacy surveys of the 'Total Literacy Campaigns' of the National Literacy Mission and (iv) Surveys and Reports of National Council of Educational Research and Training of these the Census of India is the most important and widely used source. The census results on number of literates (illiterates) and educational levels are available at dis-aggregated levels by sex, age, social groups etc. The literacy rates obtained from the census and NSS together provide a continuous series on the literacy situation prevailing in the country.

The census has to rely on more than a million essentially honorary enumerators. It cannot, therefore probe the responses. The NSS investigators, on the other hand, can be trained to probe the responses and can provide information to supplement the census data.

1.3 Special features of the present survey: The major departure of the present survey on literacy was in the definition of literacy and in the survey instruments used for this round, which included a test in assessing their literacy status of persons. For the surveys of NSSO before the present round, a literate person was defined as 'one who could read and write a simple message in any language. The census of India on the other hand had been using the definition as 'one who could read and write a simple message in any language with understanding, which was similar to the definition used by UNESCO and other agencies. Thus the definitions used by NSSO and the census of India differed to some extent. In view of the above the working Group set up by the Governing Council of NSS for the planning and design of the 47th round survey recommended that the definition of a literate used in the NSS should be identical to the census definition for strict comparison of the estimates. Quite often the relevant information is not collected from the concerned persons but from proxy informant and the response of the informants has to be accepted. The working Group further recommended that in a sub-sample of household a verification test for 'literacy' should be conducted for those who claim to be literate but had less than five years of formal schooling, and whose age exceeded 14 years. The test was to be conducted with the aid of a set of simple passages in any one of the 31 languages of the country in which instruction at the primary level is imparted in various states/union territories. The respondents were required to read the passage and answer simple questions based on the passage to test their comprehension. Details of the test are discussed in part B of section 3.

Besides, information was collected on persons who lapsed into illiteracy and level of their schooling, reading habits and knowledge of number system ie. Certain aspects of 'numeracy' as opposed to 'literacy'. The last item included questions on knowledge in counting, reading, and writing of numbers and ability to perform simple arithmetic operations.

1.4 General Organisational aspects of Survey: The main subjects covered in the 47th Round were 'disability among

the people and 'literacy and culture. Three other subjects on which separate schedules were canvassed in this round were (a) Developmental milestones of children (b) village facilities and (c) annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment. The geographical coverage of the survey was the whole of India except (i) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir (ii) 786 interior villages of Nagaland located beyond 5 kms. of any bus route and (iii) 172 villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are generally inaccessible throughout the year. However, though included in the original plan, some more districts of Jammu & Kashmir state also could not be covered due to disturbed conditions prevailing there during the survey period. The field work of the survey was carried out from July 1991 to December 1991.

1.5 Sample Design: A two stage stratified design with the first stage units as villages or urban blocks, as the case may be, and households as second stage units was adopted. The selection of villages was mostly based on the 1981 census list of villages. The selection of urban blocks was based on the

urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks prepared by NSSO. For the survey on literacy & culture, the number of households canvassed in a village/ block varied from 4 to 18, the actual number being determined on the basis of households selected for literacy survey were further considered for the 'literacy test.' The details of the sample design and estimation procedure adopted are given in the section 2. A total number of 4373 villages/blocks originally allotted and actually surveyed in different states/ union territories are given in Statement (1.1) Actual number of persons surveyed was 182271 in rural sector and 122807 in urban sector. The break-up of the persons surveyed by state is given in statement (1.2).

1.6 Contents of this Survey Results: Section 3 of this Note gives the summary of the survey findings. The broad findings of the survey are highlighted by presenting summary tables and notes. The detailed tables are presented in Part II-Survey Results. Detailed sample design and estimation procedure is given in section 2. While detailed tables are given only for all-India, the results for states/ uts are presented only in the form of summary tables in section 3.

STATEMENT (1.1) NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGES/BLOCK ALLOTTED AND SURVEYED IN THE CENTRAL SAMPLE.

State union territory	no. of allotted		no. of surveyed	
	Villages	blocks	villages	blocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	312	188	311	188
Arunachal Pradesh	72*	12	91	11
Assam	196	64	184	62
Bihar	416	116	415	116
Goa	16	15	16	12
Gujarat	140	128	140	128
Haryana	64	36	64	36
H.P.	116	24	115	24
J&K	164	80	80**	27**
Karnataka	164	136	164	135
Kerala	180	80	180	80
M.P.	332	168	332	168
Maharashtra	288	304	288	303
Manipur	60	40	60	40
Mizoram	56	28	64	28
Nagaland	32	16	32	16
Orissa	196	60	196	60
Punjab	136	108	127	108
Rajasthan	184	100	184	100
Sikkim	24	12	24	12
Tamil Nadu	236	232	235	229
Tripura	108	28	103	28
Uttar Pradesh	544	244	544	244
West Bengal	264	188	264	188
A & N Islands	40	20	40	20
Chandigarh	8	12	8	12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	4	16	4
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8
Delhi	8	72	8	72
Lakshadweep	8	8	8	8
Pondicherry	16	12	16	12
All - India	4468	2564	4373	2503

*18 nucleus villages

** The allotted samples for Jhelum valley could not be surveyed.

STATEMENT (1.2) NUMBER OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS AND SAMPLE PERSONS SURVEYED IN THE CENTRAL SAMPLE.

State /union territory	no of households		no of persons			
	rural	urban	rural		urban	
			male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	1905	1638	4260	4117	3811	3632
Arunachal Pradesh	1126	172	2709	2572	371	276
Assam	2025	819	5474	4497	1849	1515
Bihar	3902	1394	10344	9328	3852	3171
Goa	150	188	372	298	400	402
Gujarat	1110	1311	3093	2874	3366	3082
Haryana	512	408	1541	1432	1056	930
HP.	1096	263	2781	2836	540	479
J&K	678	288	1987	1908	735	626
Karnataka	1099	1446	2868	2850	3630	3386
Kerala	1262	716	2957	3203	1713	1741
MP.	2575	1803	7278	6510	4927	4458
Maharashtra	2077	3210	5128	5022	7894	7031
Manipur	774	535	2047	2072	1515	1464
Meghalaya	848	416	2183	2025	877	789
Mizoram	510	264	1302	1097	605	598
Nagaland	308	190	863	578	458	311
Orissa	1544	554	3807	3781	1250	1144
Punjab	780	964	2195	1979	2369	2665
Rajasthan	1572	1096	4472	4030	2986	2665
Sikkim	294	164	775	644	433	358
Tamil Nadu	1419	1912	3015	2973	4120	4013
Tripura	1181	399	2859	2443	825	739
Uttar Pradesh	2439	2522	12544	11348	7140	6193
West Bengal	2100	1999	5426	4989	4427	3734
A & N Islands	324	203	889	797	493	386
Chandigarh	78	131	164	132	270	225
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	206	52	543	515	113	103
Daman & Diu	72	100	186	191	225	239
Delhi	76	854	222	175	2103	1708
Lakshadweep	44	68	152	126	229	254
Pondicherry	87	90	213	200	208	205
All India	36173	26169	94649	87622	64790	58017

SECTION 2

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Introduction: A two stage stratified design as adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSUs) are villages in the rural sector and urban blocks in the urban blocks in the urban sector. The second stage units are households in both the sectors.

Sampling Frame for FSUs: The list of 1981 census villages constitute the sampling frame for rural sector in most of the districts. However, in some areas where either the 1981 census was not undertaken or the available list was incomplete, the list of 1971 census villages were used. For the urban sector, the lists of NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks served as the sampling frame.

Stratification: States are first divided into agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation in consideration of the allocation of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state.

In the rural sector, within each region, each district with 1981 census rural population less than 1.8 million formed separate stratum. Districts with larger population are 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 respect of rural population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, in 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.

In the urban sector, strata are formed again within the NSS region on the basis of the population size classes of towns. Such city with population 10 lakhs or more formed separate stratum. Further within each region, the different towns are grouped to form three different strata on the basis of the population according to the 1981 census (less than 50,000; 50,000 - 199,999 and 200,000 - 999,999).

The total all-India sample of FSUs determined on the basis of the investigators-strength in different states/u.t.s and the approximate workload within watch village/block has been allocated to different states/union territories in proportion of the strength of the central field staff in the respective states/u.t. The state/u.t. sample size thus obtained is allocated again

to the rural and urban sectors considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with almost double weightage for the urban sector. Within each sector of a state/u.t., the respective sample size is re-allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population. Allocation has been adjusted such that the sample size for a stratum is at least 4 or a multiple of 4 or a multiple of 4 for the rural and urban sectors separately.

Selection of FSUs : The sample villages have been selected circular systematically with probability proportional to population in the form of two independent sub-samples. The sample blocks have been selected curricular systematically with equal probability also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block: Large villages and blocks have been divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups and sub-blocks respectively having equal population content. Two hamlet-groups have been selected from large blocks.

Selection of households: From each FSU, a total of 18 households in general, have been surveyed for Disability and Literacy & Culture after arranging the households of a FSU in a specified manner. In a FSU, all the households having at least one physically disabled person have been identified. If the number of such households is 10 or less, all those households have been selected for Disability survey. If the number of such households is more than 10, then a maximum of 14 households have been selected for Disability survey. After deciding the number of households to be selected of Disability survey, the balance over 18 have been selected circular systematically with equal probability for the survey of Literacy & Culture after arranging all the households according to the highest educational level among earners of the households. The number of households to be selected for Literacy & Culture have been so adjusted as to make it always a multiple of two.

For the survey on Developmental milestone of children, all the households selected for the survey on Disability and one-half of the households selected for the survey on Literacy & Culture have been considered. The test for literacy have been conducted on other half of the households selected for the survey on Literacy & Culture.

Survey period and Sub-round: The field work of the survey started in July 1991 and was completed in December 1991. The survey period of six months has been divided into two sub-rounds of three month's duration each. While period of survey for sub-round-1 was July-September 1991. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for the survey in each of these two surrounds.

Estimation Procedure: The following notations are used in the estimation procedure:

- S = subscription for s-th state/u.t./region;
 s = " " s-th stratum;
 i = " " i-th sample village/block;
 j = " " j-th sample household;
 t = " " t-th sub-sample;
 p = Total frame population of the stratum in rural sector;
 p = population of sample village (used for selection);
 N = Total number of urban block in frame in urban stratum or, in Arunachal Pradesh, total number of villages in frame in rural stratum;
 n = number of sample villages/blocks available for tabulation including depopulated and other zero cases in rural/urban stratum (excluding casualty and other not received cases);
 D = number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed;

- D* = 1, if D = 1 and
 = D/s, if D > 1;
 c = number of census villages in surveyed revenue village;
 H = total number of households listed in a village/blocks;
 H₁ = total number of households with atleast one disabled member, listed in a village/block;
 h = number of sample households available for tabulation;
 h₁ = member of sample households with at least one disabled member available for tabulation;
 h₂ = number of sample households available for tabulation which were selected for schedule 30 and belonged to the disability stratum * but selected for schedule 30 and belonged to the disability stratum * but not selected for schedule 26;
 h₄ = number of sample households available for tabulation which were selected for schedule 30 and did not belong to the disability stratum*;
 x,y = values of any character;
 X or Y = aggregate of x or y;
 R = any ratio of the form y/x;
 A cap (^) placed over any symbol such as \hat{Y} denotes the estimates obtained from the sample.

ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATES: RURAL: The formula for Y, the estimate of aggregate of any characteristic Y, are given below for each schedule:

B.13.1 Schedule 26: For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si}^* H_{si}}{C_{si} P_{si} h_{1si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1si}} Y_{sij} \quad (1)$$

B.13.2 schedules 30 : For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si}^* H_{si}}{C_{si} P_{si} h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{si}} Y_{sij} \quad (2)$$

All the listed household of a fsu with at least one disabled member is considered to form a notional 'disability stratum'

Schedule 26.1: For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_e = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si}^*}{C_{si} P_{si}} \left[\frac{h_{1si}}{h_{1si} h_{3si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1si}+h_{3si}} Y_{sij} + \frac{H_{si} - H_{1si}}{h_{4si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{4si}} Y_{sij} \right] \quad (3)$$

ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATES: URBAN: The formula for \hat{Y} are given below for each schedule:

B.14.1 Schedule 26: For all states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_e = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{h_s} \frac{D_{si} H_{1si}}{h_{1si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1si}} Y_{sij} \quad (4)$$

Schedule 30: For all states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_e = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{h_s} \frac{D_{si} H_{si}}{h_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{jsi}} Y_{sij} \quad (5)$$

Schedule 26.1: For states and u.t.'s,

$$\hat{Y}_e = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{h_s} D_{si} \left[\frac{h_{1si}}{h_{1si}^+ h_{3si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{1si}+h_{3si}} Y_{sij} + \frac{H_{si} - H_{1si}}{h_{4si}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{4si}} Y_{sij} \right] \quad (6)$$

ESTIMATES OF RATIOS: The estimate of the ratio of the form

$R = Y/X$ is given by

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \quad (7)$$

where y and x are obtained by using the formulae already given at the level at which R is required.

SECTION 3

SUMMARY RESULTS

3.0 In this section the main findings of the survey are presented. These findings are derived from the tables generated from the survey data. The detailed tables prepared as per the tabulation plan for this particular survey are given in the Survey Result Part II. In first part of section 3, the literacy rates for the states and all-India are discussed along with its relation with classificatory variables like age, social group, MPCE, land possessed etc. In part B, certain new dimensions of literacy inquired into are discussed. These are literacy by mother tongue, general educational levels, literates who lapsed in to

illiteracy, results of literacy test knowledge of number system, reading habits etc. In part c, results of a special tabulation on households without any literate member are presented. At the outset it is to be cautioned that results pertaining to north-eastern states show relatively abnormal deviations from known sources of literacy information especially the census of India. This is perhaps suggestive of some difficulties in the survey execution in these areas, apart from possible inadequacy of sample size for detailed tabulation of some results.

STATEMENT (3.1) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP

rural male

state/ut	age-group (years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	129	126	115	174	144	128	116	69
Arunachal Pradesh	145	165	105	147	149	121	112	56
Assam	140	105	112	207	160	130	105	40
Bihar	149	135	118	172	141	115	111	58
Goa	99	55	72	181	298	181	113	49
Gujarat	121	111	120	211	150	110	122	55
Haryana	146	137	149	178	154	96	64	78
Himachal Pradesh	209	103	85	150	142	131	71	109
J&K	125	117	137	225	128	95	98	75
Karnataka	134	118	112	185	146	123	107	75
Kerala	104	90	124	204	140	123	122	93
M.P	139	147	115	176	148	113	102	61
Maharashtra	130	116	118	180	146	111	118	80
Manipur	121	113	102	198	163	122	123	57
Meghalaya	141	144	113	184	145	130	101	41
Mizoram	153	108	104	186	172	136	101	41
Nagaland	153	145	145	158	132	162	77	26
Orissa	116	130	112	190	147	123	113	69
Punjab	124	116	130	194	138	108	98	92
Rajasthan	142	140	131	172	140	98	110	67
Sikkim	62	124	164	227	137	120	114	52
Tamil Nadu	109	117	91	191	162	106	143	83
Tripura	122	128	126	188	162	117	98	61
U.P	144	140	130	178	119	108	102	78
West Bengal	128	132	118	181	170	121	100	51
A&N Islands	126	120	136	158	153	146	123	39
Chandigarh	134	148	90	184	198	169	52	24
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	139	148	75	171	239	81	108	39
Daman & Dui	116	143	125	210	189	120	67	29
Delhi	123	123	104	272	198	85	64	30
Lakshadweep	130	137	83	144	187	129	141	49
Pondicherry	84	144	117	225	174	95	96	66
All- India	134	128	119	182	144	114	109	69

Note : The different between sum of columns 2to 9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

STATEMENT (3.1) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP

rural female

state/ut	age-group (years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	117	136	102	171	166	112	119	78
Arunachal Pradesh	108	156	97	204	162	108	108	58
Assam	127	110	111	203	187	124	102	38
Bihar	150	119	104	172	166	120	113	55
Goa	83	45	57	217	164	164	184	87
Gujarat	117	108	103	216	158	114	184	65
Haryana	142	164	120	179	159	92	68	76
Himachal Pradesh	101	141	133	195	122	100	80	128
J & K	144	126	126	209	134	104	102	55
Karnataka	122	120	113	185	163	109	110	77
Kerala	79	91	103	213	157	138	119	99
Madhya Pradesh	135	131	111	173	164	101	118	67
Maharashtra	123	112	113	178	157	108	133	76
Manipur	117	104	120	210	165	117	120	47
Meghalaya	134	167	111	196	177	112	76	28
Mizoram	129	88	108	208	190	123	106	47
Nagaland	107	112	118	171	271	123	73	23
Orissa	111	113	112	199	164	112	110	79
Punjab	118	117	119	191	153	121	97	84
Rajasthan	141	142	101	172	150	99	127	68
Sikkim	111	128	144	197	147	141	90	42
Tamil Nadu	103	94	102	207	153	118	143	79
Tripura	101	116	116	213	186	114	91	62
Uttar Pradesh	160	134	106	167	141	110	110	71
West Bengal	129	136	100	197	171	105	106	58
A&N Islands	122	154	126	180	200	100	89	30
Chandigarh	157	223	111	126	225	113	40	6
Dadar Nagarhaveli	176	118	75	193	208	81	99	50
Daman & Diu	159	101	126	224	163	92	104	31
Delhi	131	163	87	210	241	57	86	26
Lakshadweep	132	108	126	149	167	92	169	57
Pondicherry	106	129	60	255	152	70	134	94
All - India	130	124	107	183	158	111	115	71

Note: The difference between sum of columns 2 to 9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

STATEMENT (3.1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP

urban male

state/ut	age-group (years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	105	133	112	202	165	130	102	51
Arunachal Pradesh	120	116	117	182	230	147	75	13
Assam	107	86	99	194	209	156	108	41
Bihar	113	115	118	235	144	134	98	42
Goa	87	67	82	210	203	152	150	50
Gujarat	106	119	117	232	143	134	100	50
Haryana	98	130	123	221	149	113	109	57
HP.	86	72	103	252	153	149	124	62
J&K.	120	100	93	243	171	115	122	37
Karnataka	113	106	111	217	168	111	116	58
Kerala	79	88	114	203	167	138	136	74
Madhya Pradesh	123	121	120	213	150	121	100	51
Maharashtra	109	105	112	206	182	121	110	55
Manipur	97	116	125	216	151	122	126	48
Meghalaya	120	115	92	200	183	182	83	25
Mizoram	160	98	94	191	179	176	62	41
Nagaland	111	126	136	225	191	134	64	14
Orissa	87	90	113	245	160	131	128	47
Punjab	118	114	116	206	164	128	106	50
Rajasthan	130	125	113	218	149	120	98	48
Sikkim	141	117	148	160	211	113	87	23
Tamil Nadu	93	102	100	204	165	143	120	74
Tripura	65	72	122	226	158	128	151	68
Uttar Pradesh	123	134	126	208	136	118	104	50
West Bengal	85	90	87	188	196	155	138	61
A&N Islands	116	88	85	210	225	109	133	35
Chandigarh	105	94	100	167	209	123	111	91
Dadra & N. Haveli	148	96	67	179	263	86	139	22
Daman & Diu	150	61	70	226	213	153	76	52
Delhi	102	110	111	221	188	126	101	41
Lakshdweep	176	111	104	219	107	116	109	56
Pondicherry	62	133	72	233	220	92	125	62
All - India	108	113	112	210	164	129	110	55

Note: The difference between sum of columns 2 to 9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

STATEMENT (3.1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP

urban female

state/ut	age-group (years)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	115	127	103	203	168	115	98	71
Arunachal Pradesh	131	129	128	207	257	116	25	7
Assam	97	89	122	220	206	124	97	47
Bihar	134	142	118	181	149	132	94	48
Goa	97	59	125	233	174	142	137	32
Gujarat	86	102	121	215	170	136	101	70
Haryana	108	90	144	213	157	118	97	73
HP.	85	95	104	220	172	159	106	60
J&K	142	94	97	206	198	105	97	60
Karnataka	108	121	112	197	168	122	102	70
Kerala	77	95	86	213	164	133	128	104
Madhya Pradesh	129	121	116	213	162	114	100	46
Maharashtra	107	113	100	203	185	120	114	56
Manipur	96	114	125	202	191	104	114	54
Meghalaya	129	133	125	209	195	135	51	25
Mizoram	162	105	70	184	246	115	81	37
Nagaland	145	141	90	156	281	136	36	14
Orissa	102	118	95	224	152	128	116	66
Punjab	104	109	128	186	181	132	105	55
Rajasthan	135	113	121	200	149	122	95	65
Sikkim	118	149	109	208	215	98	68	34
Tamil Nadu	87	98	105	208	182	117	125	78
Tripura	79	63	103	241	176	169	95	74
Uttar Pradesh	134	129	116	193	154	119	101	55
West Bengal	94	99	100	215	191	125	114	63
A&N Islands	116	117	92	251	157	133	110	23
Chandigarh	91	79	144	151	179	154	67	135
Dadra & N.Haveli	212	66	119	119	238	79	145	23
Daman & Diu	112	106	93	197	219	93	124	56
Delhi	131	126	108	205	175	124	85	47
Lakshadweep	111	191	109	155	183	148	57	46
Pondicherry	97	112	85	165	266	66	130	78
All - India	111	115	110	203	171	122	106	73

Note: The difference between sum of columns 2to9 and 1000 is due to rounding off of numbers.

PART - A

3.1 Distribution of population by age: Age distribution of the population is very important for any study of literacy and educational, as these variables are dependent on the age of persons. Based on the age recorded for each person surveyed, age distribution has been arrived at and is presented in statement (3.1) for all the states/uts for rural and urban sectors for each sex. This distribution will also be helpful in combining or estimating rates for age groups which are not available from the tabulated results. It can be seen that while the distribution for males and females is rather close, there is a difference in the distribution between rural and urban sectors. A larger percentage of people in the rural area belongs to the younger age groups.

3.2 Literacy rates: Literacy rate is the simple ratio of number of literate persons to the total number of persons in the population under consideration, a literate person being defined as one who can read and write a simple message with understanding. This is the most widely used indicator of literacy. The literacy rates obtained for the population aged 5 years and above during the past three quinquennial surveys and the current survey are presented in statement (3.2.1)

3.2.1 It is seen from the above table that according to the present survey the literacy level during the second half of 1991 was almost at the same level as obtained during the 1987-88 survey for males and about-2 percentage points higher for females. This contrasts with the increasing trend being observed in the previous survey results. A possible reason for this could be the rigorous implementation of the definition of literate person followed in the present survey.

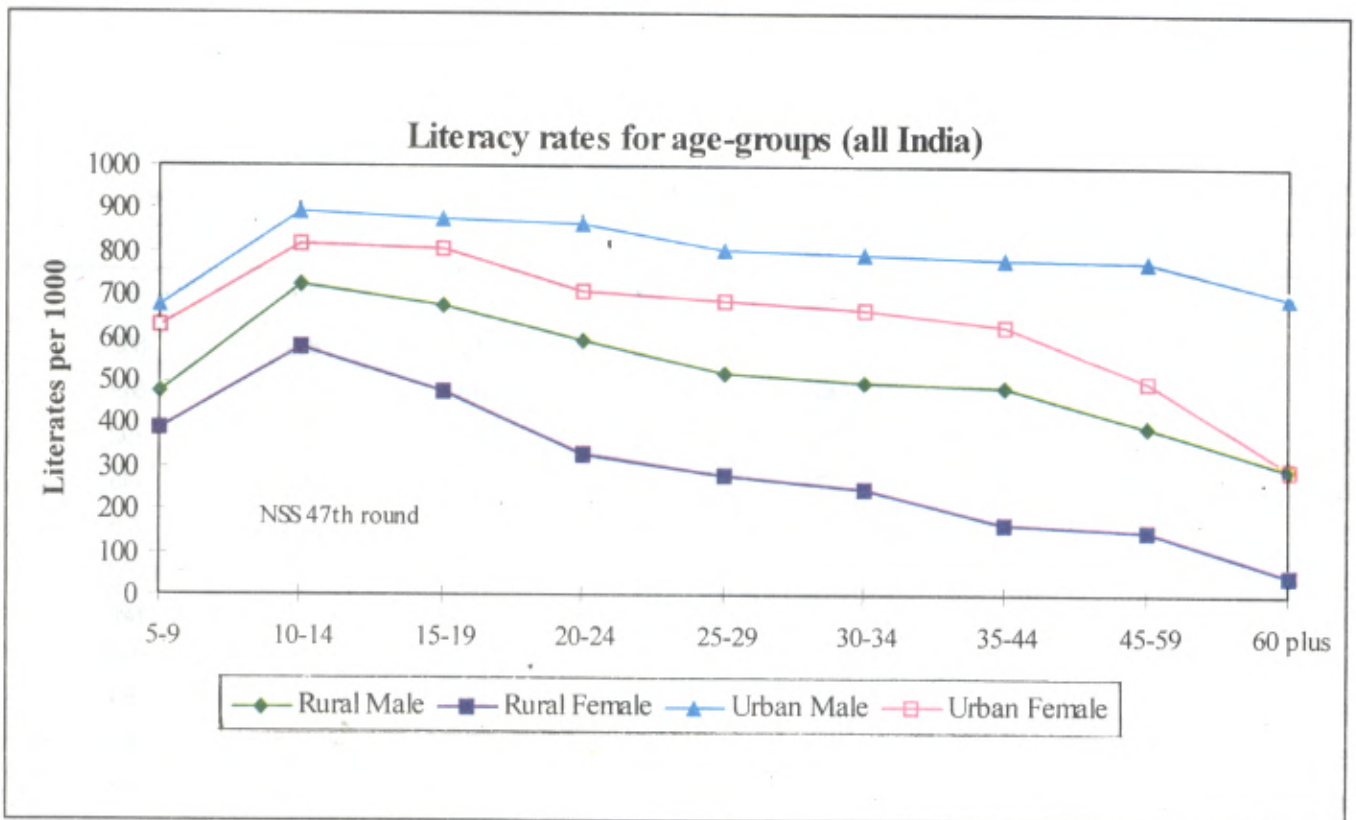
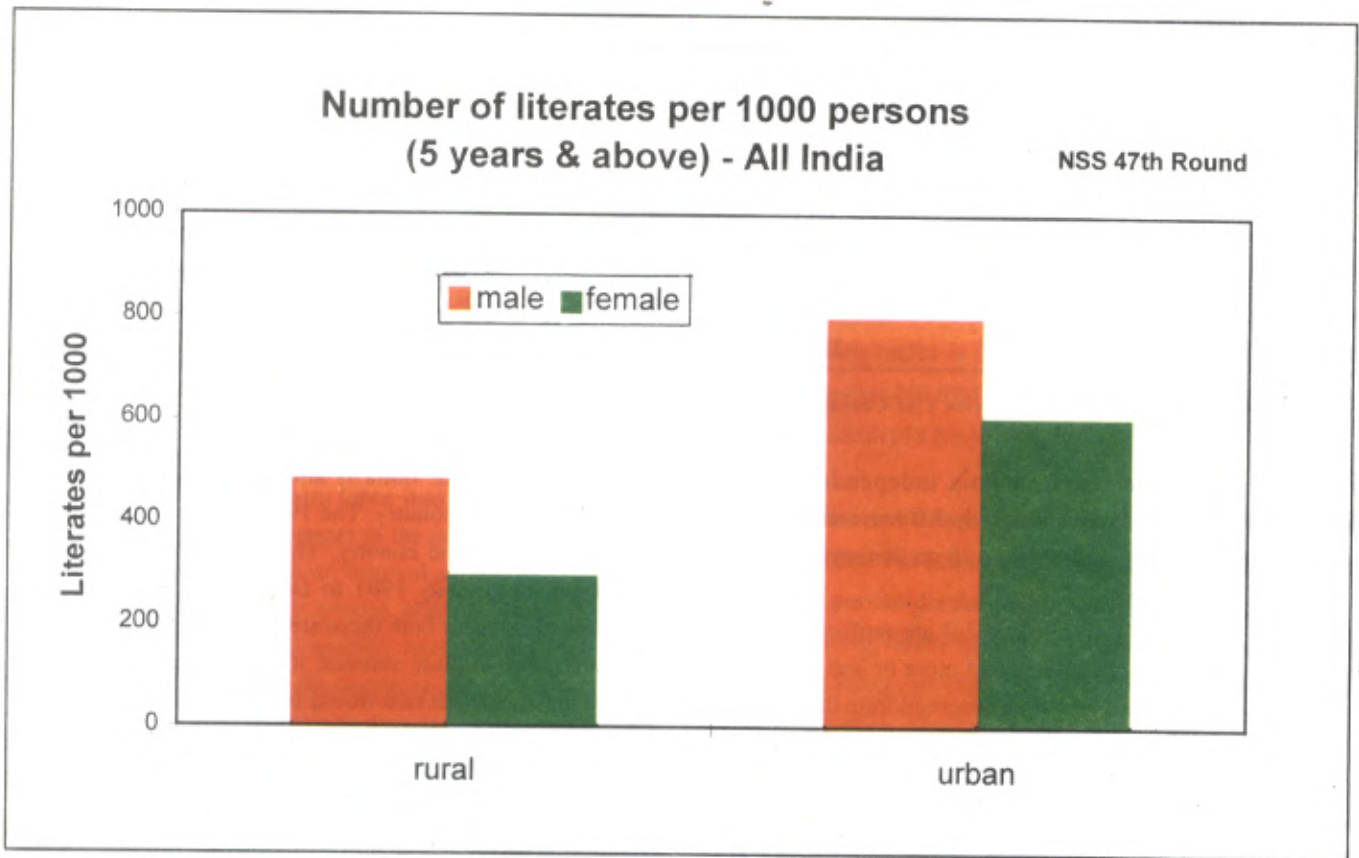
3.2.2 As stated in the introductory remarks, one of the main features of the survey was the change in the definition which was given sufficient stress in the instructions to the field workers. The female literacy is likely to show a large increase from its low base than male literacy which is comparatively higher. There is in fact some evidence to show that this lower figure is indeed due to the change in the definition. The NS has been canvassing an annual survey on consumer expenditure from 2 households in the selected village/urban block. In this schedule also, the general educational level of each house hold member is collected. In the 47th round, this schedule was canvassed as usual with the definition of literacy as followed in the previous rounds. The literacy rates obtained

STATEMENT (3.2.1) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE.

Survey round (year)	all-India			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
47(July-Dec 91)	553	311	807	645
43 (1987-88)	556	295	808	625
38 (1983)	521	254	789	590
32 (1977-78)	482	214	780	572

STATEMENT (3.2.2) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BASED ON SCHEDULE 1.0 AND 30. All-India

schedule from which rate is derived	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	601	363	486	845	697	775
60	553	311	436	807	645	731



STATEMENT (3.2.3) : NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 PERSONS AGED 7 YEARS AND ABOVE IN THE CENSUS 1991 AND NSS 47TH ROUND.

source	All-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
census, 1991	579	306	447	811	641	731
NSS, 47th round	570	315	446	82	653	742

Source : Table 6, paper 2 of 1992, series I of Census 1991 (excludes Jammu & Kashmir)

from the data collected from this independent set of households are given below. Schedule 1.0 was canvassed for consumer expenditure and schedule 30 on literacy.

The ratios obtained from schedule 1.0 are uniformly higher than those based on schedule 30 and more or less follow the general increasing trend over time observed from the previous survey results [ref. Statement (3.2.1)]. Except for urban males, the rates differ by about 5 percentage points. In case of urban males, where the rates are quite high, the difference is of the order of about 4 percentage points. Apart from the fact that the sample size used for schedule 1.0 is small compared to that in the definitional change introduced in the literacy survey.

3.2.3 The census of India is another important source of literacy data in the country. The 1991 census was conducted with March 1, as the country, The 47th round survey was conducted during July 1991 to December 1991. Thus the reference periods for both these are very close. With a similar definition in both these sources, it is expected that the rates thrown up from these two would be very comparable. In the 1991 census, only persons of age 7 years and above were considered for estimation literacy rates. In the NSS, though persons age 5 years and above were considered, for comparison purposes with the census, literacy rates for persons with age 7 years and above were computed. These are given in statement (3.2.3).

STATEMENT (3.2.4) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS FOR EACH AGE GROUP.

source	All-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5-9	472	387	432	682	640	662
10-14	746	577	669	893	833	865
15-19	715	484	610	878	814	849
20-24	653	344	492	855	721	792
25-29	563	277	419	824	664	745
30-34	536	245	388	825	633	735
35-44	504	213	365	801	602	710
45-59	504	127	273	772	458	628
60 & above	314	76	198	685	306	494
5 & above	553	311	436	807	645	731
5-14	604	475	544	786	734	761
15 & above	532	252	395	813	615	720

Considering that the rates have been estimated from two independent sources totally different methods, the all-India level rates are remarkably close. They are also close for most of the states as can be seen from the discussion in para 3.3.

3.2.4 Age specific literacy rates: Literacy rates for specific age groups are very helpful in understanding the spread of literacy among the population. It is also important in the context of plans for attaining a total literacy among the population. With the spread of school attendance, literacy among the school going age group will be higher than the rates for the other age groups. Literacy being an ability, as the population moves to a higher age group, the rate is expected to be maintained but for those who lapse into illiteracy and other social and demographic changes in the population. Thus the results of two surveys with an interval should be consistent for the corresponding age groups with the same interval between them. Though age specific rates are available from the earlier surveys, due to the change in the definition in the current round such a comparison may not be meaningful and hence no such comparison has been attempted in this report. The age specific literacy rates for all-India are presented in statement (3.2.4).

The statement (3.2.4) reveals that the literacy rate is the highest for the age group 10-14 and lowest for the 60 & above group. For the school going age group (i.e. 5-14) the literacy rates are 604 and 475 per 1000 rural males and females respectively. The male-female difference is seen to be much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Further, at the all-India level, the literacy rates for the 5-14 years group are higher than those for 15 years and above group (i.e. those who are generally out of the schooling system) except in the case of urban males. Thus while 81.3 per cent of the urban males in the 15 and above age group are found to be literate, the corresponding literacy rate for the 5-14 age group is only 78.6 per cent.

3.3 Literacy rates for states :As is seen from the all-India level estimates of literacy rates, there is a wide gap in the literacy levels between urban and rural areas and between males and females. Further, different states in the country have widely differing levels of literacy. Kerala, for example is known to have achieved near complete literacy among the population. Achievement of literacy in various states and Union Territories is shown in statement (3.3.1). The literacy rates are presented for three different base populations: (a) 5 years and above,

(b) 7 years and above and (c) 15 years and above.

3.3.1 In rural areas, the scenario in the states is extremely uneven. Among the male population of age 5 years and above, the literacy rate is highest for Kerala (87.9%) followed by Mizoram (83.9%) and Goa (80.3%). All other states have below 80 per cent literacy. The lowest male literacy is in Arunachal Pradesh (40.7%). The other states/u.t.s. With below 50% literacy among males in the rural sector are Andhra Pradesh (43.1), Rajasthan (46.6%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (48.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (48.8%).

3.3.2 The female literacy in rural areas is very low for most of the major states. For Rajasthan, which has the lowest rate, it is a mere 13.6 per cent for the population aged 5 years and above. States recording below 25 per cent literacy rates among rural females are Bihar (20.2%), Madhya Pradesh (20.3%), Uttar Pradesh (21.8%), Andhra Pradesh (22.8%) and Arunachal Pradesh (23.9%). The all-India rate is seen to be 31.1 per cent. The highest literacy rate among females is in Kerala (82.4%) followed by Mizoram (78.9%).

3.3.3 The literacy rates in urban areas are substantially higher than those in the rural sector. The ranking of the states/u.t.s. by literacy rates is different in the urban sector in comparison to rural sector. However, the size and percentage of urban population in total population in each state differ very much. For example, according to the 1991 census, in Himachal Pradesh only about 4.5 lakh persons, or about 8.7 per cent of the population reside in urban areas, while in Maharashtra, 38.7% of its population amounting to about 305 lakh persons reside in the urban sector.

3.3.4 In statement (3.3.2), the literacy rates are presented for certain specified age group to help study the rate differentials among different cohorts of population.

3.3.5 Combining the rural-urban rates for males, females and persons separately, the states/u.t.s. are arranged in the descending order of literacy rates in statement (3.3.3). Among the states it can be seen that Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are below the country as a whole in overall literacy.

STATEMENT (3.3.1) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS FOR STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

rural

state/ut (1)	5 years & above		7 years and above		15 years & above	
	male (2)	female (3)	male (4)	female (5)	male (6)	female (7)
Andhra Pradesh	431	228	438	230	389	168
Arunachal Pradesh	407	239	418	240	356	158
Assam	666	518	684	528	653	464
Bihar	466	202	477	201	440	146
Goa	803	560	813	566	806	532
Gujarat	655	417	664	415	608	332
Haryana	649	315	682	324	627	215
HP.	755	527	763	527	713	404
J & K	571	320	583	325	512	240
Karnataka	533	308	546	313	513	249
Kerala	879	824	889	829	872	798
MP.	488	203	502	200	448	123
Maharashtra	663	399	685	406	641	325
Manipur	732	514	739	514	714	437
Meghalaya	648	479	671	501	659	463
Mizoram	839	789	875	809	903	835
Nagaland	796	647	795	627	731	535
Orissa	518	276	535	275	508	216
Punjab	550	438	564	435	513	374
Rajasthan	461	136	478	134	420	80
Sikkim	713	512	713	494	626	331
Tamil Naddu	638	393	652	393	605	324
Tripura	684	535	708	543	683	465
U.P.	504	218	525	220	491	162
West Bengal	576	349	602	360	596	309
A & N Island	774	647	794	658	749	569
Chandigarh	664	518	706	519	697	387
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	484	250	511	267	470	222
Daman & Diu	772	578	768	560	701	468
Delhi	696	492	721	525	761	454
Lakshadweep	762	618	779	613	757	504
Pondecherry	668	406	716	425	711	361
all-India	553	311	570	315	532	252

STATEMENT (3.3.1) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS FOR STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

urban

state/ut (1)	5 years & above		7 years and above		15 years & above	
	male (2)	female (3)	male (4)	female (5)	male (6)	female (7)
Andhra Pradesh	748	548	771	557	760	503
Arunachal Pradesh	770	620	787	625	777	568
Assam	867	781	884	789	887	771
Bihar	782	568	793	578	775	528
Goa	866	804	876	811	877	788
Gujarat	873	707	886	711	874	659
Haryana	804	619	829	627	826	584
HP.	913	792	916	788	901	746
J & K	853	707	861	720	854	673
Karnataka	751	618	773	630	764	590
Kerala	915	832	925	884	934	867
MP.	839	663	849	668	836	610
Maharashtra	869	734	885	740	873	705
Manipur	846	650	850	653	827	576
Meghalaya	926	878	932	884	934	867
Mizoram	940	913	963	929	986	957
Nagaland	926	808	939	805	923	785
Orissa	821	830	834	638	823	602
Punjab	872	681	794	691	782	649
Rajasthan	787	537	807	547	804	493
Sikkim	865	761	888	767	849	701
Tamil Nadu	851	692	866	696	855	653
Tripura	939	829	953	843	948	825
U.P.	724	526	740	531	731	493
West Bengal	785	649	798	664	804	656
A & N Island	859	723	869	750	846	717
Chandigarh	840	787	867	802	881	755
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	467	334	481	344	531	277
Daman & Diu	865	716	881	709	864	634
Delhi	807	691	810	702	795	658
Lakshadweep	791	649	791	652	762	542
Pondicherry	845	637	867	652	873	576
all-India	807	645	822	653	813	615

STATEMENT (3.3.2) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS

rural male

state/ut.	age-group (years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	568	608	491	338
Arunachal Pradesh	522	592	508	282
Assam	719	798	709	626
Bihar	524	591	538	385
Goa	622	861	916	701
Gujarat	830	854	739	535
Haryana	703	820	795	557
H.P.	938	954	882	686
J & K	638	789	716	373
Karnataka	524	662	659	436
Kerala	890	954	937	686
M.P.	555	661	563	394
Maharashtra	700	792	636	588
Manipur	739	836	841	673
Meghalaya	592	709	724	664
Mizoram	578	762	938	904
Nagaland	907	951	898	633
Orrisa	563	630	622	447
Punjab	676	726	680	474
Rajasthan	503	636	570	359
Sikkim	949	924	732	555
Tamil Naddu	813	855	740	547
Tripura	688	789	728	665
U.P.	526	622	618	441
West Bengal	507	622	659	558
A & N Island	871	926	920	669
Chandigarh	750	741	701	705
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	550	667	581	384
Daman & Diu	875	947	886	573
Delhi	488	575	886	573
Lakshadweep	600	875	875	729
Pondecherry	592	737	807	620
all-India	601	690	651	479

STATEMENT (3.3.2) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS

rural female

state/ut.	age-group (years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	384	446	242	134
Arunachal Pradesh	408	524	280	60
Assam	664	767	546	409
Bihar	356	404	102	108
Goa	686	904	835	360
Gujarat	715	740	203	223
Haryana	561	630	202	297
H.P.	534	789	637	222
J & K	504	584	408	111
Karnataka	492	543	372	185
Kerala	913	962	961	764
M.P.	433	459	196	82
Maharashtra	623	698	499	243
Manipur	618	803	688	246
Meghalaya	548	611	577	373
Mizoram	522	701	903	820
Nagaland	971	977	672	449
Orrisa	464	491	338	150
Punjab	616	639	613	255
Rajasthan	274	313	135	49
Sikkim	904	939	521	219
Tamil Naddu	678	695	874	219
Tripura	736	811	559	418
U.P.	378	413	260	114
West Bengal	419	539	410	246
A & N Island	785	890	751	405
Chandigarh	833	797	509	290
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	288	468	466	186
Daman & Diu	900	860	681	256
Delhi	678	791	547	378
Lakshadweep	1000	1000	760	405
Pondicherry	651	741	472	336
all-India	479	537	370	187

STATEMENT (3.3.2) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS

urban male

state/ut.	age-group (years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	695	809	819	727
Arunachal Pradesh	654	806	870	702
Assam	782	870	892	887
Bihar	806	853	809	753
Goa	574	865	910	858
Gujarat	916	925	911	860
Haryana	782	838	839	861
H.P.	1000	1000	955	899
J & K	854	889	965	872
Karnataka	704	807	817	741
Kerala	791	930	958	912
M.P.	843	892	880	822
Maharashtra	871	934	911	855
Manipur	850	925	910	786
Meghalaya	919	932	938	937
Mizoram	676	861	989	987
Nagaland	1000	992	900	947
Orrisa	828	882	888	781
Punjab	757	817	829	755
Rajasthan	706	816	865	757
Sikkim	941	980	820	868
Tamil Naddu	869	914	905	841
Tripura	947	976	973	939
U.P.	712	766	760	738
West Bengal	645	770	840	787
A & N Island	954	981	922	782
Chandigarh	722	801	912	875
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	333	333	600	412
Daman & Diu	1000	1000	927	805
Delhi	884	864	931	751
Lakshadweep	667	875	928	704
Pondecherry	468	819	957	852
all-India	786	852	855	797

STATEMENT (3.3.2) : NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS

urban female

state/ut.	age-group (years)			
	7-9	7-14	15-29	30-39
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	715	746	624	454
Arunachal Pradesh	652	772	660	419
Assam	784	859	844	735
Bihar	652	725	644	467
Goa	891	917	891	727
Gujarat	835	896	768	616
Haryana	782	766	705	551
HP.	981	974	892	716
J & K	812	940	820	631
Karnataka	694	776	740	511
Kerala	776	882	945	832
MP.	841	854	752	523
Maharashtra	813	880	813	661
Manipur	868	923	794	442
Meghalaya	912	938	892	850
Mizoram	667	796	966	984
Nagaland	800	879	760	833
Orrisa	659	779	815	574
Punjab	769	818	777	598
Rajasthan	643	726	626	429
Sikkim	950	950	750	686
Tamil Naddu	805	877	807	599
Tripura	923	941	891	824
U.P.	624	655	612	436
West Bengal	615	698	736	617
A & N Island	778	891	894	567
Chandigarh	971	975	911	739
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	500	714	357	167
Daman & Diu	1000	1000	756	574
Delhi	773	875	773	565
Lakshadweep	933	885	920	321
Pondecherry	972	953	692	442
all-India	735	795	736	560

STATEMENT (3.3.3): STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF LITERACY (LITERATES PER 1000 PERSONS OF AGE 7 YEARS & ABOVE)

Person			male			female		
r a n k	state/ut.	Lit. rate	r a n k	state/ut.	Lit. rate	r a n k	state/ut.	Lit. rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Mizoram	870	1	Mizoram	897	1	Mizoram	842
2	Kerala	862	2	Kerala	896	2	Kerala	831
3	Chandigarh	817	3	Chandigarh	851	3	Chandigarh	778
4	Nagaland	766	4	Goa	835	4	Delhi	690
5	Goa	756	5	Nagaland	833	5	A & N Is.	685
6	Delhi	755	6	A & N Is.	817	6	Nagaland	669
6	A & N Is.	755	7	Delhi	803	7	Goa	666
7	Lak'dweep	709	7	Daman & Diu	803	8	Lak'dweep	637
8	Daman & Diu	701	8	Pondicherry	798	9	Daman & Diu	610
9	Pondicherry	678	9	Lak'dweep	782	10	Tripura	576
10	Manipur	662	10	HP.	774	11	Meghalaya	552
11	Tripura	660	11	Manipur	771	11	Manipur	552
12	H.P.	655	12	Maharashtra	760	11	Assam	552
13	Maharashtra	645	13	Tripura	735	12	Pondi'rry	543
14	Sikkim	644	14	Sikkim	730	13	HP.	541
15	Assam	633	15	Tamil Nadu	727	14	Sikkim	536
16	Meghalaya	631	16	Gujarat	724	15	Mahara'tra	523
17	Gujarat	614	17	Haryana	717	16	Punjab	510
18	Tamil Nadu	613	18	Meghalaya	706	17	Tamil Nadu	499
19	Punjab	573	19	Assam	702	18	Gujarat	495
20	Haryana	564	20	West Bengal	655	19	W. Bengal	434
21	West Bengal	551		All-India	633	20	Haryana	395
	All-India	519	21	Punjab	630	20	Karnataka	395
22	J & K	513	22	J & K	629		All-India	395
23	Karnataka	504	23	Karnataka	609	21	J & K	385
24	Orissa	446	24	Orissa	575	22	Orissa	317
25	M.P.	439	25	M.P.	571	23	AP.	308
26	U.P.	435	26	U.P.	569	24	M.P.	294
27	AP.	413	27	Rajasthan	550	25	U.P.	280
28	Dadrad & N' Haveli	399	28	Bihar	523	26	Arunachal Pradesh	279
29	Rajashthan	395	29	AP.	518	27	D&N'Haveli	272
30	Arunachal Pradesh	376	31	Arunachal Pradesh	464	29	Rajasthan	225

STATEMENT (3.4.): PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES IN THE POPULATION AGED 7 YEARS & ABOVE AS PER CENSUS 1991 AND 47TH ROUND FOR ALL STATES/UTS.

State/union territory	census, 1991	NSS, 47th round
Andhra Pradesh	44.09	41.30
Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	37.60
Assam	52.89	63.30
Bihar	38.48	39.50
Goa	75.51	75.60
Gujarat	61.29	61.40
Haryana	55.85	56.40
H.P.	63.86	65.50
J & K	*	51.30
Karnataka	56.04	50.40
Kerala	89.81	86.20
M.P.	44.20	43.90
Maharashtra	64.87	64.50
Manipur	59.89	66.20
Meghalaya	49.10	63.10
Mizoram	82.27	87.00
Nagaland	61.65	76.60
Orrisa	49.09	44.60
Punjab	58.51	57.30
Rajasthan	38.55	39.50
Sikkim	56.94	64.40
Tamil Nadu	62.66	61.30
Tripura	60.44	66.00
U.P.	41.60	43.50
West Bengal	57.70	55.10
A & N Island	73.02	74.50
Chandigarh	77.81	81.70
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.71	39.90
Daman & Diu	71.20	70.10
Delhi	75.29	75.20
Lakshadweep	81.78	70.90
Pondicherry	74.74	67.80
all-India	52.21	51.90

Note: The 1991 census was not conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. However, in the NSS 47th round all-India estimate includes Jammu & Kashmir except for the districts of Jhelum valley which could not be surveyed.

3.4 The literacy rates obtained for the states/uts. Are compared with the rates derived from the 1991 census in statement (3.4). There is a close agreement between the two rates for most of the states/uts. However, for states in the North Eastern region

the two sets of figures differ considerably. In the case of Arunachal Pradesh the difference is of the order of 16 percentage points while in the case of Assam it is around 10 percentage points.

3.5 Literacy rates for social groups: For any study on disparity among population, an important variable for classifying the population is the social group to which a person belongs. In the NSS, the head of the household surveyed is identified as belonging to one of the following social groups- (i) scheduled belonging to one of the following social groups- (i) scheduled Tribes (ii) scheduled castes and (iii) others. Each member of the household is assigning the social group of the head of the

household. Literacy rates were separately tabulated for these group. These are presented in statement (3.5.1).

In the rural sector the literacy rates are lowest for scheduled tribes followed by scheduled castes, while in the urban sector scheduled tribe females have reported higher literacy levels than scheduled castes. In statement (3.5.2) the literacy rates for population aged 5 years and above are presented for various

STATEMENT (3.5.1): NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 PERSONS FOR EACH SOCIAL GROUP

all-India

age group (1)	scheduled tribe		scheduled caste		others	
	male (2)	female (3)	male (4)	female (5)	male (6)	female (7)
RURAL						
5 & above	381	170	448	211	608	360
7 & above	393	169	460	211	626	364
15 & above	341	116	413	136	593	304
URBAN						
5 & above	653	467	649	450	832	682
7 & above	666	468	697	451	846	691
15 & above	652	429	664	368	841	658

STATEMENT (3.5.2): NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD SOCIAL GROUPS.

rural

State/ut. (1)	Male			female		
	s.t (2)	s.c. (3)	others (4)	s.t. (5)	s.c. (6)	others (7)
Andhra Pradesh	193	308	479	46	160	258
Arunachal Pradesh	385	*	654	234	*	365
Assam	706	562	675	462	385	542
Bihar	353	279	525	136	77	240
Goa	*	*	806	*	*	561
Gujarat	438	647	718	221	438	465
Haryana	*	593	669	*	215	355
H.P.	631	729	776	331	464	579
J & K	255	478	601	16	249	341
Karnataka	465	405	574	268	156	354
Kerala	567	804	891	684	662	843
M.P.	339	440	587	125	148	269
Maharashtra	454	639	710	237	394	431
Manipur	642	615	798	444	483	560
Meghalaya	648	*	651	478	*	491
Mizoram	839	*	*	790	*	*
Nagaland	798	*	664	847	*	691
Orissa	281	414	639	106	186	385
Punjab	*	438	644	*	316	528
Rajasthan	345	387	513	59	59	177
Sikkim	616	549	768	484	355	541
Tamil Naddu	281	520	688	116	296	434
Tripura	579	700	744	410	497	623
U. P.	354	382	547	80	121	252
West Bengal	339	499	625	59	233	411
A & N Island	750	*	777	589	*	658
Chandigarh	*	679	657	*	358	559
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	370	*	907	156	*	762
Daman & Diu	711	*	779	544	*	577
Delhi	*	632	736	*	441	526
Lakshadweep	741	*	*	584	*	*
Pondecerry	*	439	728	*	207	446
all-India	381	448	608	170	211	360

*Estimates are not presented where the sample size is less than 20

STATEMENT (3.5.2): NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD SOCIAL GROUPS.

State/ut.	Male			female		
	s.t	s.c.	others	s.t.	s.c.	others
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	425	658	770	251	403	572
Arunachal Pradesh	739	*	785	511	*	647
Assam	908	794	872	897	667	788
Bihar	715	553	8296	430	314	625
Goa	*	526	908	*	338	854
Gujarat	665	877	883	459	566	752
Haryana	*	538	863	*	263	699
HP.	*	783	942	*	647	826
J & K	*	703	872	*	579	729
Karnataka	564	580	779	454	407	657
Kerala	*	891	916	*	785	834
MP.	622	636	882	395	407	725
Maharashtra	737	821	879	507	579	759
Manipur	805	*	853	554	*	666
Meghalaya	912	880	945	892	*	856
Mizoram	941	*	*	914	*	*
Nagaland	972	*	841	870	*	679
Orrisa	465	643	885	384	376	718
Punjab	*	536	845	*	426	748
Rajasthan	862	525	832	585	247	585
Sikkim	783	885	880	732	531	789
Tamil Naddu	965	762	865	745	568	713
Tripura	1000	881	945	963	713	839
U.P.	*	595	742	*	315	556
West Bengal	403	663	820	132	453	696
A & N Island	*	*	855	*	*	716
Chandigarh	*	829	840	*	*	789
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	232	*	849	164	*	650
Daman & Diu	596	*	918	324	*	806
Delhi	*	711	834	*	514	747
Lakshadweep	783	*	*	642	*	*
Pondecherry	*	*	847	*	*	634
all-India	653	679	832	467	450	682

* Estimates are not presented where the sample size is less than 20

STATEMENT (3.6): NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

all-India

mpce class (Rs.)	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RURAL			
less than 65	380	167	271
65 - 80	347	150	248
80 - 95	363	192	278
95 - 110	395	184	289
110 - 125	470	227	348
125 - 140	442	220	333
140 - 160	483	245	368
160 - 180	534	293	418
180 - 215	592	343	473
215 - 280	665	407	542
280 - 385	738	492	621
385 & above	820	605	725
all	553	311	436
URBAN			
less than 90	626	402	515
90 - 110	525	406	464
110 - 135	593	417	502
135 - 160	638	427	534
160 - 185	715	503	610
185 - 215	733	533	637
215 - 255	804	611	714
255 - 310	873	715	800
310 - 385	890	763	832
385 - 520	923	838	885
520 - 700	940	915	929
700 & above	959	941	951
all	807	645	731

states/uts. The results are presented only where the sample persons under a category are 20 or more. It is to be noted that in the NSS the social group of only the head of the household is recorded and the same is assigned as the household social group. No verification is attempted to check whether the caste/tribe is among the castes/tribes put under the "scheduled" category. In the census operations only if the caste/tribe of the person is among the caste/tribe "scheduled" for that particular state/ut. Thus, in NSS it is possible that same persons will be classified as scheduled caste/tribe persons even if their caste/tribe has not been "scheduled" for that particular state.

3.6 Literacy rates for MPCE classes: Monthly per capita expenditure data are collected as proxy for income data. The data tabulated at all-India level given in statement (3.6) confirm

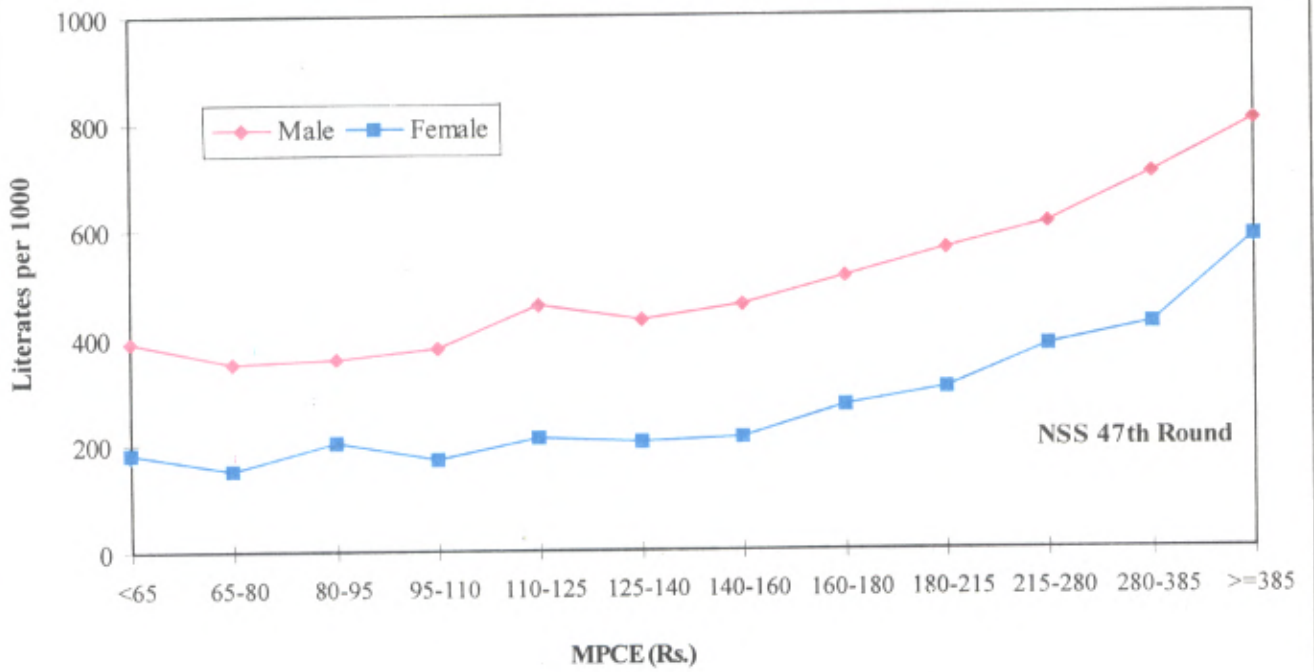
the fact that the literacy rates for persons in the higher expenditure classes are much higher in comparison to those of persons in the lower expenditure classes. Admittedly, the MPCE data was ascertained from the household by a single direct question unlike in the consumer expenditure surveys and as such the MPCE distribution is subject to reporting biases. About 73 percent of persons in the expenditure class Rs. 385 and above per month are literate, while the literacy rate for the bottom group viz. In the urban sector, the rates are 95 percent and 52 percent for expenditure classes Rs.700 & above and less than Rs. 90, respectively.

It can be noticed that the literacy rate declines by 54 per cent from the highest MPCE class to the lowest for males and by 72 per cent for females in the rural sector. In the urban sector, the corresponding decrease is 35 per cent and 57 per cent

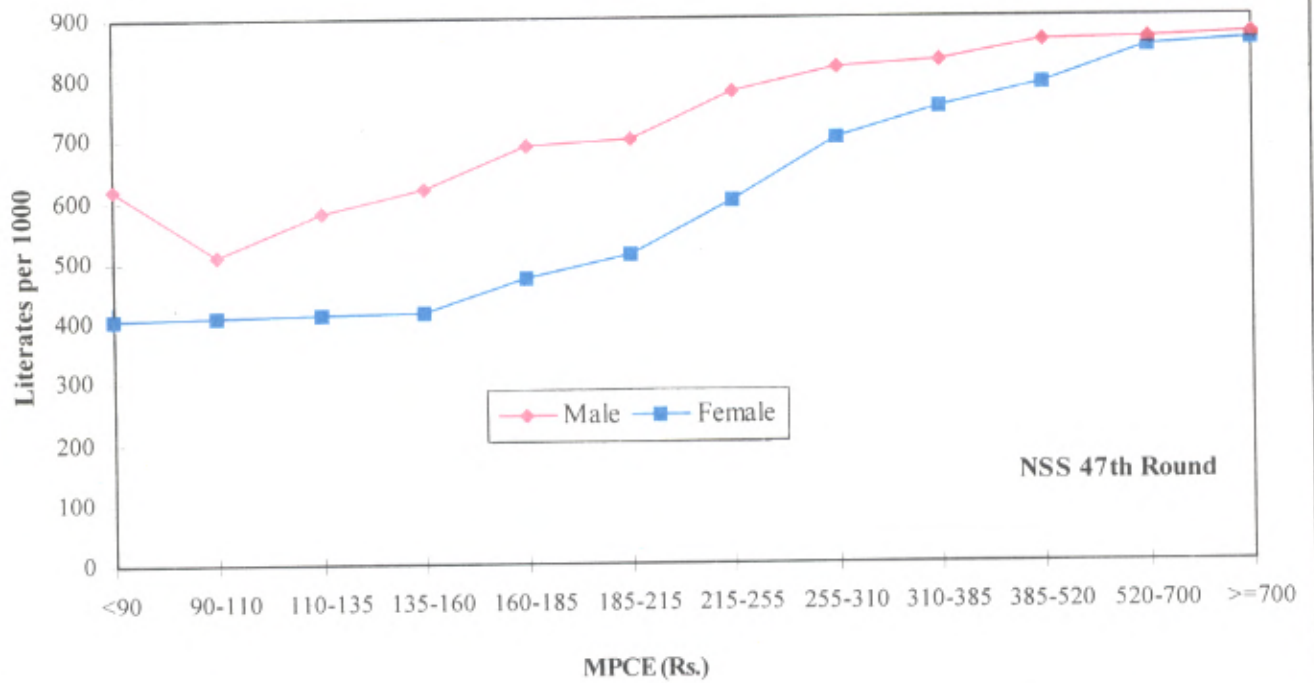
STATEMENT (3.7): NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE FOR EACH LAND POSSESSED CLASS

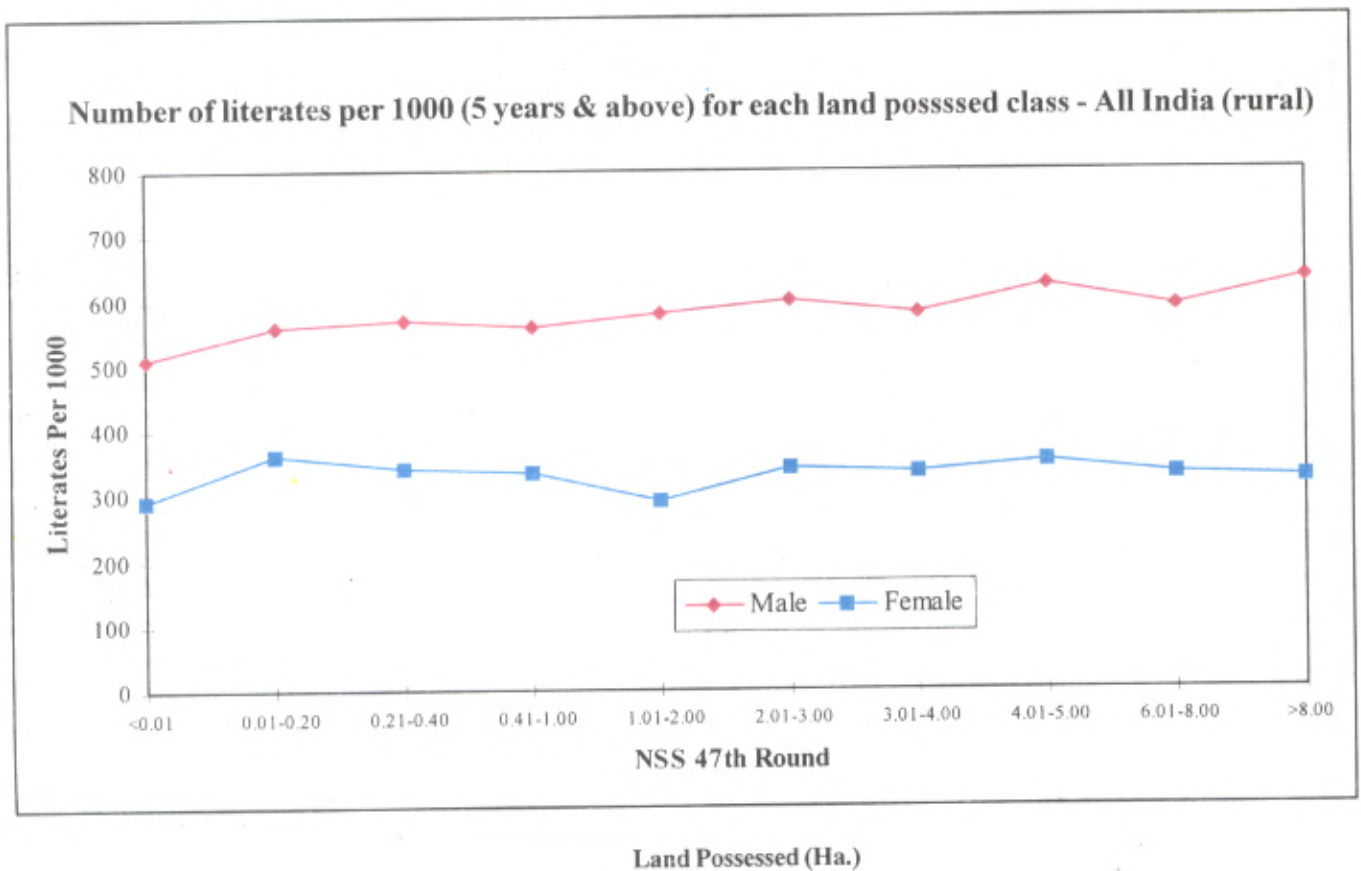
all-India	rural		
land possessed class (hectares)	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
less than 0.01	488	274	384
0.01 - 0.20	546	345	447
0.21 - 0.40	558	316	441
0.41 - 1.00	546	299	427
0.01 - 2.00	586	314	457
- 3.00	615	331	481
- 4.00	588	323	461
- 6.00	656	363	513
- 8.00	610	334	475
& above	664	337	505
all	553	311	436

Number of literates per 1000 (5 years & above) for each land possesed class - All India (rural)



Number of literates per 1000 (5 years & above) for each mpce class - All India (rural)





respectively. The literacy levels fall faster for the females as we move from the higher expenditure class to the lower expenditure class.

3.7 Literacy and land possessed : In rural sector, the amount of land possessed by the household is another proxy variable for the economic well being of the people though not as powerful as the MPCE. The relevant results are given in

statement (3.7). Interestingly the literacy rate declines by 27 per cent from the highest land class to the lowest class for males whereas the decrease is only of the lowest class for females. As land is not a homogeneous asset as a proxy for wealth its association may not be as strong with literacy as with MPCE.

PART - B

3.8 Distribution of literates by general education : Education is the basic instrument through which literacy is achieved. While primary level education may be adequate to achieve the basic ability to read and write, higher levels of education help persons to develop their skills and understanding. An analysis of the levels of education achieved by the persons is essential to understand the overall quality of the literate population. As literacy can be achieved through formal as well as non-formal schooling, an effort was made to study the proportion of persons achieving literacy through non-formal education, by inclusion of separate codes for literate without formal schooling. These were in three categories viz. Literate through (i) attending Non-Formal Education Centres (NFEC) (ii) attending Adult Education Centres (AEC) and (iii) other means. Percentage of literates who have achieved literacy through

any of the above means among the literate persons are given in statement (3.8.1). Only one per cent of the literates in rural sector had attained literacy through non-formal channels (i.e. Other than regular schooling) whereas in urban sector only half a per cent of the literates reported use of non-formal channels. One possible reasons for the low estimates of the number of persons acquiring literacy through non-formal channels could be that, while identifying such persons, those who had some formal schooling in the past were assigned the formal schooling codes rather than the non-formal codes.

3.8.1. The distribution of literates by various general education categories is given in statement (3.8.12). The levels indicated in the table relate to the level successfully completed by the person. A large proportion of females belongs to the

STATEMENT (3.8.1) : PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES WITHOUT FORMAL SCHOOLING AMONG LITERATES OF AGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

literate through attending	all-India			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
NFEC	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
AEC	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other means	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3

STATEMENT (3.8.2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATION

general education	all-India					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
below primary*	289	334	304	183	204	192
primary	291	348	310	215	270	238
middle	227	202	218	220	221	220
secondary	111	77	99	162	149	157
higher secondary	51	28	43	94	74	86
graduate & above	32	11	25	125	82	107
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

*includes those without formal schooling also

lower educational levels when compared to their male counterparts both in rural and urban sectors. In fact, slightly above 68 per cent of the literate females have completed only primary or below primary level of education in the rural sector, while this percentage is around 47 in urban sector. This is in contrast to about 58 and 40 per cent for males in the respective sectors.

However, in comparison to the 43rd round survey (1987-88) it is seen that there is an improvement in the distribution, in the sense that the percentage share of persons with higher levels of education has increased by the use of the current survey. Since only very few of those aged less than 5 year are expected to be literate, the comparison of 43rd and 47th round results are presented in Statement (3.8.3), ignoring the fact

that the distribution for 43rd round is based on literates of all ages and that for 47th is only for persons of age 5 years and above.

3.8.2 The distribution of literates by general education for states/ uts is given statement (3.8.4). States/uts recording high overall literacy have higher percentages of literate with higher educational levels than states recording low literacy rates. The education below primary level includes persons who have not completed primary level of schooling and also persons becoming literate through non-formal schooling. The latter category at all-India level has been seen to be very small

But, in a few North Eastern states this category was recorded as quite high in the rural sector. These were Manipur (8.4%), Negaland (16.8%), Arunachal Pradesh (6.4%).

STATEMENT (3.8.3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES BY BROAD GENERAL EDUCATION LEVELS- 43RD AND 47TH ROUNDS

sex	round	primary & below	middle	sec. & higher secondary	all-India
					graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>rural</i>					
male	43	671	186	118	25
	47	580	227	162	32
female	43	765	150	73	12
	47	682	202	105	11
<i>urban</i>					
male	43	497	185	221	97
	47	398	220	256	125
female	43	575	174	183	68
	47	474	221	223	82

STATEMENT (3.8.4) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL EDUCATION LEVELS

state/ut.	rural male					
	Below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	345	250	240	94	45	24
Arunachal Pradesh	499	192	105	98	54	51
Assam	313	265	228	111	57	25
Bihar	295	213	226	157	65	25
Goa	99	170	357	243	73	58
Gujarat	261	320	209	153	35	22
Haryana	282	315	178	151	45	29
Himachal- Pradesh	294	335	159	166	27	20
J & K	255	301	254	148	28	14
Karnataka	243	266	286	115	52	39
Kerala	144	310	333	150	35	28
M . P	401	296	150	65	69	20
Maharashtra	214	334	275	111	45	22
Manipur	310	192	224	154	60	60
Meghalaya	373	309	223	66	21	8
Mizoram	176	387	323	82	22	11
Nagaland	368	220	192	130	76	14
Orissa	382	211	247	92	39	29
Punjab	237	315	189	208	27	24
Rajasthan	346	296	197	89	44	28
Sikkim	432	226	181	96	33	33
Tamil Nadu	275	347	195	100	48	34
Tripura	281	368	222	70	35	24
U . P	308	256	228	96	72	40
West Bengal	265	381	212	66	37	39
A & N Island	350	289	209	98	31	23
Chandigarh	173	285	213	182	81	66
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	230	67	332	288	39	45
Daman & Diu	352	329	123	95	61	40
Delhi	165	224	253	142	124	92
Lakshadweep	249	420	173	147	12	0
Pondicherry	195	340	256	42	112	55
All-India	289	291	227	111	51	32

* including those without formal schooling

STATEMENT (3.8.4): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

state/ut.	rural female					
	Below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AP.	381	352	184	52	19	12
Arunachal Pradesh	586	180	111	91	23	10
Assam	358	342	201	67	25	8
Bihar	385	286	215	81	23	9
Goa	71	249	349	197	88	16
Gujarat	295	372	185	103	34	10
Haryana	412	310	140	91	46	1
H.P.	413	346	97	124	11	10
J & K	361	345	203	68	17	6
Karnataka	263	331	272	97	29	8
Kerala	149	333	319	135	39	24
M.P.	549	293	107	21	28	4
Maharashtra	269	409	237	65	13	6
Manipur	372	247	212	111	42	18
Meghalaya	479	312	169	34	4	3
Mizoram	250	4446	257	45	2	1
Nagaland	429	196	243	118	6	0
Orissa	416	250	264	48	15	7
Punjab	260	381	163	164	15	17
Rajasthan	497	294	148	45	9	8
Sikkim	406	239	231	91	26	7
Tamil Naddu	290	398	186	67	46	14
Tripura	329	424	194	38	10	5
U. P.	409	321	154	70	36	10
West Bengal	315	421	174	47	22	19
A & N Island	439	292	169	58	34	7
Chandigarh	431	291	89	113	40	37
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	135	51	473	202	78	61
Daman & Diu	277	458	176	48	14	27
Delhi	125	192	234	185	264	0
Lakshadweep	259	382	270	89	0	0
Pondicherry	345	360	179	9	81	25
All-India	334	348	202	77	28	11

* including those without formal schooling

STATEMENT (3.8.4): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

state/ut.	urban male					
	Below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AP.	214	178	246	145	101	116
Arunachal Pradesh	166	117	306	135	191	86
Assam	217	202	239	168	81	93
Bihar	194	162	195	154	142	152
Goa	94	114	171	252	134	236
Gujarat	191	252	202	204	48	102
Haryana	179	202	200	188	106	124
HP.	160	164	120	218	144	195
J & K	141	180	193	195	113	179
Karnataka	143	203	243	209	76	127
Kerala	112	256	337	167	51	77
MP.	231	229	166	92	148	134
Maharashtra	134	213	255	208	76	115
Manipur	201	212	216	135	115	122
Meghalaya	109	181	237	161	141	170
Mizoram	145	256	307	156	74	65
Nagaland	67	189	255	269	118	102
Orissa	190	140	291	167	79	133
Punjab	187	234	154	244	71	108
Rajasthan	218	189	206	112	137	137
Sikkim	228	278	191	120	77	106
Tamil Nadu	168	263	226	171	73	97
Tripura	100	256	247	144	108	144
U.P.	248	190	193	125	103	140
West Bengal	164	252	231	132	86	134
A & N Island	205	199	229	147	154	66
Chandigarh	185	121	111	214	92	277
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	79	68	215	508	21	109
Daman & Diu	163	320	260	148	71	39
Delhi	186	216	180	142	116	158
Lakshadweep	162	473	217	107	23	19
Pondicherry	45	285	172	134	127	137
All-India	183	215	220	162	94	125

* including those without formal schooling

STATEMENT (3.8.4): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

state/ut.	urban female					
	Below* primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AP	242	263	243	149	67	36
Arunachal Pradesh	176	184	294	213	114	20
Assam	209	276	260	127	68	59
Bihar	238	218	240	160	72	72
Goa	84	135	250	344	79	107
Gujarat	203	306	196	162	65	67
Haryana	178	225	202	160	110	125
H.P.	188	198	217	172	112	113
J & K	163	214	198	208	106	111
Karnataka	161	232	284	191	71	61
Kerala	113	298	313	175	50	50
MP.	231	277	164	86	106	95
Maharashtra	159	270	244	188	55	86
Manipur	223	261	186	145	99	86
Meghalaya	157	232	261	178	93	79
Mizoram	186	251	328	134	79	21
Nagaland	100	243	353	192	103	10
Orissa	210	240	293	132	75	50
Punjab	191	260	176	204	68	100
Rajasthan	265	285	195	105	70	81
Sikkim	240	286	177	184	51	62
Tamil Nadu	198	315	206	143	75	65
Tripura	84	284	372	103	78	79
U.P.	256	249	165	134	91	103
West Bengal	177	308	261	104	66	84
A & N Island	239	194	248	162	93	64
Chandigarh	225	157	160	177	96	185
Dadra &						
Nagar Haveli	88	111	421	312	34	34
Daman & Diu	221	289	309	108	51	22
Delhi	227	220	177	126	91	160
Lakshadweep	339	411	200	37	3	10
Pondicherry	252	197	213	146	99	92
All-India	204	270	221	149	74	82

* including those without formal schooling

3.9 Illiterates and their past literacy status and schooling: Literacy status being based on a dichotomous classification, literates and illiterates are complementary at any point of time. By considering the past statuses of illiterates, it is possible to see whether some of the currently illiterates were literates in the past and had not retained the literacy status. This literacy retention is an important component in planning for literacy programs. In the 47th round, persons reported as not literate were asked if (i) they were ever literate, (ii) if they had completed 4 years of formal schooling and (iii) if they had completed NFEC/AEC course. The results based on these responses are given in statement (3.9.1)

Statement (3.9.1) gives the number of illiterates who were reported as having been literate per 1000 illiterates for male, female and combined. The last now gives the male-female distribution of 1000 illiterate persons who were ever literate. For the population covered in the survey (i.e. 5 years and above) out of 1000 rural illiterate males only 21 had relapsed

into illiteracy. The corresponding proportion for females was 12 only. In urban sector, these proportions were higher, while it was 32 for male it was 19 for female. In urban sector the persons who lapsed into illiteracy were evenly distributed between males and females, and, in rural sector 545 out of 1000 literates who lapsed into illiteracy were males. Thus, the proportion of ill-treated persons who were ever literates was higher among males than females and further higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the same pattern did not necessarily obtain in all the states/uts. Statement (3.9.2) cols (2) & (3). As the literacy levels go up and the facilities for basic education expand, it is possible that among the illiterates there will be more who had at one time been literate. The statement (3.9.3) gives the proportion of illiterates who had completed 4 years of formal schooling or completed Adult Education/Non-Formal Education Courses. These proportions are very small and at all the all-India level they are consistent with the proportion of literates who had relapsed into illiteracy

STATEMENT (3.9.1): NUMBER OF LITERATES WHO HAD RELAPSED INTO ILLITERACY PER 1 000 ILLITERATES

all-India

Age-group	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5 & above	21	12	16	32	19	24
15 & above	22	11	15	30	18	22
Distrn. of persons who had relapsed into illiteracy (5 years and above)	546	454	1000	508	492	1000

STATEMENT (3.9.3): NUMBER OF ILLITERATES WHO HAD COMPLETED 4 YEARS FORMAL SCHOOLING/AEC, NFEC COURSE PER 1000 ILLITERATES

all-India

age-group	No. of illiterates who completed 4 years of formal schooling			no. of illiterates who completed AEC/ NFEC Course		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RURAL			
5 & above	6	3	4	3	2	2
15 & above	5	3	4	3	2	2
per 1000 dist.	556	444	1000	463	537	1000
			URBAN			
5 & above	10	6	8	5	3	3
15 & above	12	6	8	4	2	3
per 1000 dist.	511	489	1000	517	483	1000

STATEMENT (3.9.2) NUMBER OF (I) LITERATES WHO LAPSED INTO ILLITERACY (II) ILLITERATES WHO COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING AND (III) ILLITERATES WHO COMPLETED AEC/NFEC PER 1000 ILLITERATES OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

rural

state/ut.	No. of literates who lapsed into illiteracy		No. of illiterates who			
			completed 4 years of formal school		completed AEC/NFEC	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	31	113	8	6	8	6
Arunachal Pradesh	49	23	1	1	10	5
Assam	43	22	8	2	3	3
Bihar	3	0	1	1	1	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	73	24	2	2	0	1
Haryana	8	14	5	0	1	0
HP.	3	2	0	0	2	0
J & K	6	2	2	2	0	0
Karnataka	43	22	5	1	5	2
Kerala	82	65	8	7	30	35
MP.	8	3	5	1	1	1
Maharashtra	15	5	7	0	0	1
Manipur	20	18	13	9	0	0
Meghalaya	10	3	7	4	0	0
Mizoram	0	20	0	7	18	20
Nagaland	4	3	0	3	10	0
Orissa	45	23	10	2	0	0
Punjab	6	1	3	2	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sikkim	79	9	70	2	3	2
Tamil Nadu	85	61	34	24	3	2
Tripura	120	88	8	4	4	2
U.P.	4	3	4	3	0	1
West Bengal	15	12	1	0	10	8
A & N Island	9	7	0	8	0	0
Chandigarh	61	33	87	67	16	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	3	0	0	0	3
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	252	117	0	0	12	21
Lakshadweep	281	31	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	77	104	52	10	8	0
All-India	21	12	6	3	3	2

STATEMENT (3.9.2) NUMBER OF (I) LITERATES WHO LAPSED INTO ILLITERACY (II) ILLITERATES WHO COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING AND (III) ILLITERATES WHO COMPLETED AEC/NFEC PER 1000 ILLITERATES OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

state/ut.	No. of literates who lapsed into illiteracy		No. of illiterates who			
			completed 4 years of formal school		completed AEC/NFEC	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AP	59	29	12	5	6	0
Arunachal Pradesh	80	19	63	3	4	0
Assam	51	43	0	1	0	0
Bihar	2	0	6	0	1	2
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	15	15	2	0	1	1
Haryana	20	2	6	0	0	0
HP.	38	18	32	0	0	0
J & K	43	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	115	44	16	6	1	0
Kerala	51	75	22	2	3	11
M.P.	23	2	19	3	0	0
Maharashtra	15	13	6	8	0	1
Manipur	12	31	12	22	0	0
Meghalaya	0	10	0	10	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	35	0	21
Nagaland	0	53	0	0	12	0
Orissa	10	18	7	12	0	0
Punjab	15	0	2	12	7	0
Rajasthan	9	9	19	7	6	4
Sikkim	122	32	122	32	0	0
Tamil Nadu	94	61	35	23	1	0
Tripura	182	118	52	36	26	0
U.P.	4	5	3	3	4	2
West Bengal	15	6	0	0	0	2
A & N Island	0	14	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	75	14	59	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	30	26	14	5	39	30
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	14
Pondicherry	26	29	0	0	0	0
All-India	32	19	10	6	5	3

3.10 Test for literacy: The procedure followed for the literacy test and the possibility of adjusting the literacy rates obtained from the data recorded through the informant's reports have been briefly mentioned in the introduction. The Working Group (W.G.) set up by the NSSO Governing Council (G.C.) had after careful deliberations recommended that as the informant's version may not always be true, a test for literacy may be undertaken in a sub-sample of the households. The W.G. felt that the test may be restricted to persons aged 15 years and above who are reported as literates by the informants, but had received less than 5 years of schooling i.e., those categorised under the educational categories 'literate but with the level of education were to be accepted as literates, if they reported so, without any test. The test as carried-out only for those claiming literacy in the scheduled languages, English and another 15 specified languages in which instruction at primary level is imparted in various states/u.ts. These languages are:

Assamese	Sanskrit	Manipuri
Bengali	Sindhi	Santhali
Gujarati	Tamil	Tulu
Hindi	Telugu	Gondi
Kannada	Urdu	Khasi
Kashmiri	English	Garo
Malayalm	Bhilli	Oraon
Marathi	Dogri	Munadari
Oriya	Nepali	Tripuri
Punjabi	Konkani	Mizo

Simple passages relating to environment and everyday events were selected along with a set of simple questions for testing comprehension. For conducting the test on the basis of the informant's report, eligible persons were first contacted to verify the claim. The test was to be carried out only for those who themselves also claimed to be literate. The following instructions were given to the investigators on the actual conduct of the literacy test.

"For the purpose of conduct of the test, certain passages alongwith simple questions have been formulated and these are presented in as many as 30 languages in the booklet. The obtain to have a test in a particular language should be given to the individual member. Having chosen the language in which the test is to be administered, the Investigator should choose a passage suitable from the point of view of individual member's age, sex, general status and background. The individual member may be shown the passage and requested to read the same. Adequate time may be given to the individual member to read the passage. One or two questions may have to be asked to judge the member's comprehension, i.e. understanding of the passage read. The questions listed

below the relevant passage may e consulted for the purpose. Having asked the question, if need be, the booklet may be given to the member being tested, to facilitate answering the questions. As regards 'writing ability' of the literacy test, the member may be asked to write a simple message.

Alternatively, the investigator may, slowly read one or to simple sentences from any of the passages. No specific provision has been made in the literacy test format for recording the writing of the individual members. A separates sheet for individual household may be used for administering the writing test. Identification particulars of the household in brief and that of the individual member(s) tested may be attached to the literacy format. If more than one member is required to be tested from the same household, it would be desirable to choose different passages for conducting the literacy tests." (Instruction to field staff, Vol. III).

A typical test passage read as follows- "A child's food is mother's milk. It must get enough of mother's milk. This is possible only when the mother gets sufficient and good food. Her diet should consist of cereals, pulses, green vegetables, fruits and milk." The suggested questions were:

1. "What is the best food for small child?"
2. "What things should be there in mother's diet?"

3.10.1 Persons identified as eligible for literacy test were individually contacted, by the investigator. They comprised of three groups: (i) those who could not be contacted, (ii) those declaring themselves as illiterate on individual contact and (iii) those claiming to be literate. All the persons required to be tested as per the procedure (i.e. those in Group (iii) who claimed to be literate) could not be tested in the fields for various reasons. These reasons were tabulated as: (a) Language of test not known by individual, (b) Language of test not known by the Investigator, (c) Refusal by the individual to take the test, (d) Individual could not be contacted for the test and (e) Other reasons.

3.10.2 Informants' and individuals' version: As a first step in the verification of literacy status, the investigator tried to contact the individual to ascertain the literacy status from him. The position obtaining on this basis is given in statement (3.10.1) The figures quoted are the sample numbers only for the persons in the age-group 15 years and above coming under the group identified for literacy test.

Out of a total of 5433 persons reported to be literate by the informants, at the all-India level only 3556 (66 per cent) were found literate as per the individual. Of the remainder, 1364 (i.e. 25 per cent) could not be individually contacted and thereby no test could be conducted for them. This in a way is

a reflection of the field conditions which make it impossible to contact all the individuals inspire of specific efforts. The rest 513 (i.e. 9 per cent) declared themselves to be illiterate.

3.10.3 persons tested and reasons for not testing: From among those reported to be literate, only 3125 could actually be tested for reasons cited earlier. The break-up of persons not tested by reasons is given in statement (3.10.2). The most important reason for non-testing was inability to contact persons.

3.10.4 Outcome of test: The persons were separately tested for reading ability and writing ability. The concept of 'understanding' underlying the term literacy the comprehension of the text read was tested on the basis of the simple questions on the passage. The results of the reading test had three possible outcomes.

- (i) the person could read with comprehension.
- (ii) the person could read without comprehension.
- (iii) the person could not read.

The writing test resulted in only two possible outcomes viz. Could write or could not write.

The number of persons who took the test and the outcome of the test are given in statement (3.10.3). If a literate person is

defined as one who could read with comprehension and also write, 2234 or 71 per cent (1631 in rural and 603 in urban) out of a total of 3129 could be treated as literate. The percentage of such persons was a little lower in urban areas (69 per cent) than in rural areas (72 per cent).

3.10.5 Adjustment factor: The literacy verification test was applied to persons who reported as literates in the age group 15 years and above. This group was split into two sub-groups viz. Those who were literate with education level primary and above (PA) and those who were literate with less than primary level education (PB). The first sub-group was considered as having passed the test. On a sample of second sub-group, the test was administered. After contacting persons in the sub-group PB, those individuals who claimed to be illiterates were taken as failed in the test without any test. The remaining, i.e. those who on individual contact, reported as literate were subjected to the test. Thus, PB could be corrected on the basis of the test experience. Infact the test results show that in this group a large proportion of persons were found illiterate either on the basis of the actual test or on individually contacting the concerned persons. An adjustment factor was obtained after PB was reduced by the proportion of persons successful in the test (CF). CF was obtained as the ratio of the number of persons tested (i.e. those declared illiterate plus those actually tested). This proportion viz. CF is given in statement (3.10.4) for all-India. These proportions are rather low and indicate the

STATEMENT (3.10.1): STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND ABOVE WITH LESS THAN FIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING AND REPORTED AS LITERATE BY INFORMANTS, WHO WERE CONTACTED INDIVIDUALLY

all-India

sector	sex	no. reported as literate by informant	individual's claim when contacted		not contacted
			literate	not literate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural	male	2444	1688	228	528
	female	1330	857	123	350
	person	3774	2545	351	878
urban	male	965	573	96	296
	female	694	438	66	190
	person	1659	1011	162	486

STATEMENT (3.10.2): NUMBER OF PERSONS TESTED AND NOT TESTED BY REASONS FOR NOT TESTING

all-India

sex	total eligi- ble for test	could not be tested due to					total	number tested
		language of test not known by		refusal	not cont- acted	oth- ers		
		indiv- idual	inves- tigator					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>rural</i>								
male	1688	31	32	18	96	5	182	1506
female	857	22	31	19	33	4	109	748
person	2545	53	63	37	129	9	291	2254
<i>urban</i>								
male	573	12	17	17	29	4	79	494
female	438	9	12	23	6	7	57	381
person	1011	21	29	40	35	11	136	875

STATEMENT (3.10.3): NUMBER OF PERSONS BY RESULTS OF LITERACY TEST

all-India

sex	total tested	outcome of test					found literate
		reading		cannot read	writing		
		can read			can write	cannot write	
		with compre- hension	without compre- hension				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>rural</i>							
male	1506	1190	278	38	1320	186	1105
female	748	562	161	25	649	99	526
person	2254	1752	439	63	1969	285	1631
<i>urban</i>							
male	494	400	65	29	404	90	354
female	381	287	66	28	291	90	249
person	875	687	131	57	695	180	603

presence of a sizeable number of illiterates among this group who are otherwise reported as literate. However, since the number (PB) in the total number of literates is not substantial, it does not bring down the overall literacy rates as can be seen from the adjustment factors presented in statement (3.10.5). The adjustment factor was worked out as $= (PA + PB) \cdot CF / (PA + PB)$.

The above adjustment factor can be applied to the literacy rates presented in statement (3.3.1) to arrive at the adjusted literacy rates. The adjustment factors estimated for major states are given in table (3.10.6).

3.11 Knowledge of number system: Ability to read and write a simple message with understanding is constructed as literacy. Another related aspect as relevant as literacy in the social and economic context is the ability in dealing with

numbers or arithmetical ability. The capability to perform simple calculations is generally considered vital part of 'functional literacy'. This ability is sometimes termed in the literature as 'numeracy' or 'arithmetical literacy'. Dr. Gunner Myrdal in his work on South Asian countries had noted that 'the ability not only to read and write figures with understanding but also to add, subtract, multiply and divide is of importance in all industrial work, in rationally managed agriculture, in commercial and credit transactions and of course in such specific development efforts as planning at the local level and building up a network of co-operatives'. Unlike in the measurement of literacy no clear definition exists for measuring this ability. In the 47th Round certain questions relating to knowledge of number systems were asked. These were knowledge of (i) counting of numbers, (ii) reading of numbers, (iii) writing of numbers and (iv) simple arithmetic operations. Responses to questions (i) to (iii) were grouped

STATEMENT (3.10.4): PROPORTION OF PERSONS FOUND LITERATE AMONG PERSONS TESTED

all-India

sector	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	0.637	0.604	0.626
urban	0.600	0.557	0.581

STATEMENT (3.10.5): ADJUSTMENT FACTORS OBTAINED ON THE BASIS OF TEST

all-India

age group	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15-19	0.962	0.950	0.958	0.996	0.965	0.975
20-24	0.967	0.950	0.962	0.981	0.976	0.979
25-29	0.952	0.935	0.945	0.972	0.966	0.968
30-34	0.948	0.934	0.943	0.974	0.968	0.971
35-44	0.929	0.931	0.929	0.966	0.963	0.964
45-49	0.915	0.912	0.914	0.969	0.961	0.966
50 & above	0.888	0.875	0.888	0.948	0.930	0.942
15& above	0.943	0.940	0.942	0.971	0.966	0.969

STATEMENT (3.10.6): THE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS FOR LITERACY RATES FOR PERSONS OF AGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

state	adjustment factor					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AP	0.917	0.841	0.896	0.959	0.948	0.954
Assam	0.904	0.828	0.890	0.903	0.940	0.919
Bihar	0.951	0.830	0.942	0.979	0.974	0.977
Gujarat	0.968	0.978	0.970	0.970	0.971	0.970
Haryana	0.972	0.975	0.973	0.989	0.989	0.989
HP.	0.991	0.872	0.982	0.978	1.000	0.988
Karnataka	0.931	0.948	0.937	0.965	0.964	0.964
Kerala	0.984	0.968	0.970	0.992	0.989	0.990
MP.	0.906	0.873	0.900	0.980	0.954	0.970
Maharashtra	0.966	0.960	0.964	0.989	0.975	0.982
Orissa	0.902	0.894	0.898	0.966	0.954	0.960
Punjab	0.987	0.987	0.987	0.993	0.982	0.989
Rajasthan	0.938	0.890	0.932	0.968	0.975	0.969
Tamil Nadu	0.930	0.928	0.929	0.970	0.968	0.969
U.P.	0.935	0.948	0.936	0.955	0.962	0.956
West Bengal	0.926	0.892	0.915	0.964	0.950	0.957

into four categories viz. (1) cannot count/read/write, (2) can count/read/write upto 10 (3) can count/read/write upto 100 and (4) can count/read/write upto any number. Knowledge of arithmetic operations was graded into (1) none, (2) addition only, (3) addition and subtraction only, (4) addition and multiplication only (5) addition, subtraction and multiplication only, (6) addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Although the knowledge of number system is more amenable to verification through objective tests, was not tried out in the present survey. As this was the first attempt of its kind, it is not possible to make any statement about the conceptual errors likely to be present in the actual data collection.

3.11.1 Proportion of persons with no numerical ability:

Before the results on the four kinds of ability studied in the

survey are analysed the proportion of persons with no ability to count/read/write numbers or perform arithmetic operations obtained from the study are presented below in table (3.11.1). For columns 3, 4 and 5 inability to count, read and write numbers upto 10 were considered. For column 6 persons who cannot perform even simple addition are considered, without specific range of numbers and therefore perhaps these proportions were lower than those in column 4 & 5. The proportions in columns 4 and 5 i.e. those who cannot read or write numbers even upto ten are consistent with the proportions of illiterate for the same age group. These are 468, 748, 187 and 385 for rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female respectively. More detailed results on the four abilities in dealing with numbers are presented in the following four tables. The difficulties of collecting this information from the informants for each of the household

members have to be kept in mind in judging these results. As these results are exploratory in nature, separate results for various states are not presented.

3.11.2 Counting of numbers: Statement (3.11.2) gives the distribution of persons by their knowledge of counting of numbers. One may consider the age group 15 and above as consisting of persons for whom the knowledge of counting is more valuable as they constitute the economically active segment.

Among the rural males just about 10 percent have been reported as unable to count even upto ten. Among the urban males this is about 4 percent. Among the females about 27 and 13 percent in rural and urban areas have been recorded as unable to count. At the other extreme, about 55 percent of rural males had no difficulty whatsoever in counting beyond 100 while the figure was only 28 percent for rural females. In the urban sector, corresponding figures were 82 percent and about 61 percent for males and females respectively. The appendix tables give the distribution for different age groups.

STATEMENT (3.11.1): NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 1000 PERSONS WHO CANNOT COUNT/READ/WRITE NUMBERS OR PERFORM ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS IN THE POPULATION OF AGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

all-India

sector	sex	cannot count numbers	read numbers	write numbers	perform arithmetic operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural	male	102	378	400	195
	female	267	657	677	416
urban	male	41	132	143	70
	female	129	307	322	194

STATEMENT (3.11.2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF COUNTING OF NUMBERS

all-India

age-group (Years)	knowledge of counting				all including not recorded cases
	can not count	can count			
		upto 10	upto 100	others (any number)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<u>rural male</u>		
15 & above	102	116	229	546	1000
7 & above	109	123	233	528	1000
5 & above	131	132	230	500	1000
			<u>rural female</u>		
15 & above	267	230	214	277	1000
7 & above	42	44	126	783	1000
5 & above AP	52	54	135	752	1000
			<u>urban male</u>		
15 & above	41	35	101	817	1000
7 & above	42	44	126	783	1000
5 & above	52	54	135	752	1000
			<u>urban female</u>		
15 & above	129	101	146	614	1000
7 & above	118	100	160	612	1000
5 & above	126	108	167	588	1000

Generally the knowledge of counting was the least in the 5-9 and 60 & above group and highest in the 15-19 age group.

3.11.3 Reading and writing of numbers: Reading and decoding of numbers is an ability closely relating to reading of alphabets. The percentage of people who cannot read or write any number was close to the percentage of people who are illiterate. The results on ability to read numbers are

presented in statement (3.11.3) and those on ability to write of numbers are shown in statement (3.11.4).

3.11.4 Knowledge of arithmetic operations: the distribution of persons by knowledge of arithmetic operations is given in statement (3.11.5). It may be noted that unlike in the previous tables no limits were specified here to measure the ability for arithmetic operations.

STATEMENT (3.11.3): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY ABILITY TO READ NUMBERS

all-India

age-group (Years)	ability to read numbers					all including not recorded cases
	can not read	can read			others (any number)	
		upto 10	upto 100			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
		<u>rural male</u>				
15 & above	378	50	92	474	1000	
7 & above	350	58	118	468	1000	
5 & above	367	64	119	443	1000	
		<u>rural female</u>				
15 & above	657	52	57	222	1000	
7 & above	599	59	81	250	1000	
5 & above	603	65	82	238	1000	
		<u>urban male</u>				
15 & above	132	24	56	781	1000	
7 & above	125	33	85	751	1000	
5 & above	137	41	94	721	1000	
		<u>urban female</u>				
15 & above	307	41	70	573	1000	
7 & above	274	47	94	576	1000	
5 & above	279	54	103	553	1000	

STATEMENT (3.11.4): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY ABILITY TO WRITE NUMBERS

all-India

age-group (Years)	ability to write numbers					all including not recorded cases
	can not write	can write			others (any number)	
		upto 10	upto 100			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
			<u>rural male</u>			
15 & above	400	43	83	467	1000	
7 & above	368	52	111	461	1000	
5 & above	335	59	112	437	1000	
			<u>rural female</u>			
15 & above	677	41	50	219	1000	
7 & above	617	50	75	246	1000	
5 & above	621	56	76	235	1000	
			<u>urban male</u>			
15 & above	143	21	53	776	1000	
7 & above	135	31	82	746	1000	
5 & above	147	39	92	716	1000	
			<u>urban female</u>			
15 & above	322	35	66	567	1000	
7 & above	287	42	91	571	1000	
5 & above	293	49	99	549	1000	

STATEMENT (3.11.5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

all-India

age-group (Years)	knowledge of simple arithmetic operations						all
	none	can					
		add only	add subtract only	add multiply only	add subtract, multiply only	add subtract, multiply, divide	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			<u>rural male</u>				
15 & above	195	96	181	74	35	413	1000
7 & above	199	99	180	79	39	397	1000
5 & above	226	102	176	76	38	375	1000
			<u>rural female</u>				
15 & above	416	152	169	42	20	189	1000
7 & above	395	146	168	50	25	205	1000
5 & above	411	145	164	48	24	195	1000
			<u>urban male</u>				
15 & above	70	34	85	63	29	712	1000
7 & above	74	42	98	70	36	674	1000
5 & above	92	49	103	69	36	645	1000
			<u>urban female</u>				
15 & above	194	79	121	52	27	517	1000
7 & above	179	79	129	59	33	510	1000
5 & above	193	85	132	59	34	488	1000

PART - C

3.12 Reading habits of literates: Literacy enables persons to read and comprehend written material. Apart from the functional requirements, this enables a person to improve the knowledge and skill. Further for persons who have achieved only the minimum literacy levels, the reading of books, newspapers etc. can help to attain functional literacy and retain the literacy status. Therefore, each literate member was further asked if he usually read newspapers/magazines/books. Reading of books other than those relating to one's own education/profession/occupation/religion only were considered. Usually reading implied only a regularity in the habit and did not imply 'everyday habit'. The number of persons who usually read newspaper/magazines/books per 1000 literates are presented in statement (3.12.1). While only the proportions for the age-group 15 years and above are presented in table (3.12.1), detailed estimates by age-group are given in the relevant appendix table. The results show an expected pattern between the rural and urban sector. While about 32 percent of the rural persons were reported as usually reading newspapers the corresponding proportion was about 59 per cent in urban sector. It may be recalled that the literacy rates in the comparable age-group has been estimated as around 40 and 62 per cent in the respective sectors.

The proportions of literates usually reading newspapers differed between males and females. But 22 per cent of the rural and 40 per cent of the urban literates; the percentages

were identical for male and female in both the sectors. The gender difference in the number of persons usually reading books is also seen to be much less. Among the various age-groups the survey results show that percentage of persons reading newspapers and magazines was in the 25-34 years group in rural and urban sector. The highest percentage of these who usually read books was reported to be 25-34 years group in rural areas and 35-44 in urban areas.

3.12.1 Usage of library/Jana Shiksha Nilayam: The reading of books, newspapers etc. depends on factors like availability, affordability etc. besides the literacy status. Information was collected whether the household members were members or users of any library or atleast used the library facilities of the Jana Shiksha Nilayam. The number per 1000 literate persons of those who were members or users of any library is given in table (3.12.2).

3.12.2 Statement (3.12.3) the proportion of persons reading newspapers/magazines/books and who are number/user of library are given for various states/uts. The results are for literates in the 15 years and above age-group. Generally the pattern of variations recorded in the case of literacy rates are reflected in the numbers presented for states/uts. States/uts. With higher literacy rates have larger number of persons usually reading newspapers, magazines and books. Wide variations in these numbers are evident among the states/uts.

STATEMENT (3.12.1): NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO USUALLY READ (I) NEWSPAPERS (II) MAGAZINES AND (III) BOOKS PER 1000 LITERATES OF AGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

usually read	rural			urban			all-India
	male	female	person	male	female	person	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Newspapers	358	229	315	643	505	588	
Magazines	216	216	216	400	403	401	
Books	193	168	185	262	265	263	

STATEMENT (3.12.2): NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO ARE MEMBERS/USERS OF ANY LIBRARY PER 1000 LITERATE PERSONS OF AGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

sector	all-India		
	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	40	24	34
urban	78	60	70

STATEMENT (3.12.3) NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO USUALLY READ NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES/BOOKS AND WHO ARE MEMBERS/USERS OF LIBRARY PER 1000 LITERATES OF AGE 15D YEARS AND ABOVE FOR STATES/UTS.

state/ut.	Usually read						members / users of library	
	newspapers		magazines		books		male	female
	male	female	male	female	male	female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AP	389	178	245	197	192	172	68	28
Arunachal-Pradesh	200	54	242	96	399	348	15	-
Assam	260	161	189	128	193	146	48	41
Bihar	193	108	167	166	188	173	15	5
Goa	588	570	296	315	187	229	185	173
Gujarat	461	286	237	184	174	138	25	11
Haryana	258	59	75	36	65	31	6	-
H.P.	422	423	152	138	102	55	7	5
J & K	180	101	83	66	81	91	33	24
Karnataka	479	264	348	365	267	280	53	48
Kerala	731	503	574	544	276	241	98	35
MP.	156	66	86	36	118	74	3	-
Maharashtra	427	202	194	125	164	127	36	12
Manipur	360	188	184	105	277	257	4	1
Meghalaya	162	169	82	91	143	112	2	4
Mizoram	660	610	568	519	768	745	3	19
Nagaland	407	303	362	319	208	172	-	-
Orissa	171	83	134	82	204	150	41	14
Punjab	173	127	50	47	91	52	9	5
Rajasthan	295	142	134	115	159	76	43	12
Sikkim	119	33	249	170	198	175	5	9
Tamil Nadu	595	299	383	379	247	204	46	32
Tripura	361	208	181	144	358	340	25	11
U.P.	249	115	146	110	191	170	23	35
West Bengal	332	185	160	132	235	188	80	30
A & N Island	111	17	189	196	149	181	53	26
Chandigarh	447	441	332	441	214	441	74	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	587	510	479	373	41	63	-	-
Daman & Diu	215	91	120	18	25	-	66	-
Delhi	544	109	298	291	60	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	551	584	394	706	266	420	26	-
Pondicherry	749	532	746	690	509	574	61	-
All-India	358	229	216	216	193	168	40	24

STATEMENT (3.12.3) NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO USUALLY READ NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES/BOOKS AND WHO ARE MEMBERS/USERS OF LIBRARY PER 1000 LITERATES OF AGE 15D YEARS AND ABOVE FOR STATES/UTS.

state/ut.	Usually read						members / users of library	
	newspapers		magazines		books		male	female
	male	female	male	female	male	female		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AP	581	359	394	395	250	246	88	57
Arunachal-Pradesh	350	289	318	271	434	346	131	110
Assam	524	462	425	430	362	383	59	65
Bihar	507	337	373	341	304	273	37	19
Goa	771	737	403	450	337	349	205	225
Gujarat	754	617	411	382	267	224	52	34
Haryana	653	461	307	258	144	110	82	43
HP.	623	477	345	304	165	145	51	58
J & K	583	444	390	318	171	168	72	64
Karnataka	691	585	513	522	289	359	103	101
Kerala	823	666	629	635	303	284	102	53
MP.	547	395	321	313	198	175	51	34
Maharashtra	711	603	403	397	271	287	107	89
Manipur	341	286	137	154	140	157	4	40
Meghalaya	548	448	397	330	309	322	47	26
Mizoram	867	850	814	793	907	855	73	55
Nagaland	472	326	458	472	169	151	-	-
Orissa	514	359	437	367	332	312	58	46
Punjab	485	443	145	191	107	97	28	37
Rajasthan	710	475	392	338	288	222	50	37
Sikkim	321	223	447	548	431	523	72	104
Tamil Nadu	694	457	519	485	242	252	85	70
Tripura	661	551	396	385	457	466	36	20
U.P.	553	424	332	352	242	239	47	29
West Bengal	624	489	342	343	346	369	119	70
A & N Island	467	286	491	478	327	357	197	61
Chandigarh	694	615	498	486	369	349	116	17
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	786	406	608	361	115	46	-	-
Daman & Diu	383	212	215	204	79	65	23	16
Delhi	666	716	351	487	199	249	49	56
Lakshadweep	592	406	494	352	180	105	18	8
Pondicherry	713	614	714	728	508	325	163	44
All-India	643	505	400	403	262	265	78	60

PART - D

3.13 Literacy status of households: A household occupies an important position in the socio-economic context and is the ultimate unit for many research studies and Govt. welfare programs. Having a literate member in a household will qualitatively make the household different from households having none. Further a household with a literate female member is also considered quite important in the context of women's role in household decision making as in family planning, children's schooling etc. A special tabulation of the data was done to tabulate households having no literate member and households having no literate female member. Three age-groups were considered viz. 5 years and above, 7 years and above, 15 years and above. In statement 3.13a & 3.13b, households without any literate member and households without any female member respectively are

considered. For arriving at these results the numerator consisted of all households without any literate member (female member) and the denominator consisted of all households. Thus the numerator consisted of households which did not have any member in the specified age-groups also. Obviously this does not make much difference in the case of persons. But when attempt is being made to estimate households without any literate female member in the specified age-group. This is evident from statement 3.13c & 3.13d where only the households which had atleast one member (female member) in the age-group under consideration were taken into account. A difference is seen in both the number of households and the average number of persons in the households.

STATEMENT (3.13A): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY LITERATE MEMBER IN SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS.

All-India				
age-group (years)	households without literate member		average number of persons per household	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 & above	324	116	4.3	4.1
7 & above	331	118	4.1	3.9
15 & above	424	162	3.1	3.1

STATEMENT (3.13B): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY LITERATE FEMALE MEMBER IN SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS

All-India				
age-group (years)	households without literate female member		average number of persons per household	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 & above	623	348	2.1	1.9
7 & above	633	354	2.0	1.8
15 & above	727	419	1.5	1.5

In the rural sector roughly 32 per cent of the households had no literate member. About 62 per cent have no female literate member. If literate children below 15 years are ignored these percentages rise to 42 and 73 in rural and urban sectors (ref. Table 3.13a and statement 3.13b). After these figures are adjusted as explained before the corresponding figures are about 32 and 61 per cent respectively in the 5 years and above age-group and for the 15 years and above age-group these are 42 and 71 per cent.

The adjusted rates, for the urban sector are comparatively lower than for the rural sector, are 12 and 23 per cent for the 5 years and above age-group, and 15 and 34 per cent for the 15 years and above age-group.

In statement 3.13.1a & 3.13.1b, the unadjusted results are presented for all the states/uts.. These exhibit variations similar to the inter state variations observed in the case of literacy rates.

STATEMENT (3.13C): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY LITERATE MEMBER IN SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS.

(adjusted rates)					All-India
age-group (years)	households without literate member		average number of persons per household		
	rural	urban	rural	urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
5 & above	324	115	4.3	4.1	
7 & above	330	117	4.1	3.9	
15 & above	421	153	3.1	3.1	

STATEMENT (3.13D): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY LITERATE FEMALE MEMBER IN SPECIFIED AGE-GROUPS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS

(adjusted rates)					All-India
age-group (years)	households without literate female member		average number of persons per household		
	rural	urban	rural	urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
5 & above	607	257	2.2	2.2	
7 & above	617	265	2.1	2.1	
15 & above	714	335	1.6	1.7	

STATEMENT (3.13.1A): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY LITERATE MEMBER PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS

state/ut.	Rural			urban		
	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AP	457	465	578	159	166	246
Arunachal-Pradesh	427	430	603	167	167	213
Assam	237	240	301	95	98	109
Bihar	475	480	559	143	143	192
Goa	155	155	182	38	38	66
Gujarat	208	217	339	60	61	102
Haryana	205	206	331	91	91	131
HP.	112	117	174	73	74	75
J & K	249	257	372	103	111	127
Karnataka	319	327	423	119	123	196
Kerala	42	43	71	21	21	36
MP.	365	374	484	101	107	142
Maharashtra	213	216	302	64	67	109
Manipur	117	126	192	101	109	153
Meghalaya	195	198	237	31	31	43
Mizoram	52	52	58	10	10	10
Nagaland	94	118	204	56	61	70
Orissa	396	405	486	146	146	198
Punjab	244	250	347	125	128	159
Rajasthan	387	395	522	142	142	200
Sikkim	110	121	261	35	35	55
Tamil Nadu	258	270	378	89	90	124
Tripura	262	266	316	26	28	43
U.P.	358	362	454	175	176	217
West Bengal	285	291	372	145	146	177
A & N Island	74	84	150	25	25	72
Chandigarh	214	214	274	42	42	51
Dadra &						
Nagar Haveli	365	365	479	366	366	366
Daman & Diu	133	173	223	83	83	150
Delhi	158	158	164	141	143	176
Lakshadweep	28	42	104	20	20	68
Pondicherry	134	134	221	10	10	42

STATEMENT (3.13.1B): NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY LITERATE FEMALE MEMBER PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS

state/ut.	Rural			urban		
	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above	5 & above	7 & above	15 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AP	721	731	817	419	427	515
Arunachal Pradesh	704	722	843	485	489	579
Assam	460	466	543	342	346	362
Bihar	770	781	850	453	459	527
Goa	383	383	416	233	239	268
Gujarat	496	513	639	222	234	331
Haryana	573	581	732	375	379	460
HP.	318	394	536	276	288	333
J & K	548	560	702	310	314	339
Karnataka	596	605	716	351	357	433
Kerala	118	118	150	109	109	136
MP.	718	729	844	318	325	410
Maharashtra	492	499	617	269	276	332
Manipur	326	344	474	291	303	391
Meghalaya	424	435	493	237	237	267
Mizoram	144	144	158	66	66	66
Nagaland	361	383	490	316	321	365
Orissa	672	674	768	420	421	478
Punjab	483	493	584	295	300	368
Rajasthan	815	827	912	414	418	513
Sikkim	362	409	668	208	238	365
Tamil Nadu	530	544	648	274	281	333
Tripura	442	450	532	255	256	265
U.P.	726	735	822	443	452	519
West Bengal	570	574	663	421	422	458
A & N Island	311	315	450	298	298	382
Chandigarh Dadra &	565	565	695	221	221	277
Nagar Haveli	673	673	746	645	645	711
Daman & Diu	267	307	445	182	182	298
Delhi	620	620	681	388	401	460
Lakshadweep	221	235	414	122	122	242
Pondicherry	418	418	513	279	279	344

A Note on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment situation in India: NSS 49th Round (Jan.-June 1993).

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Beginning from the first round (1950-51) of the National Sample Survey (NSS), data on household consumer expenditure were collected in every round up to the 28th (1973-74). After the 26th round of the survey, the Governing Council of NSSO decided that the surveys on consumer expenditure and employment situation might be undertaken together once every five years. Accordingly "quinquennial" surveys on consumer expenditure and employment were conducted in the 27th 32nd, 38th 43rd and 50th rounds of NSS, at roundly 5-year intervals. In these rounds both survey schedules -sch.1.0 dealing with household consumer expenditure and sch.10 with employment - were canvassed in each sample household.

1.1 The need for an annual series of data on consumer expenditure was also felt at the same time by planners and research workers. The Governing Council therefore decided that while the quinquennial consumer- expenditure- cum-employment surveys would be carried on as before, every other round of NSS, starting from the 42nd (1986-87), might include a consumer expenditure enquiry on a reduced scale (usually 2 sample households per sample village/block) with a slightly abridged version of sch.1.0. From the 45th round, it was decided to extend the scope of this "annual" survey by introducing some important questions on activity status of household members so as to be able to generate some indicators on employment and unemployment as well.

1.2 The present note gives the results of the 49th round survey (Jan-June 1993) on consumer expenditure and employment, the seventh of the "annual" series.

1.3 In the 40th round survey sch.1.0 was canvassed in 4 sample households per sample village/block instead of the usual 2. In all 5072 villages and 2928 blocks were selected for the central sample. This resulted in an all-India sample size more than twice that of the preceding (annual) round, the 48th. The survey, however, did not have the advantage of being spread twelve months of the year.

1.4 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 through the year. However, certain districts of Jammu & Kashmir viz., Doda, Anantnag, Puiwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara, as well as Amritsar district in Punjab, had to be excluded from the survey coverage due to unfavourable field conditions.

1.5 This note contains four sections including this introductory section. Section Two elucidates the sample design and the estimation procedure of the survey. Section Three presents the results on consumer expenditure after explaining the terms used and the main concepts involved while Section Four discusses the results on employment & unemployment after setting out the relevant concepts and definitions. The Part-II, Survey Results gives the results in details - at all-India level - for both consumer expenditure and employment situation.

SECTION - 2

SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

2.0 The 49th round of NSS had "Housing Condition and Migration", with special emphasis on slum dwellers, as its principal subject of enquiry. The annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment was conducted along with this.

2.1 Sample Design: A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted, with census villages as first stage units in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban, except for a few newly declared towns of the 1991 census, for which UFS frames were not available, and census EB's were used as first stage units. Households formed the second stage units in both rural and urban sector.

2.2 Sampling frame for fsu's: In the rural sector the sampling frame in most of the districts was the 1981 census list of villages. However, in Assam and in 8 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 1971 census lists of villages were used. For Nagaland, the villages situated within 5 km of a bus route constituted the sampling frame. For the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the list of accessible villages was used as sampling frame. In the urban sector, the lists of NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were the sampling frames used in most cases. However, 1991 census house listing enumeration blocks were considered as the sampling units for some of the newly declared towns of the 1991 population census, for which UFS frames were not available.

2.3 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.

2.3.1 In the rural sector, within each region, each district a rural population of less than 1.8 million according to the 1981 census 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, the portion of a district falling in each region constituted a separate stratum even if the rural population of the district as a whole was less than 1.8 million. Further, in Assam, the strata formed for earlier NSS rounds on the basis of 1971 census rural population exactly in the above manner, but with a cut-off point of 1.5

million population, were retained as the strata for rural sampling.

2.3.2 In the urban sector, strata were formed, within NSS regions, on the basis of 1981 (1991 in some of the new towns) census population of towns. Each city with a 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 1981 (1991 in a few cases) census population. The strata were thus formed as detailed below:

stratum	composition
1	all towns with population less than 50,000
2	all towns with population 50,000 - 199,999
3	all towns with population 200,000 - 999,999
4	each city with population 1 million or more

2.4 Sub-stratification of urban strata: In order to be able to allocate a larger proportion of the first-stage sample to slum-dominated areas than would otherwise be possible, each stratum in the urban sector was divided into two "sub-strata" as follows. Sub-stratum 1 was constituted of the UFS blocks in the stratum with a "slum area" indicated in the frame. Sub-stratum 2 was constituted of the remaining blocks of the stratum.

2.5 Allocation of sample: A total all-India sample of 8000 first stage units (5072 villages and 2928 urban blocks) - determined on the basis of investigator strength in different states/u.t.'s and the expected workload per investigator - was first allocated to the states/u.t.'s in proportion to central field staff available. The sample thus obtained for each state/u.t. was then allocated to its rural and urban sectors considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with double weightage for the urban sector. Within each sector of a state/u.t.'s the allotted sample size was re-allocated to the different strata in proportion to stratum population. Stratum-level allocations were adjusted so that the sample size for a stratum (rural or urban) was at least a multiple of 4. This was done in order to have equal-sized samples in each sub-sample and sub-round (see-level 2.7 and 2.10). In the urban sector, stratum-level allocations were further allocated to the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in the sub-strata, with double weightage to sub-stratum 1 (2 if stratum

STATEMENT 0 : NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGES AND BLOCKS ALLOTTED AND SURVEYED AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS SURVEYED BY STATE/U.T. AND SECTOR

state/u.t.	no. of villages		no. of blocks		no. of surveyed			
	allotted	surveyed	allotted	surveyed	households		persons	
					rural	urban	rural	urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	356	354	212	211	1371	844	6203	3903
Arunachal Pradesh	80*	101	16	16	397	64	2150	265
Assam	2247	206	72	71	823	284	4256	1294
Bihar	742	443	132	124	1718	496	8744	2497
Goa	20	20	12	12	60	48	303	205
Gujarat	160	160	144	144	640	573	3299	2751
Haryana	72	72	40	40	284	160	1647	755
Himachal Pradesh	132	129	28	28	495	112	2543	397
Jammu & Kashmir	184	64	92	27	253	108	1388	553
Karnataka	184	184	156	156	730	624	3758	3200
Kerala	204	190	92	88	723	352	3533	1640
Madhya Pradesh	376	374	192	192	1446	766	7861	4002
Maharashtra	328	321	344	323	1260	1287	6375	6176
Manipur	68	68	44	44	268	171	1487	1017
Meghalaya	72	69	32	30	276	120	1316	518
Mizoram	64	64	28	28	248	112	1323	557
Nagaland	36	36	20	20	132	80	614	347
Orissa	224	201	68	63	799	252	3928	1164
Punjab	152	119	124	118	475	466	2602	2082
Rajasthan	208	208	116	116	827	459	4558	2384
Sikkim	28	28	12	12	112	48	530	178
Tamil Nadu	268	268	264	264	1058	1046	4391	4250
Tripura	124	107	32	32	402	128	1824	551
Uttar Pradesh	620	6260	276	275	2452	1096	13894	5873
West Bengal	300	300	216	216	1180	863	6037	3781
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	44	44	24	24	176	96	922	391
Chandigarh	8	8	16	16	32	61	151	271
Dadra & Nagar Havli	20	20	4	4	80	16	397	75
Daman & Diu	8	8	12	12	32	48	207	246
Delhi	8	8	84	61	28	242	137	1082
Lakshdweep	8	8	12	12	20	48	123	341
Pondicherry	20	20	12	12	76	48	359	201
All-India	5072	4822	2928	2791	18873	11118	96860	52953

*20 nucleus villages.

allocation was only 4). Sub-stratum level allocations were made even in number.

2.6 Selection of fsu's: Sample villages - except in Arunachal Pradesh - were selected by PPS systematic sampling with population as the size variable and sample blocks by simple random sampling without replacement. In both sectors the sample of fsu's was drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.6.1 In Arunachal Pradesh the sample of villages was drawn by a cluster sampling procedure. The field staff were supplied with a list of sample "nucleus" villages and were advised to select clusters of villages - building up each cluster around a nucleus village - according to prescribed guidelines. The nucleus villages were selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.7 Sub-rounds: The six-months period was split into two "sub-rounds" of three months each. One-half of the sample villages/blocks in each stratum were surveyed during sub-round 1 and the other half during sub-round 2.

2.8 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks: To reduce workload larger sample village and blocks were divided - according to usual NSS practice - into a suitable number of "hamlet - group"/"sub-blocks" of roughly equal population content ; the second-stage sampling frame was constituted of the households belonging to only two of these hamlet-groups/sub-blocks (instead of the hamlet-group/sub-block (h.q./sub.'s) were chosen for this purpose was determined as follows. In case the flu contained some slum households, the hag/sib. having maximum concentration of slum dwellers was designated hag/s.b.'O' and this, together with another hag/sib. randomly selected from the remaining hag/sub.'s and designated hag/s.b.'I', became the frame for sample household selection. In case the sample flu contained no slum households, the hag/sib. with maximum population was designated hag/s.b.'I' was selected randomly from the remaining as before.

2.11.3 Formula for estimation of aggregates:

$$Y^* = \sum_a \frac{Z_a}{n_a} \sum_{j=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{C_{aj} P_{aj}} \left[\frac{H_{aj}}{h_{aj}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{aj}} Y_{ajk} + (D_{ajk} - 1) \frac{H_{aj}}{h_{aj}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{aj}} Y_{ajk} \right]$$

2.9 Selected of households: Sample households for the consumer expenditure enquiry were selected from the second-stage sampling frame as follows. In smaller fsu's, where no hag/sib. formation (see para 2.8 above) was done, 4 sample households were selected circular systematically from the flu. In fsu's where hag/sub.'s had been formed, 2 sample households were selected circular systematically from each of the two selected hag/sub.'s. In both cases the households in the flu/hag/sib. were first arranged according to means of livelihood. For rural areas, this meant that households "self-employed in agriculture" were placed first, followed by "rural labour" households, and then the remaining. In urban areas, "self-employed" households were placed first, then "casual labour" households, and then the remaining households.

2.10 Sample size : In all, the survey covered 29991 households spread over 4822 sample villages and 2791 sample blocks. The number of sample villages and blocks allotted and surveyed, and the number of sample households and persons surveyed, are given for different state'u.t.'s and all-India in Statement 0, separately for rural and urban sectors

2.11 Estimation procedure

2.11.1 The aggregate Y of any characteristic for the rural and urban sectors of a state/u.t. is estimated by Y* according to the estimation formulae given in para 2.11.3.

2.11.2 Estimates of ratios: The estimate of a ratio of the form R = Y/X where Y and X are the population

2.11.3 Total of the value of two characters, is given by

$$R^* = Y^*/X^*$$

where Y* and 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, Y and X are first obtained at state level and then R is obtained by division. Examples of ratio estimates are rates and percentages.

For the rural sector of Arunachal Pradesh,

$$Y^* = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{j=i}^{n_s} \frac{H_{sj}}{h_{sj}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{sj}} y_{sjk}$$

For the urban sector of a state/u.t.,

$$Y^* = \sum_s \sum_{t=1}^2 \frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{st}} \left[\frac{H_{stj}}{h_{stj}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stj}} y_{stjk} + (D_{stj} - 1) \frac{H_{stj}}{h_{stj}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stj}} y_{stjk} \right]$$

- Wherey : observed value of the same characteristic in a sample household
- s : stratum suffix
- t : sub-stratum suffix
- j : sample village/block suffix
- k : sample household suffix
- o & i : hamlet-group/sub-block suffix
- p : population of village as in sampling frame
- z : population of stratum as in sampling frame
- N : number of block in the frame of an urban sub-stratum; also for Arunachal Pradesh, number of villages in the frame of a rural stratum
- n : number of village/block surveyed
- H : number of households listed
- h : number of sample-group/sub-blocks formed in the sample village/block
- D : number of hamlet-group/sub-blocks formed in the sample village/block
- C : adjustment factor, when a revenue village bigger than the census (sample) village is surveyed in place of the latter, C = number of census villages surveyed in the revenue village; in all other cases C = 1.

SECTION 3

SUMMARY OF FINDING : HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

3.0 The survey findings of the enquiry on consumer expenditure are summarised in this section. Most of the results presented here relate to household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and its pattern of variation over the country. Sectional and inter-state variation in average MPCE, as well as in the way household and persons are distributed over different ranges of MPCE, are discussed. The way in which the major components of per capita expenditure vary over sectors, states and overall spending levels is investigated in detail. Other aspects of household living standards, such as nature of occupancy of dwelling, energy source used for cooking and lighting, and use of ration or fair price shops, are also discussed on the basis of information collected through sch.1.0.

3.1 The important definitions adopted for the survey are given below. They are, broadly, the same as followed in recent earlier rounds.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

3.5. 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 group (i) and (ii), the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value of goods actually consumed during the reference period. An item of clothing and footwear is considered to 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. Home produce is evaluated at the ex farm or ex factory rate. 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 expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods 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 for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, the item "cooked meals" is an exception to the rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and /or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer household). There is a practical difficulty 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.

3.6 Mild and milk products: This includes ghee, butter, curd, ice-cream etc. Milk-based sweetmeats (pera, rosogolla etc.) come under "beverages, refreshments and processed food" unless they are prepared from milk, sugar, etc. within the household. In the latter case consumption of milk, sugar, etc. is accounted separately instead of the entire consumption being accounted under "milk products".

3.7 Clothing and footwear: This category includes bedsheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses, blankets, rugs, mats and matings, cotton yarn, wool, and knitting wool. It, however, excludes tailoring charges, which come under "miscellaneous goods and services".

3.8 Miscellaneous goods and services: This is a residual group containing items other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing, footwear, rent, taxes and durable goods.

3.9 Durable goods: This term refers to durable goods apart from clothing and footwear, items included here are distinguished from miscellaneous goods by having a longer expected lifetime of use (roughly, one year or more). Expenditure incurred on repairs and construction of durables used for domestic purpose is included in "expenditure on durable goods".

3.10 The monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes for which estimates are presented at all-India level in this report are the same as were adopted in the last quinquennial round, i.e., the 43rd round. They are (in Rs.):

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

Estimates are also, occasionally, presented by the following broader MPCE classes for both sectors to facilitate comparison between rural and urban data:

1. less than 110
2. 110-215
3. 215-385
4. 385 & above

3.11 Broad groups of items: Results on break-up of MPCE on different items of consumption are presented for 21 broad item groups. These are (1) cereals (2) gram (3) cereal substitutes (4) pulses & pulse products (5) milk and milk products (6) edible oil (7) meat, fish & egg (8) vegetables (9) fruits & nuts (10) sugar (11) salt (12) spices (13) beverages, refreshment & processed food (14) pan, tobacco & intoxicants (15) fuel & light (16) clothing (17) footwear (18) miscellaneous goods and services (19) durable goods (20) rent (21) taxes. In addition, sub-totals of MPCE on (a) food and (b) non-food are also provided.

3.12 The major findings of the survey on consumer expenditure are now discussed. A series of tables called "statements" to distinguish them from the Appendix tables are included in the text for ready reference. Most of these statements give state-level results in a summary form while a few attempt comparison of results of different NSS rounds.

3.13 The word sector is used for the rural-urban demarcation; rural and urban are the two sectors involved wherever the term occurs. The term "major states" will be used to mean the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The remaining states and union territories of India are divided into three groups - called North-eastern, north-western and Southern - for the purpose of presentation of estimates. These groups have been formed as follows:

North-eastern: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura.

North-western: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi.

Southern: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry.

The abbreviation MPCE is used everywhere in preference to its expanded form: monthly per capita (consumer) expenditure.

3.14 Distributions of households and persons by MPCE and average MPCE in rural and urban sectors: all-India

STATEMENT 3.1: PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY BROAD MPCE CLASS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

MPCE class	no. per 1000 of				All-India
	hhs.		Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
below 110	47	12	57	15	
110-215	445	182	493	237	
215-385	383	375	354	410	
385 & above	125	431	96	338	
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	

3.14.1 One may begin the study of consumption expenditure with a broad grouping of households on the basis of MPCE. First, a look at the estimated relative strengths in the population of the different groups of classes of households thus formed. Statement 3.1 gives these, as well as the estimated relative size of population in the different classes of household MPCE, separately for rural and urban sectors. In what follows, a person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he/she belongs. This allows us to speak of the number of persons belonging to a particular MPCE class, and hence of the distribution of persons by MPCE classes.

One observes that a significantly lower proportion of the urban population (24%) belonged to the Rs. 110-215 range of MPCE compared to the rural (49%), and that a much higher proportion belonged to the higher class - Rs. 385 & above - for the urban population (34%) than the rural (less than 10%).

3.15 Distributions and averages of MPCE: inter-state comparison

3.15.1 Distributions of rural and urban households and persons by MPCE class are given in Statements 3.2 (R & U) and 3.3 (R & U) for each state and sector. In these statements a more detailed MPCE classification is used than in Statement 3.1.

State-level averages of MPCE, which are of considerable interest in themselves, have been included in Statements 3.3R and 3.3U (col. 15). A brief look at these averages shows, for instance, that

(a) in the rural sector as many as 10 of the 15 major states had average MPCE between Rs. 220 and Rs. 270,

(b) in the urban sector, the average MPCE for the 15 major states was more evenly spread - over the range Rs. 290 - Rs. 450, and

(c) rural areas of the 3 states Haryana, Kerala and Punjab were markedly ahead of the other major states in terms of average MPCE (SS-1).

ss-1: Average MPCE of 15 major states

rural		urban	
average MPCE (Rs.)	no. of states	average MPCE (Rs.)	no. of states
180-220	2	290-330	2
220-270	10	330-370	5
270-320	-	370-410	5
320-360	3	410-450	3

ss-2: Percentage of rural population with MPCE below Rs. 215

Bihar	75
Orissa	71
Madhya Pradesh	65
Uttar Pradesh	59
7 other major states	47-56
Rajasthan	42
Haryana	34
Kerala	26
Punjab	24
all-India	55

ss-3: Percentage of rural population with MPCE Rs. 280 or more

Punjab	53
Kerala	49
Haryana	43
Rajasthan	34
Gujarat	29
6 other major states	22-25
Tamil Nadu	20
Madhya Pradesh	18
Orissa	14
Bihar	10
all-India	24

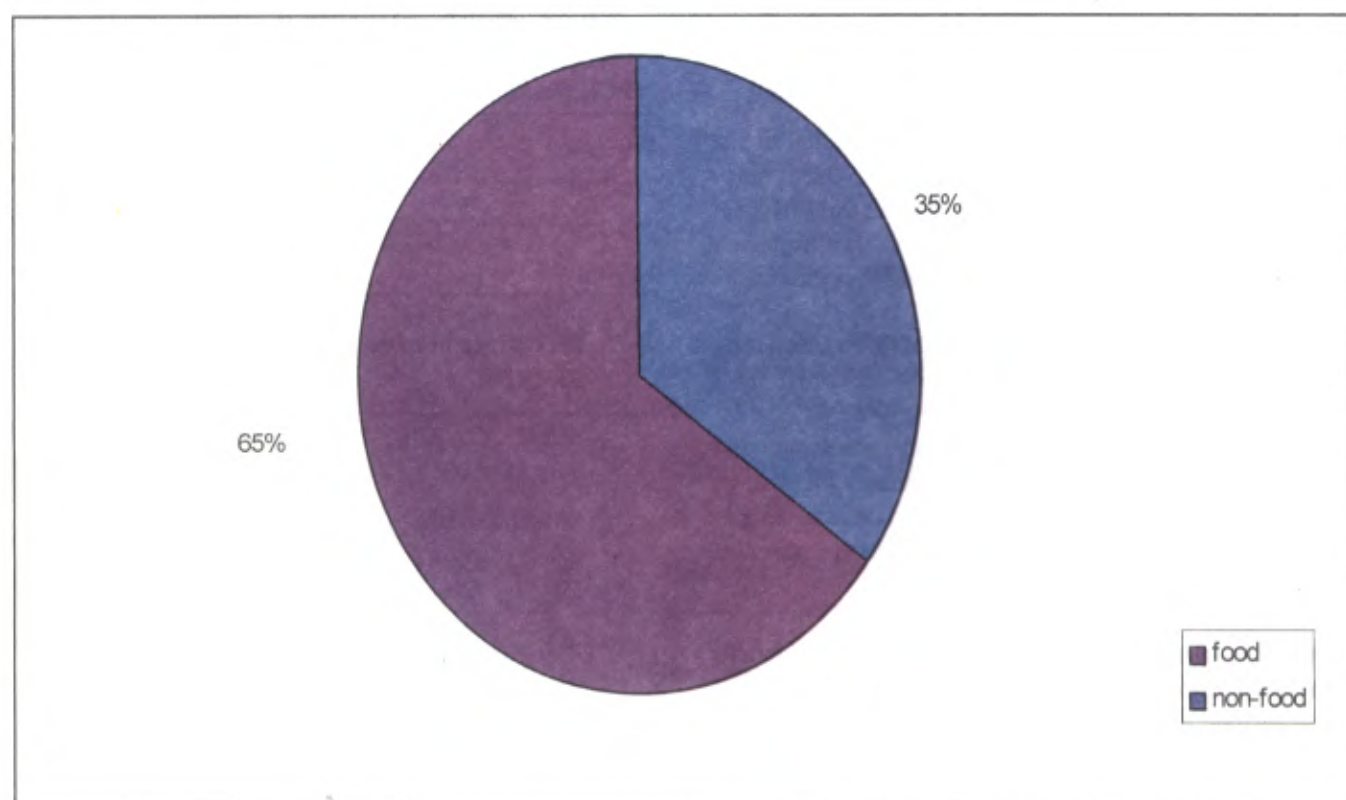
3.15.2 The distributions of households and persons by MPCE may be used for quick enumeration's of percentages of households and persons below or above a selected MPCE levelled. Inter-state comparisons of such percentages can be quite illuminating. For instance, one may use Statement 3.3R to extract information of the following kind.

One notes that the percentage of rural population with MPCE less than Rs. 215 ranged from 24% for Punjab to 75% for Bihar (SS-2). The proportion of population above the MPCE

level of Rs. 280, on the other hand, was around 50% for Punjab and Kerala, 20% for Tamil Nadu, and only 10% for Bihar. From Statement 3.3U, information of a similar nature can be obtained. In the urban sector, spending levels were, of course, higher, and the extent of inter-state disparity somewhat lower. Here the percentage of population below the MPCE level of Rs. 215 (ss-4) ranged between 21% and 42% for 12 major states, while the proportion for Punjab was only 7%. The average proportion of persons above the MPCE level of Rs. 385 (SS-5) for urban India as a whole was 34%; the state-level proportions ranged from 21% to 50%.

ss-4: Percentage of urban population with MPCE below Rs. 215

Bihar	42
Uttar Pradesh	34
Orissa	33
Karnataka	30
Andhra Pradesh	30
Madhya Pradesh	28
6 other major states	21-25
Haryana	17
Assam	16
Punjab	7
All-India	25



Consumer Exp. Rural

3.16 Composition of MPCE by item group: all-India

3.16.1 Break-up of MPCE by item group at state and all-India level is given for rural and urban sectors in Statement 3.4R and 3.4U respectively. The item groups considered are 21 in number (see para 3.11) and include 13 food groups and 8 non-food groups.

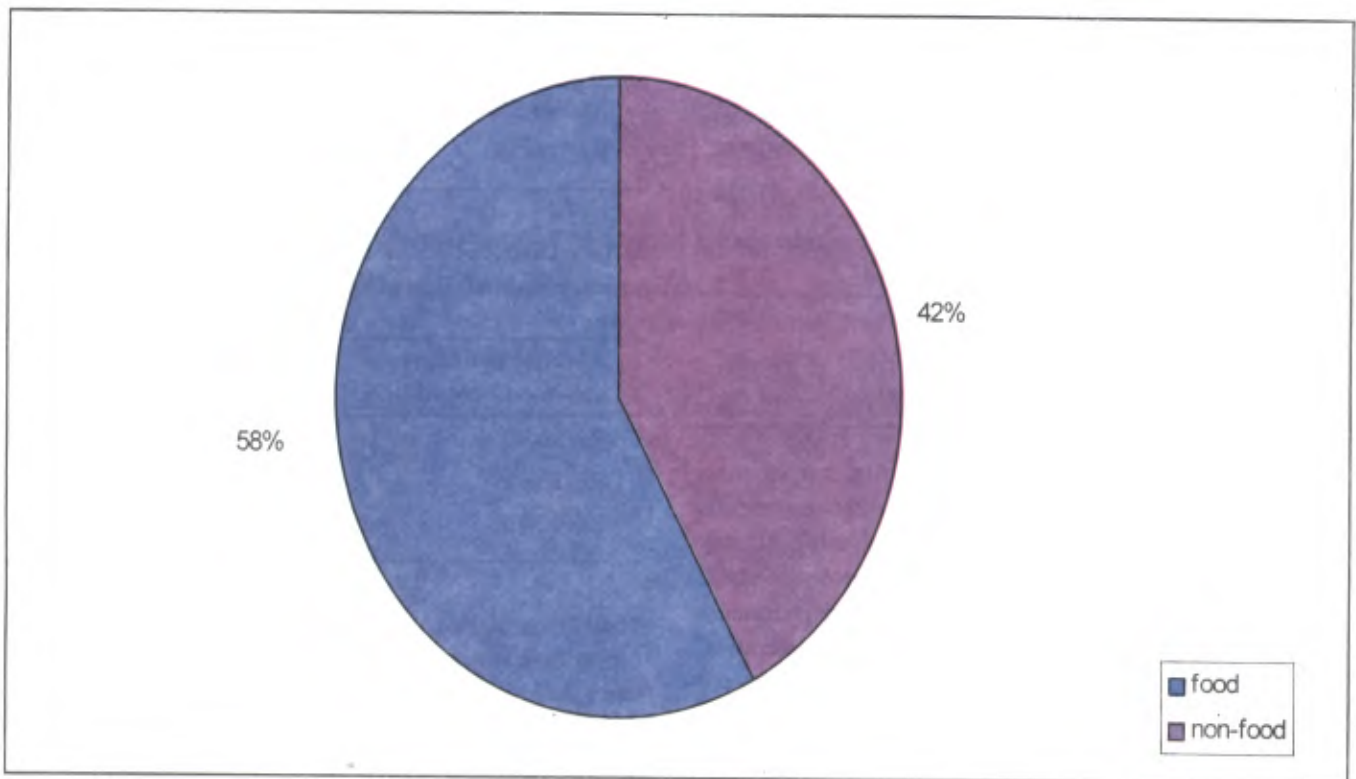
Before going into the differences in consumption pattern among persons in different MPCE classes, one may, first of all, use Statements 3.4R and 3.4U ("all-India" columns) to study broad differences in expenditure levels between rural and urban sectors. Non-food expenditure per person in urban areas was nearly double that in rural areas. Food expenditure per capita, too, was higher - by about Rs. 60. Total expenditure per person was about 57% higher in the urban sector.

3.16.2 Statements 3.5R and 3.5U express the figures in Statements 3.4R and 3.4U as percentages of total MPCE and thus give the percentage distribution of MPCE by item group at state and all-India level for each sector. For the present, one may use these statements to identify (see the "all-India" columns) important differences in rural and urban consumption patterns at the all-India level, which will be discussed in greater detail later. The share of cereals in total consumption expenditure is much higher in the rural sector (26%) than in the urban (15%). The share of non-cereal food is slightly higher in the urban sector. The share of non-food items is appreciably higher in the urban sector (42%) than in the rural (35%).

ss-5: Percentage of urban population with MPCE Rs. 385 or more

Punjab	50
Haryana	42
Maharashtra	40
Gujarat	37
7 other major states	31-36
Uttar Pradesh	27
Orissa	25
Madhya Pradesh	22
Bihar	21
All-India	34

3.16.3 A more detailed study of rural-urban differences (ss-6) in consumption can be made from Statements 3.4R and 3.4U. The largest differences in per capita consumption are seen in "rents" (Rs. 16 per month for urban compared to less than Rs. 1 for rural), "miscellaneous goods & services" (Rs. 75 for urban, Rs. 35 for rural) and "beverages, refreshments & processed food" (Rs. 28 for urban compared to Rs.10 for rural). It may be observed that urban per capita expenditure levels exceeded rural levels for all the item groups considered here except "cereals" (which includes cereal substitutes).



Consumer Exp. Urban

ss-6: Per capita expenditure over a 30-day period on important expenditure heads - all-India

item group	rural (Rs.)	urban (Rs.)
cereals	63	58
milk & milk products	23	41
beverages, refreshments & processed food	10	28
vegetables	14	20
edible oil	12	18
pulses & pulse products	10	12
meat, fish & egg	9	14
other foods	20	30
all food	159	220
miscellaneous goods & services	35	75
fuel & light	19	22
clothing & footwear	15	22
rents	1	16
other non-food	16	22
all non-food	85	165
all items	244	382

ss-7: Percentage of consumer expenditure accounted by selected food and non-food item groups - all-India.

item group	rural	urban
milk & milk products	9.4%	10.7%
vegetables	5.7%	5.2%
beverages, refreshments & processed food	3.9%	7.3%
fuel & light	7.6%	7.0%
clothing & footwear	6.0%	5.8%
miscellaneous goods & services	14.2%	19.5%

3.16.4 Statements 3.5R and 3.5U show also that for most item groups, there was not much difference between sectors (SS-7) in shares of the different were "cereals", already discussed in para 3.16.2 above, "miscellaneous goods & services", which accounted for over 19% of urban consumer expenditure by only 14% for rural, and "beverages, refreshments & processed food" (over 7% for urban compared to 4% for rural).

3.17 Food and non-food components of total expenditure : inter-state variation

ss-8: Distribution of 15 major states by monthly per capita expenditure on food in rural areas

30 days ' per capita food expenditure	no. of states
Rs. 130-150	3
Rs. 150-175	9
Rs. 175-215	3

3.17.1 In studying inter-state difference in composition of MPCE from Statements 3.4R and Statement 3.4U, one may first take up the broad division of total expenditure into food and non-food categories. For most of the "major" state, per capita rural expenditure on food over a period of 30 days ranged between Rs.150 and Rs.175 (SS-8). The lowest figures were those for Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh (all around Rs.140).

In the urban sector, average state-level monthly per capita expenditures on food ranged between Rs.190 and Rs.250 (ss-9)

ss-9: Distribution of 15 major states by monthly per capita expenditure on food in urban areas

30 days ' per capita food expenditure	no. of states
Rs.190-215	7
Rs.215-250	8

ss-10 : Distribution of 15 major states by monthly per capita non-food expenditure in rural areas

30 days' per capita non-food expenditure	no. of states
Rs. 50-70	1
Rs. 70-95	10
Rs. 95-160	4

Though the highest state-level per capita monthly non-food expenditure in the rural sector (Rs.159) was as much as three times the lowest (Rs.52), the figures for as many as 10 states (SS-10) fell within the narrow range Rs.70-95. The same tendency was noticed in the previous round also.

ss-11: Distribution of 15 major states by monthly per capita non-food expenditure in urban areas

30 days 'per capita non-food expenditure	no. of states
Rs. 100-130	2
Rs. 130-170	10
Rs. 170-200	3

In the urban sector state-level per capita non-food expenditures were all between Rs.100 and Rs.200, with quite a large number of states in the range Rs.130-170(SS-11).

3.18 Consumption of cereals :'' sectoral and inter-state variation.

3.18.1 Variation over sectors and states of per capita quantity and value of consumption of cereals is shown in Statement 3.6 (R&U). Per capita cereal consumption was 13.6 kg in

ss-14 : Value of monthly per capita consumption of selected groups of items in rural areas of 11 major states

state*	milk & milk products	meat fish & egg	sugar	vegetables	bev. ref. & proc. food	misc goods & services	fuel & light
Bihar	11	5	4	14	4	22	15
Orissa	5	10	4	15	6	25	18
M.P.	19	5	8	12	6	29	18
Tamil Nadu	11	11	4	13	15	33	15
U.P.	29	4	9	14	7	35	18
W.Bengal	11	18	4	18	8	30	17
Gujarat	36	3	12	19	16	38	20
Rajasthan	60	3	12	11	9	36	24
Punjab	71	2	19	20	12	45	31
Kerala	18	30	8	12	27	65	18
Haryana	78	1	15	13	9	60	19

* selected states; states arranged in ascending order of rural MPCE.

ss-15: Value of monthly per capital consumption of selected groups of items in urban areas of 12 major states.

state*	milk & milk products	meat fish & egg	sugar	vegetables	bev. ref. & proc. food	misc goods & services	fuel & light
Bihar	24	10	6	20	16	44	21
M.P.	38	8	11	19	16	55	23
U.P.	45	7	11	18	18	63	24
Orissa	18	21	7	25	21	55	29
Tamil Nadu	26	17	6	17	40	69	25
Gujarat	57	4	13	22	27	75	29
Rajasthan	64	7	12	19	21	66	27
Kerala	23	32	9	13	37	79	23
W.Bengal	25	33	6	26	29	71	31
Maharashtra	45	16	10	19	37	97	30
Haryana	81	6	12	24	19	93	35
Punjab	79	4	16	25	27	99	37

* selected states; states arranged in ascending order of urban MPCE.

rural areas and 10.5 kg in urban areas- difference of about 3 kg. In other words, rural consumption per person per day was about 100 gms higher than urban. For individual cereals as well rural per capita consumption levels were higher than urban levels (SS-12). At state level, urban consumption levels sometimes exceeded rural levels for particular cereals . e.g. rice consumption in Haryana and Punjab or wheat consumption Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. But this invariably occurred not in case of the "Major" cereal consumed in the region, but for "minor" cereals. Total cereal consumption per capita was highest in Orissa for both rural (16.7 kg) and urban (13.4 kg) sectors.

ss-12 : Per capita quantity of cereals consumed - all - India

cereal	30 days ' per capita consumption (Kg.)	
	rural	urban
rice	7.2	5.3
wheat	4.5	4.5
jowar	0.8	0.4
bajra	0.5	0.1
maize	0.3	0.1
other cereals	0.3	0.1
total cereals	13.6	10.5

3.18.2 : Value of cereal consumption per capita over a period of 30 days varied more over states than over sectors (Jss-13) The all-India figure was Rs.63 for the rural sector and Rs. 58- Only Rs.5 less - for the urban. For the eastern states of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, the figures was in the range Rs.75-85 for both sectors; compared to Rs.42-43 for Punjab and Gujarat. This pattern of inter-state variation in similar to that observed in earlier rounds.

state	rural	urban
Punjab	Rs.42	Rs.43
Gujarat	Rs.43	Rs.43
Haryana	Rs.48	Rs.44
Rajasthan	Rs.49	Rs.45
All-India	Rs.63	Rs.58
Bihar	Rs.77	Rs.75
Orissa	Rs.81	Rs.73
West Bengal	Rs.85	Rs.74
Assam	Rs.83	Rs.83

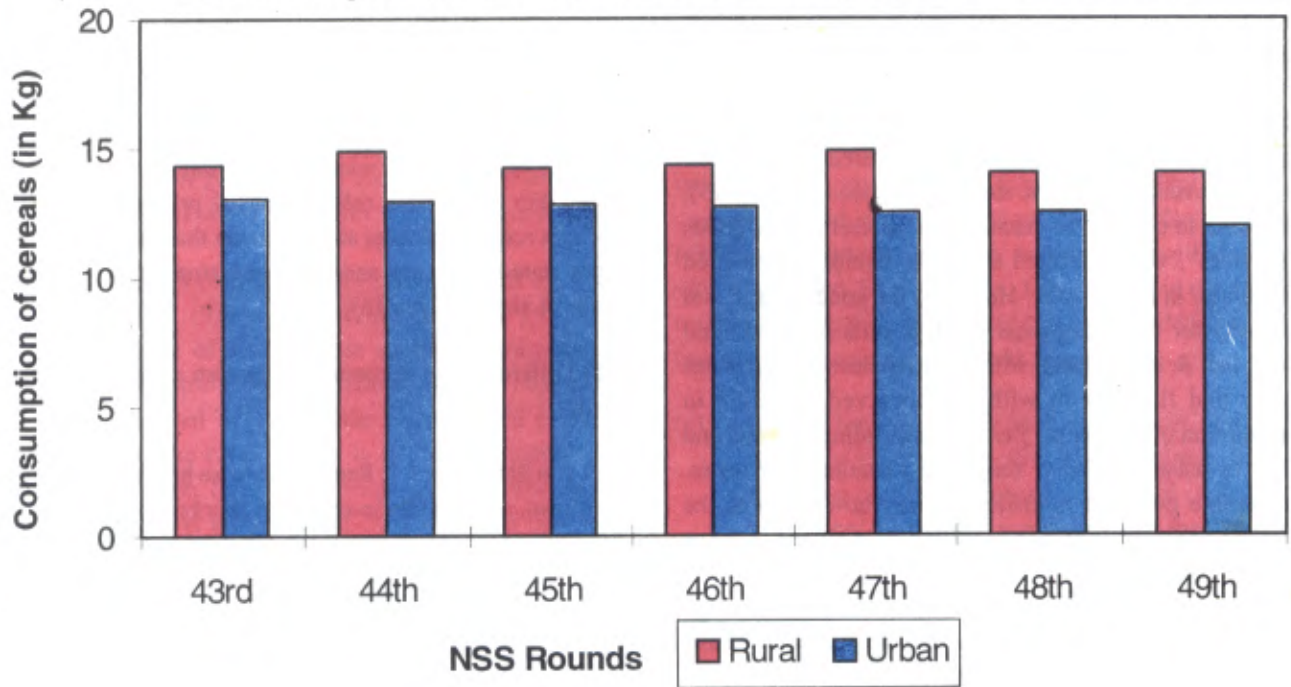
3.19 Break-up of MPCE by item by item group : inter-state comparisons

3.19.1 One may now return to Statement 3.4 (R & U) to investigate inter-state differences in consumption pattern in greater detail than has been done so far. Inter-state variation in cereal consumption was discussed in para 3.18 above.

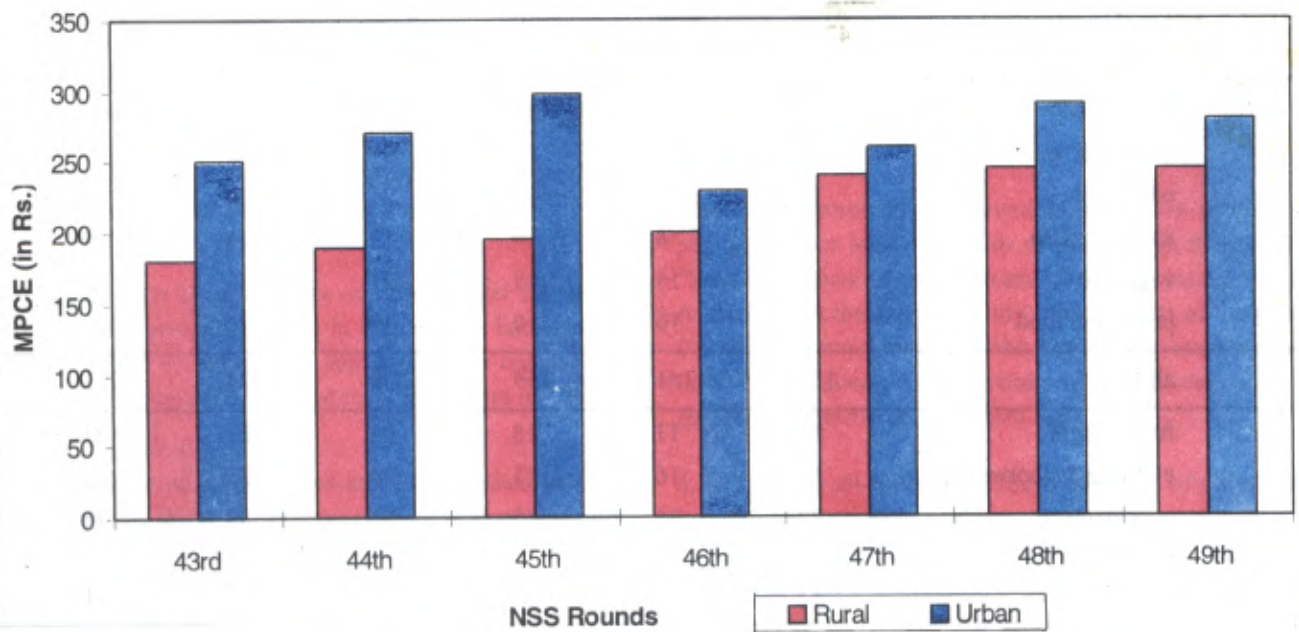
ss-16: Share in total expenditure of selected item groups- all-India

item group	rural		urban	
	range of variation in % share over 15 major states	% share at all-india level	range of variation in % share over 15 major states	% share at all-India level
milk & milk products	2.2-22.7	9.4	5.3-19.1	10.7
meat, fish & egg	0.3- 8.6	3.6	1.0- 8.6	3.7
clothing & footwear	2.6- 9.5	6.0	3.7- 9.4	5.8
beverages, etc.	2.0- 7.9	3.9	4.4-10.6	7.3
misc. good & services	8.1-19.1	14.2	14.7-22.5	19.5
Vegetables	3.5- 7.4	5.7	3.3- 7.3	5.2
fuel & light	5.3- 9.6	7.6	5.9- 8.4	7.0

Consumption of cereals over different NSS rounds



MPCE over different NSS rounds



Among other food groups, variation in state-level per capita expenditures was, as observed in earlier rounds, low in case of "edible oil", "pulses & pulse products", and "vegetables", but high in case of "milk & milk products", "meat, fish & egg", and to some extent, "sugar.

Difference in state-level expenditures on non-food groups could generally be accounted for by differences in overall spending levels between the states concerned (SS-14 & 15). This seems to be true, for instance, for "miscellaneous goods & services", which formed a sizable chunk of non-food expenditure in every state. However, for food groups, and especially for the two groups "milk & milk products" and "meat, fish & egg", (total) MPCE differences among states clearly had little to do with the observed variation in consumption of the items. Per capita spending on "fuel and light", as usual, exhibited very little variation over states. For durable goods, it is difficult to say how much of the observed variation is due to sampling fluctuations.

3.19.2: Statement 3.5 (R & U) is Statement 3.4 in percentage form. the percentages, obviously, are the estimated shares of the different item groups in total household expenditure.

In both sectors, the range of inter-state variation (over the major states) in "meat, fish & egg" and "milk & milk products", narrow for "fuel & light" and "vegetables", and moderately wide (viewed in relation to the average share for the country as a whole) for "beverages, refreshments & processed food" and "clothing & footwear". For both the groups "meat, fish & egg" and "milk & milk products", the range of variation was wider in the rural sector than in the urban. For "beverages, refreshments & processed food", the all-India rural percentage share is lower than the lowest urban major-state-level share, and the same is true of "miscellaneous goods & services" (ss-16).

3.20 Differences in consumption pattern at different MPCE levels

3.20.1 In Statement 3.7, item-group-wise break-ups of MPCE are shown, at all-Indian level, for the four broad MPCE classes encountered earlier in Statement 3.1, separately for rural and urban sectors. Percentage break-ups are shown in Statement 3.8. These statements illustrate difference in consumption pattern of segments of the population at different economic statuses. In Moving from low to high MPCE ranges,

ss-17: Per capita consumption expenditure on selected item groups for 47th, 48th and 49th rounds : all-India.

item group	value of monthly per capita consumption (Rs.)					
	rural			urban		
	47th rd	48th rd	49th rd	47th rd	48th rd	49th rd
cereals	58	65	63	52	59	58
milk, milk products	22	23	23	37	42	41
edible oil	13	12	12	21	20	18
meat, egg, fish	8	8	9	13	14	14
vegetables	15	14	14	21	20	20
processed food	9	10	10	26	26	28
all food	154	161	159	208	224	221
fuel & light	17	17	18	24	25	27
clothing & footwear	14	16	15	24	25	22
miscellaneous goods & services	32	35	35	73	83	75
durable goods	15	9	8	17	17	11
all non-food	90	87	85	163	175	162
all items	244	247	244	370	399	382

increases in average per capita consumption (rupees) are seen (Statement 3.7) to be most pronounced in case of such item groups as "durable goods", "miscellaneous goods & services", "clothing & footwear", and "milk & milk products" and very gradual for "cereals", "fuel & light", and "vegetables". The changes in percentage shares are seen (Statement 3.8) to be positive (increase in share with rise in MPCE) for the item groups of the first-mentioned kind and negative (all in share with rise in MPCE) for the second kind.

3.21.1 The findings of different NSS rounds from the 43rd (July 1987 - June 1988) to the 49th (Jan.-June 1993) on quantity and value of all-India per capita consumption of important cereals are shown in Statement 3.9. That there has been a marginal decline of the order of 5% perhaps slightly more in the rural sector- in per capita quantity of cereal consumption over this period appears now to be reasonably clear. It is confirmed by the data of the 50th Round, according to which the average quantity of cereals consumed in rural and urban India was 13.4 and 10.6 kg, respectively. The decline appears to be spread mainly over the two cereal types wheat and jowar. The rural-urban differential in absolute monthly cereal consumption though rising from Rs.4 to around Rs. 6 - has remained stable in percentage terms with the value for the average urban Indian remaining about 10% lower than that of his rural counterpart.

3.22 Trends in composition of household MPCE: all-India

3.22.1 Statement 3.10 shows percentage composition of household MPCE at the all-India level for each NSS round from the 43rd to the 49th, separately for rural and urban sectors. Here the same 21 broad groups of items are considered as in Statements 3.7 and 3.8. One observes that

- (a) the share of food in total expenditure has remained stable at around 64-65% in the rural sector and around 56-57% in the urban;
- (b) proportion of expenditure on cereals, after falling by about 1 percentage point in both sectors between the 43rd and 47 the rounds, appears to have regained its earlier level of 26% in the rural sector and of 15% in the urban.
- (c) the share of clothing and footwear appears to have fallen by about 1percentage point in both sectors over the period covered by these rounds;
- (d) shares of other groups considered here have not changed perceptibly over these 7 rounds (the apparent changes in the share of durable goods may be caused by sampling fluctuations).

3.23 Other trends

3.23.1 Trends, if any, in certain other parameters of interest, such as average household size, average MPCE, and selected percentiles (20th, 50th and 80th) of the distribution of persons by MPCE, may be studied from statement 3.11, separately for rural and urban sectors. No trend is observed in average household size. Average MPCE has increased by about 60% over the period covered by these rounds. Average urban MPCE, after a steady increase, appears to have fallen in the 49th round from the level of Rs. 3.99 reached in the previous round comparison of the detailed break-up of MPCE for these two rounds (see ss-17) shows, however, that

- (a) Neither total per capita food expenditure, nor any of its major components, differs appreciably between these two rounds. The slight differences could be due to seasonal fluctuations in employment; the 49th round survey was a six-month survey covering mainly the second half of the agricultural year.
- (b) Of the fall of Rs.17 in total urban MPCE, Rs.14 is accounted by two item groups - miscellaneous goods & services and durable goods - estimates of which are known to be subject to sampling fluctuations to a much greater extent than other components of MPCE as the expenditures by a household are incurred irregularly over the year unlike expenditures on, say, food and fuel

The percentile values appear to be consistent with the average MPCE figures.

3.24 Perception of households regarding sufficiency of food

3.24.1 Perception of food availability on the part of the population was investigated, as usual, through the question "Do all members of your household get two square meals : A. throughout the year? B. Only some months of the year ? C. not even some month of the year?" The responses are tabulated (estimated proportions of households in each category) statewide in Statement 3.12.

3.24.2 At the all-India level the proportion of chronically hungry (not getting two square meals even some months of the year) households was found, as in the previous NSS round, to be less than 1% for rural areas and less than 0.5% for urban. As for seasonal hunger, 54 per 1000 households in rural areas and 21 per 1000 households in urban areas reported getting sufficient food only some months of the year (SS-18).

3.24.3 At state level, too, the problem of hunger is seen to be mainly seasonal. The proportion of those (categories B and C) experiencing hunger of some kind (chronic or seasonal) was under 8% for urban areas of all major state. For rural areas the proportion was under 10% for all these states except West Bengal and Orissa, where it was of the order of 17%-18%.

ss-18 Per thousand no. of households by availability of food: all-India

period during which all hh members got enough to eat	rural		urban	
	49th rd	48th rd	49th rd	48th rd
throughout the year	938	923	977	973
only some months	54	70	21	23
not even some months	8	7	2	4

3.25 Other population characteristics

3.25.1 Per 1000 number of persons at different marital statuses in selected age-groups are given in Statement 3.13 at all-India level separately for males and females in rural and urban sectors. The figures enable various comparisons of marital status between the four population groups - urban males, urban females, rural males and rural females, or between different age-groups (ss-19)

3.25.2 Occupancy position of households, or their break-up according to whether they owned, rented or otherwise occupied their dwelling units, is given in statement 3.14 (R & U) by state and sector. As observed in earlier rounds, the proportion of households living in dwelling units owned by them was 93% in rural areas and only about 57% in urban areas, where 34% lived in rented dwelling units. Among individual states in the urban sector the proportion of households owning their dwelling unit was highest for Kerala (85%), lowest for Tamil Nadu (43%) and between 48% and 72% for all other major states (SS-20).

3.25.3 Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking is presented by state and sector in Statement 3.15 Rural and urban patterns of energy consumption were in conformity with what was observed in preceding two rounds. In rural areas "Firewood and chips" was the predominant energy source, with 80% (ss-21) of all households in country dependent on it "Dung cake": had some importance in four major states - Punjab (36%), UTTAR

Pradesh (29%), Haryana (21%) and Bihar (19%). Other energy sources such as LPG and Kerosene had little role to play in the rural sector. Urban households in the country were broadly divided into 3 major categories, 31% depending on firewood and chips, 27% on LPG, and 24% on kerosene. In urban areas, dependence on firewood and chips was greater in Kerala than in any other major state (71%). The only two states where "coke/coal" was used more commonly than firewood and chips were Bihar (46%) and West Bengal (41%)

ss-19 : Percentage currently married in selected age-groups for different population groups : all-India

population groups	15 and above	25-29
urban males	64%	66%
rural males	69%	79%
urban females	69%	91%
rural females	75%	93%

ss-20. No. per thousand of households by type of dwelling unit - all-India

type of dwelling unit	rural	urban
owned	932	572
rented	41	344
otherwise occupied	27	84

ss-21: Distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking: all-India

primary source of energy for cooking	percentage of households	
	rural	urban
coke / coal	1.3	7.6
firewood & chips	80.0	30.9
LPG	2.0	26.9
dung cake	9.8	2.4
kerosene	2.0	24.1

3.25.4 As for the break-ups of households by principal source of energy for lighting (Statement 3.16), the two major sources - kerosene and electricity - had the same relative importance as was observed in the preceding two rounds. In rural areas 62% of households depended on kerosene and 36% on electricity. In urban areas only 18% depended on kerosene and as many as 81% households depended on electricity (ss-22). The proportion of electricity varied widely among states in the rural sector, for 5% in Bihar and 8% in West Bengal to 83% in Punjab. In the urban sector more than 64% of

households in all major states relied on electricity - the proportion for Punjab was as high as 95%.

ss-22 Distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting: all-India

primary source of energy for lighting	percentage of households	
	rural	urban
kerosene	62	18
electricity	36	81

3.25.5 Statement 3.17 provides, by state and sector, the proportion of household with at least one member having taken any meal from outside during the last 30 days, and the proportion of households having performed any ceremony during the same reference period. At the all-India level, the proportion of households reporting at least one meal taken from outside during the last 30 days was about 16% in the rural sector and 20-21 % in the urban (ss-23). As observed in the previous round, the two southern states Kerala and Tamil Nadu had the highest percentages of households in the category. The proportion of households in the country having performed any ceremony during the last 30 days was found to be around 2.5-3% in both sectors. For

nearly all major states the proportion was below 5% in both sectors.

ss-23: Percentage of households having taken any meal from outside and performed any ceremony during the last 30 days by sector : all-India

sector	taken any meal from outside	performed any ceremony
rural	16.2	2.6
urban	20.5	3.0

3.25.6 Per 1000 number of households having purchased any cereal from ration / fair price shop or at subsidised rate during the last 30 days is tabulated for the 46th, 47th 48th and 49th rounds by state and sector in Statement 3.18. The proportion of such households at the all-India level was a very stable 46% for the rural sector and an equally stable 49% or slightly less for the urban. In both sectors Kerala and Punjab had, respectively, the highest and lowest percentages of households in this category among the major states, over the period covered by these rounds.

STATEMENT 3.2R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OVER MPCE CLASSES BY STATES IN RURAL SECTOR

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)												average hh no. of household			
	00-65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	all classes	size estd.(00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
ANDHRA PRADESH	4	1	7	13	34	48	104	103	170	323	167	117	1000	4.4	106073	1371
ASSAM	1	0	4	10	18	51	43	77	219	296	208	71	1000	5.1	34812	823
BIHAR	5	11	25	56	56	88	148	136	187	157	90	41	1000	5.1	109631	1718
GUJARAT	3	1	5	2	20	43	83	55	193	231	211	153	1000	5.2	58969	640
HARYANA	3	1	5	2	20	43	83	55	193	231	211	153	1000	4.9	19799	284
KARNATAKA	2	1	0	2	8	32	44	104	137	228	206	236	1000	5.9	57273	730
KERALA	1	8	4	32	35	54	73	115	142	214	181	141	1000	4.8	38766	723
MADHYA PRADESH	3	0	2	13	9	16	17	62	91	227	264	296	1000	5.4	90688	1446
MAHARASHTRA	3	6	22	39	57	62	93	116	193	185	136	88	1000	4.9	96779	1260
ORISSA	5	9	22	28	49	70	86	77	137	203	188	126	1000	4.8	55815	799
PUNJAB	6	4	25	63	78	76	06	121	190	153	102	76	1000	5.5	20449	475
RAJASTHAN	0	0	1	3	4	19	24	36	122	212	327	252	1000	5.3	55573	827
TAMIL NADU	6	3	1	14	19	32	63	71	152	227	217	195	1000	4.0	85025	1055
UTTAR PRADESH	9	5	16	35	39	64	84	93	150	250	171	84	1000	5.6	194411	2452
WEST BENGAL	1	3	11	36	56	66	96	94	158	211	137	129	1000	5.0	96331	1180
NORTH EASTERN	1	2	3	13	20	35	84	93	219	271	148	111	1000	4.9	11210	1835
NORTH WESTERN	0	2	4	2	14	11	25	52	149	302	274	165	1000	5.1	14689	808
SOUTHERN	0	0	0	41	10	18	28	45	125	197	234	339	1000	4.9	2365	444
ALL INDIA	3	4	12	28	40	56	88	94	167	218	165	125	1000	5.1	1150658	18873

STATEMENT 3.2U : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OVER MPCE CLASSES BY STATE IN URBAN SECTOR

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)												average hh no. of household			
	00-90	90-110	110-135	135-160	160-185	185-215	215-255	255-310	310-385	385-520	520-700	700 & above	all classes	size estd.(00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
ANDHRA PRADESH	11	8	15	55	68	89	104	186	109	142	123	90	1000	4.5	36272	844
ASSAM	0	0	0	11	17	69	99	172	161	164	128	179	1000	4.6	3745	284
BIHAR	3	15	45	70	87	104	104	128	117	135	105	87	1000	4.9	17617	496
GUJARAT	0	8	14	9	55	70	95	135	153	203	153	105	1000	4.7	23215	573
HARYANA	0	0	3	25	49	61	87	112	181	180	203	99	1000	4.8	7652	160
KARNATAKA	5	5	14	98	63	63	101	118	95	187	142	106	1000	5.0	25550	624
KERALA	2	7	17	49	30	77	110	125	137	162	95	169	1000	4.5	13537	352
MADHYA PRADESH	2	4	33	38	69	87	155	164	162	140	66	80	1000	5.1	25861	766
MAHARASHTRA	2	4	33	38	69	87	155	164	162	140	66	80	1000	4.6	58671	1287
ORISSA	2	3	24	29	49	57	93	128	1140	177	108	190	1000	4.9	8015	252
PUNJAB	9	8	13	24	50	135	164	161	85	140	105	105	1000	4.4	12631	466
RAJASTHAN	0	1	5	5	13	25	87	126	151	252	181	154	1000	4.9	17335	459
TAMIL NADU	0	9	18	30	28	83	139	118	147	163	149	116	1000	3.9	47293	1046
UTTAR PRADESH	13	18	19	36	56	72	139	134	123	120	137	133	1000	5.3	48198	1096
WEST BENGAL	9	11	26	48	72	104	132	123	119	149	108	99	1000	4.2	37097	863
NORTH EASTERN	1	5	7	23	38	70	125	128	180	164	171	138	1000	4.7	2552	723
NORTH WESTERN	0	1	1	2	16	46	101	161	176	242	137	117	1000	4.0	21460	523
SOUTHERN	0	0	4	7	12	33	33	105	107	142	147	410	1000	4.0	1955	304
ALL INDIA	5	7	18	38	52	74	112	134	129	162	128	141	1000	4.6	408556	11118

STATEMENT 3.3R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OVER MPCE CLASSES BY STATE IN RURAL SECTOR

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)												average hh no. of household			
	00-65	65-80	80-95	95-110	110-125	125-140	140-160	160-180	180-215	215-280	280-385	385 & above	all classes	size estd.(00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
ANDHRA PRADESH	1	2	8	18	41	60	115	121	180	220	140	94	1000	241	400518	6208
ASSAM	1	0	4	11	18	58	49	83	250	300	174	52	1000	246	178269	4256
BIHAR	5	15	27	64	61	91	102	140	181	152	71	31	1000	190	562356	8744
GUJARAT	3	1	6	5	24	57	104	73	219	215	180	110	1000	260	305820	3211
HARYANA	2	1	0	3	8	39	59	108	123	226	203	228	1000	353	116791	1547
KARNATAKA	1	14	5	42	46	59	62	137	147	213	153	101	1000	247	290576	3756
KERALA	4	0	2	11	8	19	23	87	106	251	248	241	1000	343	180572	3533
MADHYA PRADESH	4	8	24	47	69	69	99	122	204	171	120	63	1000	222	486536	7861
MAHARASHTRA	2	13	28	31	59	78	94	88	155	207	157	88	1000	251	486987	6375
ORISSA	4	5	28	71	96	82	114	129	183	148	84	56	1000	213	267599	3926
PUNJAB	0	0	2	3	3	22	32	43	137	232	321	205	1000	326	113461	2602
RAJASTHAN	5	4	2	16	25	36	81	78	171	236	199	145	1000	264	303364	4558
TAMIL NADU	8	0	25	49	44	76	92	104	155	238	149	58	1000	229	342272	4391
UTTAR PRADESH	1	4	14	44	67	78	108	109	164	194	122	95	1000	236	1092125	13894
WEST BENGAL	1	2	4	15	21	40	94	101	233	259	132	95	1000	241	488074	6037
NORTH EASTERN	0	3	6	2	25	14	30	63	165	317	253	122	1000	276	54059	9244
NORTH WESTERN	0	0	0	7	10	23	38	56	150	204	239	273	1000	355	75400	4219
SOUTHERN	0	0	4	7	23	21	27	61	96	290	227	244	1000	318	11614	2311
ALL INDIA	3	6	14	34	48	64	96	106	177	209	145	96	1000	244	5628993	96550

STATEMENT 3.3U : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OVER MPCE CLASSES BY STATE IN RURAL SECTOR

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)												average hh no. of household			
	00-90	90-110	110-135	135-160	160-185	185-215	215-255	255-310	310-385	385-520	520-700	700 & above	all classes	size estd.(00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
ANDHRA PRADESH	12	13	22	69	52	102	97	188	105	129	109	72	1000	388	1063096	3909
ASSAM	0	0	0	21	40	96	147	207	161	133	76	119	1000	399	17120	1294
BIHAR	2	25	67	90	115	119	107	161	105	108	63	38	1000	296	86558	2497
GUJARAT	0	14	26	17	73	92	110	148	154	191	108	67	1000	381	109742	2751
HARYANA	0	0	3	34	53	84	104	126	176	141	186	91	1000	422	36628	755
KARNATAKA	10	4	22	112	82	75	121	153	103	160	106	50	1000	540	127305	3200
KERALA	3	7	13	79	55	100	136	151	126	142	76	132	1000	391	61297	1040
MADHYA PRADESH	3	4	42	48	81	101	168	162	167	134	52	38	1000	317	132623	4002
MAHARASHTRA	2	5	33	40	58	76	94	142	151	169	101	129	1000	429	2068850	0176
ORISSA	26	13	20	27	64	184	189	148	74	101	86	66	1000	341	38872	1164
PUNJAB	0	2	5	8	18	33	107	169	154	255	133	115	1000	442	56199	2082
RAJASTHAN	0	7	26	39	40	108	174	151	149	153	96	55	1000	341	36872	1164
TAMIL NADU	7	21	24	47	68	56	130	151	124	122	106	83	1000	382	182229	4250
UTTAR PRADESH	12	15	49	54	89	119	155	137	104	129	71	66	1000	337	255625	5873
WEST BENGAL	1	7	11	37	54	101	147	145	135	146	129	87	1000	403	157551	3761
NORTH EASTERN	0	1	1	2	21	57	124	192	194	246	102	60	1000	390	11875	3433
NORTH WESTERN	0	0	6	12	17	46	44	133	120	166	158	296	1000	588	80242	2303
SOUTHERN	2	0	1	4	41	33	96	96	170	261	159	137	1000	454	7823	1459
ALL INDIA	5	10	28	49	66	94	128	152	130	149	100	89	1000	385	1884152	52953

STATEMENT 3.4R : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL SECTOR BY STATE

I T E M	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)									
	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT	HARYANA	KARNA- TAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA- SHTRA	ORISSA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CEREALS	70.3	83.0	76.5	42.6	48.0	61.7	62.6	63.6	46.5	80.7
GRAM	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.4	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	10.1	6.7	7.5	13.0	8.4	10.0	5.8	10.7	13.0	6.1
MILK & PROD.	13.8	11.3	11.5	36.0	77.8	19.0	18.2	18.7	15.9	4.6
EDIBLE OIL	11.8	9.9	8.9	20.3	9.3	8.9	11.6	11.3	13.9	7.6
MEAT,EGG,FISH	12.3	19.6	5.1	3.4	1.2	7.5	29.6	4.6	9.8	9.9
VEGETABLES	12.0	17.9	14.1	19.0	13.2	10.3	12.1	12.1	11.8	15.2
FIRUITS & NUTS	3.6	3.0	1.5	4.6	3.3	7.9	23.1	1.9	8.1	2.1
SUGAR	4.3	5.1	3.7	12.3	14.7	8.3	8.4	7.7	10.8	4.1
SALT	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
SPICES	9.0	4.7	4.1	7.3	6.7	7.1	8.5	5.5	7.1	4.2
BEVERAGES ETC	9.8	10.8	3.9	15.9	9.4	12.9	27.0	6.1	11.5	5.7
FOOD TOTAL	157.5	173.0	138.7	175.2	193.1	154.4	210.7	143.4	150.5	141.1
PAN,TOBACCO &INTOXICANTS	12.5	11.8	4.2	7.4	10.3	9.1	11.2	8.7	7.1	6.6
FUEL & LIGHT	15.8	18.6	15.4	20.2	19.3	20.5	18.3	17.6	20.7	17.9
CLOTHING	13.4	6.3	7.5	9.1	26.4	12.4	15.0	14.1	14.9	12.4
FOOTWEAR	1.1	1.4	0.6	2.1	7.1	1.2	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.8
MISC.GOODS & SERVICES	35.5	19.9	22.0	37.8	59.6	44.5	65.4	28.9	40.5	25.3
RENTS	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.1	2.0	0.1
TAX,CESSES	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	3.9	14.5	1.6	7.0	35.9	3.6	17.4	7.6	14.7	8.6
NON-FOOD TOTAL	83.4	73.1	51.6	84.6	159.4	92.5	132.1	78.7	101.2	71.8
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	240.9	246.1	190.3	259.8	352.5	246.9	342.8	222.1	251.7	212.9
SAMPLE HHLDs	1371	823	1718	640	284	730	723	1446	1260	799

STATEMENT 3.4R : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL SECTOR BY STATE

ITEM	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)								
	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	NORTHAN EASTERN	NORTH - WESTERN	SOURHERN	ALL-INDIA
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
CEREALS	42.1	48.7	68.7	53.1	84.6	83.3	67.3	76.5	62.9
GRAM	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
PULSES & PROD.	11.4	7.2	10.1	11.6	5.5	6.3	14.4	9.0	9.6
MILK & PROD.	70.8	59.8	11.5	29.4	11.0	10.8	54.0	20.3	23.0
EDIBLE OIL	17.6	10.6	9.8	11.7	10.9	10.1	17.2	14.9	11.5
MEAT,EGG,FISH	1.6	2.9	10.9	4.0	17.7	32.0	6.4	31.1	8.8
VEGETABLES	20.0	11.1	12.6	14.0	17.5	21.5	17.3	16.2	14.0
FIRUITS & NUTS	3.1	1.9	4.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	5.1	15.7	4.3
SUGAR	18.6	12.0	4.2	8.6	4.4	4.5	11.1	6.4	7.6
SALT	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
SPICES	7.6	7.6	10.2	6.2	5.5	5.2	7.6	12.0	6.6
BEVERAGES ETC	12.1	8.8	15.3	6.8	7.7	10.5	13.4	20.1	9.6
FOOD TOTAL	206.4	171.1	158.9	149.5	168.5	1888.3	215.6	223.2	159.2
PAN,TOBACCO &INTOXICANTS	6.3	10.2	6.8	6.7	7.6	18.7	13.4	14.8	8.1
FUEL & LIGH	31.3	24.4	15.3	17.6	17.5	25.8	24.7	19.2	18.5
CLOTHING	9.3	14.3	5.5	16.4	12.1	6.0	17.9	6.7	12.7
FOOTWEAR	4.9	3.9	0.5	2.8	1.2	3.1	8.0	1.3	2.0
MISC.GOODS & SERVICES	44.6	36.0	33.1	34.9	28.4	29.8	52.2	42.9	34.6
RENTS	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.0	3.9	0.7
TAX,CESSES	-	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	22.3	2.9	7.6	7.3	6.0	3.8	19.9	6.2	8.2
NON-FOOD TOTAL	119.4	92.4	69.9	86.1	72.9	87.9	139.3	95.2	84.9
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	325.8	263.5	228.8	325.6	241.4	276.2	354.9	318.4	244.1
SAMPLE HHLDs	475	827	1058	2452	1180	1835	808	444	18873

STATEMENT 3.4U : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL SECTOR BY STATE

ITEM	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)									
	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT	HARYANA	KARNA- TAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA- SHTRA	ORISSA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CEREALS	68.0	82.9	75.3	42.7	43.9	66.5	59.4	55.8	52.9	72.7
GRAM	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.0
PULSES & PROD.	11.7	26.0	24.2	57.0	80.7	29.5	22.9	37.6	44.7	18.0
MILK & PROD.	27.1	26.0	24.2	57.0	80.7	29.5	22.9	37.6	44.7	18.0
EDIBLE OIL	15.4	17.1	14.7	28.2	17.8	12.3	13.8	17.3	21.9	13.8
MEAT, EGG, FISH	14.8	34.5	10.2	4.3	6.0	12.1	31.8	7.5	15.8	20.8
VEGETABLES	14.8	24.1	19.6	22.1	23.5	12.1	12.8	19.4	19.5	24.8
FIRUITS & NUTS	7.7	9.0	5.7	11.5	8.7	10.8	24.7	6.8	15.9	7.0
SUGAR	6.5	7.0	6.4	12.8	12.2	9.1	9.3	10.8	10.3	6.7
SALT	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
SPICES	9.2	5.7	5.7	7.3	8.3	7.7	8.2	6.6	7.6	6.1
BEVERAGES ETC	23.1	23.8	16.2	27.4	18.7	28.0	36.8	16.0	36.5	20.6
FOOD TOTAL	198.9	240.3	191.0	227.9	232.1	201.1	229.5	192.7	241.8	203.0
PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	10.7	15.5	3.7	8.3	16.4	8.9	9.3	10.9	8.9	9.0
FUEL & LIGHT	22.8	26.0	21.3	29.4	34.6	25.5	22.9	23.5	30.1	23.7
CLOTHING	31.6	11.3	19.9	12.4	16.4	17.3	21.3	15.3	17.1	20.2
FOOTWEAR	2.8	3.5	1.0	2.4	7.6	2.4	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.6
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	68.9	58.6	44.3	74.6	92.7	59.8	79.5	54.7	96.7	54.9
RENTS	25.6	20.5	8.7	8.3	9.9	21.6	3.9	10.6	15.6	15.7
TAX, CESSSES	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	6.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.6	0.4
DURABLE GOODS	5.3	23.2	7.7	16.5	5.5	2.1	19.9	6.0	13.0	10.5
NON-FOOD TOTAL	168.9	159.0	106.8	152.9	189.8	138.5	161.7	124.3	187.2	138.0
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	367.8	399.3	297.8	380.8	421.9	339.6	391.2	317.0	429.0	341.0
SAMPLE HHLDS	844	284	496	573	160	624	352	766	1287	252

STATEMENT 3.4U : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL SECTOR BY STATE

I T E M	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)								
	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	NORTHAN EASTERN	NORTH - WESTERN	SOURHERN	ALL-INDIA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
CEREALS	42.7	45.0	66.4	47.7	74.4	86.9	44.0	73.8	58.1
GRAM	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.7
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
PULSES & PROD.	13.0	9.1	13.8	12.2	8.3	8.2	15.4	10.1	12.1
MILK & PROD.	78.6	64.2	25.8	44.6	25.1	19.4	90.5	44.6	41.0
EDIBLE OIL	21.2	17.0	13.5	14.9	16.8	14.8	25.6	18.8	17.5
MEAT,EGG,FISH	4.3	6.9	16.7	7.2	33.5	45.0	10.8	42.1	14.3
VEGETABLES	24.8	18.6	16.8	18.1	25.6	28.0	40.4	19.5	19.9
FIRUITS & NUTS	8.3	6.7	9.3	7.9	8.7	5.5	24.4	24.2	10.8
SUGAR	16.2	12.4	6.4	10.5	6.4	6.3	11.6	9.2	9.4
SALT	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
SPICES	8.3	8.2	10.7	7.3	7.4	5.7	9.3	13.3	7.9
BEVERAGES ETC	27.0	21.4	40.3	18.3	29.2	19.9	49.1	40.5	27.9
FOOD TOTAL	246.5	210.4	220.7	189.9	236.7	240.93	322.9	297.5	220.5
PAN,TOBACCO &INTOXICANTS	7.3	12.1	6.5	9.4	12.5	19.1	12.7	9.28	9.6
FUEL & LIGH	37.0	27.2	25.2	23.9	31.5	31.5	30.2	29.6	26.8
CLOTHING	12.4	8.83	13.4	26.2	18.0	8.7	21.2	7.7	18.8
FOOTWEAR	8.7	4.5	1.5	5.1	2.5	7.8	5.3	1.7	3.4
MISC.GOODS & SERVICES	98.6	65.7	69.0	62.9	71.4	61.8	148.3	76.6	74.6
RENTS	10.8	17.5	26.8	7.7	13.1	16.1	34.8	38.5	16.1
TAX,CESSSES	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	3.4	0.6	1.3
DURABLE GOODS	19.7	6.6	17.8	11.7	16.7	3.9	7.59	2.8	11.4
NON-FOOD TOTAL	195.1	144.4	161.0	147.3	166.5	149.3	263.4	166.7	162.0
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	441.6	354.8	381.7	147.35	166.5	149.3	263.4	166.7	162.0
SAMPLE HHLDS	466	459	1046	1096	8630	7235	523	304	11118

STATEMENT 3.5R : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL AREAS BY STATE

I T E M	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)								
	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	NORTHAN EASTERN	NORTH - WESTERN	SOURHERN	ALL-INDIA
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
CEREALS	12.9	18.5	30.0	22.5	35.0	30.2	19.0	24.0	25.8
GRAM	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	3.5	2.7	4.4	4.9	2.3	2.3	4.1	2.8	3.9
MILK & PROD.	21.7	22.7	5.0	12.5	4.6	3.9	15.2	6.4	9.4
EDIBLE OIL	5.4	4.0	4.3	5.0	4.5	3.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
MEAT,EGG,FISH	0.5	1.1	4.8	1.7	7.3	11.6	1.8	9.8	3.6
VEGETABLES	6.1	4.2	5.5	5.9	7.2	7.8	4.9	5.1	5.7
FIRUITS & NUTS	1.0	0.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	4.9	1.8
SUGAR	5.7	4.6	1.8	3.7	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.0	3.1
SALT	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
SPICES	2.3	2.9	4.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.8	2.7
BEVERAGES ETC	3.7	3.3	6.7	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.8	6.3	3.9
FOOD TOTAL	63.4	64.9	69.4	63.5	69.8	68.2	60.7	70.1	65.2
PAN,TOBACCO &INTOXICANTS	1.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.1	6.8	3.8	4.6	3.3
FUEL & LIGH	9.6	9.3	6.7	7.5	7.2	9.3	7.0	6.0	7.6
CLOTHING	2.9	5.4	2.4	7.0	5.0	2.2	5.0	2.1	5.2
FOOTWEAR	1.5	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.1	2.3	0.4	0.8
MISC.GOODS & SERVICES	13.7	13.7	14.5	14.8	11.8	10.8	14.7	13.5	14.2
RENTS	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.3
TAX,CESSES	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	6.8	1.1	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.4	5.6	1.9	3.4
NON-FOOD TOTAL	36.6	35.1	30.6	36.5	30.2	31.8	39.3	29.9	34.8
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT 3.5R : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL AREAS BY STATE

I T E M	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)								
	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	NORTHAN EASTERN	NORTH - WESTERN	SOURHERN	ALL-INDIA
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
CEREALS	9.7	12.7	17.4	14.1	18.5	22.3	7.5	15.9	15.2
GRAM	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
CEREAL SUBST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	3.2
MILK & PROD.	17.8	18.1	6.8	13.2	6.2	5.0	15.4	9.6	10.7
EDIBLE OIL	4.8	4.8	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.6
MEAT,EGG,FISH	1.0	1.9	4.4	2.1	8.3	11.5	1.8	9.1	3.7
VEGETABLES	5.6	5.2	4.4	5.4	6.3	7.2	6.9	4.2	5.2
FIRUITS & NUTS	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4	4.2	5.2	2.8
SUGAR	3.7	3.5	1.7	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5
SALT	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
SPICES	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.1
BEVERAGES ETC	6.1	6.0	10.6	5.4	7.2	5.1	8.4	8.7	7.3
FOOD TOTAL	55.8	59.3	57.8	56.3	58.7	61.7	55.1	64.1	57.6
PAN,TOBACCO &INTOXICANTS	1.7	3.4	1.7	2.8	3.1	4.9	2.2	2.0	2.5
FUEL & LIGH	8.4	7.7	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.1	5.2	6.4	7.0
CLOTHING	2.8	2.5	3.5	7.8	4.5	2.2	3.6	1.7	4.9
FOOTWEAR	2.0	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.9
MISC.GOODS & SERVICES	22.3	18.5	18.1	18.7	17.7	15.8	25.3	16.5	19.5
RENTS	2.4	4.9	7.0	2.3	3.2	4.1	5.9	8.3	4.2
TAX,CESSSES	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
DURABLE GOODS	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.5	4.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	3.0
NON-FOOD TOTAL	44.2	40.7	42.2	43.7	41.3	38.3	44.9	35.9	42.4
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT 3.6R QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS STATE IN RURAL AREAS

STATE	Quantity in kg.							Value (in Rs.)							SAMPLE HHLDS
	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(16)
ANDHRA PRADESH	12.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	13.6	65.6	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	70.3	1371
ASSAM	12.5	0.6	0.0	-	0.0	-	13.1	80.2	2.8	0.0	-	0.0	-	83.0	823
BIHAR	8.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	14.2	51.3	23.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	76.5	1718
GUJARAT	1.9	3.9	0.4	3.4	1.2	0.1	10.9	12.3	15.7	1.6	10.6	2.3	0.1	42.6	640
HARYANA	0.6	12.1	-	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.8	4.0	41.2	-	2.7	0.1	0.0	48.0	284
KARNATAKA	5.1	0.9	3.6	0.0	0.2	2.8	12.6	32.5	4.8	14.6	0.0	0.8	9.0	61.7	730
KERALA	9.3	0.8	-	-	0.0	0.0	10.1	57.9	4.7	-	-	0.0	0.0	62.6	723
MADHYA PRADESH	6.4	6.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	14.6	34.9	23.6	3.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	63.6	1446
MAHARASHTRA	2.8	2.4	4.9	1.2	0.1	0.2	11.6	17.5	10.9	13.7	3.4	0.1	0.9	46.5	1260
ORISSA	15.8	0.4	-	-	-	0.5	16.7	76.8	2.3	-	-	-	1.7	80.8	799
PUNJAB	0.5	10.6	-	-	0.2	-	11.3	3.7	37.6	-	-	0.8	-	42.1	475
RAJASTHAN	0.2	9.9	0.2	2.7	1.1	0.0	14.1	1.5	35.4	0.6	7.8	3.3	0.1	48.7	827
TAMIL NADU	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	12.2	63.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.0	68.7	1058
UTTAR PRADESH	4.3	9.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	14.2	21.5	30.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	53.2	2452
WEST BENGAL	14.1	1.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	79.6	5.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	1180
NORTH-EASTERN	12.5	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.1	13.0	80.7	1.1	-	-	0.8	0.7	83.3	1835
NORTH-WESTERN	4.3	6.4	-	0.0	3.5	0.1	14.3	28.4	26.8	-	0.1	11.8	0.2	67.3	808
SOUTHERN	9.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	11.5	63.7	11.8	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	76.5	444
ALL INDIA	7.2	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	13.6	40.5	16.6	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	62.9	18873

STATEMENT 3.6R QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS STATE IN URBAN AREAS

STATE	Quantity in kg.							Value (in Rs.)							SAMPLE HHLDS
	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(16)
ANDHRA PRADESH	10.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	-	0.1	11.3	61.7	4.8	1.2	0.0	-	0.3	68.0	844
ASSAM	10.8	1.2	-	-	-	0.0	12.0	75.6	7.2	-	-	-	0.0	82.8	284
BIHAR	7.0	5.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	12.9	47.6	27.6	-	-	0.1	0.0	75.3	496
GUJARAT	1.9	5.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	-	8.7	14.1	23.2	0.9	3.9	0.6	-	42.7	573
HARYANA	1.1	9.0	-	0.0	-	-	10.1	8.6	35.3	-	0.0	-	-	43.9	160
KARNATAKA	6.6	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	10.8	46.9	8.3	7.2	0.0	0.1	4.0	66.5	624
KERALA	8.6	1.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	9.7	53.5	5.8	0.1	-	-	0.0	59.4	352
MADHYA PRADESH	4.0	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.2	25.5	29.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	55.8	766
MAHARASHTRA	2.9	4.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	21.8	23.6	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	52.9	1287
ORISSA	11.5	1.8	-	-	-	0.1	13.4	62.2	10.1	-	-	-	0.41	72.7	252
PUNJAB	1.0	8.0	-	-	0.0	-	9.0	7.5	34.9	-	-	0.3	-	42.7	466
RAJASTHAN	0.5	9.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	11.0	4.5	38.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	45.0	459
TAMIL NADU	9.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.9	61.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	66.3	1046
UTTAR PRADESH	2.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	15.9	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	47.7	1096
WEST BENGAL	8.9	2.9	-	-	0.0	-	11.8	59.8	14.6	-	-	0.0	-	74.4	863
NORTH-EASTERN	12.4	0.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	12.9	83.4	3.3	-	-	0.2	0.0	86.9	723
NORTH-WESTERN	1.9	6.7	-	-	0.1	0.0	8.7	13.7	30.1	-	-	0.2	0.0	44.0	523
SOUTHERN	8.8	2.1	0.2	0.0	-	-	11.1	58.9	13.7	1.1	0.1	-	-	73.8	304
ALL INDIA	5.3	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.5	35.3	20.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	58.1	11118

STATEMENT 3.7: AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS BY BROAD MPCE CLASS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

I T E M	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (in Rs.)									
	RURAL MPCE Class (Rs.)					URBAN MPCE Class (Rs.)				
	0-	110-	215-	385 &	ALL	0-	110-	215-	385 &	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CEREALS	39.7	58.1	69.2	78.7	62.9	27.5	49.5	58.5	65.1	58.1
GRAM	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.7
CEREAL SUBST.	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
PULSES & PROD.	4.6	7.9	10.9	16.8	9.6	4.3	8.0	11.3	16.3	12.1
MILK & PROD.	2.8	11.7	30.8	65.0	23.0	4.0	13.9	31.5	73.2	41.0
EDIBLE OIL	5.0	8.7	13.2	23.5	11.5	4.6	10.1	16.0	25.1	17.6
MEAT, EGG, FISH	2.2	5.6	11.3	19.7	8.8	2.8	6.8	11.9	22.8	14.3
VEGETABLES	6.7	11.4	16.2	23.3	14.0	6.0	11.1	17.9	29.3	19.9
FRUITS & NUTS	0.8	2.1	5.5	12.7	4.3	1.2	3.0	7.0	21.3	10.8
SUGAR	2.5	5.2	9.1	17.7	7.6	3.2	6.0	8.9	12.8	9.4
SALT	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
SPECIES	3.4	5.3	7.7	11.0	6.6	3.1	5.3	7.5	10.5	7.9
BEVERAGES ETC	2.1	5.6	11.7	26.6	9.6	4.3	8.1	17.3	55.6	27.9
FOOD TOTAL	70.5	122.5	187.1	297.3	159.2	61.5	122.6	189.2	334.2	220.5
PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	3.3	6.1	9.7	15.6	8.1	3.9	5.8	8.0	14.6	9.6
FUEL & LIGHT	10.2	14.6	22.0	30.9	18.5	8.9	16.2	23.6	38.9	26.8
CLOTHING	0.8	3.6	13.6	63.4	12.7	1.3	2.6	9.2	42.5	18.8
FOOTWEAR	0.2	0.6	2.1	9.4	2.0	0.0	2.4	1.7	7.8	3.4
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	8.8	17.5	37.7	126.6	34.6	14.1	21.8	43.7	151.8	74.6
RENTS	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.4	0.7	1.2	2.7	8.9	34.8	16.1
TAX, CESSSES	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.0	1.3
DURABLE GOODS	0.1	0.7	3.1	70.0	8.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	31.2	11.4
NON-FOOD TOTAL	23.4	43.3	89.1	320.0	84.9	29.5	50.1	97.3	324.6	162.0
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	93.9	165.8	276.2	617.3	244.1	91.0	172.7	286.5	658.8	382.5

STATEMENT 3.9 : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA QUANTITY & VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS OVER DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS

SECTOR (1)	CEREAL (2)	Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption													
		Quantity (kg.)							Value (Rs.)						
		43RD (3)	44TH (4)	45TH (5)	46TH (6)	47TH (7)	48TH (8)	49TH (9)	43RD (10)	44TH (11)	45TH (12)	46TH (13)	47TH (14)	48TH (15)	49TH (16)
RURAL	RICE	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	25.0	27.3	28.0	30.1	35.6	40.0	40.5
	WHEAT	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	11.4	12.3	12.0	14.1	16.0	17.9	16.6
	JOWAR	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.7	33.2	2.5
	BAJRA	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5
	MIZE	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	11.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
	TOTAL CEREAL	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.6	41.3	45.5	45.4	49.6	58.2	65.1	63.0
URBAN	RICE	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	21.7	24.0	25.2	26.5	29.7	34.0	35.3
	WHEAT	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.5	13.6	15.0	15.0	17.0	19.8	22.6	20.3
	JOWAR	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6
	BAJRA	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
	MAIZE	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
	TOTAL CEREAL	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5	37.2	41.3	42.3	45.5	51.5	59.4	58.1

STATMENT 3.10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

SECTOR	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure As Percentage of Total MPCE													
	Rural							Urban						
	43RD round	44TH round	45TH round	46TH round	47TH round	48TH round	49TH round	43RD round	44TH round	45TH round	46TH round	47TH round	48TH round	49TH round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
CEREALS	26.3	26.0	24.5	24.7	24.0	26.4	25.9	15.0	15.5	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.9	15.2
GRAM	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1
MILK & PROD.	8.6	6.9	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.4	1.7
EDIBLE OIL	5.0	4.3	4.8	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.6
MEAT, EGG, FISH	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7
VEGETABLES	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2
FRUITS & NUTS	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
SUGAR	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.66	2.6	3.1	2.4	4.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5
SALT	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SPECIES	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1
BEVERAGES ETC	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.6	7.3
FOOD TOTAL	64.0	63.9	64.5	66.0	63.1	65.0	65.2	56.4	57.1	55.3	56.6	56.0	56.0	57.6
PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5
FUEL & LIGHT	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	7.0
CLOTHING	6.7	7.5	6.4	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.6	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.9
FOOTWEAR	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	14.5	13.6	14.6	14.1	13.0	14.1	14.2	23.2	19.5	19.1	19.5	16.6	20.9	19.6
RENTS	⊗	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	⊗	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.2
TAX, CESSSES	⊗	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	⊗	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.5	6.3	3.6	3.3	4.1	2.9	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.0
NON-FOOD TOTAL	36.0	36.2	35.5	34.0	36.9	35.0	34.6	43.6	42.9	44.8	43.2	44.0	44.0	42.4
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO. OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS	82661	15003	14503	13750	8642	6324	18873	45358	9595	14241	14805	5005	40808	11116

⊗ Rent & Taxes are included in Misc. Goods & Services during 43rd round

STATEMENT 3.11 : AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOSEHOLD; AVERAGE MPCE 20TH ,50TH & 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 ROUND

SECTOR	RURAL							URBAN						
	43RD round	44TH round	45TH round	46TH round	47TH round	48TH round	49TH round	43RD round	44TH round	45TH round	46TH round	47TH round	48TH round	49TH round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Average hh size	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6
2. Average MPCE (Rs.)	158	175	189	202	244	247	244	246	266	298	327	370	399	382
3. Percentile Value of MPCE (Rs.)														
(i) 20th	91	101	112	121	139	142	146	123	136	148	165	188	196	198
(ii) 50th	131	145	160	172	199	206	205	190	208	229	258	268	308	298
(iii) 80th	202	223	252	266	298	321	310	322	353	380	436	488	534	510
4. Monthly per Capita quantity (Kg.) of consumption of cereals	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.6	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5

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

STATE	RURAL				URBAN			
	no per thousand of households getting two quare meals a day				no perthousand of households getting two square meals a day			
	through out the year	only some month of the year	not even in some months of the year	all	through out the year	only some month of the year	not even in some months of the year	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ANDHRA PRADESH	962	36	2	1000	990	10	0	1000
ASSAM	904	90	6	1000	980	20	0	1000
BIHAR	910	82	8	1000	968	27	5	1000
GUJARAT	992	8	0	1000	983	15	2	1000
HARYANA	992	0	8	1000	1000	0	0	1000
KARNATAKA	938	59	3	1000	974	26	0	1000
KERALA	912	82	6	1000	925	55	20	1000
MADHYA PRADESH	962	35	3	1000	988	12	0	1000
MAHARASHTRA	974	24	2	1000	986	11	3	1000
ORISSA	835	157	8	1000	932	66	2	1000
PUNJAB	1000	0	0	1000	995	5	0	1000
RAJASTHAN	996	4	0	1000	994	4	2	1000
TAMIL NADU	949	51	0	100	958	40	2	1000
UTTAR PRADESH	986	12	2	1000	991	9	0	1000
WEST BENGAL	814	174	12	1000	940	54	6	1000
NORTH EASTERN	934	50	16	1000	986	14	0	1000
NORTH WESTERN	993	5	2	1000	994	6	0	1000
SOUTHERN	992	8	0	1000	96	4	0	1000
ALL INDIA	938	54	8	1000	977	21	2	1000

STATEMENT 3.13 : PER 100 NUMBER OF PERSONS NEVER MARRIED, CURRENTLY MARRIED, AND WIDOWED IN SELECTED AGE - GROUPS BY SEX IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

ALL INDIA				
PER 1000 NUMBER PERSONS				
SECTOR/SEX	AGE GROUP	NEVER MARRIED	CURRENTLY MARRIED	WIDOWED
URBAN MALE	15-19	970	0	-
	20-24	764	233	2
	25-29	335	660	3
	30-34	103	881	12
	60+	18	818	162
	15+	336	638	24
RURAL MALE	15-19	925	73	1
	20-24	556	435	5
	25-29	198	787	10
	60+	20	777	200
	15+	266	689	41
URBAN FEMALE	15-19	829	168	1
	20-24	323	658	12
	25-29	74	907	11
	60+	18	337	641
	15+	193	686	114
RURAL FEMALE	15-19	639	354	5
	20-24	136	849	8
	25-29	39	933	15
	60+	18	387	592
	15+	118	749	126

STATEMENT 3.14R : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY FOR MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA

Rural					
PER 1000 NUMBER PERSONS					
STATE	OWNED	RENTED	OTHERS	NO DWELLING	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	900	61	39	-	1000
Assam	915	26	59	-	1000
Bihar	990	6	4	-	1000
Gujarat	916	60	24	-	1000
Haryana	987	12	1	-	1000
Karnataka	880	93	27	-	1000
Kerala	900	70	30	-	1000
Madhya Pradesh	959	22	19	-	1000
Maharashtra	873	90	36	1	1000
Orissa	947	15	38	x	1000
Punjab	955	19	26	-	1000
Rajasthan	955	26	19	-	1000
Tamil Nadu	877	67	56	-	1000
Uttar Pradesh	969	25	6	-	1000
West Bengal	936	12	52	-	1000
North-Eastern	943	25	32	-	1000
North-Western	906	76	18	-	1000
Southern	875	94	31	x	1000
All-India	932	41	27	-	1000
All-India : 48th Round	931	39	28	2	1000
All-India : 4th Round	931	38	30	1	1000

STATEMENT 3.14U : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY FOR MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA

						Urban
						PER 1000 NUMBER PERSONS
STATE	OWNED	RENTED	OTHERS	NO DWELLING	TOTAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Andhra Pradesh	482	437	80	1	1000	
Assam	546	366	88	-	1000	
Bihar	539	360	100	1	1000	
Gujarat	586	292	122	-	1000	
Haryana	722	207	71	-	1000	
Karnataka	513	389	98	-	1000	
Keraja	850	103	47	-	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	658	300	42	-	1000	
Maharashtra	519	373	107	1	1000	
Orissa	542	304	154	-	1000	
Punjab	710	252	38	-	1000	
Rajasthan	632	325	43	-	1000	
Tamil Nadu	435	466	98	1	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	699	231	70	-	1000	
West Bengal	545	363	92	-	1000	
North-Eastern	641	284	75	-	1000	
North-Western	580	386	34	-	1000	
Southern	415	316	269	-	1000	
All-India	572	344	84	-	1000	
All-India : 48th Round	578	351	69	2	1000	
All-India : 4th Round	562	366	70	2	1000	

STATEMENT 3.15: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

STATE	PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING						Rural
	COOK COAL	FIREWOOD & CHIPS	LPG	DUNG CAKE	KEROSENE	OTHERS	A L L
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	4	930	12	14	12	28	1000
Assam	2	916	31	1	8	42	1000
Bihar	46	669	6	189	2	88	1000
Gujarat	-	804	74	54	50	18	1000
Haryana	-	743	34	218	5	-	1000
Karnataka	1	932	22	5	33	7	1000
Kerala	2	924	48	-	11	15	1000
Madhya Pradesh	6	911	13	53	8	9	1000
Maharashtra	-	825	36	15	58	66	1000
Orissa	17	853	5	64	7	54	1000
Punjab	-	540	41	365	35	19	1000
Rajasthan	1	909	14	28	21	27	1000
Tamil Nadu	2	939	6	4	23	26	1000
Uttar Pradesh	4	648	12	288	17	31	1000
West Bengal	68	642	7	79	4	200	1000
North-Eastern	2	975	7	4	10	2	1000
North-Western	0	776	94	27	90	13	1000
Southern	-	767	80	-	141	12	1000
All-India	13	800	20	98	20	49	1000
All-India : 48th Round	23	802	17	99	23	36	1000
All-India : 47th Round	18	794	16	110	24	38	1000

STATEMENT 3.15: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

STATE	PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING						URBAN
	COOK COAL	FIREWOOD & CHIPS	LPG	DUNG CAKE	KEROSENE	OTHERS	A L L
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	39	430	237	1	253	40	1000
Assam	4	415	385	-	175	21	1000
Bihar	465	187	131	58	65	94	1000
Gujarat	5	156	417	35	342	44	1000
Haryana	11	221	413	94	258	3	1000
Karnataka	-	392	228	6	271	103	1000
Kerala	5	706	156	4	44	85	1000
Madhya Pradesh	133	469	268	19	99	32	1000
Maharashtra	13	146	345	6	402	88	1000
Orissa	117	440	201	8	113	121	1000
Punjab	6	163	381	48	370	32	1000
Rajasthan	9	403	276	39	229	44	1000
Tamil Nadu	1	441	178	3	259	118	1000
Uttar Pradesh	21	409	289	89	153	39	1000
West Bengal	406	127	146	8	131	182	1000
North-Eastern	4	542	233	3	174	44	1000
North-Western	4	34	441	14	428	79	1000
Southern	-	304	396	1	221	78	1000
All-India	76	309	269	24	241	81	1000
All-India : 48th Round	76	315	287	24	224	73	1000
All-India : 47th Round	76	289	278	26	250	72	1000

STATEMENT 3.16 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING FOR MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA

Rural				
PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING				
STATE	KERO- SENE	ELEC- TRICITY	OTHERS	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	491	502	7	1000
Assam	840	154	6	1000
Bihar	914	55	31	1000
Gujarat	348	640	12	1000
Haryana	249	733	18	1000
Karnataka	438	548	14	1000
Kerala	456	534	10	1000
Madhya Pradesh	546	436	18	1000
Maharashtra	388	606	6	1000
Orissa	863	134	3	1000
Punjab	145	834	21	1000
Rajasthan	545	425	30	1000
Tamil Nadu	494	483	23	1000
Uttar Pradesh	823	153	24	1000
West Bengal	916	80	4	1000
North-Eastern	570	381	49	1000
North-Western	120	845	35	1000
Southern	209	780	11	1000
All-India	624	259	17	1000
All-India : 48th Round	641	343	16	1000
All-India : 4th Round	628	357	15	1000

STATEMENT 3.16 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING FOR MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA

Urban

STATE	PRIMARY SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING			
	KERO- SENE	ELEC- TRICITY	OTHERS	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	160	840	-	1000
Assam	222	765	13	1000
Bihar	323	660	17	1000
Gujarat	115	879	6	1000
Haryana	93	901	6	1000
Karnataka	230	769	1	1000
Kerala	283	709	8	1000
Madhya Pradesh	166	820	14	1000
Maharashtra	84	913	3	1000
Orissa	328	667	5	1000
Punjab	31	950	19	1000
Rajasthan	126	866	8	1000
Tamil Nadu	191	805	4	1000
Uttar Pradesh	250	736	14	1000
West Bengal	337	642	21	1000
North-Eastern	97	880	23	1000
North-Western	26	967	7	1000
Southern	63	935	2	1000
All-India	182	811	7	1000
All-India : 48th Round	195	790	15	1000
All-India : 4th Round	177	811	12	1000

STATEMENT 3.17 : NUMBER PER 1000 OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING (I) MEAL TAKEN FROM OUTSIDE (II) PERFORMANCE OF ANY CEREMONY DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

RURAL

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (PER 1000 HHS.) REPORTING		
STATE	TAKING ANY MEAL/MEALS FROM OUTSIDE	PERFORMING ANY CEREMONY
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	166	23
Assam	161	39
Bihar	44	16
Gujarat	189	17
Haryana	267	50
Karnataka	223	45
Kerala	346	34
Madhya Pradesh	110	16
Maharashtra	156	44
Orissa	99	57
Punjab	81	2
Rajasthan	100	14
Tamil Nadu	340	14
Uttar Pradesh	169	22
West Bengal	125	30
North-Eastern	93	21
North-Western	149	33
Southern	153	28
All-India	162	26
All-India : 48th Round	195	42
All-India : 4th Round	185	42

STATEMENT 3.17: NUMBER PER 1000 OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING (I) MEAL TAKEN FROM OUTSIDE (II) PERFORMANCE OF ANY CEREMONY DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

Urban

STATE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (PER 1000 HHS.) REPORTING	
	TAKING ANY MEAL/MEALS FROM OUTSIDE	PERFORMING ANY CEREMONY
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	252	40
Assam	186	51
Bihar	127	2
Gujarat	187	17
Haryana	155	41
Karnataka	205	53
Kerala	388	21
Madhya Pradesh	145	21
Maharashtra	200	26
Orissa	183	63
Punjab	158	7
Rajasthan	175	30
Tamil Nadu	338	45
Uttar Pradesh	190	33
West Bengal	138	23
North-Eastern	86	30
North-Western	126	23
Southern	168	5
All-India	205	30
All-India : 48th Round	265	40
All-India : 4th Round	260	42

STATEMENT 3.18 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER 1000 REPORTING PURCHASE OF ANY CEREAL FROM RATION/ FAIR PRICE SHOP OR AT SUBSIDISED RATE DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS FOR RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS OF MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA OVER DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS

State	rural				urban			
	46th round	47th round	48th round	49th round	46th round	47th round	48th round	49th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	665	726	670	709	496	507	534	580
Assam	497	530	561	482	387	391	251	426
Bihar	276	328	340	460	293	285	309	347
Gujarat	753	730	759	771	584	539	579	591
Haryana	286	396	323	369	515	326	221	259
Karnataka	638	705	747	719	619	610	694	720
Kerala	807	824	911	849	824	824	830	849
Madhya Pradesh	307	300	290	310	369	358	306	313
Maharashtra	614	570	601	594	557	507	575	510
Orissa	457	371	246	324	302	413	232	338
Punjab	212	110	98	92	195	90	79	113
Rajasthan	264	259	277	207	255	311	189	195
Tamil Nadu	698	734	764	766	633	657	706	644
Uttar Pradesh	260	277	213	210	402	441	337	310
West Bengal	415	367	339	211	428	430	452	433
North-Eastern	552	508	560	578	400	384	398	535
North-Western	632	385	480	461	604	602	648	638
Southern	850	864	846	898	607	827	727	788
All-India	454	466	457	460	487	486	491	485

SECTION 4

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

4.0 Introduction

As indicated in Section One, collection of data to generate an annual series of key indicators of 'employment' was resumed 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 provision being made in the 'demographic' block of the schedule used for collection of data on 'expenditure'.

4.1 Conceptual framework 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 the respondents during specified reference periods adopting two different approaches. The 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 49th 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 enterprises
71	did not work due sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment
not working but available for work (or unemployed)	
81	sought work
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.), tailing, 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

codes 61, 62, 71, 72, 82 and 98 were applicable only for current weekly status approach.

Persons reported as engaged in any one or more of the activities listed under the category code 11 to 72 (11 to 51 for usual status) during the specified reference period constituted the '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 under the categories 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 of activity on which a person spent a 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 or work i.e. unemployed and (iii) not in labour force. Within the broad principal status is assigned on the basis of the relative duration of time spent on different activities. A persons 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 concepts are identical to the concepts adopted in the past NSS quinquennial surveys for classification of population according to usual status. The structure of this classification can be understood from Chart 1 on page 51. This chart explains the percentage of population of all ages falling into various categories according to the usual status

classification taking into account the subsidiary status workers also.

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' 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 activity criterion, i.e., the activity in which a major part of time was spent was considered the current weekly activity. More specifically a persons 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) in which he spent major share of the working time during the reference week. A persons 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 different activity statuses thus assigned provided the distribution of persons by activity during an average week of the survey period of six month.

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 0) 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 assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category, i.e. 'working or employed' in para 4.11.
- (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 categorised as 'working' (or employed) or as 'seeking or available for work (or employed) 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 category are students, those engaged in domestic chores, rentiers, pensioners, those living on alms, recipients of remittance infirm and disabled persons, children of age 0-4 years etc.,
- (f) **Worked (self-employed) in household enterprises-usual and current status code 11:** Persons who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprises 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 their 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' but '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 salaried 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 'casual wage labourers in other types of works'.
- (j) **Had work in household enterprise 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 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 holiday 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 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 vegetable, 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 of findings

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 49th round survey are presented below.

The all-India estimates are shown along with corresponding results obtained from the earlier surveys, starting with the second quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment. This provides a comparative picture of the employment-unemployment situation from 1977-78 (corresponding to 32nd round) to the present survey period (January-June 1993). In addition, some key estimates obtained from the 49th round survey are presented for each of the major states in statements no. 4.7 to 4.11. Detailed all India tables are given in the Part II-Survey Results.

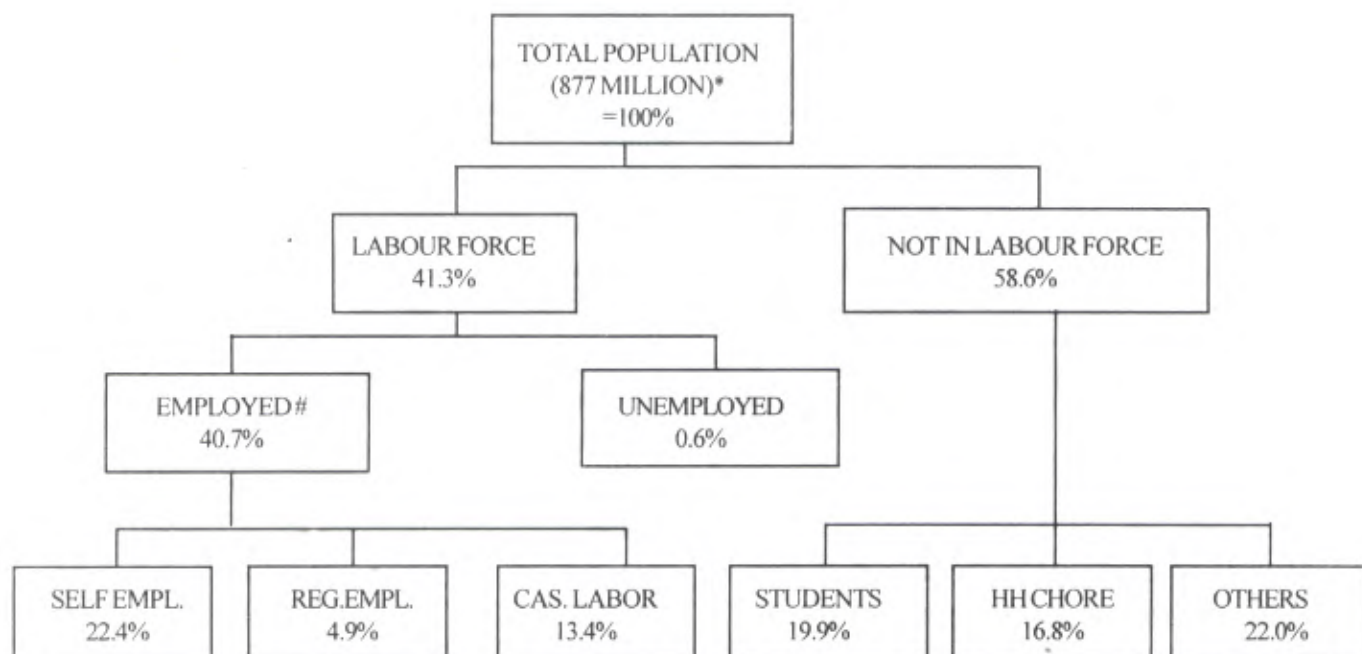
4.3.2. While interpreting the survey results of various rounds on the key characteristics discussed below, it is to be noted that the results pertaining to 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-88 are based on quinquennial surveys of a relatively large number of households, while those from 1989-90 (corresponding to the 45th round of NSS) are based on surveys conducted in a smaller number of households. Further the 47th and current round are half rounds covering a six month period. The 47th round covered the period from July to December 1991. While the present one covered the period January to June 1993.

4.4 Employed

4.4.1 The estimates of the employed based on two approaches-usual status and current weekly status are given in Statement 4.1. The employed-in terms of usual status, are classified into 'principal status workers' (ps) and 'all workers' (principal and subsidiary status workers taken together). The usual status approach provides the long term picture of employment and does not reflect the seasonal fluctuations in the activity pattern. The current weekly status approach based on a week's situation reflects the overall effects caused by intermittent changes in the activity pattern during the year. In the following discussions the term 'usually working' is used to mean both the principal and subsidiary status working. Statement 4.1 gives the number of persons employed per 1000 persons or the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) also called the Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR).

4.4.1.1 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 observed for rural males in the first annual survey (i.e. 45th round) in comparison to the previous quinquennial surveys is found to be almost at the same level of around 55 percent for the usual status. In the case of urban males the worker population ratio has remained almost constant at around 51 percent. In general the female participation rates show some fluctuations varying from 29 to 32 percent in the rural sector and from 13 to 15 percent in the urban sector.

CHART 1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS



* Projected population as on 1.4.93, the mid point of survey period

Includes all those who were employed either in the principal or subsidiary capacity percentages are to the total population of all ages

4.4.1.2 Further, except in the case of urban males, for whom the present estimates are closer to the previous year's figures, the WPR's for the rest of the groups show a decrease. The lower WPR's are a result of lower labour force participation as the proportion of unemployed in the usual status has not shown any corresponding increase as will be seen subsequently. This is indicative of a withdrawal from the labour force in these groups. The period January to June covered in this survey is known to be a slack season for agricultural activities. As the urban workforce is less likely to be affected by the seasonality in the economic activities with a preponderance of regular wage salaried workforce, the WPR for urban males is seen to be more or less at the same level. As for the urban males is seen to be more or less at the same level. As for the urban female workforce, their participation rate is

very low and in general has been subject to fluctuations. The WPR for 47th round, which in fact covered the period of July to December, considered to be inclusive of peak agricultural activity, was more or less similar in magnitude to be present estimate. However it is to be remembered that the country had below normal agricultural production during 1991-92. Though the usual status rates have a long reference period of one year, the reporting of usual status also might get affected by the immediate situation obtaining for the surveyed persons to some extent.

4.4.1.3 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 cases as is to be expected.

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	status	current weekly status
	ps	all		ps	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RURAL						
49(Jan-June'93)	532	542	527	243	311	232
48(Jan-Dec'92)	541	556	536	250	313	244
47(July-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(1977-79)	537	552	519	248	331	323
URBAN						
49(Jan-June'93)	506	509	504	113	130	109
48(Jan-Dec'92)	502	507	501	125	146	122
47(July-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(1977-79)	497	508	490	123	156	125

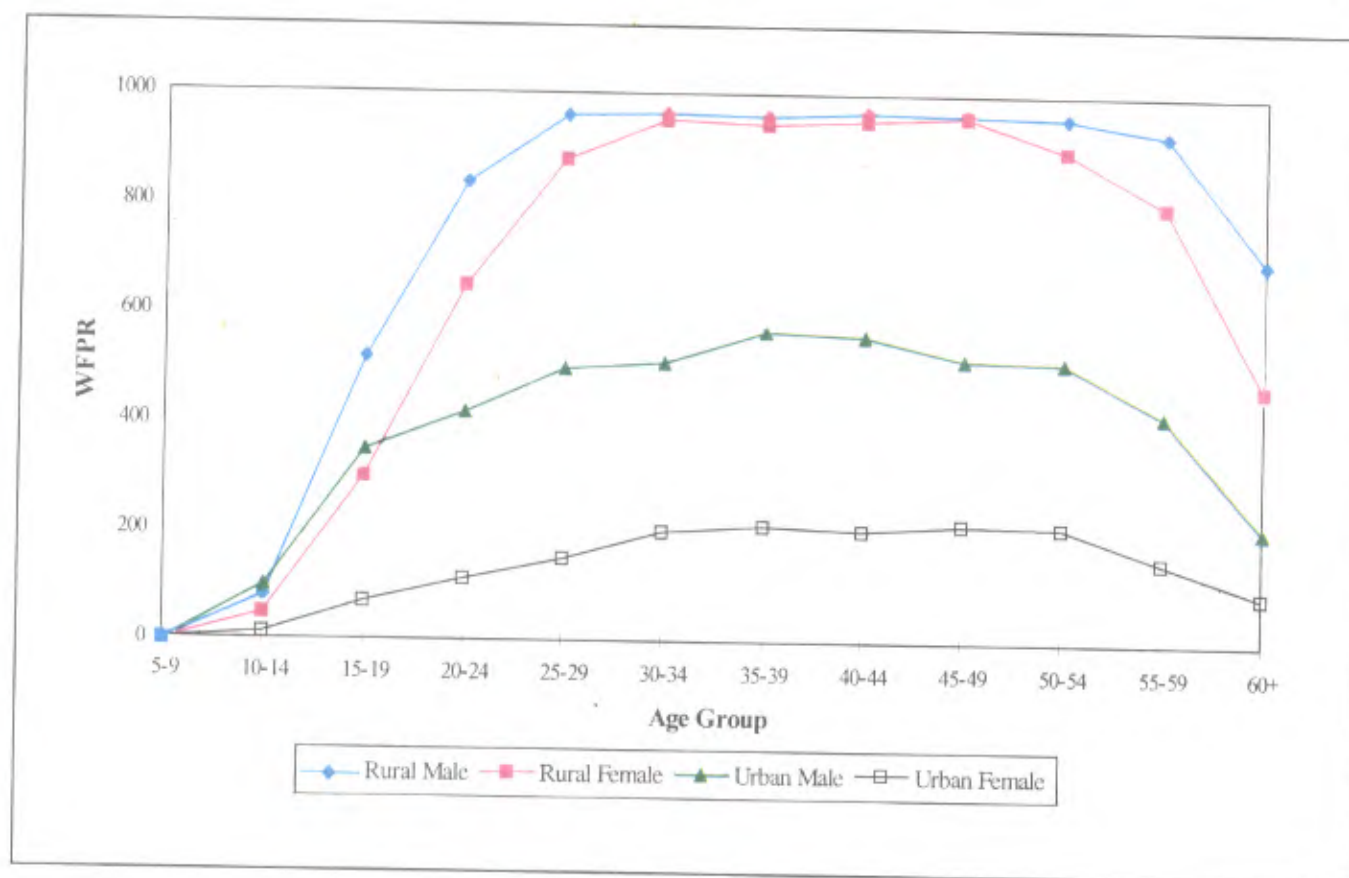
4.4.2 Age specific work participation rates (ASWPR)

The WPRs for 'all-workers' for certain broad age-groups are given in Statement 4.2. The detailed tables in the Part II, Survey Results provide ASWPR for 5 yearly age-groups. These have been plotted in the accompanying graph for the males and females in the rural and urban sectors. From this Statement, it can be seen that the WPR is 879 per 1000 for the working age population i.e. the 15-59 age group, for rural males and 790 for urban males. The WPR for the 5.14 age group represents the child labour component of the working population. Calculations show that these rates have been showing a decrease over the years, though the absolute numbers of child workers may show an increase. Though the school attendance rates are not available from the annual surveys, a reasonably good idea of these rates can be obtained by considering children reporting their usual status as 'students'. These proportions are 624 and 491 for rural males and rural females. The corresponding figures for urban males and females are

787 and 762. These proportions also have shown an increase over the survey rounds.

4.4.3 Distribution of usually employed by category of employment

Persons employed are categorised into three broad groups according to their category of employment. These groups 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 4.3. The basic Statement shows that more than half of the employed in the rural areas are in 'self-employed' category. The percentages of regular employees among the usual principal status employed are about 8 per cent and 3 per cent for males and females respectively in the rural sector. However, there is a noticeable increase in the proportion of casual labour among all categories. This has been mostly at the cost of the self-employed. The percentage of regular employed has also been recorded lower except in the case of urban males.



4.4.4 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 any important aspect in the study of the structure of employment

Statement 4.4 gives the per 1000 distribution of usually working by broad groups of industry. The industry sectors (0-9) are grouped as (i) primary (0), (ii) secondary (1-5) and tertiary (6-9)*

It had 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 last three annual surveys in general present a different trend. In this round however the distribution of the employed by broad industry show a slight decrease in the agricultural sector for the males. For the females there is an increase in the share of agricultural sector.

4.5 Unemployed

4.5.1. As for the 'employed', for the 'unemployed' also two different estimates are obtained from the annual survey data.

viz. (i) persons unemployed based on the usual status classification and (ii) persons unemployed based on the weekly status classification. The first estimate relates to persons unemployed for a relatively longer period of the reference period of 365 days and approximately to an indicator of the chronically unemployed. Two estimates of the usually unemployed are presented usually unemployed in terms of their 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 on the basis of adjusted usual status is expected to be lower than that based on principal status. The other estimate i.e. the current weekly status given the average weekly picture of unemployment during the survey year and covers both chronic and also the intermittent unemployment caused by seasonal fluctuations in the employment of those categorised as usually employed.

4.5.2. Unemployment rates (UR): Number of persons unemployed per thousand persons in the labour force (i.e. total of employed and unemployed) is termed as the unemployment rate. Statement 4.5.1 gives the UR along with the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons.

* Industry section 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 estates and business services-8, community, social & personal service-9

STATEMENT (4.2): NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY EMPLOYED (PS + AS) PER 1000 PERSONS FOR BROAD AGE-GROUPS

all - India

age-group (year)	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
5-14	73	67	41	16
15-29	764	431	607	158
30-59	983	550	954	242
60+	725	248	467	90
15-59	879	494	790	201
5+	621	356	571	146

Compared to the previous round, the proportions of unemployed in the total and current weekly status have rather remained at the same level in the rural sector and slightly below that of the previous round in the urban sector. The unemployment rate does not show any deterioration during the survey period. In the case of urban females the unemployment rate is seen to be much below that of the previous survey. However the size of the urban female labour force is very small and the unemployment rate is much more susceptible to changes in the labour force due to withdrawal from labour force etc.

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 work and the 'self employed' status of those employed. Both these factors help to absorb a large number of persons at very low productivity level and with a marginal engagement.

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 classification of the usually employed by their weekly status helps to reveal this dimension. Statement 4.5.2 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 the surveys from 43rd onwards are also presented in the statement. Compared to the last couple of rounds, the distribution of the usually employed by their current weekly status shows a change in the 49th round only for the rural females. The percentage of persons 'not in labour force' according to the

current weekly status has not increased for the other categories; the usual status reported by them was rather close to their current weekly statuses.

4.6 Sub-Sample Estimates

4.6.1. As mentioned in the section dealing with the sampling design, the first state units are drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples of equal sizes, each capable of providing independent and reliable estimates. In fact, three sets of results are generated from the survey data- two based on the two sub-samples and one from the combined set of data. The results presented so far is the ones from the combined set of data. Closeness of the estimates based on the two sub-samples can be taken as an indicator of the consistency and reliability of the results presented. In the Statement 4.6 below we present certain key estimates based on the sub samples as also the combined sample. It can be seen that the estimates obtained from the two sub-samples are rather close to each other.

4.7 Regional estimates :

4.7.1 In view of the small sample size in the annual surveys on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment, the detailed state-level tables are not presented in the Appendix to the report. 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 titles of statements are listed below.

Statement 4.7 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad current weekly activity.

Statement 4.8 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal)

STATEMENT 4.3: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT

all-India

round *	usually employed						all
	self employed	principal status regular employees	casual labour	self employed	regular employee	casual labour	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
RURAL MALES							
49	583	81	336	591	79	330	
48	601	65	314	608	83	309	
47	593	91	316	595	92	313	
46	552	131	317	557	128	315	
45	591	100	309	597	98	305	
43	575	104	321	586	100	314	
38	595	106	299	605	103	292	
32	622	108	270	628	106	266	
RURAL FEMALES							
49	531	29	440	585	23	392	
48	548	36	416	591	32	377	
47	524	37	439	568	31	401	
46	545	45	410	586	38	376	
45	565	33	399	609	28	363	
43	549	49	402	608	37	355	
38	541	37	422	619	28	353	
32	563	37	400	621	28	351	
URBAN MALES							
49	387	397	216	389	395	216	
48	406	399	195	412	394	193	
47	425	401	174	489	399	172	
46	404	445	151	407	442	151	
45	413	421	166	423	413	164	
43	410	444	146	417	437	146	
38	402	445	153	409	437	154	
32	399	472	189	404	464	132	
URBAN FEMALES							
49	345	301	354	407	262	331	
48	368	336	296	425	288	287	
47	425	308	267	470	280	250	
46	439	301	260	490	259	251	
45	435	331	234	486	292	222	
43	393	342	265	471	275	254	
38	373	318	309	458	258	284	
32	422	308	270	495	249	256	

* (For survey period refer Statement 4.1)

STATEMENT 4.4: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING BY BBROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

round	all- India											
	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												
49	749	750	110	109	141	141	862	872	77	74	61	54
48	753	757	106	104	141	139	658	862	78	78	64	60
47	748	749	112	112	140	136	859	863	79	79	62	58
46	705	710	123	121	172	169	842	849	83	81	75	70
45	716	717	120	121	164	162	800	814	130	124	70	61
43	739	745	123	121	138	134	825	847	112	100	63	53
38	772	775	102	100	123	122	862	875	78	74	57	48
32	804	806	89	88	107	105	868	881	71	67	61	51
URBAN												
49	101	102	345	344	554	554	232	258	306	306	462	436
48	104	107	345	434	551	550	195	224	304	308	501	468
47	95	95	306	307	599	568	217	237	278	282	505	481
46	91	92	336	336	573	572	223	249	318	316	459	435
45	95	100	323	319	582	582	214	241	297	303	489	456
43	85	91	343	340	572	569	218	294	324	317	458	389
38	97	103	344	342	551	550	255	3110	307	306	430	376
32	102	106	338	338	560	557	251	319	327	324	421	357

Statement 4.9 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal and subsidiary).

Statement 4.10 : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons by broad groups of industry.

Statement 4.11 : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons (principal and subsidiary) by broad current weekly activity.

The first three statements give the distribution of population by broad activity status according to usual status (principal), usual status (principal and subsidiary) and current weekly status respectively.

The groups of smaller states/union territories are :

i) North Eastern : Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura (ii) North Western :

STATEMENT 4.5.1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED PER 1000 PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE)

all-India

round	male			female		
	usual status	usual adjusted	currently weekly status	usual status	usual adjusted	current weekly status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RURAL						
49	17 (9)	13 (7)	20 (11)	8 (2)	6 (2)	13 (3)
48	16 (9)	12 (7)	22 (12)	12 (3)	6 (2)	12 (3)
47	18 (10)	16 (9)	22 (12)	12 (3)	7 (2)	12 (3)
46	13 (7)	11 (6)	22 (12)	4 (1)	3 (1)	21 (5)
45	16 (9)	13 (7)	26 (13)	8 (2)	6 (2)	21 (5)
43	28 (15)	18 (10)	42 (22)	35 (9)	24 (8)	44 (10)
38	21 (12)	14 (8)	37 (20)	14 (4)	7 (2)	43 (10)
32	22 (12)	13 (7)	36 (19)	5 (14)	20 (7)	41 (10)
URBAN						
49	38 (20)	36 (19)	44 (23)	42 (5)	37 (5)	44 (5)
48	46 (24)	43 (23)	46 (24)	67 (9)	58 (9)	62 (8)
47	45 (24)	41 (22)	48 (26)	55 (7)	43 (6)	56 (7)
46	45 (24)	45 (24)	51 (27)	54 (7)	47 (7)	53 (7)
45	44 (23)	39 (21)	45 (24)	39 (5)	27 (4)	40 (5)
43	61 (32)	52 (28)	66 (35)	85 (11)	62 (10)	92 (12)
38	59 (31)	51 (27)	67 (35)	69 (9)	49 (8)	75 (10)
32	65 (34)	54 (29)	71 (37)	178 (27)	124 (22)	109 (15)

Note: The figures in the parentheses are the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons.

STATEMENT 4.5.2 PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PS+SS) BY THEIR BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS

all - India

current weekly status	male						female					
	round											
	49	48	47	46	45	43	49	48	47	46	45	43
RURAL												
emp.	964	961	972	962	961	931	738	768	799	762	708	675
unemp.	7	8	7	10	11	23	3	5	4	10	9	8
not in LF	29	31	21	28	28	46	259	227	197	228	283	317
URBAN												
emp.	983	983	982	980	977	967	827	827	885	843	826	768
unemp.	6	3	8	8	7	17	3	3	5	6	8	17
not in LF	11	14	10	12	16	16	170	170	110	151	166	215

Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh & Delhi (iii) Southern : Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Pondicherry.

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.

In these statements the last column gives the estimated population totals for each of the states. These totals can be used to combine the proportions for any group of states. However it is to be noted that the population estimates of NSS are generally lower than the census population due to differences in coverage, methodology etc and therefore should

not be used for generating absolute figures under any category. To do this one is advised to use the NSS proportion on either the census population or projected population.

The distribution of usually working according to the principal status and both 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 of the usually employed in the principal and subsidiary is given in Statement 4.11.

In the Statements and subsequent tables a '-' and '0' represent 'no sample persons in the specified class' and 'the estimated value is negligible' cases respectively.

STATEMENT 4.6: SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES FOR KEY INDICATORS (PER 1000)

				all-India
items	sex	SS1	SS2	coimbinded
RURAL				
WPR				
usual status				
	M	535	532	532
p.s	F	244	238	243
	P	394	391	393
	M	544	545	545
ps+s.s	F	313	308	311
	P	433	431	431
Current Weekly status				
	M	529	527	527
	F	235	226	232
	P	389	381	385
Unemployed usual principal				
	M	9	8	9
	F	3	2	2
	P	6	5	6
Current weekly				
	M	11	9	11
	F	3	3	3
	P	7	7	7
URBAN				
WPR				
usual status				
	M	507	502	506
p.s	F	112	111	113
	P	321	319	319
	M	512	509	509
ps+s.s	F	126	136	130
	P	329	330	331
Current Weekly status				
	M	504	499	504
	F	108	109	109
	P	317	314	316
Unemployed usual principal				
	M	21	20	20
	F	7	3	5
	P	14	12	13
Current weekly				
	M	22	22	23
	F	7	4	5
	P	15	14	14

Legends : SS1 : Sub-samples; SS-2: Sub-sample 2; M: Male; F:female, P: person

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY

States	RURAL									MALE
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic duties	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	287	37	236	560	13	188	10	229	427	237781
Assam	316	56	128	500	22	292	17	169	478	97963
Bihar	272	27	180	479	9	226	23	263	512	296984
Gujarat	309	50	238	597	5	186	4	208	398	161559
Haryana	286	57	125	468	2	295	22	213	530	59649
Karnataka	298	42	221	561	2	200	7	230	437	150151
Kerala	225	57	223	505	35	271	14	175	460	92078
M.P.	378	29	146	553	4	167	15	261	443	253352
Maharashtra	253	70	189	512	17	233	13	225	471	251661
Orissa	313	34	189	536	17	199	13	235	447	133197
Punjab	294	65	188	547	8	234	7	204	445	59408
Rajasthan	409	37	76	522	5	225	9	239	473	157553
T.N.	249	60	290	599	15	207	5	174	386	169663
U.P.	359	29	108	496	6	211	13	274	498	577293
W.B	284	51	196	531	16	203	9	241	453	244549
N.E	363	58	86	507	4	289	30	170	489	28205
N.W	356	83	87	526	18	293	5	158	456	39170
Southern	223	127	188	538	23	251	18	170	439	5855
ALL - INDIA	311	43	173	527	11	215	12	235	462	3016071

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E.= North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY

RURAL

FEMALE

States	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic duties	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	199	4	209	412	1	131	230	226	587	231737
Assam	13	17	27	57	8	228	493	214	935	80306
Bihar	38	2	58	98	1	113	511	277	901	265371
Gujarat	160	2	141	303	2	142	337	216	695	144261
Haryana	71	10	34	115	2	189	437	257	883	57142
Karnataka	123	11	171	305	1	146	349	199	694	140425
Kerala	50	30	77	157	22	220	455	146	821	94494
M.P.	186	7	102	295	1	102	312	290	704	233187
Maharashtra	162	4	184	350	5	167	252	226	645	235327
Orissa	107	3	86	196	3	139	402	260	801	134403
Punjab	15	5	6	26	1	197	578	198	973	54053
Rajasthan	300	3	49	352	-	79	274	295	648	145810
T.N.	163	17	247	427	0	174	256	143	573	172609
U.P.	107	4	28	139	1	102	462	296	860	514830
W.B	27	13	53	93	4	164	494	245	903	240525
N.E	200	21	23	244	0	268	314	174	756	26454
N.W	280	10	2	292	1	234	295	178	707	36230
Southern	101	14	82	197	3	204	428	168	800	5759
ALL - INDIA	126	7	99	232	3	140	380	245	765	2812922

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E.= North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY

States	RURAL									MALE
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic dutics	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	181	232	109	522	17	261	6	194	461	82832
Assam	259	213	43	515	22	304	21	138	463	9474
Bihar	197	165	89	451	13	309	18	209	536	46878
Gujarat	202	190	116	508	20	261	9	202	472	57057
Haryana	205	219	97	521	6	291	16	166	473	20398
Karnataka	157	156	215	528	16	256	6	195	457	67627
Kerala	165	130	197	492	66	275	11	156	442	28823
M.P.	186	179	101	466	26	291	13	204	508	70645
Maharashtra	155	267	77	499	19	274	5	203	482	144617
Orissa	164	238	105	507	22	274	8	189	471	19949
Punjab	262	183	77	522	24	299	7	148	454	29504
Rajasthan	229	178	54	461	7	305	7	220	532	43478
T.N.	176	235	160	571	29	236	11	153	400	92446
U.P.	252	126	79	457	10	249	9	275	533	135888
W.B										
N.E	205	198	57	460	7	378	13	142	533	6132
N.W	201	242	17	515	33	274	14	164	452	47011
Southern	124	320	140	584	71	187	17	141	345	3921
ALL - INDIA	195	202	107	504	23	265	9	199	473	992896

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E. = North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY

States	URBAN										FEMALE
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not	in	labour	force	estd. persons (00)	
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all		stud- ents	engaged in dom- estic duties	others	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
A.P.	56	35	64	155	16	225	405	199	829	80264	
Assam	6	40	11	57	-	316	494	133	943	27646	
Bihar	22	6	28	56	1	211	482	250	943	39680	
Gujarat	35	27	25	87	4	216	485	208	909	52685	
Haryana	33	48	20	101	-	245	508	146	899	16230	
Karnataka	33	44	56	133	2	232	437	196	865	59679	
Kerala	45	46	75	166	30	239	425	140	804	32474	
M.P.	40	17	37	94	1	230	478	197	905	61978	
Maharashtra	39	43	40	122	4	240	451	183	874	124233	
Orissa	24	33	24	81	2	245	466	206	917	18923	
Punjab	12	30	2	44	6	267	525	158	950	26695	
Rajasthan	47	28	19	94	1	201	436	268	905	40867	
T.N.	88	46	72	206	9	226	426	133	785	89783	
U.P.	18	19	14	51	1	204	490	254	948	119937	
W.B.	22	31	20	73	5	208	556	158	922	71337	
N.E.	98	74	30	202	11	340	304	143	787	5742	
N.W.	14	64	3	81	5	299	455	160	914	39323	
Southern	36	23	31	90	8	245	502	155	902	3902	
ALL - INDIA	38	34	37	109	5	229	464	193	886	891286	

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E.= North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.8: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL)

RURAL										MALE
States	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic dutics	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	315	55	129	499	23	298	14	166	478	97963
Bihar	272	28	179	479	8	224	21	268	513	296984
Gujarat	273	48	273	594	3	201	4	198	403	161559
Haryana	287	53	126	466	3	305	8	218	531	59649
Karnataka	3202	41	225	568	1	209	5	217	431	150151
Kerala	228	59	232	519	31	288	9	153	450	92078
M.P.	387	28	146	561	1	180	12	246	438	253352
Maharashtra	259	69	197	525	12	260	8	201	469	251661
Orissa	308	36	214	558	14	201	9	218	428	133197
Punjab	293	65	188	546	7	235	8	204	447	59408
Rajasthan	406	34	82	522	4	236	9	229	474	157553
T.N.	251	58	292	601	14	214	5	166	385	169663
U.P.	361	28	110	499	5	218	12	266	496	577293
W.B	281	51	201	533	15	204	9	239	452	244549
N.E	366	55	86	507	4	286	31	172	489	28205
N.W	268	84	75	527	17	295	6	155	456	39170
Southern	215	127	201	543	21	289	19	128	436	5855
ALL - INDIA	310	43	179	532	9	224	10	225	459	3016071

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E.= North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL)

States	RURAL									FEMALE
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic duties	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	201	3	234	438	2	136	204	220	560	231737
Assam	14	16	27	57	10	231	490	212	933	80306
Bihar	42	2	65	109	0	111	499	281	891	265371
Gujarat	126	2	177	305	2	150	337	206	693	144261
Haryana	64	7	35	103	-	196	445	256	897	57142
Karnataka	132	12	184	328	1	155	330	186	671	140425
Kerala	59	25	87	171	31	239	421	138	798	94494
M.P.	199	8	107	314	0	109	294	283	686	233187
Maharashtra	183	3	193	379	0	183	225	213	621	235327
Orissa	109	1	98	208	3	142	391	256	789	134403
Punjab	15	5	4	24	1	197	579	189	975	54053
Rajasthan	314	2	49	365	-	79	262	294	635	145810
T.N.	160	16	258	434	-	177	248	141	566	172609
U.P.	106	3	30	139	1	106	461	293	860	514830
W.B	29	13	54	96	4	167	491	242	900	240525
N.E	207	21	25	253	1	262	297	187	746	26454
N.W	275	10	2	287	1	236	380	96	712	36230
Southern	96	14	93	203	3	239	418	137	794	5759
ALL - INDIA	129	7	107	243	2	145	369	241	755	2812922

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E.= North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL)

States	URBAN									
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic duties	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar emp- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	182	233	121	536	14	276	6	168	450	82832
Assam	264	208	43	515	22	305	19	139	463	9474
Bihar	195	165	90	450	12	311	19	208	538	46878
Gujarat	208	190	117	515	15	273	10	187	470	57057
Haryana	206	210	97	513	9	293	16	169	478	20398
Karnataka	157	156	219	532	12	260	7	189	456	67627
Kerala	163	126	213	502	51	286	10	151	447	28823
M.P.	190	176	103	469	25	313	10	183	506	70645
Maharashtra	153	268	77	498	19	288	5	190	483	144617
Orissa	163	235	107	505	23	289	10	173	472	19949
Punjab	264	183	77	524	23	300	7	146	453	29504
Rajasthan	227	176	55	458	6	312	7	217	536	43478
T.N.	177	235	163	575	28	240	11	146	397	92446
U.P.	252	127	79	458	7	257	8	270	535	135888
W.B	205	226	103	534	39	241	13	173	427	86214
N.E	206	200	52	458	11	374	14	143	531	6132
N.W	201	240	75	516	33	272	15	164	451	47011
Southern	121	320	144	585	69	212	15	119	346	3921
ALL - INDIA	196	201	109	506	20	275	9	190	474	992896

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E.= North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.8 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL)

States	URBAN									FEMALE
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not	in	labour	force	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all		stud- ents	engaged in dom- estic duties	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	55	34	76	165	13	242	407	173	822	80264
Assam	6	41	10	57	-	317	488	138	943	7646
Bihar	20	5	30	55	1	217	478	249	944	39680
Gujarat	43	27	24	94	4	244	475	183	902	52685
Haryana	33	48	17	98	-	242	514	146	902	16230
Karnataka	39	44	56	139	2	239	433	187	859	529676
Kerala	52	41	82	175	26	254	421	124	799	32474
M.P.	39	17	43	99	1	253	466	181	900	61978
Maharashtra	42	43	47	132	3	253	440	172	865	124233
Orissa	20	36	24	80	2	258	460	200	918	18923
Punjab	12	30	2	44	6	268	524	158	950	26695
Rajasthan	54	28	19	101	1	232	420	246	898	40867
T.N.	85	46	75	206	9	228	426	131	785	89783
U.P.	17	18	17	52	-	215	485	248	948	119937
W.B	21	32	18	71	6	212	553	158	923	71337
N.E	98	73	29	200	14	340	304	142	786	5742
N.W	14	63	3	80	5	300	455	160	915	39232
Southern	40	23	30	93	8	277	500	122	899	3902
ALL - INDIA	39	44	40	113	5	241	458	183	882	891286

Note : The figures in cols . (5), (6) and (10) add up to 1000

N.E.= North Eastern; N.W. = North Western

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY)

URBAN										MALE
States	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic duties	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	293	39	248	580	7	194	11	208	413	237781
Assam	339	55	137	531	14	278	13	164	455	97963
Bihar	280	28	179	487	6	219	21	267	507	296984
Gujarat	280	48	274	602	3	196	3	196	395	161559
Haryana	297	53	129	479	1	297	8	215	520	59649
Karnataka	309	41	228	578	0	202	5	215	422	150151
Kerala	239	59	234	532	25	283	9	151	443	92078
M.P.	400	28	148	576	1	170	10	243	423	253353
Maharashtra	270	70	198	538	11	251	7	193	451	251661
Orissa	315	26	215	566	10	200	9	215	424	133197
Punjab	297	65	188	550	6	233	8	203	444	59408
Rajasthan	413	34	82	529	4	231	8	228	467	157553
T.N.	257	58	295	610	9	211	5	165	381	169663
U.P.	376	28	111	515	5	205	11	264	480	577293
W.B	298	51	203	552	10	196	8	234	438	244549
N.E	375	55	87	517	4	278	30	171	479	28205
N.W	409	84	77	570	8	262	5	155	422	39170
Southern	231	127	201	559	20	276	19	126	421	5855
ALL - INDIA	322	43	180	545	7	215	10	223	448	3016071

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Westernl; Note : The figures in cols. (5), (6) and

(10) add up to 1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY)

URBAN										FEMALE
States	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic duties	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	234	3	252	489	1	134	157	219	510	231737
Assam	76	16	33	125	8	219	438	210	867	80306
Bihar	67	4	77	148	0	111	460	281	852	265371
Gujarat	180	2	212	394	2	147	251	206	604	144261
Haryana	186	7	61	254	-	191	299	256	746	57142
Karnataka	181	12	210	403	1	153	259	184	596	140425
Kerala	88	25	91	204	31	238	391	136	765	94494
M.P.	265	8	125	398	0	103	217	282	602	233187
Maharashtra	226	3	211	440	0	181	167	158	506	235327
Orissa	156	1	117	274	3	141	329	253	723	134403
Punjab	98	6	7	111	1	197	492	199	888	54053
Rajasthan	403	2	54	459	-	78	171	292	541	145810
T.N.	189	17	270	476	-	173	212	139	524	172609
U.P.	157	3	40	200	1	104	403	292	799	514830
W.B	104	14	70	188	4	162	408	241	808	240525
N.E	236	21	29	286	1	254	274	185	713	26454
N.W	420	10	3	433	1	203	185	178	566	36230
Southern	178	15	101	294	2	216	351	137	704	5759
ALL - INDIA	182	7	122	311	2	142	306	239	687	2812922

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; Note : The figures in cols. (5), (6) and

(10) add up to 1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY)

States	URBAN									FEMALE
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not	in	labour	force	estd. persons (00)
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all		stud- ents	engaged in dom- estic duties	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	234	3	252	489	1	134	157	219	510	231737
Assam	76	16	33	125	8	219	438	210	867	80306
Bihar	67	4	77	148	0	111	460	281	852	265371
Gujarat	180	2	212	394	2	147	251	206	604	144261
Haryana	186	7	61	254	-	191	299	256	746	57142
Karnataka	181	12	210	403	1	153	259	184	596	140425
Kerala	88	25	91	204	31	238	391	136	765	94494
M.P.	265	8	125	398	0	103	217	282	602	233187
Maharashtra	226	3	211	440	0	181	167	158	506	235327
Orissa	156	1	117	274	3	141	329	253	723	134403
Punjab	98	6	7	111	1	197	492	199	888	54053
Rajasthan	403	2	54	459	-	78	171	292	541	145810
T.N.	189	17	270	476	-	173	212	139	524	172609
U.P.	157	3	40	200	1	104	403	292	799	514830
W.B	104	14	70	188	4	162	408	241	808	240525
N.E	236	21	29	286	1	254	274	185	713	26454
N.W	420	10	3	433	1	203	185	178	566	36230
Southern	178	15	101	294	2	216	351	137	704	5759
ALL - INDIA	182	7	122	311	2	142	306	239	687	2812922

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; Note : The figures in cols. (5), (6) and

(10) add up to 1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY)

URBAN											MALE
States	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not stud- ents	in engaged in dom- estic duties	labour others	force all	estd. persons (00)	
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
A.P	183	234	121	538	14	276	6	166	448	82832	
Assam	268	208	44	520	22	300	19	139	458	9474	
Bihar	196	165	90	451	12	310	19	208	537	46878	
Gujarat	209	190	119	518	13	272	10	187	469	57057	
Haryana	210	219	97	526	6	283	16	169	468	20398	
Karnataka	159	156	220	535	12	258	7	188	453	67627	
Kerala	172	126	213	511	49	286	10	144	440	28823	
M.P.	194	178	103	475	25	309	10	181	500	70645	
Maharashtra	158	268	77	503	17	287	4	189	480	144617	
Orissa	164	235	107	506	23	289	10	172	471	19949	
Punjab	264	183	77	524	23	300	7	146	453	29504	
Rajasthan	234	176	55	465	5	308	7	215	530	43478	
T.N.	179	236	164	579	27	237	11	146	394	92446	
U.P.	255	127	79	461	7	255	8	269	532	135888	
W.B	214	226	104	544	33	237	13	173	423	86214	
N.E	210	200	53	463	11	370	13	143	526	6132	
N.W	202	241	75	518	32	271	15	164	450	47011	
Southern	127	319	146	592	67	209	14	118	341	3921	
ALL - INDIA	198	201	110	509	19	274	9	189	472	992896	

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; Note : The figures in cols. (5), (6) and

(10) add up to 1000

STATEMENT 4.9: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY)

States	URBAN									MALE estd. persons (00)
	working				un- emp- loy- ed	not in labour force			all	
	self- empl- oyed	regu- lar empl- oyees	cas- ual lab- our	all		stud- ents	engaged in dom- estic duties	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.P	65	34	80	179	13	242	393	173	808	80264
Assam	7	41	13	61	-	317	485	137	939	7646
Bihar	26	5	31	62	1	217	471	249	937	39680
Gujarat	57	29	28	114	4	243	456	183	882	52685
Haryana	46	48	31	125	-	242	487	146	875	16230
Karnataka	55	46	65	166	2	239	407	186	832	59679
Kerala	69	41	87	197	24	254	401	124	779	32474
M.P.	57	17	49	123	1	253	442	181	876	61978
Maharashtra	59	43	55	157	2	252	418	171	841	124233
Orissa	33	36	29	98	2	258	445	197	900	18923
Punjab	23	32	3	58	6	266	513	157	936	26695
Rajasthan	71	29	24	124	1	232	399	244	875	40867
T.N.	96	46	76	218	9	227	415	131	773	89783
U.P.	39	19	19	77	-	211	464	248	923	119937
W.B	26	32	20	78	5	212	547	158	917	71337
N.E	106	74	29	209	14	340	295	142	777	5742
N.W	18	63	4	85	5	299	451	160	910	39232
Southern	51	23	33	107	7	269	495	122	886	3902
ALL - INDIA	53	34	43	130	5	240	442	183	865	891286

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; Note : The figures in cols. (5), (6) and

(10) add up to 1000

STATEMENT 4.10: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

RURAL							MALE
STATES	PRIMARY (0)		SECONDARY (1 -5)		TERTIARY (6 - 9)		
	PS	ALL	PS	ALL	PS	ALL	
	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
A.P	756	756	94	94	150	150	
Assam	708	721	49	51	243	228	
Bihar	798	798	89	88	1013	114	
Gujarat	729	732	172	170	99	98	
Haryana	617	627	159	156	224	217	
Karnataka	803	804	87	88	110	108	
Kerala	532	539	182	180	284	281	
M.P.	882	883	51	49	67	68	
Maharashtra	760	760	102	101	138	139	
Orissa	828	830	70	69	102	101	
Punjab	761	762	101	101	138	137	
Rajasthan	714	717	143	142	143	141	
T.N.	687	692	158	156	155	152	
U.P.	743	752	114	108	143	140	
W.B	673	678	145	145	182	177	
N.E	727	729	58	57	215	214	
N.W	625	652	123	115	252	233	
Southern	578	590	148	144	274	266	
ALL - INDIA	749	750	110	109	141	141	

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; ps- Principal status

STATEMENT 4.10: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

RURAL							MALE
STATES	PRIMARY (0)		SECONDARY (1 -5)		TERTIARY (6 - 9)		
	PS	ALL	PS	ALL	PS	ALL	
	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
A.P	841	844	81	79	78	77	
Assam	683	791	130	117	187	92	
Bihar	923	939	55	44	22	17	
Gujarat	798	839	163	125	39	36	
Haryana	773	888	83	43	154	69	
Karnataka	884	887	53	53	63	60	
Kerala	515	555	278	260	207	185	
M.P.	949	946	34	35	17	19	
Maharashtra	939	943	24	20	37	37	
Orissa	908	907	76	80	16	13	
Punjab	656	899	43	17	301	84	
Rajasthan	890	905	63	54	47	41	
T.N.	835	837	97	94	68	69	
U.P.	871	895	51	41	78	64	
W.B	622	634	259	270	119	96	
N.E	855	863	26	23	119	114	
N.W	939	954	7	6	54	40	
Southern	832	866	69	47	99	87	
ALL - INDIA	862	872	77	74	61	54	

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; ps- Principal status

STATEMENT 4.10: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

RURAL							MALE
STATES	PRIMARY (0)		SECONDARY (1 -5)		TERTIARY (6 - 9)		
	PS	ALL	PS	ALL	PS	ALL	
	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
A.P	95	94	279	279	626	627	
Assam	97	100	134	133	769	767	
Bihar	123	125	356	354	521	521	
Gujarat	112	112	352	352	536	536	
Haryana	90	88	371	377	539	535	
Karnataka	147	148	392	391	461	461	
Kerala	230	233	329	323	441	444	
M.P.	152	155	266	262	582	583	
Maharashtra	95	99	379	375	526	526	
Orissa	122	122	269	270	609	608	
Punjab	68	68	269	269	663	663	
Rajasthan	94	94	301	299	605	607	
T.N.	77	78	411	412	512	510	
U.P.	111	113	309	310	580	577	
W.B	52	54	414	412	534	534	
N.E	187	192	129	127	684	663	
N.W	14	16	382	381	604	603	
Southern	83	90	330	327	587	473	
ALL - INDIA	101	102	345	344	554	556	

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; ps- Principal status

STATEMENT 4.10: PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

STATES	RURAL						FEMALE	
	PRIMARY (0)		SECONDARY (1 - 5)		TERTIARY (6 - 9)			
	PS	ALL	PS	ALL	PS	ALL		
	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS	WORKERS		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
A.P	239	242	310	304	451	453		
Assam	47	71	42	50	911	869		
Bihar	341	352	316	300	343	348		
Gujarat	267	302	128	163	605	535		
Haryana	177	193	111	193	712	613		
Karnataka	322	333	344	357	334	310		
Kerala	275	328	318	304	407	368		
M.P.	343	367	193	220	464	413		
Maharashtra	280	291	254	233	466	476		
Orissa	155	237	310	252	535	511		
Punjab	102	104	118	242	780	654		
Rajasthan	319	373	240	238	441	389		
T.N.	172	173	496	507	332	320		
U.P.	118	249	381	367	501	384		
W.B	125	143	325	327	550	530		
N.E	287	292	102	112	611	596		
N.W	36	71	7	6	957	923		
Southern	232	290	270	241	498	469		
ALL - INDIA	232	258	306	306	462	436		

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; ps- Principal status

STATEMENT 4.11 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY STATUS) BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY

RURAL

States	male			female			person		
	work- ing	unem- ployed	no in labour force	work- ing	unem- ployed	not in labour force	work- ing	unem- ployed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A.P	963	10	27	843	2	155	908	6	86
Assam	936	16	48	452	2	546	857	14	129
Bihar	973	5	22	654	4	642	905	5	90
Gujarat	985	2	13	751	0	249	899	1	100
Haryana	973	2	25	450	8	542	796	4	200
Karnataka	969	3	28	757	2	241	885	3	112
Kerala	951	20	29	754	3	243	894	15	91
M.P.	953	6	41	733	1	266	867	4	129
Maharashtra	953	13	34	793	10	197	883	12	105
Orissa	948	13	39	707	-	293	869	9	122
Punjab	993	3	4	229	-	771	873	3	124
Rajasthan	985	2	13	767	-	233	888	1	111
T.N.	797	10	11	895	0	105	942	6	52
U.P.	961	1	38	681	-	319	889	1	110
W.B	956	13	31	478	6	516	837	11	152
N.E	972	0	28	844	-	156	929	0	71
N.W	922	18	60	669	-	331	818	10	172
Southern	951	4	45	670	1	329	956	3	141
ALL - INDIA	964	7	29	738	3	259	885	6	109

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Western; ps- Principal status

STATEMENT 4.11 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY STATUS) BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY

States	URBAN								
	male			female			person		
	work- ing	unem- ployed	no in labour force	work- ing	unem- ployed	not in labour force	work- ing	unem- ployed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A.P	968	6	26	853	9	138		940	753
Assam	992	1	7	939	-	61	987	1	12
Bihar	995	-	5	877	-	123	982	-	12
Gujarat	976	14	10	777	-	223	943	11	46
Haryana	993	-	7	807	-	193	964	-	36
Karnataka	985	2	13	797	-	203	945	1	54
Kerala	961	18	21	852	9	139	928	15	57
M.P.	981	2	17	764	1	235	940	2	58
Maharashtra	986	5	9	7478	7	215	943	5	52
Orissa	990	-	10	812	-	188	962	-	38
Punjab	996	2	2	777	-	223	977	2	21
Rajasthan	983	2	15	741	1	258	934	2	64
T.N.	985	5	10	945	1	54	974	4	22
U.P.	987	3	10	649	-	351	944	2	54
W.B	974	19	7	922	6	72	968	18	14
N.E	988	-	12	945	-	55	975	-	25
N.W	995	1	4	938	-	62	988	1	11
Southern	984	5	11	802	12	186	956	6	38
ALL - INDIA	983	6	11	827	3	170	953	5	42

N.E=North Eastern ; N.W.= North Westernl;

SURVEY RESULTS

1. Survey Results on Availability of Some Education and Culture Related Facilities in Indian Villages:
NSS 47th Round (July-Dec., 1991).
2. Survey Results on Literacy in India:
NSS 47th Round (July-Dec. 1991).
3. Survey Results on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India:
NSS 49th Round (January-June 1993).

Survey Results on Availability of Some Education and Culture Related Facilities in Indian Villages- NSS 47th Round (July-Dec 1991)

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3.	Per 1000 distribution of villages by their distance from the nearest facility for disabled persons	S-51 to S-67

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility						ALL-INDIA
	within village	outside village but				all	
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	334	121	149	80	316	1000	
2. pre-primary school	388	130	126	74	283	1000	
3. primary school	670	199	90	27	14	1000	
4. middle school	242	234	323	141	59	1000	
5. secondary school	105	124	313	241	217	1000	
6. higher secondary school/junior college	38	63	189	235	475	1000	
7. college with degree course	4	7	55	109	824	1000	
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	2	4	20	58	916	1000	
9. other technical institutions	5	6	26	54	909	1000	
10. sanskrit pathasala	7	11	36	47	898	1000	
11. maktab/madrass	55	51	88	93	713	1000	
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	107	44	73	67	710	1000	
13. adult education centre (AEC)	165	75	94	86	581	1000	
14. dance/music institution	9	5	26	45	916	1000	
15. drawing/painting institution	1	3	17	34	945	1000	
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	20	6	21	36	917	1000	

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

ANDHRA PRADESH

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	271	121	129	66	412	1000
2. pre-primary school	408	84	36	88	384	1000
3. primary school	684	103	13	200	0	1000
4. middle school	216	179	273	131	202	1000
5. secondary school	110	131	234	246	279	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	21	7	82	253	638	1000
7. college with degree course	5	2	81	168	794	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	9	29	100	862	1000
9. other technical institutions	9	2	15	106	867	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	1	2	8	14	977	1000
11. maktab/madrass	36	11	12	127	814	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	251	90	64	84	512	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	307	114	119	45	415	1000
14. dance/music institution	2	2	18	92	886	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	2	2	6	9	982	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	43	27	31	20	880	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	411	63	25	47	454	1000
2. pre-primary school	389	34	77	85	416	1000
3. primary school	563	66	122	50	200	1000
4. middle school	154	148	152	127	421	1000
5. secondary school	72	21	81	65	761	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	63	12	54	19	854	1000
7. college with degree course	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	0	16	0	32	952	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	250	28	43	40	639	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

ASSAM

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but					all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. IODS centr	231	176	87	142	364	1000	
2. pre-primary school	372	180	152	46	250	1000	
3. primary school	804	91	106	0	0	1000	
4. middle school	304	492	116	78	10	1000	
5. secondary school	100	236	356	114	194	1000	
6. higher secondary school/junior college	17	89	244	303	347	1000	
7. college with degree course	15	22	92	215	656	1000	
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	6	9	18	967	1000	
9. other technical institutions	2	5	8	26	960	1000	
10. sanskrit pathasala	6	13	19	23	939	1000	
11. maktab/madrass	102	98	83	43	674	1000	
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	94	74	102	126	605	1000	
13. adult education centre (AEC)	126	112	105	115	543	1000	
14. dance/music institution	4	33	47	49	867	1000	
15. drawing/painting institution	0	14	15	44	927	1000	
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	8	11	26	52	903	1000	

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility						BIHAR
	within village	outside village but				all	
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. IODS centr	185	172	119	84	439	1000	
2. pre-primary school	497	171	74	20	238	1000	
3. primary school	634	198	110	24	34	1000	
4. middle school	209	263	351	104	73	1000	
5. secondary school	66	113	286	248	288	1000	
6. higher secondary school/junior college	9	44	101	217	629	1000	
7. college with degree course	12	18	53	166	752	1000	
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	1	6	2	62	929	1000	
9. other technical institutions	3	8	4	79	907	1000	
10. sanskrit pathasala	25	39	53	66	818	1000	
11. maktab/madrass	99	74	101	104	623	1000	
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	61	29	50	85	775	1000	
13. adult education centre (AEC)	164	97	60	82	597	1000	
14. dance/music institution	11	3	6	30	949	1000	
15. drawing/painting institution	0	3	3	28	965	1000	
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	22	4	3	56	915	1000	

TABLE (J) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

GOA

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					all
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	663	337	0	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	422	337	241	0	0	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	422	337	241	0	0	1000
5. secondary school	306	337	116	241	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	48	0	270	626	555	1000
7. college with degree course	0	0	235	337	428	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	139	343	518	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	139	103	758	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	24	28	948	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	24	0	976	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	21	0	24	28	928	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	44	0	453	268	235	1000
14. dance/music institution	73	0	116	53	758	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	116	28	856	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	116	0	884	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

GUJARAT

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	546	226	120	63	46	1000
2. pre-primary school	483	242	85	81	110	1000
3. primary school	813	168	0	13	7	1000
4. middle school	315	341	217	73	55	1000
5. secondary school	127	128	321	298	126	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	32	70	225	180	493	1000
7. college with degree course	1	4	45	107	843	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	5	5	51	136	804	1000
9. other technical institutions	4	5	65	84	843	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	1	0	7	47	945	1000
11. maktab/madrass	42	0	54	93	811	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	21	14	78	87	801	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	141	43	217	72	528	1000
14. dance/music institution	1	0	40	38	921	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	1	0	4	27	968	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	10	32	8	23	927	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

							HARYANA
type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility						all
	within village	outside village but				10 km. & above	
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. IODS centr	682	0	235	56	26	1000	
2. pre-primary school	478	34	320	51	16	1000	
3. primary school	773	39	0	139	0	1000	
4. middle school	438	271	218	44	29	1000	
5. secondary school	173	142	318	245	123	1000	
6. higher secondary school/junior college	19	35	70	303	573	1000	
7. college with degree course	2	0	59	95	844	1000	
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	26	44	931	1000	
9. other technical institutions	0	0	0	70	930	1000	
10. sanskrit pathasala	15	0	0	103	882	1000	
11. maktab/madrass	125	2	0	61	812	1000	
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	0	0	56	39	906	1000	
13. adult eduction centre (AEC)	83	0	44	45	827	1000	
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	44	956	1000	
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	0	44	956	1000	
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	0	44	956	1000	

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

HIMACHAL PRADESH

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	outside village but					
	within village	less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	268	115	220	21	376	1000
2. pre-primary school	239	105	218	0	438	1000
3. primary school	405	297	249	46	3	1000
4. middle school	170	223	403	162	43	1000
5. secondary school	79	168	366	94	292	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	2	40	180	129	649	1000
7. college with degree course	1	2	6	27	964	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	1	16	33	951	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	6	11	34	949	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	17	0	2	11	971	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	5	0	995	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	0	0	44	2	954	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	84	17	45	11	842	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	0	21	979	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

JAMMU & KASHMIR

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	346	293	148	17	196	1000
2. pre-primary school	451	36	76	106	331	1000
3. primary school	869	26	92	11	2	1000
4. middle school	191	157	339	212	102	1000
5. secondary school	57	84	273	415	172	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	11	45	140	230	574	1000
7. college with degree course	0	4	39	84	873	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	2	4	76	98	820	1000
9. other technical institutions	4	6	67	76	847	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	5	995	1000
11. maktab/madrass	28	0	45	52	875	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	0	0	7	59	935	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	71	4	21	190	714	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	7	993	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	0	55	945	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

KARNATAKA

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	498	243	155	0	104	1000
2. pre-primary school	557	253	109	31	50	1000
3. primary school	748	207	35	0	10	1000
4. middle school	385	172	311	120	12	1000
5. secondary school	140	103	473	213	72	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	33	33	321	181	432	1000
7. college with degree course	4	8	193	153	642	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	5	52	81	862	1000
9. other technical institutions	5	9	40	90	856	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	4	28	95	44	829	1000
11. maktab/madrass	46	52	247	149	506	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	107	154	115	58	566	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	225	169	172	62	372	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	27	67	906	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	23	58	919	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	20	3	66	69	842	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

KERALA

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	843	84	57	3	13	1000
2. pre-primary school	798	116	45	25	16	1000
3. primary school	870	121	9	0	0	1000
4. middle school	734	210	56	0	0	1000
5. secondary school	505	256	179	61	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	96	95	261	261	268	1000
7. college with degree course	50	46	176	313	412	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	63	0	183	279	474	1000
9. other technical institutions	99	18	164	276	444	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	35	0	20	75	869	1000
11. maktab/madrass	547	114	150	98	92	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	264	114	71	120	431	1000
13. adult eduction centre (AEC)	201	125	92	128	454	1000
14. dance/music institution	56	36	86	201	621	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	22	32	50	228	668	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	61	35	42	63	799	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

MADHYA PRADESH

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	376	49	123	167	286	1000
2. pre-primary school	243	496	87	82	539	1000
3. primary school	781	155	31	33	0	1000
4. middle school	228	141	398	179	54	1000
5. secondary school	155	65	232	198	351	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	130	40	123	182	525	1000
7. college with degree course	2	1	28	67	901	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	2	16	16	966	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	1	16	16	966	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	1	1	7	22	970	1000
11. maktab/madrass	10	7	38	51	895	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	85	23	78	48	765	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	128	40	55	65	712	1000
14. dance/music institution	5	1	11	39	943	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	1	9	18	972	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	7	6	21	23	944	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

MAHARASHTRA

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	532	171	189	46	62	1000
2. pre-primary school	462	36	124	42	336	1000
3. primary school	741	161	87	8	4	1000
4. middle school	315	256	339	63	28	1000
5. secondary school	121	65	527	189	97	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	25	33	355	167	421	1000
7. college with degree course	5	6	60	87	843	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	2	14	51	933	1000
9. other technical institutions	5	2	62	64	867	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	3	1	9	27	960	1000
11. maktab/madrass	35	158	92	58	657	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	67	3	36	51	844	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	245	169	49	60	478	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	3	15	28	954	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	3	24	36	937	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	66	2	34	31	866	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

							MANIPUR
type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but				10 km. & above	all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. IODS centr	354	140	70	72	364	1000	
2. pre-primary school	571	283	70	0	77	1000	
3. primary school	508	113	350	24	5	1000	
4. middle school	186	162	192	317	143	1000	
5. seconriary school	39	120	104	251	487	1000	
6. higher secondary school/junior college	4	56	89	134	717	1000	
7. college with degree course	2	7	79	120	791	1000	
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	4	49	27	929	1000	
9. other technical institutions	0	2	7	29	962	1000	
10. sanskrit pathasala	15	0	3	16	967	1000	
11. maktab/madrass	15	2	3	14	966	1000	
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	188	86	134	12	579	1000	
13. adult eduction centre (AEC)	237	64	150	11	539	1000	
14. dance/music institution	0	0	24	6	971	1000	
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	20	18	962	1000	
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	0	30	971	1000	

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

MAGHALAYA						
type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	233	124	174	98	371	1000
2. pre-primary school	508	106	227	14	145	1000
3. primary school	723	117	133	0	27	1000
4. middle school	128	266	278	184	143	1000
5. secondary school	29	136	251	233	352	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	3	26	28	121	822	1000
7. college with degree course	3	8	23	37	930	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	0	11	31	957	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	2	9	78	911	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	2	0	9	5	983	1000
11. maktab/madrass	2	0	12	31	955	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	29	28	13	115	814	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	115	76	26	143	639	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	11	31	957	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	9	5	985	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	9	5	985	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

MIZORAM

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	796	0	0	29	175	1000
2. pre-primary school	915	0	0	0	85	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	700	10	96	0	193	1000
5. secondary school	283	10	93	57	558	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	7	0	27	9	957	1000
7. college with degree course	3	0	27	9	961	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	0	0	9	991	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	27	9	964	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	12	0	0	9	979	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	254	0	27	9	710	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	9	991	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	27	9	964	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

NAGALAND

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	788	0	212	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	584	22	233	96	65	1000
5. secondary school	132	0	170	476	223	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	49	0	163	230	558	1000
7. college with degree course	28	0	18	166	788	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	97	0	0	50	853	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	1108	0	233	35	624	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	18	4	978	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	12	100	978	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	16	11	0	12	961	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

ORISSA

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	354	78	123	111	335	1000
2. pre-primary school	479	113	148	83	181	1000
3. primary school	728	137	75	61	0	1000
4. middle school	250	268	229	222	31	1000
5. secondary school	105	149	336	153	257	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	9	42	147	201	602	1000
7. college with degree course	3	14	73	145	765	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	0	0	15	985	1000
9. other technical institutions	13	2	12	32	941	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	2	4	21	36	938	1000
11. maktab/madrass	15	7	17	53	908	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	186	93	79	142	501	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	94	64	102	122	618	1000
14. dance/music institution	3	2	8	48	940	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	9	23	967	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	31	1	1	71	897	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

PUNJAB

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					all
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	337	217	73	87	286	1000
2. pre-primary school	413	194	72	65	256	1000
3. primary school	780	201	19	0	0	1000
4. middle school	261	360	230	97	52	1000
5. secondary school	131	299	336	111	123	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	60	259	185	211	285	1000
7. college with degree course	5	7	118	177	692	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	1	1	57	65	877	1000
9. other technical institutions	3	1	51	48	897	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	36	27	937	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	4	22	974	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	12	0	24	33	932	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	6	1	10	36	947	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	10	30	961	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	28	26	946	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	7	10	22	961	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

RAJASTHAN

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					all
	outside village but					
	within village	less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	301	64	174	71	390	1000
2. pre-primary school	360	91	124	65	361	1000
3. primary school	755	131	79	1	35	1000
4. middle school	279	146	458	86	32	1000
5. secondary school	81	62	340	226	292	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	18	31	171	177	604	1000
7. college with degree course	1	0	38	43	918	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	2	0	38	30	930	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	32	32	932	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	13	11	55	39	882	1000
11. maktab/madrass	16	40	102	65	778	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	79	42	78	38	763	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	137	82	99	57	625	1000
14. dance/music institution	2	0	20	24	954	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	31	19	950	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	63	2	79	27	829	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

SIKKIM

type of eduction and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					all
	outside village but					
	within village	less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	399	197	0	0	404	1000
2. pre-primary school	912	72	0	0	16	1000
3. primary school	892	49	43	0	16	1000
4. middle school	563	252	170	0	16	1000
5. secondary school	229	272	189	0	309	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	7	23	281	53	636	1000
7. college with degree course	23	0	0	0	977	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	0	7	993	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	68	0	932	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	91	0	909	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	168	197	132	0	502	1000
13. adult eduction centre (AEC)	191	174	36	0	599	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	23	0	977	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	23	0	977	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	21	0	0	979	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

TAMIL NADU

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	860	73	26	5	35	1000
2. pre-primary school	648	153	79	68	52	1000
3. primary school	903	93	4	0	0	1000
4. middle school	357	265	337	25	16	1000
5. secondary school	164	146	403	218	69	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	62	52	314	333	239	1000
7. college with degree course	4	0	85	94	817	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	14	10	68	93	815	1000
9. other technical institutions	27	22	149	145	658	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	19	23	958	1000
11. maktab/madrass	35	23	105	48	789	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	144	67	76	82	632	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	274	106	86	86	448	1000
14. dance/music institution	8	12	48	31	902	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	10	35	29	927	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	5	10	24	19	942	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

TRIPURA

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	826	60	90	14	10	1000
2. pre-primary school	811	45	27	31	87	1000
3. primary school	921	46	33	0	0	1000
4. middle school	711	147	107	35	0	1000
5. secondary school	362	112	238	213	75	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	177	97	212	241	273	1000
7. college with degree course	3	17	26	60	893	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	4	40	957	1000
9. other technical institutions	8	4	4	32	953	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	4	0	3	43	950	1000
11. maktab/madrass	49	27	25	87	812	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	161	81	21	127	610	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	487	104	63	95	250	1000
14. dance/music institution	36	14	0	117	834	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	11	0	3	141	846	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	36	13	14	61	877	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

UTTAR PRADESH

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	outside village but					
	within village	less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	186	103	224	82	405	1000
2. pre-primary school	277	164	191	138	230	1000
3. primary school	462	343	165	2	27	1000
4. middle school	169	216	346	214	56	1000
5. secondary school	56	113	241	407	184	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	32	94	192	359	324	1000
7. college with degree course	2	4	28	86	881	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	2	4	9	83	903	1000
9. other technical institutions	2	5	11	41	941	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	8	17	78	97	799	1000
11. maktab/madrass	85	66	142	175	534	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	132	31	80	56	701	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	146	51	127	131	545	1000
14. dance/music institution	13	1	33	42	912	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	17	48	935	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	9	0	12	29	950	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

WEST BENGAL

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	263	107	61	62	508	1000
2. pre-primary school	333	128	104	55	381	1000
3. primary school	725	191	82	0	2	1000
4. middle school	168	315	333	99	86	1000
5. secondary school	113	233	398	114	142	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	26	137	282	177	379	1000
7. college with degree course	1	16	89	112	783	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	8	5	14	973	1000
9. other technical institutions	1	32	14	17	936	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	1	10	14	14	961	1000
11. maktab/madrass	71	101	123	72	633	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	150	59	130	64	598	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	245	46	70	85	555	1000
14. dance/music institution	45	36	100	94	725	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	9	20	61	52	859	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	7	11	28	37	916	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND						
type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	676	189	66	69	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	500	244	8	81	168	1000
3. primary school	677	323	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	424	253	253	69	0	1000
5. secondary school	265	283	352	100	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	126	131	437	129	176	1000
7. college with degree course	0	18	19	46	918	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
9. other technical institutions	43	0	68	186	703	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	109	9	158	67	657	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	0	0	0	14	986	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	260	265	34	204	422	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	210	0	0	790	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

CHANDIGARH

type of eduction and related facility (1)	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village (2)	outside village but				all (7)
		less than 2km. (3)	2 to less than 5 km (4)	5 to less than 10 km (5)	10 km. & above (6)	
1. IODS centr	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	757	0	243	0	0	1000
5. secondary school	669	0	332	0	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	99	210	464	88	138	1000
7. college with degree course	0	309	127	88	475	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	0	309	691	1000
9. other technical institutions	94	0	227	298	381	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	127	0	298	0	575	1000
13. adult eduction centre (AEC)	221	99	298	0	381	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	99	298	127	475	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	99	0	425	475	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

type of eduction and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	989	0	0	0	11	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	520	304	104	72	0	1000
5. secondary school	101	0	342	72	484	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	101	0	297	26	577	1000
7. college with degree course	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	87	0	236	26	652	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	190	26	784	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	36	0	109	0	855	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	0	0	236	26	739	1000
13. adult eduction centre (AEC)	264	0	109	26	601	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	126	26	848	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	126	0	874	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

DAMAN & DIU

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	873	0	128	0	0	1000
5. secondary school	142	451	407	0	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	0	59	593	279	69	1000
7. college with degree course	0	0	520	279	201	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	59	0	593	279	201	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	59	593	279	69	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	201	279	520	1000
11. maktab/madrass	461	0	74	279	186	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	0	0	593	279	128	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	255	0	466	279	0	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	59	201	279	461	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	59	128	279	534	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	0	74	279	647	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

DELHI

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					all
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	569	192	239	0	0	1000
5. secondary school	337	424	239	0	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	509	424	0	0	67	1000
7. college with degree course	0	0	366	375	259	1000
8. industrial training institute (III)	0	0	0	368	632	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	0	368	632	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	134	232	0	136	499	1000
11. maktab/madrass	67	424	136	239	134	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	292	192	0	315	201	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	502	0	431	67	0	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	435	565	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	239	368	393	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	0	192	0	359	449	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

LAKSHADWEEP

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
3. primary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
5. secondary school	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	133	0	0	0	867	1000
7. college with degree course	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
9. other technical institutions	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
11. maktab/madrass	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	633	0	0	0	367	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	633	0	0	0	367	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	267	0	0	0	733	1000

TABLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL AND RELATED FACILITY

PONDICHERRY

type of education and related facility	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. IODS centr	669	331	0	0	0	1000
2. pre-primary school	567	401	0	0	32	1000
3. primary school	919	81	0	0	0	1000
4. middle school	168	428	372	32	0	1000
5. secondary school	115	287	566	32	0	1000
6. higher secondary school/junior college	44	241	498	78	139	1000
7. college with degree course	0	0	7	448	544	1000
8. industrial training institute (ITI)	7	112	0	550	331	1000
9. other technical institutions	13	257	398	0	332	1000
10. sanskrit pathasala	0	0	7	331	662	1000
11. maktab/madrass	0	0	7	331	662	1000
12. non-formal education centre (NFEC)	89	412	37	21	441	1000
13. adult education centre (AEC)	184	662	30	21	103	1000
14. dance/music institution	0	0	7	331	662	1000
15. drawing/painting institution	0	0	7	331	662	1000
16. jana shiksha nilayam (JSN)	32	0	37	352	579	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

ALL INDIA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	60	39	100	99	702	1000
2. community radio centre	77	30	51	56	786	1000
3. community T.V centre	53	36	60	45	806	1000
4. community hall	122	56	85	62	676	1000
5. cinema hall	35	29	128	156	652	1000
6. religious centre	444	83	67	69	336	1000
7. sports club	93	36	95	90	686	1000
8. recreational club	70	37	84	86	723	1000
9. youth club	114	37	82	78	689	1000
10. mahila mandal	107	44	78	77	695	1000
11. philanthropic institution	13	12	28	43	904	1000
12. professional cultural unit	23	10	23	43	902	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	103	107	125	168	497	1000
2. community radio centre	373	150	107	265	105	1000
3. community T.V centre	94	90	116	101	600	1000
4. community hall	140	93	144	103	521	1000
5. cinema hall	47	36	14	278	495	1000
6. religious centre	356	93	91	61	429	1000
7. sports club	41	4	66	152	737	1000
8. recreational club	34	5	60	169	732	1000
9. youth club	114	31	46	189	621	1000
10. mahila mandal	134	81	80	101	605	1000
11. philanthropic institution	9	2	22	45	923	1000
12. professional cultural unit	25	2	30	108	836	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	0	0	28	19	954	1000
2. community radio centre	29	32	9	0	930	1000
3. community T.V centre	41	0	28	27	905	1000
4. community hall	189	12	28	27	744	1000
5. cinema hall	131	77	115	19	660	1000
6. religious centre	364	81	54	51	450	1000
7. sports club	0	0	0	9	991	1000
8. recreational club	23	12	18	0	948	1000
9. youth club	56	0	41	9	894	1000
10. mahila mandal	36	18	45	19	882	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	0	0	1000	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

ASSAM

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	52	52	66	108	722	1000
2. community radio centre	10	36	17	64	874	1000
3. community T.V centre	20	22	26	35	898	1000
4. community hall	30	37	26	97	809	1000
5. cinema hall	9	7	51	168	765	1000
6. religious centre	577	117	61	73	172	1000
7. sports club	199	140	161	64	436	1000
8. recreational club	136	134	122	106	502	1000
9. youth club	210	134	143	89	425	1000
10. mahila mandal	136	90	166	72	536	1000
11. philanthropic institution	4	6	11	58	921	1000
12. professional cultural unit	3	8	31	49	910	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

BIHAR

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	39	17	44	96	804	1000
2. community radio centre	3	3	7	38	950	1000
3. community T.V centre	8	7	4	27	955	1000
4. community hall	34	32	65	105	765	1000
5. cinema hall	11	26	55	121	787	1000
6. religious centre	323	65	47	36	529	1000
7. sports club	61	26	43	95	775	1000
8. recreational club	33	7	18	82	860	1000
9. youth club	47	10	24	66	853	1000
10. mahila mandal	11	8	19	56	906	1000
11. philanthropic institution	4	8	13	47	926	1000
12. professional cultural unit	7	3	18	31	941	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

GOA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	253	0	116	390	241	1000
2. community radio centre	50	0	24	29	899	1000
3. community T.V centre	0	0	24	28	948	1000
4. community hall	0	0	185	294	521	1000
5. cinema hall	0	0	235	687	78	1000
6. religious centre	636	0	50	294	21	1000
7. sports club	422	0	0	578	0	1000
8. recreational club	158	0	161	631	50	1000
9. youth club	306	0	116	578	0	1000
10. mahila mandal	110	0	142	363	385	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	116	268	616	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	116	28	856	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

GUJARAT

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	187	60	316	161	277	1000
2. community radio centre	216	53	100	56	575	1000
3. community T.V centre	63	38	292	54	553	1000
4. community hall	105	13	77	130	675	1000
5. cinema hall	9	0	228	187	577	1000
6. religious centre	603	43	72	87	195	1000
7. sports club	22	6	19	75	878	1000
8. recreational club	3	5	52	91	848	1000
9. youth club	80	35	56	129	699	1000
10. mahila mandal	108	34	219	161	478	1000
11. philanthropic institution	29	0	27	55	890	1000
12. professional cultural unit	3	0	19	38	941	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

HARYANA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	31	0	161	78	731	1000
2. community radio centre	157	0	34	24	785	1000
3. community T.V centre	136	67	34	27	735	1000
4. community hall	327	84	58	20	512	1000
5. cinema hall	11	0	112	142	734	1000
6. religious centre	677	0	90	197	36	1000
7. sports club	69	3	54	243	632	1000
8. recreational club	42	3	42	243	671	1000
9. youth club	68	3	104	63	762	1000
10. mahila mandal	173	72	22	73	661	1000
11. philanthropic institution	1	0	153	43	803	1000
12. professional cultural unit	3	0	15	56	926	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

HIMACHAL PRADESH

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	14	28	43	34	882	1000
2. community radio centre	26	9	5	27	934	1000
3. community T.V centre	23	0	17	3	958	1000
4. community hall	172	48	41	7	731	1000
5. cinema hall	7	28	128	99	738	1000
6. religious centre	332	70	180	28	391	1000
7. sports club	141	15	138	25	681	1000
8. recreational club	101	16	115	15	753	1000
9. youth club	135	3	78	15	770	1000
10. mahila mandal	292	126	177	45	360	1000
11. philanthropic institution	2	0	13	0	894	1000
12. professional cultural unit	15	9	0	5	971	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

JAMMU & KASHMIR

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	2	4	103	83	808	1000
2. community radio centre	25	4	25	55	890	1000
3. community T.V centre	2	4	7	10	977	1000
4. community hall	46	0	52	150	753	1000
5. cinema hall	2	24	110	116	748	1000
6. religious centre	417	165	46	68	305	1000
7. sports club	2	3	39	100	856	1000
8. recreational club	7	0	39	89	866	1000
9. youth club	2	0	45	96	857	1000
10. mahila mandal	25	0	28	67	881	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	39	48	913	1000
12. professional cultural unit	2	0	0	0	998	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

KARNATAKA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	53	82	227	143	496	1000
2. community radio centre	81	45	195	138	541	1000
3. community T.V centre	30	9	122	131	709	1000
4. community hall	148	126	173	123	430	1000
5. cinema hall	23	6	247	230	494	1000
6. religious centre	554	47	80	86	223	1000
7. sports club	76	155	182	127	460	1000
8. recreational club	57	138	157	136	513	1000
9. youth club	244	136	225	108	287	1000
10. mahila mandal	148	123	266	144	318	1000
11. philanthropic institution	7	108	66	84	737	1000
12. professional cultural unit	35	15	46	76	738	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

KERALA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	593	250	75	46	36	1000
2. community radio centre	392	179	127	116	186	1000
3. community T.V centre	244	162	125	89	380	1000
4. community hall	226	128	254	113	280	1000
5. cinema hall	295	182	283	101	139	1000
6. religious centre	846	46	44	20	45	1000
7. sports club	681	101	107	39	73	1000
8. recreational club	661	140	113	45	42	1000
9. youth club	676	127	55	52	90	1000
10. mahila mandal	505	166	120	73	136	1000
11. philanthropic institution	124	66	25	107	678	1000
12. professional cultural unit	118	89	66	146	581	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

MADHYA PRADESH

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	3	6	45	54	892	1000
2. community radio centre	20	3	56	59	863	1000
3. community T.V centre	38	18	95	55	794	1000
4. community hall	194	7	97	31	671	1000
5. cinema hall	106	22	73	96	703	1000
6. religious centre	532	23	85	58	303	1000
7. sports club	112	5	57	77	749	1000
8. recreational club	106	6	42	65	781	1000
9. youth club	99	6	34	67	795	1000
10. mahila mandal	124	15	60	71	730	1000
11. philanthropic institution	4	3	29	26	939	1000
12. professional cultural unit	7	1	16	24	952	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

MAHARASHTRA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	116	12	205	114	553	1000
2. community radio centre	142	28	122	52	655	1000
3. community T.V centre	145	173	138	54	490	1000
4. community hall	264	174	122	48	392	1000
5. cinema hall	61	23	304	132	481	1000
6. religious centre	404	167	25	54	350	1000
7. sports club	98	8	273	87	534	1000
8. recreational club	73	2	267	73	586	1000
9. youth club	86	11	247	59	597	1000
10. mahila mandal	206	14	109	78	593	1000
11. philanthropic institution	44	18	41	47	851	1000
12. professional cultural unit	56	2	35	60	847	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

MANIPUR

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	21	0	60	170	750	1000
2. community radio centre	9	98	112	3	779	1000
3. community T.V centre	13	44	45	70	828	1000
4. community hall	355	92	79	66	409	1000
5. cinema hall	26	48	80	129	717	1000
6. religious centre	486	30	16	81	387	1000
7. sports club	398	76	50	63	416	1000
8. recreational club	180	116	8	135	561	1000
9. youth club	570	295	74	16	44	1000
10. mahila mandal	220	140	68	63	508	1000
11. philanthropic institution	15	0	48	57	880	1000
12. professional cultural unit	16	11	8	66	899	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

MEGHALAYA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	1	0	93	31	874	1000
2. community radio centre	0	0	16	31	953	1000
3. community T.V centre	14	28	16	31	910	1000
4. community hall	100	76	142	78	604	1000
5. cinema hall	15	39	48	41	857	1000
6. religious centre	372	150	51	5	421	1000
7. sports club	142	72	187	51	548	1000
8. recreational club	24	41	104	135	696	1000
9. youth club	110	67	147	138	539	1000
10. mahila mandal	87	17	146	106	645	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	26	9	15	949	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	9	41	949	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

MIZORAM

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but					all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. public library/ reading room	115	10	0	24	851	1000	
2. community radio centre	5	0	0	9	986	1000	
3. community T.V centre	8	0	0	9	893	1000	
4. community hall	575	0	0	0	425	1000	
5. cinema hall	6	0	27	9	958	1000	
6. religious centre	624	0	27	0	349	1000	
7. sports club	295	0	27	0	677	1000	
8. recreational club	48	0	27	9	916	1000	
9. youth club	67	0	27	0	906	1000	
10. mahila mandal	102	0	0	0	898	1000	
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	0	9	991	1000	
12. professional cultural unit	48	0	27	0	924	1000	

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

NAGALAND

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but					all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. public library/ reading room	0	205	51	4	741	1000	
2. community radio centre	302	0	0	0	698	1000	
3. community T.V centre	42	0	18	0	940	1000	
4. community hall	844	0	0	0	156	1000	
5. cinema hall	198	12	6	101	684	1000	
6. religious centre	815	0	29	0	156	1000	
7. sports club	420	12	29	90	450	1000	
8. recreational club	236	12	0	341	411	1000	
9. youth club	440	0	167	35	357	1000	
10. mahila mandal	379	0	0	20	601	1000	
11. philanthropic institution	172	0	0	0	828	1000	
12. professional cultural unit	45	0	6	4	945	1000	

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

ORISSA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	86	19	64	134	697	1000
2. community radio centre	10	33	36	53	868	1000
3. community T.V centre	29	7	22	53	888	1000
4. community hall	50	30	25	92	805	1000
5. cinema hall	5	2	64	100	829	1000
6. religious centre	304	83	109	100	404	1000
7. sports club	54	40	59	119	728	1000
8. recreational club	94	56	52	94	705	1000
9. youth club	216	67	60	72	585	1000
10. mahila mandal	228	80	98	77	518	1000
11. philanthropic institution	21	5	4	21	949	1000
12. professional cultural unit	61	2	3	35	899	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

PUNJAB

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	41	40	93	64	763	1000
2. community radio centre	42	7	26	34	891	1000
3. community T.V centre	34	0	13	26	927	1000
4. community hall	380	3	47	27	543	1000
5. cinema hall	34	18	97	93	759	1000
6. religious centre	825	3	26	21	127	1000
7. sports club	132	9	89	92	679	1000
8. recreational club	10	42	72	76	800	1000
9. youth club	93	4	91	79	733	1000
10. mahila mandal	175	18	52	65	690	1000
11. philanthropic institution	6	5	30	33	927	1000
12. professional cultural unit	4	4	44	30	919	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

RAJASTHAN

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	24	3	46	98	829	1000
2. community radio centre	29	25	26	43	876	1000
3. community T.V centre	35	3	16	32	913	1000
4. community hall	40	10	159	40	750	1000
5. cinema hall	12	4	60	107	818	1000
6. religious centre	447	82	134	35	302	1000
7. sports club	31	5	85	71	807	1000
8. recreational club	15	6	57	51	872	1000
9. youth club	18	6	69	52	856	1000
10. mahila mandal	11	0	34	32	923	1000
11. philanthropic institution	5	26	36	22	912	1000
12. professional cultural unit	14	0	39	30	918	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

SIKKIM

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	0	0	91	0	909	1000
2. community radio centre	23	0	68	0	909	1000
3. community T.V centre	39	0	68	0	893	1000
4. community hall	0	0	91	0	909	1000
5. cinema hall	44	51	101	49	756	1000
6. religious centre	287	247	69	0	396	1000
7. sports club	65	0	0	0	935	1000
8. recreational club	36	0	26	0	938	1000
9. youth club	85	0	223	0	691	1000
10. mahila mandal	30	0	0	0	970	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	23	0	977	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

TAMIL NADU

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but					all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. public library/ reading room	177	165	245	192	222	1000	
2. community radio centre	698	94	100	44	64	1000	
3. community T.V centre	512	137	118	80	153	1000	
4. community hall	416	92	170	118	204	1000	
5. cinema hall	49	169	293	232	258	1000	
6. religious centre	760	48	57	33	103	1000	
7. sports club	56	48	172	101	624	1000	
8. recreational club	48	19	161	119	653	1000	
9. youth club	105	51	138	88	617	1000	
10. mahila mandal	76	44	68	77	736	1000	
11. philanthropic institution	22	17	73	84	804	1000	
12. professional cultural unit	39	14	52	63	833	1000	

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

TRIPURA

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but					all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. public library/ reading room	60	52	35	213	641	1000	
2. community radio centre	61	31	0	95	813	1000	
3. community T.V centre	60	8	1	78	853	1000	
4. community hall	79	25	7	101	788	1000	
5. cinema hall	32	44	102	266	555	1000	
6. religious centre	349	72	75	66	439	1000	
7. sports club	186	136	57	89	531	1000	
8. recreational club	184	520	75	159	533	1000	
9. youth club	308	73	79	104	436	1000	
10. mahila mandal	258	60	108	113	462	1000	
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	010	57	933	1000	
12. professional cultural unit	41	9	10	43	897	1000	

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

UTTAR PRADESH

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but				10 km. & above	all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. public library/ reading room	10	2	43	68	877	1000	
2. community radio centre	4	13	23	16	945	1000	
3. community T.V centre	4	17	24	20	935	1000	
4. community hall	53	68	65	31	784	1000	
5. cinema hall	7	12	92	194	696	1000	
6. religious centre	332	122	39	115	393	1000	
7. sports club	31	19	53	79	819	1000	
8. recreational club	11	41	49	69	830	1000	
9. youth club	72	8	45	70	805	1000	
10. mahila mandal	31	36	28	77	829	1000	
11. philanthropic institution	4	1	12	51	931	1000	
12. professional cultural unit	15	4	12	41	929	1000	

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

WEST BENGAL

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but				10 km. & above	all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. public library/ reading room	137	189	206	151	317	1000	
2. community radio centre	19	32	22	38	890	1000	
3. community T.V centre	37	39	13	43	868	1000	
4. community hall	36	19	28	35	883	1000	
5. cinema hall	61	131	229	208	371	1000	
6. religious centre	602	82	77	24	215	1000	
7. sports club	348	139	183	96	234	1000	
8. recreational club	265	124	193	92	326	1000	
9. youth club	178	160	137	80	445	1000	
10. mahila mandal	77	52	45	66	760	1000	
11. philanthropic institution	27	21	651	37	853	1000	
12. professional cultural unit	44	25	48	36	848	1000	

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	27	131	143	61	639	1000
2. community radio centre	19	158	0	40	783	1000
3. community T.V centre	109	247	120	46	479	1000
4. community hall	236	290	195	67	212	1000
5. cinema hall	55	44	177	101	624	1000
6. religious centre	625	184	0	0	190	1000
7. sports club	244	326	143	42	246	1000
8. recreational club	219	278	57	55	392	1000
9. youth club	203	219	151	84	342	1000
10. mahila mandal	326	184	269	0	222	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	0	0	1000	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

CHANDIGARH

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	238	0	0	431	332	1000
2. community radio centre	94	0	0	0	906	1000
3. community T.V centre	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. community hall	530	0	88	0	381	1000
5. cinema hall	0	0	309	309	381	1000
6. religious centre	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
7. sports club	232	99	210	216	243	1000
8. recreational club	0	99	431	88	381	1000
9. youth club	138	99	431	88	243	1000
10. mahila mandal	785	0	216	0	0	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	210	127	663	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	0	221	779	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	172	0	340	0	489	1000
2. community radio centre	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. community T.V centre	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. community hall	0	0	236	26	739	1000
5. cinema hall	36	0	297	26	642	1000
6. religious centre	70	0	297	26	608	1000
7. sports club	36	0	297	26	642	1000
8. recreational club	0	0	237	26	737	1000
9. youth club	14	0	297	26	663	1000
10. mahila mandal	36	0	340	26	599	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	190	26	784	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	190	26	784	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

DAMAN & DIU

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	255	392	353	0	0	1000
2. community radio centre	270	451	0	279	0	1000
3. community T.V centre	201	451	0	279	69	1000
4. community hall	328	392	0	279	0	1000
5. cinema hall	128	0	201	279	392	1000
6. religious centre	128	0	201	279	392	1000
7. sports club	142	59	128	279	392	1000
8. recreational club	0	59	201	279	461	1000
9. youth club	142	59	128	279	392	1000
10. mahila mandal	353	59	128	0	461	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	59	201	279	461	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	59	201	279	461	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

DELHI

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	193	0	431	375	0	1000
2. community radio centre	292	0	192	67	449	1000
3. community T.V centre	359	0	192	0	449	1000
4. community hall	808	0	192	0	0	1000
5. cinema hall	0	0	0	761	239	1000
6. religious centre	641	0	67	292	0	1000
7. sports club	134	0	0	435	431	1000
8. recreational club	0	134	192	359	315	1000
9. youth club	0	192	239	368	201	1000
10. mahila mandal	0	0	663	203	134	1000
11. philanthropic institution	134	232	431	127	76	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	232	239	127	402	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

PONDICHERRY

type of facility for cultural activities	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. public library/ reading room	112	728	139	21	0	1000
2. community radio centre	432	479	0	0	89	1000
3. community T.V centre	494	376	41	0	89	1000
4. community hall	293	540	78	0	89	1000
5. cinema hall	50	422	49	409	71	1000
6. religious centre	589	331	0	0	80	1000
7. sports club	98	139	347	0	416	1000
8. recreational club	114	139	0	331	416	1000
9. youth club	283	219	331	0	167	1000
10. mahila mandal	240	81	347	0	332	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	7	331	662	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	7	331	662	1000

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

LAKSHADWEEP

type of facility for cultural activities (1)	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village (2)	outside village but				all (7)
		less than 2km. (3)	2 to less than 5 km (4)	5 to less than 10 km (5)	10 km. & above (6)	
1. public library/ reading room	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
2. community radio centre	733	0	0	0	267	1000
3. community T.V centre	633	0	0	0	367	1000
4. community hall	633	0	0	0	367	1000
5. cinema hall	133	0	0	0	867	1000
6. religious centre	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
7. sports club	867	0	0	0	133	1000
8. recreational club	633	0	0	0	367	1000
9. youth club	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
10. mahila mandal	767	0	0	0	233	1000
11. philanthropic institution	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
12. professional cultural unit	0	0	0	0	1000	1000

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

ALL INDIA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	44	23	10	22	901	1000
2. special school for blind	1	1	6	17	976	1000
3. special school for deaf	1	1	5	10	984	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	1	9	8	982	1000
5. vocational training centre	3	3	14	21	959	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	1	3	4	10	893	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				58		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

ANDHRA PRADESH

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	35	1	6	34	925	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	5	73	922	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	4	3	993	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	3	2	995	1000
5. vocational training centre	3	0	7	11	979	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	3	1	4	3	989	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				59		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	0	0	14	986	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				0		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

ASSAM

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	9	7	14	23	947	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	10	990	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	10	990	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	2	9	989	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	3	34	34	928	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	4	2	5	989	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				39		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

BIHAR

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	9	0	28	964	1000
2. special school for blind	0	5	0	8	987	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	5	0	1	995	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	5	0	0	996	1000
5. vocational training centre	1	7	0	21	971	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	14	0	7	979	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				31		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

GOA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	0	24	605	371	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	24	0	976	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	0	241	760	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				0		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

GUJARAT

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	28	5	8	32	927	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	4	17	979	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	2	11	987	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	170	11	819	1000
5. vocational training centre	3	0	6	13	978	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	11	989	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				65		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

HARYANA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	18	0	0	27	956	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	27	973	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	27	973	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	13	987	1000
5. vocational training centre	14	23	62	27	874	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	23	0	40	936	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				20		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

JAMMU & KASHMIR

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	2	0	0	7	991	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	4	28	968	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				13		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

HIMACHAL PRADESH

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	28	972	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	0	5	995	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				45		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

KARNATAKA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but					all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. integrated educational centre	2	105	28	60	805	1000	
2. special school for blind	0	0	81	38	881	1000	
3. special school for deaf	3	0	78	21	898	1000	
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	21	21	958	1000	
5. vocational training centre	4	0	24	47	926	1000	
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	1	5	22	26	947	1000	
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				109			

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

KERALA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility						
	within village	outside village but					all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. integrated educational centre	47	36	32	64	822	1000	
2. special school for blind	4	14	34	24	925	1000	
3. special school for deaf	4	14	19	46	918	1000	
4. special school for mentally retarded	2	14	14	41	930	1000	
5. vocational training centre	25	21	20	129	805	1000	
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	15	14	9	45	917	1000	
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				47			

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

MADHYA PRADESH

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	16	6	19	12	947	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	4	5	991	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	4	5	991	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	4	3	993	1000
5. vocational training centre	2	5	5	13	975	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	2	4	5	989	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				69		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

MAHARASHTRA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	156	152	1	12	680	1000
2. special school for blind	0	5	0	13	983	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	6	0	13	981	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	6	0	10	984	1000
5. vocational training centre	1	5	7	17	971	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	5	0	8	987	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				75		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

MANIPUR

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	16	0	103	10	871	1000
2. special school for blind	0	2	2	19	977	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	2	19	980	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	2	5	993	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	2	8	56	933	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	2	3	8	988	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				13		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

MEGHALAYA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	31	9	0	959	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	2	0	998	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	2	0	998	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0		1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	11	0	989	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	2	0	0	998	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				20		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

MIZORAM

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	0	0	9	991	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	2	0	0	9	989	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	9	991	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				41		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

NAGALAND

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	16	0	12	0	972	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	18	0	982	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	6	0	994	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	18	982	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	0	36	964	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	29	6	12	953	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				0		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

ORISSA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					all
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	25	21	0	22	933	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	22	978	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	22	978	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	20	980	1000
5. vocational training centre	4	0	22	31	943	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	5	20	976	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				28		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

PUNJAB

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					all
	within village	outside village but				
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	11	0	12	22	954	1000
2. special school for blind	2	0	12	22	965	1000
3. special school for deaf	2	0	10	22	966	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	10	22	968	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	18	36	26	921	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	10	26	965	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				110		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

RAJASTHAN

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	225	14	49	19	693	1000
2. special school for blind	8	0	0	13	979	1000
3. special school for deaf	7	0	0	13	980	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	1	13	986	1000
5. vocational training centre	1	0	13	23	963	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	10	991	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				59		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

SIKKIM

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	115	0	23	0	862	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	23	0	977	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				0		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

TAMIL NADU

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	249	0	22	41	688	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	14	25	961	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	10	18	972	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	20	980	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	50	36	914	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	6	0	16	20	918	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				387		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

TRIPURA

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	20	10	5	132	834	1000
2. special school for blind	5	0	0	11	984	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	11	990	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	3	997	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	3	0	13	984	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	3	997	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				98		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

UTTAR PRADESH

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	2	5	1	20	972	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	10	990	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	9	991	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	7	993	1000
5. vocational training centre	6	0	18	17	959	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	1	2	9	988	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				24		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

WEST BENGAL

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	100	25	7	6	861	1000
2. special school for blind	0	1	3	0	997	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	1	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	1	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	1	1	13	15	971	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	2	1	2	0	995	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				50		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR IS

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	167	155	7	6	666	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	12	0	988	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	26	0	66	0	909	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	9	0	0	991	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				0		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

CHANDIGARH

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	127	0	0	88	785	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	88	431	481	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	425	575	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	398	602	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	88	431	481	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	188	337	475	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				0		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	0	126	26	848	1000
2. special school for blind	11	0	126	26	837	1000
3. special school for deaf	11	0	126	26	837	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	11	0	126	26	848	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	141	26	834	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	126	26	848	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				14		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

DAMAN & DIU

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	0	74	279	647	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	201	279	1000	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	128	0	873	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				672		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

DELHI

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	134	0	0	359	508	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	425	575	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	492	508	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	292	708	1000
5. vocational training centre	134	0	239	292	335	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	359	641	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				203		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRBIUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

LAKSHADWEEP

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				0		

TABLE (3) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE BY THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST FACILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

PONDICHERRY

type of facility for disabled persons	distance from the nearest facility					
	within village	outside village but				all
		less than 2km.	2 to less than 5 km	5 to less than 10 km	10 km. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. integrated educational centre	0	357	7	81	555	1000
2. special school for blind	0	0	7	412	581	1000
3. special school for deaf	0	0	7	0	993	1000
4. special school for mentally retarded	0	0	7	331	662	1000
5. vocational training centre	0	0	7	331	662	1000
6. institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons	0	0	7	331	662	1000
7. number villages to which mobile rehabilitation services available per thousand villages				16		

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13.	Distribution of persons by knowledge of number system-writing of numbers for each age-group and sex	S-95 to S-100
14.	Distribution of persons by knowledge of number system-simple arithmetic operations for each age-group and sex	S-101 to S-106
15.	Number of persons who usually read (i) Newspaper, (ii) magazines, (iii) books and (iv) who are number of any library per 1000 literates for each age-group and sex	S-107 to S-108

Note: The marginal aggregates of estimated persons in the table may be used only for combining ratios. Estimated number of persons under any particular classificatory characteristic may be obtained by applying estimated ratio on the Census population.

TABLE (1) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX AND SUBSAMPLE

ALL -INDIA													RURAL		
age group years	sub-sample 1			sub - sample2			combined			estd. (00)			sample		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
0-4	133	131	132	135	130	133	134	130	132	404948	367968	772916	12595	11349	23944
5-9	131	122	127	125	125	125	128	124	126	387973	348927	736899	12035	10594	22629
10-14	121	108	115	117	106	112	119	107	113	359473	302148	661621	11254	9534	20788
15-19	102	90	96	102	92	98	102	91	97	309012	257324	568337	9946	8211	18157
20-24	79	91	85	81	93	87	80	92	86	241593	260459	502052	7491	8324	15815
25-29	77	86	82	78	83	81	78	85	81	235080	239023	474104	7456	7672	15128
30-34	65	73	69	68	74	71	66	73	70	199768	207045	406813	6404	6438	12842
35-39	65	62	63	64	61	63	65	61	63	195157	172898	368056	6115	5552	11667
40-44	50	49	50	49	50	50	49	50	50	149430	140770	290200	4759	4458	9217
45-49	43	45	44	45	46	46	44	45	45	133015	127858	260873	4283	3947	8230
50-54	36	38	37	37	38	38	37	38	37	111107	107226	218332	3485	3318	6803
55-59	28	34	31	28	30	29	28	32	30	85210	89475	174685	2641	2598	5239
60 & above.	69	70	70	69	72	71	69	71	70	209670	199736	409406	6185	5627	11812
5 & above	867	869	368	865	870	867	866	870	868	2616489	2452888	5069378	82054	76273	358327
15 & above	615	638	626	622	639	630	619	639	628	1869043	1801814	3670857	58765	56145	114910
n.r.	01	-01	00	02	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	0	0	0
total	1000	-1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3021438	2820856	5842294	94649	87622	182271
estd. for persons (00)	3009073	2807183	5816256	3033239	2834009	5867248	3021438	2820856	5842294	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample persons	47530	43872	91402	47119	43750	90869	94649	87622	182271	x	x	x	x	x	y

TABLE (1) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX AND SUBSAMPLE

ALL - INDIA													URBAN		
age group years	sub-sample 1			sub - sample2			combined			estd. (00)			sample		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
0-4	107	110	109	108	112	110	108	111	109	103815	95421	199236	6749	6222	13016
5-9	117	114	116	109	115	112	113	115	114	108961	98326	207287	6922	6257	13179
10-14	110	112	111	113	108	111	112	110	111	107854	94171	202025	7177	6433	13610
15-19	111	106	109	113	104	109	112	105	109	108403	90138	198544	7406	6209	13615
20-24	98	96	97	99	100	100	98	98	98	94919	84495	179414	6346	5677	12023
25-29	83	95	89	88	93	90	85	94	89	82066	80589	162655	5491	5464	10955
30-34	81	74	78	77	80	78	79	77	78	75873	66067	141940	5117	4582	9699
35-39	67	72	70	71	66	69	69	69	69	66540	56520	126059	4669	4106	8775
40-44	62	53	58	57	52	55	60	53	56	57430	45226	102656	3868	3094	6962
45-49	49	43	46	48	45	47	49	44	47	47226	37769	84995	3290	2622	5912
50-54	36	36	36	34	34	34	35	35	35	33792	29986	63778	2372	2006	4378
55-59	25	28	26	28	26	27	26	27	26	25424	22804	48228	1732	1584	3316
60 & above	54	60	57	55	65	60	55	63	58	52649	53777	106426	3606	3761	7367
5 & above	893	890	891	892	888	890	892	889	891	861138	762866	624005	57996	51795	109791
15 & above	666	664	665	670	665	668	66	665	666	644323	570370	124693	43897	39105	83002
n.r.	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	0	0	0
total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	964953	858287	1823241	64790	58017	122807
estd. for persons(00)	976851	865580	1842431	953064	851016	1804081	964953	858287	1823241	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample persons	32475	29014	61489	32315	29003	61318	64790	58017	122807	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE (2) NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL -INDIA													RURAL
age group (years)	social group												
	scheduled tribe			scheduled cast			others			all*			
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
5-9	363	271	321	425	329	379	506	425	467	472	387	432	
10-14	620	383	512	654	502	584	789	624	714	746	577	699	
15-19	543	268	414	630	319	494	762	556	668	715	484	610	
20-24	442	154	280	557	239	391	706	403	551	653	344	492	
25-29	326	121	223	477	140	309	625	341	481	563	277	419	
30-34	318	94	202	408	137	270	606	300	450	536	245	388	
35-44	324	96	223	377	82	239	570	265	423	504	213	365	
45-49	243	42	143	250	31	138	488	167	330	418	127	273	
60 & above	157	28	90	152	15	88	375	97	239	314	76	198	
15 & above	341	116	229	413	136	278	593	304	451	532	252	395	
7 & above	393	169	284	460	211	340	626	364	499	570	315	446	
5 & above	381	170	278	448	211	334	608	360	488	553	311	436	
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
estd. persons	reporting	97618	41296	138914*	238719	104737	343456	1109669	616844	1726513	1446683	763278	2209961
(00)	total	256455	242970	499425	533053	495617	1028670	1826043	1713455	3539498	2616490	2452889	5069379
sample persons	reporting	7852	4610	42462	6204	2812	9016	33075	19346	52421	47173	26793	73966
	total	15741	14581	30322	13531	12338	25869	52730	49311	102041	82054	76273	158327

* All includes 'not recorded' cases also.

TABLE (2) NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL -INDIA

URBAN

age group (years)	social group												
	scheduled tribe			scheduled cast			others			all*			
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
5-9	559	526	543	592	565	578	702	659	682	682	640	662	
10-14	751	604	687	855	757	809	904	853	880	893	833	865	
15-19	781	632	712	780	677	734	898	843	873	878	814	849	
20-24	782	541	672	748	479	625	874	763	822	855	721	792	
25-29	683	480	577	700	412	557	848	711	780	824	664	745	
30-34	635	492	565	674	465	524	853	682	774	825	633	725	
35-44	670	371	547	624	248	463	835	659	754	801	602	710	
45-49	525	227	377	561	166	373	807	509	671	772	458	613	
60 & above	264	116	192	407	83	242	728	337	531	685	306	404	
15 & above	852	429	547	664	368	526	841	658	755	813	615	720	
7 & above	666	468	572	697	451	582	846	691	773	822	653	7642	
5 & above	653	467	565	679	450	571	832	682	761	807	645	731	
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
estd. persons (00)	reporting	12992	8252	21244	80106	47264	127370	601277	463358	1037635	694629	492001	1186630
	total	19882	17678	37560	117938	104967	222905	722988	639984	1362972	861139	762869	1624008
sample persons	reporting	2282	1825	4113	4341	2581	6922	41351	31000	72351	48014	35429	83448
	total	2862	2681	5543	6345	5579	11924	48748	43504	92252	57996	51795	109781

* All includes 'not recorded' cases also.

TABLE (3) NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE) CLASS AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class (Rs.)		social group											RURAL
		scheduled tribe			scheduled cast			others			all*		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
less than 35	185	50	115	208	75	145	514	232	365	380	167	271	
35 - 80	211	64	135	323	84	207	484	229	327	347	150	248	
80-95	206	89	149	286	173	230	463	233	348	368	192	278	
95-110	253	87	169	353	162	253	442	217	331	395	184	289	
110-125	340	124	226	457	191	2329	502	263	381	470	227	343	
125-140	327	123	227	389	171	283	492	263	379	442	220	333	
140-160	357	133	247	431	178	312	520	284	404	483	245	368	
160-180	385	206	299	438	238	342	585	322	457	534	293	418	
180-215	463	239	353	499	243	379	630	377	508	592	343	473	
215-280	435	240	360	555	283	424	701	443	578	665	407	542	
280-385	654	371	528	600	308	460	771	535	659	738	492	321	
385 and above	381	418	562	605	358	498	847	638	755	820	605	725	
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
all	381	170	278	448	211	334	608	360	488	553	311	436	
estd. persons (00)	reporting	97618	41296	133914	238719	104737	343456	1109669	616844	1726513	1446383	763273	2209961
	total	25645570	242970	499425	533053	495617	1028670	1826043	1713455	5359493	2616490	2452389	5069379
sample persons	reporting	7852	4610	12462	6204	2812	9016	33705	19346	52421	47173	23793	73966
	total	15741	14581	30322	13531	12338	25869	52730	49311	102041	82054	76273	158327

* All includes 'not recorded' cases also.

TABLE (3) NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE) CLASS AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL -INDIA		URBAN											
monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class (Rs.) (Years)		social group											
		scheduled tribe			scheduled cast			others			all*		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
less than 90		183	184	184	598	376	485	660	422	543	626	402	515
90- 110		364	140	254	457	360	405	555	436	495	525	406	464
110-135		474	204	333	557	407	479	613	433	521	593	417	502
135-160		412	199	311	554	353	453	668	456	564	638	427	534
160-185		566	250	422	630	395	518	741	534	637	715	503	610
185-215		648	459	560	661	387	528	753	571	865	733	533	637
215-255		737	588	667	730	479	615	821	638	736	804	611	714
255-310		857	699	788	797	563	890	884	737	816	873	715	800
310-385		886	750	816	825	588	725	897	780	844	890	763	832
385-520		849	860	854	789	612	716	935	853	898	923	838	885
520-700		969	903	940	720	667	704	954	923	940	940	915	929
700 & above		995	987	992	753	935	811	965	941	954	959	941	951
n.r.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all		653	467	565	679	450	571	832	682	761	837	645	731
estd. persons (00)	reporting	12992	8252	21244	816	47264	127370	601277	436358	1037635	694629	492001	1186630
	total	19882	17678	37560	117938	104967	222905	722988	639984	1362972	861139	762889	1624008
sample persons	reporting	2288	1825	4113	4341	2581	6299	41351	31000	72351	48014	35429	83443
	total	2862	2681	5543	6345	5589	12924	48748	43504	92252	57996	51795	109971

* All includes 'not recorded' cases also.

TABLE (4) NUMBER OF PERSONS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) REPORTED TO BE LITERATE PER 1000 PERSONS (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY LAND POSSESSED CLASS AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH SEX

ALL -INDIA													RURAL
land possessed class hectares	social group												
	scheduled tribe			scheduled cast			others			all			
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
less than 0.01	381	174	280	409.01	1960.	20307	545	328	438	488	274	384	
0.01 to 0.20	359	194	280	463	255	361	597	396	498	546	345	447	
0.21 to 0.40	351	157	258	426	174	307	619	371	497	558	316	441	
0.41 to 1.00	340	150	247	462	205	338	596	343	475	546	299	427	
1.01 to 2.00	378	171	279	533	225	383	629	357	502	586	314	457	
2.01 to 3.00	388	151	271	506	237	388	670	378	532	615	331	481	
3.01 to 4.00	377	154	268	445	87	285	639	378	514	588	323	461	
4.01 to 5.00	566	258	410	512	226	372	680	390	539	656	363	513	
6.01 to 8.00	482	141	329	456	362	409	645	356	502	610	334	475	
8.01 & above	504	185	331	583	186	403	684	364	530	664	337	506	
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
all	381	170	278	448	211	334	608	360	488	553	311	436	
estd. persons (00)	reporting	97618	41296	138914	238719	104737	343456	1109669	616844	1726513	1446683	763278	2209961
	total	256455	242970	499425	533053	495617	1028670	1826043	1826043	1713455	3539489	2452889	5069379
sample persons	reporting	7852	4610	12462	6204	2812	9016	33075	19346	52421	47173	26793	73966
	total	15741	14581	30322	13531	12338	25869	52730	49311	102041	80254	76273	158327

TABLE (9) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA		MALE										RURAL			
age- group (year)	no. of litera- tes (5+) per 1000	general educational level									per 1000	literates			
		literate without formal schooling through			literate but below primary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gra- duate & above		total	distri- bution	estd. (00)	sample
		atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding AEC	other means											
		(3)	(4)	(5)											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)					(13)	(14)	(15)
5 - 9	472	2	2	1	909	85	0	0	0	0	1000	127	183316	5998	
10 - 14	746	1	1	1	343	479	163	11	0	0	1000	185	268201	8628	
15 - 19	715	1	1	1	77	242	410	197	67	4	1000	153	221051	7391	
20 - 24	653	1	2	6	87	232	285	202	131	54	1000	109	157713	5018	
25 - 29	563	2	2	5	133	271	278	151	88	70	1000	92	132413	4319	
30-34	536	4	4	7	158	286	248	143	75	75	1000	74	107058	3567	
35-44	504	1	4	6	182	297	235	143	65	66	1000	120	173638	5777	
45-59	418	2	2	9	235	318	226	117	48	44	1000	95	137529	4511	
60 - above	314	12	4	13	281	391	194	73	17	15	1000	45	65758	1964	
15 & above	532	2	2	6	148	279	285	157	74	6	1000	688	995166	32547	
7 & above	570	2	2	4	258	299	235	114	53	33	1000	967	1398645	45577	
5 & above	553	2	2	4	281	291	227	111	51	32	1000	1000	1446683	47173	
estd. literates(00)	x	2714	3156	5913	406269	420596	328336	159869	74250	45580	1446683	x	x	x	
samples literates	x	98	105	364	13223	13452	10772	5386	2341	1432	47173	x	x	x	

TABLE (9) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA		FEMALE										RURAL			
age- group (year)	no. of litera- tes (5+) per 1000	general educational level									per 1000	literates			
		literate without formal schooling through			literate but below primary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gra- duate & above		total	distri- bution	estd. (00)	sample
		atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding AEC	other means											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)					(13)	(14)	(15)
5 - 9	387	5	4	4	906	80	0	0	0	0	1000	177	135197	4433	
10 - 14	577	2	1	2	348	471	167	11	0	0	1000	228	174203	5942	
15 - 19	484	2	1	1	91	316	353	174	60	2	1000	163	124464	4466	
20 - 24	344	1	1	4	116	338	282	154	74	30	1000	117	89533	3217	
25 - 29	277	1	2	9	140	364	271	130	49	34	1000	87	66287	2518	
30 - 34	245	0	3	5	172	398	260	98	37	25	1000	66	50669	1879	
35 - 44	213	1	3	10	178	440	234	84	24	28	1000	87	66738	2486	
45 - 59	127	7	6	11	213	518	175	54	7	9	1000	54	41073	1384	
60 - above	76	7	2	26	265	572	99	25	1	3	1000	20	15114	468	
15 & above	252	2	2	6	142	382	275	126	47	19	1000	595	453879	16418	
7 & above	315	2	2	5	293	363	212	81	29	12	1000	951	726261	25559	
5 & above	311	3	2	5	324	348	202	77	28	11	1000	1000	763281	26793	
estd. literates(00)	x	1927	1777	3638	247034	265338	154520	58973	21331	8743	763281	x	x	x	
samples literates	x	69	545	254	8621	9293	5478	2088	657	279	26793	x	x	x	

TABLE (9) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (year)	no. of litera- tes (5+) per 1000	PERSON									per 1000	RURAL			
		general educational level										total	distri- bution	estd. (00)	sample
		literate without formal schooling through			litera- te but below primary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gra- duate & above					
		atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding AEC	other means											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
5 - 9	432	4	3	2	908	83	0	0	0	0	1000	144	318512	10431	
10 - 14	669	1	1	1	344	476	165	12	0	0	1000	200	442406	14570	
15 - 19	610	1	1	1	82	269	390	189	64	3	1000	156	345515	11857	
20 - 24	492	1	2	5	97	271	283	185	110	45	1000	112	247253	8235	
25 - 29	419	1	2	6	135	302	276	114	75	58	1000	90	198100	6837	
30 - 34	388	3	4	6	162	322	252	129	63	59	1000	71	157727	5446	
35 - 44	385	1	4	7	181	337	235	127	53	56	1000	109	240376	8263	
45 - 59	273	3	3	9	230	364	214	102	39	36	1000	81	178602	5895	
60 - above	198	11	3	16	278	424	177	64	14	13	1000	37	80872	2432	
15 & above	395	2	2	6	146	311	282	148	66	37	11000	656	1449045	48965	
7 & above	446	2	2	4	270	321	227	103	45	26	1000	962	2124906	71136	
5 & above	436	2	2	4	296	310	218	99	43	25	1000	1000	2209965	73966	
estd. literates(00)	x	4641	4933	9552	653303	685934	482856	218842	95582	54323	2209965	x	x	x	
samples literates	x	167	159	618	21844	22745	16250	7474	2998	1711	73966	x	x	x	

TABLE (9) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA		MALE										URBAN			
age- group (years)	no. of litera- tes (5+) per 1000	general educational level									per 1000	literates			
		literate without formal schooling through			literate but below primary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gra- duate & above		total	distri- bution	estd. (00)	sample
		atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding AEC	other means											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)					(13)	(14)	(15)
5 - 9	682	4	0	2	885	110	0	0	0	0	1000	107	74260	4823	
10 - 14	393	1	0	0	255	491	234	19	0	0	1000	139	96290	6472	
15 - 19	878	0	0	2	41	183	349	282	134	8	1000	137	95191	6582	
20 - 24	855	0	0	2	36	165	245	198	207	146	1000	117	81140	5542	
25 - 29	824	1	2	3	60	160	223	202	131	213	1000	97	67641	4691	
30 - 34	825	1	0	3	64	168	218	208	105	233	1000	90	62566	4335	
35 - 44	801	1	0	2	76	167	232	187	105	229	1000	143	99336	7071	
45 - 59	772	1	1	4	91	197	210	199	93	204	1000	118	82133	5911	
60 - above	585	2	0	5	139	277	197	185	48	147	1000	52	36073	2587	
15 & above	813	1	1	3	67	181	247	212	124	165	1000	754	524080	36719	
7 & above	822	1	0	2	155	221	227	168	97	129	100	967	671854	46546	
5 & above	807	1	0	2	180	215	220	162	94	175	1000	1000	694630	48014	
estd. literates(00)	X	844	324	1602	125269	149609	152641	112632	65110	86599	694630	x	x	x	
samples literates	x	63	285	111	7949	9661	10546	8133	4894	6629	48014	x	x	x	

TABLE (9) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA		FEMALE										URBAN		
age - group (year)	no. of litera- tes (5+) per 1000	general educational level									per 1000	literates		
		literate without formal schooling through			literate but below primary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gra- duate & above		total	distrib- ution	estd. (00)	sample
atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding AEC	other means												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
5 - 9	640	3	0	3	886	108	0	0	0	0	1000	128	62887	4200
10 - 14	833	1	0	1	217	497	262	22	0	0	1000	1259	78437	5533
15 - 19	814	1	0	1	51	188	323	270	152	14	1000	149	73403	5233
20 - 24	721	0	1	2	50	196	234	203	154	161	1000	124	60893	4328
25 - 29	664	1	2	2	55	227	241	199	90	183	1000	109	53544	3888
30 - 34	633	1	0	4	78	249	221	206	82	160	1000	85	41804	3132
35 - 44	602	2	0	6	80	282	240	189	75	126	1000	128	63040	4665
45 - 59	458	2	1	2	109	353	223	157	54	98	1000	84	41518	3146
60 - above	306	3	0	11	182	242	201	106	28	45	1000	33	16472	1304
15 & above	615	1	1	33	730	250	250	204	103	1140	1000	713	350675	25696
7 & above	653	1	0	3	170	279	230	155	77	85	1000	961	472780	34133
5 & above	645	1	0	3	200	270	221	149	74	82	1000	1000	491999	35429
estd. literates(00)	x	700	222	138	98281	132809	108672	73145	36433	40354	491999	x	x	x
samples literates	x	7	15	112	6418	9009	8167	5618	2880	3153	35429	x	x	x

TABLE (9) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY GENERAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA age- group (year)	PERSON											URBAN			
	no. of litera- tes (5+) per 1000	general educational level									per 1000	literates			
		literate without formal schooling through			litera- te but below primary	pri- mary	middle	secon- dary	higher secon- dary	gra- duate & above		total	distrib- ution	estd. (00)	sample
		atten- ding NFEC	atten- ding AEC	other means											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
5 - 9	662	4	0	3	885	108	0	0	0	0	1000	116	137148	9023	
10 - 14	865	1	0	1	238	494	247	20	0	0	1000	147	174727	12005	
15 - 19	849	0	0	2	45	185	338	276	142	11	1000	142	168595	11815	
20 - 24	792	0	0	2	42	178	240	200	185	152	1000	120	142033	9870	
25 - 29	745	1	2	3	58	190	233	201	113	200	1000	102	121185	8579	
30 - 34	735	1	0	4	70	200	219	207	96	204	1000	88	104370	7467	
35 - 44	710	1	0	4	78	211	235	188	93	189	1000	137	162375	11736	
45 - 59	628	2	1	3	97	250	215	184	80	168	1000	104	123651	9057	
60 - above	494	3	0	7	153	323	198	160	42	115	1000	44	52546	3891	
15 & above	720	1	1	3	69	209	248	209	116	145	1000	7437	874754	62415	
7 & above	724	1	0	2	161	245	228	162	189	111	1000	965	1144639	62415	
5 & above	731	1	0	3	188	238	220	157	86	107	1000	1000	1186629	83443	
estd. literates(00)	x	1544	5486	2986	223550	282418	261313	185777	101542	126953	1186629	x	x	x	
samples literates	x	120	43	223	14367	18670	18713	13751	7774	9782	83443	x	x	x	

TABLE (10) NUMBER OF EVER LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO LAPSED INTO ILLITERACY PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE), NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) AND NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO ATTENDED AEC/NFEC PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX

age-group (years)	ALL -INDIA									RURAL	
	MALE										
	no. of ever literates who lapsed into illiteracy per 1000 illiterates			no. of illiterates who had at some stage completed 4 years of formal schooling per 1000 illiterates			no. of illiterates who completed aec/nfec per 1000 illiterates			illiterates	
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	17	15	16	3	2	2	2	4	3	418386	12198
10 - 14	21	23	22	17	8	12	5	3	4	219213	6218
15 - 19	28	14	20	11	6	8	3	3	3	220821	6300
20 - 24	25	11	16	6	3	4	2	2	2	254799	7580
25 - 29	23	12	16	5	1	3	6	1	3	275401	8291
30 - 34	27	10	16	7	4	5	2	1	1	249086	7396
35 - 44	22	11	16	5	2	3	4	2	3	417882	12621
45 - 59	20	9	13	3	3	3	2	2	2	475290	14377
60 - above	16	10	13	4	2	3	1	1	1	328535	9380
15 & above	22	11	15	5	3	4	3	2	2	2221812	65945
7 & above	22	12	16	6	3	5	3	2	2	2637600	77904
5 & above	21	12	16	6	3	4	3	2	2	2859413	84361
per 1000 distribution	546	454	1000	556	444	1000	463	537	1000	x	x
estd. ill. reporting	24741	20538	45279	6726	5363	12089	3223	3734	6957	x	
illiterates (00)											
total	1169806	1689606	2859412	1169806	1689606	2859412	1169806	1689606	2859412	x	
sample illiterates											
reporting	744	603	1347	186	1311	3173	9278	7988	171	x	x
total	34881	49480	84361	34881	49480	84361	34881	49480	84361	x	x

TABLE (10) NUMBER OF EVER LITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO LAPSED INTO ILLITERACY PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE), NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) AND NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) WHO ATTENDED AEC/NFEC PER 1000 ILLITERATES (5 YEARS & ABOVE) BY AGE-GROUP FOR EACH SEX

age-group (years)	ALL -INDIA									URBAN	
	no. of ever literates who lapsed into illiteracy per 1000 illiterates			no. of illiterates who had at some stage completed 4 years of formal schooling per 1000 illiterates			no. of illiterates who completed aec/nfec per 1000 illiterates			illiterates	
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	34	33	34	6	6	6	6	6	6	70139	4156
10 - 14	55	8	28	4	4	4	5	7	6	27298	1605
15 - 19	32	19	24	24	7	15	0	2	1	29949	1800
20 - 24	39	20	27	15	8	11	7	3	4	37379	2153
25 - 29	29	19	22	11	6	8	2	2	2	41469	2376
30 - 34	22	19	20	17	6	10	3	2	3	37569	2232
35 - 44	23	16	18	11	5	7	8	2	4	66342	4001
45 - 59	32	17	22	7	8	7	3	2	3	73347	4549
60 - above	34	17	23	6	5	5	2	0	1	53880	3476
15 & above	30	18	22	12	6	8	4	2	3	339939	20587
7 & above	33	19	24	11	6	8	4	3	3	397040	23985
5 & above	32	19	24	10	6	8	5	3	3	437372	26348
per 1000 distribution	508	492	1000	511	489	1000	517	483	1000	x	x
estd. ill reporting	5378	5206	10584	1711	1642	1353	755	705	1460	x	x
illiterates (00) total	166507	270867	437374	166507	270867	437474	166507	270867	437374	x	x
samples illiterates reporting	263	307	570	104	95	199	42	42	84	x	x
total	9982	16366	26348	9982	16366	26348	9982	16366	26348	x	x

TABLE (11) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	MALE						RURAL		
	counting of numbers						per 1000 distri- bution	persons	
	can not count	can count			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	306	234	259	191	10	1000	148	387973	12035
10 - 14	90	107	203	594	6	1000	137	359473	11254
15 - 19	72	80	153	687	8	1000	118	309012	9946
20 - 24	79	86	180	649	6	1000	92	241593	7491
25 - 29	86	114	222	574	4	1000	90	235080	7456
30 - 34	95	105	242	552	6	1000	76	199768	6404
35 - 44	96	119	248	531	6	1000	132	344587	10874
45 - 59	126	141	270	456	7	1000	126	329332	10409
60 - above	172	172	296	351	9	1000	80	209670	6185
15 & above	102	116	229	546	7	1000	714	1869043	58765
7 & above	109	123	233	528	7	1000	938	2453719	77104
5 & above	131	132	230	500	7	1000	1000	2616489	82054
ested. persons (00)	342413	346195	600759	1308563	18559	2616489	x	x	x
samples persons	11390	10266	17884	41555	959	82054	x	x	x

TABLE (11) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	FEMALE						per 1000 distri- bution	RURAL		
	counting of numbers							total	persons	
	can not count	can count			n.r.	estd. (00)			sample	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)
5 - 9	359	245	223	156	17	1000	142	348927	10594	
10 - 14	168	164	186	473	9	1000	123	302148	9534	
15 - 19	178	167	169	478	8	1000	105	257324	8211	
20 - 24	213	208	209	362	8	1000	106	260459	8324	
25 - 29	234	230	225	301	10	1000	97	239023	7672	
30 - 34	259	233	218	276	14	1000	84	207045	6438	
35 - 44	278	236	224	247	15	1000	128	313668	10010	
45 - 59	315	270	236	167	12	1000	132	324558	9863	
60 - above	403	267	206	107	17	1000	81	199736	5627	
15 & above	267	230	214	277	12	1000	735	1801814	56145	
7 & above	254	221	216	297	12	1000	941	2308786	71936	
5 & above	268	224	212	284	12	1000	1000	2452888	76273	
estd. persons (00)	656833	550223	519382	696670	29781	2452889	x	x	x	
samples persons	20669	15586	15212	23456	1350	76273	x	x	x	

TABLE (11) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	PERSON						per 1000 distri- bution	RURAL	
	counting of numbers							estd. (00)	sample
	can not count	can count			n.r.	total			
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	331	239	242	174	14	1000	145	736899	22629
10 - 14	126	133	195	539	7	1000	131	661621	20788
15 - 19	120	120	160	592	8	1000	112	566337	18157
20 - 24	149	149	195	5000	7	1000	99	502052	15815
25 - 29	161	172	223	436	8	1000	94	474104	15128
30 - 34	178	170	230	412	10	1000	80	406813	12842
35 - 44	183	175	237	395	10	1000	130	658255	20884
45 - 59	220	205	253	313	5	1000	129	653890	20272
60 - above	285	218	252	232	13	1000	81	409406	11812
15 & above	183	172	221	414	10	1000	724	3670857	114910
7 & above	179	171	225	416	9	1000	939	4762506	149040
5 & above	197	177	221	396	9	1000	1000	506378	158327
estd. persons (00)	999246	896418	1120141	2005233	48339	5089377	x	x	x
samples persons	32059	25852	33096	65011	2309	158327	x	x	x

TABLE (11) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	MALE						per 1000 distri- bution	URBAN		
	counting of numbers					n.r.		total	persons	
	can not count	can count			any number prim				estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	144	178	327	342	9	1000	127	108961	6922	
10 - 14	31	43	145	777	4	1000	125	107854	7177	
15 - 19	32	24	76	861	7	1000	126	108403	7406	
20 - 24	28	25	79	858	10	1000	110	94919	6346	
25 - 29	33	31	105	821	10	1000	95	82066	5491	
30 - 34	31	31	102	833	3	1000	88	75873	5117	
35 - 44	39	35	105	817	4	1000	144	123970	8537	
45 - 59	56	43	115	783	3	1000	124	106442	7394	
60 - above	77	74	151	891	7	1000	61	52649	3606	
15 & above	41	35	101	817	6	1000	748	644323	43897	
7 & above	42	44	126	783	5	1000	950	817713	55293	
5 & above	52	54	135	752	7	1000	1000	861138	57996	
ested. persons (00)	45125	46648	116570	647528	5267	861138	x	x	x	
samples persons	3012	2925	7281	44446	332	57996	x	x	x	

TABLE (11) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	FEMALE						per 1000 distri- bution	URBAN	
	counting of numbers							persons	
	can not count	can count			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	170	190	319	305	16	1000	129	98326	6257
10 - 14	62	61	139	729	9	1000	123	94171	6433
15 - 19	58	45	107	780	10	1000	118	90138	6209
20 - 24	96	76	110	712	6	1000	111	84495	5677
25 - 29	104	87	140	662	7	1000	106	80589	5464
30 - 34	112	98	142	639	9	1000	87	66067	4582
35 - 44	132	106	149	602	11	1000	137	104746	7200
45 - 59	183	144	189	475	9	1000	119	90558	6212
60 - above	267	179	199	332	23	1000	70	53777	3761
15 & above	129	101	146	614	10	1000	748	570370	39105
7 & above	118	100	160	612	10	1000	949	723961	49371
5 & above	126	108	167	588	11	1000	1000	762866	51795
estd. persons (00)	96460	82253	127543	448637	7974	762867	x	x	x
samples persons	6355	5027	7945	31962	506	51795	x	x	x

TABLE (11) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-COUNTING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	PERSON							URBAN	
	counting of numbers						per 1000 distri- bution	persons	
	can not count	can count			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	157	184	323	325	11	1000	128	207287	13179
10 - 14	45	51	142	755	7	1000	124	202025	13610
15 - 19	44	34	90	825	7	1000	122	198541	13615
20 - 24	60	49	94	799	8	1000	110	179414	12023
25 - 29	68	59	123	742	8	1000	100	162655	10955
30 - 34	69	62	120	743	6	1000	87	141940	9699
35 - 44	81	67	125	719	8	1000	141	228715	15737
45 - 59	114	89	149	641	7	1000	121	197001	13606
60 - above	173	127	176	509	15	1000	66	106426	7367
15 & above	82	66	122	722	8	1000	748	1214693	83002
7 & above	78	70	142	702	8	1000	949	1541674	104664
5 & above	87	79	150	675	9	1000	1000	1624005	109791
ested. persons (00)	141585	128901	244113	1096165	13241	1624005	x	x	x
samples persons	9367	7952	15226	76408	838	109791	x	x	x

TABLE (12) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	MALE						RURAL		
	Reading of numbers						per 1000 distri- bution	persons	
	can not read	can Read			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	456	148	209	176	11	1000	148	387973	12035
10 - 14	213	51	160	568	8	1000	137	359473	11254
15 - 19	231	37	77	648	7	1000	118	309012	9946
20 - 24	279	41	79	596	5	1000	92	241593	7491
25 - 29	354	51	90	500	5	1000	90	235080	7456
30 - 34	372	51	93	478	6	1000	76	199768	6404
35 - 44	397	55	100	443	5	1000	132	344587	10874
45 - 59	470	55	102	366	7	1000	126	329332	10409
60 - above	569	60	98	263	10	1000	80	209670	6185
15 & above	378	50	118	468	6	1000	938	2453719	77104
7 & above	350	58	118	468	6	1000	938	2453719	77104
5 & above	367	64	119	443	7	1000	1000	2616489	82054
ested. persons (00)	960764	168370	310359	1158298	18698	2616489	x	x	x
samples persons	28576	5332	9726	37438	982	82054	x	x	x

TABLE (12) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	FEMALE						per 1000 distri- bution	RURAL	
	Reading of numbers					total		persons	
	can not read	can Read			n.r.			estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	534	139	172	137	18	1000	142	348924	10594
10 - 14	362	56	127	447	8	1000	123	302148	9534
15 - 19	452	43	63	434	8	1000	105	257324	8211
20 - 24	563	53	66	309	9	1000	106	260459	8324
25 - 29	630	58	60	243	9	1000	97	239023	7672
30 - 34	637	48	55	216	14	1000	84	207045	6438
35 - 44	683	56	62	185	14	1000	128	313668	10010
45 - 59	775	52	52	108	13	1000	132	324558	9863
60 - above	834	52	37	62	15	1000	81	199736	5627
15 & above	657	59	81	250	11	1000	941	2308786	71936
7 & above	599	59	81	250	11	1000	941	2308786	71936
5 & above	603	65	82	238	12	1000	1000	2452888	76273
estd. persons (00)	1479055	158799	201452	583665	29918	2452889	x	x	x
samples persons	43284	4777	6497	20328	1387	76273	x	x	x

TABLE (12) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	PERSON						per 1000 distrib- ution	RURAL	
	Reading of numbers							estd. (00)	sample
	can not read	can Read			n.r.	total			
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	493	144	192	158	13	1000	145	736899	22629
10 - 14	281	53	145	513	8	100	131	661621	20783
15 - 19	331	39	71	551	8	1000	172	566337	18157
20 - 24	426	47	72	447	8	1000	99	502052	15815
25 - 29	493	54	75	370	8	1000	94	474104	15128
30 - 34	522	49	74	345	10	1000	80	406813	12842
35 - 44	533	55	82	320	10	1000	130	658255	20884
45 - 59	621	53	78	238	10	1000	129	653890	20272
60 - above	698	56	69	165	12	1000	81	409406	11812
15 & above	515	51	75	350	9	1000	724	3670857	114910
7 & above	471	58	100	362	9	1000	939	4762506	149040
5 & above	481	65	101	344	9	1000	1000	5069378	158327
ested. persons (00)	2439819	327169	511811	1741963	48617	5069379	x	x	x
samples persons	71860	10109	16223	57766	2369	158327	x	x	x

TABLE (12) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	MALE						per 1000 distri- bution	persons	
	Reading of numbers					total		estd. (00)	sample
	can not read	can Read			n.r.				
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	224	145	293	329	9	1000	127	108961	6922
10 - 14	78	37	123	757	5	1000	125	107854	7177
15 - 19	88	24	46	837	5	1000	126	108403	7406
20 - 24	99	15	51	825	10	1000	110	94919	6346
25 - 29	119	26	57	789	9	1000	95	82066	5491
30 - 34	133	17	53	794	3	1000	88	75873	5117
35 - 44	136	25	52	781	6	1000	144	123970	8537
45 - 59	161	30	66	740	3	1000	124	106442	7394
60 - above	237	36	78	642	7	1000	61	52649	3606
15 & above	132	24	56	781	7	1000	748	644323	43897
7 & above	125	33	85	751	6	1000	950	817713	55293
5 & above	137	41	94	721	7	1000	1000	861138	57996
ested persons (00)	118164	35490	81364	620898	5223	861139	x	x	x
samples persons	7272	2462	5219	42705	338	57996	x	x	x

TABLE (12) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	FEMALE						per 1000 distri- bution	URBAN	
	Reading of numbers					total		persons	
	can not read	can Read			n.r.			estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	257	148	288	291	16	1000	129	98326	6257
10 - 14	133	32	116	712	7	1000	123	94171	6433
15 - 19	148	21	66	756	9	1000	118	90138	6209
20 - 24	218	37	56	684	5	1000	111	84495	5677
25 - 29	270	29	71	624	6	1000	106	80589	5464
30 - 34	281	47	70	594	8	1000	87	66067	4582
35 - 44	322	47	68	556	7	1000	137	104746	7200
45 - 59	435	54	81	419	11	1000	119	90558	6212
60 - above	562	58	77	279	24	1000	70	53777	3761
15 & above	307	41	70	573	9	1000	748	570370	39105
7 & above	274	47	94	576	9	1000	949	723961	49371
5 & above	279	54	103	553	11	1000	1000	762866	51795
estd. persons (00)	213130	410066	78927	422152	7652	762867	x	x	x
samples persons	13239	2709	4941	30396	510	51795	x	x	x

TABLE (12) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-READING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	PERSON						per 1000 distri- bution	URBAN	
	Reading of numbers					total		persons	
	can not read	can Read			n.r.			estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	240	147	290	311	12	1000	128	207287	13179
10 - 14	104	35	120	736	5	1000	124	202025	13610
15 - 19	115	23	55	800	7	1000	122	198541	13615
20 - 24	155	25	53	759	8	1000	110	179414	12023
25 - 29	194	28	64	707	7	1000	100	162655	10955
30 - 34	202	31	61	701	5	1000	87	141940	9699
35 - 44	221	35	60	678	6	1000	141	228715	15737
45 - 59	286	41	73	593	7	1000	121	197001	13606
60 - above	401	48	78	458	15	1000	66	106426	7367
15 & above	215	32	62	683	8	1000	748	1214693	83002
7 & above	195	40	89	669	7	1000	949	1541674	104664
5 & above	204	47	99	642	8	1000	1000	1624005	109791
estd. persons (00)	331293	76496	1060291	1043050	12875	1624005	x	x	x
samples persons	20511	5171	10160	73101	848	109791	x	x	x

TABLE (13) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age-group (years)	MALE							RURAL	
	writing of numbers						per 1000 distrib- ution	persons	
	can not write	can write			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	465	143	207	173	12	1000	148	387973	12035
10 - 14	221	49	159	563	8	1000	137	359473	11254
15 - 19	241	34	73	644	8	1000	118	309012	9946
20 - 24	295	33	73	593	6	1000	92	241593	7491
25 - 29	378	41	85	490	6	1000	90	235080	7456
30 - 34	394	45	84	470	7	1000	76	199768	6404
35 - 44	422	47	90	435	6	1000	132	344587	10874
45 - 59	496	47	91	358	8	1000	126	329332	10409
60 - above	600	53	82	255	10	1000	80	209670	6185
15 & above	4000	43	83	467	7	1000	714	1869043	58765
7 & above	368	52	111	461	8	1000	938	2453719	77104
5 & above	385	59	112	437	7	1000	1000	2616489	82054
ested. persons (00)	1007990	153396	292831	1142439	19833	2616489	x	x	x
samples persons	29724	5055	9243	36991	1041	82054	x	x	x

TABLE (13) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	FEMALE						per 1000 distri- bution	RURAL		
	writing of numbers					n.r.		total	persons	
	can not write	can write			total				estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	545	134	169	134	18	1000	142	348927	10594	
10 - 14	371	54	123	443	9	1000	123	302148	9534	
15 - 19	466	37	57	432	8	1000	105	257324	82111	
20 - 24	858	42	59	305	9	1000	106	260459	8324	
25 - 29	654	45	53	238	10	1000	97	239023	7672	
30 - 34	684	39	50	213	14	1000	84	207045	6438	
35 - 44	706	46	54	181	13	1000	128	313668	10010	
45 - 59	795	41	44	106	14	1000	132	324558	9863	
60 - above	857	36	32	59	16	1000	81	199736	5627	
15 & above	677	41	50	219	13	1000	735	1801814	56145	
7 & above	617	50	75	246	12	1000	941	2308786	71936	
5 & above	621	56	76	235	12	1000	1000	2452888	76273	
estd. persons (00)	1522828	137258	186719	575514	30570	2452889	x	x	x	
samples persons	44282	4338	6156	20074	1423	76273	x	x	x	

TABLE (13) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA age - group (years)	PERSON						RURAL			
	writing of numbers					n.r.	total	per 1000 distrib- ution	persons	
	can not write	can write			estd. (00)				sample	
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	503	139	189	155	14	1000	145	736899	22629	
10 - 14	289	51	143	508	9	1000	131	661621	20788	
15 - 19	343	35	66	543	8	1000	112	566337	18157	
20 - 24	446	38	66	444	6	1000	99	502052	15815	
25 - 29	517	43	69	363	8	1000	94	474104	15128	
30 - 34	542	42	66	339	11	1000	80	406813	12842	
35 - 44	557	46	73	314	10	1000	130	658255	20884	
45 - 59	644	44	68	233	11	1000	129	653890	20272	
60 - above	725	45	58	160	12	1000	81	409406	11812	
15 & above	536	42	67	345	10	1000	724	3670857	114910	
7 & above	489	51	93	357	10	1000	939	4762506	149040	
5 & above	499	57	95	339	10	1000	1000	5069378	158327	
estd. persons (00)	2530818	290653	479550	1717953	50403	5069337	x	x	x	
samples persons	74006	9393	15399	57065	2464	158327	x	x	x	

TABLE (13) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	MALE							URBAN	
	writing of numbers						per 1000 distrib- ution	persons	
	can not write	can write			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	232	144	289	325	10	1000	127	108961	6922
10 - 14	82	36	123	753	6	1000	125	107854	7177
15 - 19	94	21	46	833	6	1000	126	108403	7406
20 - 24	111	12	48	819	10	1000	110	94919	6346
25 - 29	131	21	51	788	9	1000	95	82066	5491
30 - 34	141	14	55	786	4	1000	88	75873	5117
35 - 44	147	24	50	774	5	1000	144	123970	8537
45 - 59	174	27	60	736	3	1000	124	106442	7394
60 - above	256	31	70	637	6	1000	61	52649	3606
15 & above	143	21	53	776	7	1000	748	644323	43897
7 & above	135	31	82	746	6	1000	950	817713	55293
5 & above	147	39	92	716	6	1000	1000	817713	55293
ested. persons (00)	126559	33324	78678	616778	5598	861137	x	x	x
samples persons	7764	2376	5050	42439	367	57996	x	x	x

TABLE (13) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA age- group (years)	FEMALE						URBAN		
	writing of numbers						per 1000 distri- bution	persons	
	can not write	can write			n.r.	total		estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 - 9	269	149	278	287	17	1000	129	98326	6257
10 - 14	137	29	117	708	9	1000	123	94171	6433
15 - 19	157	16	66	751	10	1000	118	90138	6209
20 - 24	235	29	48	682	6	1000	111	84495	5677
25 - 29	273	31	72	616	8	1000	106	80589	5464
30 - 34	297	41	65	589	8	1000	87	66067	4582
35 - 44	335	42	63	552	8	1000	137	104746	7200
45 - 59	458	42	77	412	11	1000	119	90558	6212
60 - above	586	48	69	272	25	1000	70	53777	3761
15 & above	322	35	66	567	10	1000	748	570370	39105
7 & above	287	42	91	571	9	1000	949	723961	49371
5 & above	293	49	99	549	10	1000	1000	762866	51795
ested. persons (00)	223175	37414	75816	418537	7924	762866	X	X	X
samples persons	13733	2547	4829	30153	533	51795	X	X	X

TABLE (13) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER SYSTEM-WRITING OF NUMBERS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age - group (years)	PERSON						per 1000 distrib- ution	URBAN		
	writing of numbers					n.r.		total	persons	
	can not write	can write			total				estd. (00)	sample
		upto ten	upto hundred	any number prim						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
5 - 9	250	147	284	307	12	1000	128	207287	13179	
10 - 14	108	33	121	732	6	1000	124	202025	13610	
15 - 19	122	19	55	796	8	1000	122	198541	13615	
20 - 24	169	20	48	755	8	1000	110	179414	12023	
25 - 29	202	26	61	703	8	1000	100	162655	10955	
30 - 34	214	27	60	694	5	1000	87	14140	9699	
35 - 44	233	33	56	672	6	1000	141	228715	15737	
45 - 59	304	34	68	587	7	1000	121	197001	13606	
60 - above	423	40	69	452	16	1000	66	106426	7367	
15 & above	227	28	59	678	8	1000	748	1214693	83002	
7 & above	206	36	86	664	8	1000	949	1541674	104664	
5 & above	215	44	95	638	8	1000	1000	1624005	109791	
estd. persons (00)	349734	70738	154695	1035316	13522	1624005	X	X	X	
samples persons	21497	4923	9879	72592	900	109791	X	X	X	

TABLE (14) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	MALE							RURAL			
	none	simple arithmetic operation					n.r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons	
		addi- tion only	addition & subtrac- tion only	addition & multi- plica- tion only	addition subtrac- tion & multipli- cation only	addition subtrac- tion multipli- cation & division				estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	448	152	178	66	36	107	13	1000	148	387973	12035
10 - 14	147	82	147	97	55	467	5	1000	137	359473	11254
15 - 19	130	63	115	79	30	576	7	1000	118	309012	9946
20 - 24	142	70	141	78	40	522	7	1000	92	241593	7491
25 - 29	172	95	184	77	37	430	5	1000	90	235080	7456
30 - 34	182	96	187	73	39	416	7	1000	76	199768	6404
35 - 44	195	103	198	75	35	386	8	1000	132	344587	10874
45 - 59	245	114	215	72	33	313	8	1000	126	329332	10409
60 - above	314	131	234	58	30	223	10	1000	80	209670	6185
15 & above	195	96	181	74	35	413	6	1000	714	1869043	58765
7 & above	199	99	180	79	39	397	7	100	938	2453719	77104
5 & above	220	102	176	76	38	375	7	1000	1000	2616489	82054
estd. persons (00)	591820	267220	460150	198157	98778	980343	20015	2616489	X	X	X
samples persons	18730	8633	13020	6442	3232	30938	1059	82054	X	X	X

TABLE (14) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	FEMALE							RURAL			
	simple arithmetic operation						n.r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons	
	none	addi- tion only	addition & subtrac- tion only	addition & multi- plica- tion only	addition subtrac- tion & multipli- cation only	addition subtrac- tion multipli- cation & division				estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	512	150	159	51	28	82	18	1000	142	348927	10594
10 - 14	264	103	143	79	44	359	8	1000	123	302148	9534
15 - 19	282	116	121	60	27	385	9	1000	105	257324	8211
20 - 24	347	140	170	48	27	260	8	1000	106	260459	8324
25 - 29	392	151	177	42	19	208	11	1000	97	239023	7672
30 - 34	423	152	169	40	22	181	13	1000	84	207045	6438
35 - 44	427	158	186	45	19	151	14	1000	128	313668	10010
45 - 59	483	178	187	32	14	93	13	1000	132	324558	9863
60 - above	577	159	161	42	20	189	12	1000	735	1801814	56145
15 & above	416	152	169	42	20	189	12	1000	735	1801814	56145
7 & above	395	146	168	50	25	205	11	1000	941	2308786	71936
5 & above	411	145	164	48	24	195	13	1000	1000	2452888	76273
estd. persons (00)	1008419	356583	402418	117658	59233	477904	30673	2452888	X	X	X
samples persons	30877	10650	11090	4028	42124	16048	1456	76273	X	X	X

TABLE (14) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	PERSON							RURAL			
	simple arithmetic operation							per 1000 distribution	persons		
	none	addi- tion only	addition & subtrac- tion only	addition & multi- plica- tion only	addition subtrac- tion & multipli- cation only	addition subtrac- tion multipli- cation & division	n.r.		total	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9	478	151	169	59	32	95	16	1000	145	736899	22629
10 - 14	200	91	145	89	50	418	7	1000	131	661621	20788
15 - 19	199	87	118	70	29	489	8	1000	112	566337	18157
20 - 24	249	106	156	63	33	386	7	1000	99	502052	15815
25 - 29	283	123	180	59	28	318	9	1000	94	474104	15128
30 - 34	305	124	177	56	30	296	12	1000	80	406813	12842
35 - 44	305	130	193	61	27	274	10	1000	130	658255	20884
45 - 59	364	106	201	52	23	204	10	1000	129	653890	20272
60 - above	442	145	198	43	22	137	13	1000	81	409406	11812
15 & above	304	126	175	58	28	303	9	1000	724	3670857	114910
7 & above	294	122	174	65	32	304	9	1000	393	4762506	149040
5 & above	313	123	170	62	31	288	10	1000	1000	5069378	158327
estd. persons(00)	1600245	623803	862568	315816	158011	1458248	50688	5069379	X	X	X
samples persons	49607	19283	24110	10470	5356	46986	2515	158327	X	X	X

TABLE (14) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	MALE							URBAN				
	none	simple arithmetic operation					n.r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons		
		addi- tion only	addition & subtrac- tion only	addition & multi- plica- tion only	addition subtrac- tion & multipli- cation only	addition subtrac- tion multipli- cation & division				estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
5 - 9	250	145	221	83	54	238	9	1000	17	108961	6922	
10 - 14	61	39	91	94	57	654	4	1000	125	107854	7177	
15 - 19	51	27	57	70	27	763	5	1000	126	108403	7406	
20 - 24	52	25	72	57	28	756	10	1000	110	94919	6346	
25 - 29	66	30	85	57	31	722	9	1000	95	82066	5491	
30 - 34	61	37	87	62	32	718	3	1000	88	75873	5117	
35 - 44	74	30	83	66	32	710	5	1000	144	123970	8537	
45 - 59	81	43	107	63	30	673	3	1000	124	106442	7394	
60 - above	132	56	132	60	26	588	6	1000	61	52649	3606	
15 & above	70	34	85	63	29	712	7	1000	748	644323	43897	
7 & above	74	42	98	70	36	674	6	1000	950	817713	55293	
5 & above	92	49	103	69	36	645	6	1000	1000	861138	57996	
estd. persons(00)	79085	41874	88888	59630	30978	555186	5497	861138	X	X	X	
samples persons	5107	2664	5499	3851	2012	38514	349	57996	X	X	X	

TABLE (14) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	FEMALE							n.r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons	
	none	simple arithmetic operation					total				estd. (00)	sample
		addi- tion only	addition & subtrac- tion only	addition & multi- plica- tion only	addition subtrac- tion & multipli- cation only	addition subtrac- tion multipli- cation & division						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
5 - 9	275	156	226	72	57	199	15	1000	129	98326	6257	
10 - 14	100	41	99	85	47	620	8	1000	123	94171	6433	
15 - 19	87	44	74	59	30	697	9	1000	118	90138	6209	
20 - 24	135	64	85	65	26	620	5	1000	111	84495	5677	
25 - 29	159	77	113	52	25	568	6	1000	106	80589	5464	
30 - 34	175	76	124	50	29	538	8	1000	87	66067	4582	
35 - 44	201	90	128	51	25	498	7	1000	137	104746	7200	
45 - 59	281	99	163	47	29	370	11	1000	119	90558	6212	
60 - above	382	119	182	33	28	232	24	1000	70	53777	3761	
15 & above	194	79	121	52	27	517	10	1000	748	570370	39105	
7 & above	179	79	129	59	33	510	11	1000	949	723961	49371	
5 & above	193	85	132	59	34	488	9	1000	1000	762866	51795	
estd. persons(00)	147100	64469	100676	44712	25658	372616	7636	762867	X	X	X	
samples persons	9565	3816	6218	3043	1674	26959	520	51795	X	X	X	

TABLE (14) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER (SIMPLE ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS) FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

age- group (years)	PERSON										URBAN	
	none	simple arithmetic operation					n.r.	total	per 1000 distribution	persons		
		addi- tion only	addition & subtrac- tion only	addition & multi- plica- tion only	addition subtrac- tion & multipli- cation only	addition subtrac- tion multipli- cation & division				estd. (00)		sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
5 - 9	261	150	223	78	56	219	13	1000	128	207287	13179	
10 - 14	79	40	95	990	52	638	6	1000	124	202025	13610	
15 - 19	67	35	64	65	28	733	8	1000	122	198541	13615	
20 - 24	91	44	78	60	27	692	8	1000	110	179414	12023	
25 - 29	112	53	99	55	28	646	7	1000	100	162655	10955	
30 - 34	114	55	104	56	31	634	6	1000	87	141940	9699	
35 - 44	132	57	103	59	29	613	7	1000	141	228715	15737	
45 - 59	173	69	133	55	29	533	8	1000	121	197001	13606	
60 - above	258	88	157	46	27	408	16	1000	66	106426	7367	
15 & above	128	55	102	58	28	620	9	1000	748	1214693	83002	
7 & above	124	59	113	65	35	597	7	1000	949	1541674	104664	
5 & above	139	65	117	64	35	571	9	1000	1000	1624005	109791	
estd. persons(00)	226185	106343	189564	104342	56636	927802	13133	1624005	X	X	X	
samples persons	14672	6480	11717	6894	3686	65473	869	109791	X	X	X	

TABLE (15) NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO USUALLY READ (1) NEWSPAPERS (2) MAGAZINES, (3) BOOKS AND (4) WHO ARE MEMBERS (OR USERS) OF ANY LIBRARY PER 1000 LITERATES FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA													RURAL
age-group (years)	male				female				person				
	usually read			member/ user of any library	usually read			member/ user of any library	usually read			member/ user of any library	
	new- papers	magazines	books		news- papers	maga- zines	books		news- papers	maga- zines	books		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5 - 9	187	100	135	15	107	94	123	8	158	97	131	13	
10 - 14	243	146	171	27	163	148	154	16	215	147	165	23	
15 - 19	369	234	214	52	242	250	197	38	329	239	209	47	
20 - 24	411	245	181	35	252	222	140	16	356	237	167	28	
25 - 29	426	251	216	56	294	296	178	16	382	266	204	43	
30 - 34	425	294	201	31	222	266	139	35	355	284	180	33	
35 - 44	378	230	188	40	195	180	147	31	313	212	174	37	
45 - 59	290	159	168	14	172	184	165	13	252	167	167	14	
60 - above	299	172	178	34	201	158	160	17	265	167	172	28	
15 & above	358	216	193	40	229	216	168	24	315	216	185	34	
•													
7 & above	299	178	177	33	189	176	155	19	261	177	169	28	
5 & above	282	166	171	30	174	161	150	17	245	164	164	25	
ested. literate (00)	reporting	407726	240170	247129	43029	133183	122920	114691	12887	540909	363090	361820	55916
	total	1446683	1446683	1446683	1446683	763281	763281	763281	763281	2209965	2209965	2209965	2209965
samples literate	reporting	12144	7678	8940	1190	4565	4120	4792	426	16709	11798	13732	1616
	total	47173	47173	47173	47173	26793	26793	26793	26793	73966	73966	73966	73966

TABLE (15) NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO USUALLY READ (1) NEWSPAPERS (2) MAGAZINES, (3) BOOKS AND (4) WHO ARE MEMBERS (OR USERS) OF ANY LIBRARY PER 1000 LITERATES FOR EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX

ALL -INDIA													URBAN
age-group (years)	male				female				person				
	usually read			member/ user of any library	usually read			member/ user of any library	usually read			member/ user of any library	
	new- papers	magazines	books		news- papers	maga- zines	books		news- papers	maga- zines	books		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5 - 9	404	226	194	44	258	202	186	26	340	216	191	36	
10 - 14	492	317	232	65	399	334	236	51	452	324	234	59	
15 - 19	624	407	270	84	510	434	294	74	579	448	280	80	
20 - 24	689	423	288	81	515	416	274	55	624	421	283	71	
25 - 29	693	447	271	82	555	446	261	49	640	447	267	69	
30 - 34	694	408	252	75	536	339	244	50	635	382	249	65	
35 - 44	661	378	304	57	550	419	302	38	623	392	303	50	
45 - 59	639	346	232	65	477	335	219	58	569	342	227	62	
60 - above	561	345	208	70	453	352	226	53	513	348	216	63	
15 & above	643	400	262	78	505	403	265	60	588	401	263	70	
7 & above	578	357	246	71	443	355	244	53	523	356	245	64	
5 & above	555	340	239	67	414	332	237	48	496	337	238	59	
ested. literates	reporting	585292	236341	166233	46220	203486	163329	116361	23728	588778	399671	282594	69948
	total	694630	694630	694630	694630	491999	491999	491999	491999	1186629	1186629	1186629	1186629
samples literates	reporting	26462	17014	12124	3078	15289	12310	8932	1756	41751	29324	21056	4834
	total	48014	48014	48014	48014	35429	35429	35429	35429	83443	83443	83443	83443

Survey Results on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India- NSS 49th Round (January-June 1993)

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

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2.	Per 1000 distribution of households and persons by monthly per capita expenditure class and economically active persons per 1000 households for different monthly per capita expenditure classes.	S-111 to S-112
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.	S-113 to S-114
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5.	Per 1000 distribution of persons by current weekly activity for each age-group.	S-117 to S-122
6.	Per 1000 distribution of persons by principal usual activity category for each age-group.	S-123 to S-128
7.	Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking also into consideration the subsidiary gainful status of persons categorised not working in the principal status for each age-group.	S-129 to S-134
8.	Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons by industry.	S-135 to S-136
9.	Per 1000 distribution of persons (males/females/all persons) by current weekly activity taking also into consideration the subsidiary gainful status of persons categorised not working in the principal status.	S-137 to S-142

Notes on Tables

1. Tables are presented separately for rural and urban sectors.
2. The totals/sub-totals presented in different tables may not exactly agree with each other due to rounding of figures.
3. The descriptions of activity codes used in tables 12-16 are as given in para 4.1 of Section Four at page 107.
4. In tables 5,6 and 7 "all age-groups" include "not recorded" cases also.
5. NR stands for "not recorded".

TABLE (1) : ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY SEX FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

MPCE CLASS (RS.)	ALL-INDIA									NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 4822									RURAL								
	ESTIMATED NUMBER (00) OF					SEX				SAMPLE																	
	HOUSE HOLDS	PERSONS			TOTAL	RATIO	HOUSE HOLDS	PERSONS																			
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL																	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)																		
00-65	3892	8517	7227	15744	848	51	121	102	223																		
65-80	4893	16776	17074	33850	1018	83	294	287	581																		
80-95	13759	39606	43569	83175	1100	216	640	663	1303																		
95-110	32223	97644	100001	197645	1024	489	1519	1511	3030																		
110-125	46217	139058	138415	277473	995	736	2252	2203	4455																		
125-140	64496	189579	183760	373339	969	1001	2975	2888	5863																		
140-160	101390	294900	278786	573686	945	1532	4485	4310	8795																		
160-180	108729	320316	298089	618405	931	1698	5045	4661	9706																		
180-215	192697	538483	493472	1031955	916	2986	8460	7890	16350																		
215-280	248468	631410	586958	1218368	930	4199	10948	10108	21056																		
280-385	189776	439991	403163	843154	916	3294	7870	7170	15040																		
385-& ABOVE	143755	298957	261759	560716	876	2585	5498	4945	10443																		
NOT RECORDED	364	834	649	1483	777	3	8	7	15																		
ALL CLASSES	1150659	3016071	2812922	5828993	933	18873	50115	46745	96860																		
SAMPLE NO.	18873	50115	46745	96860	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX																		

TABLE (1) : ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY SEX FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

MPCE CLASS (RS.)	ALL-INDIA									URBAN	
	NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 2791										
	ESTIMATED NUMBER (00) OF					SAMPLE					
	HOUSE HOLDS	PERSONS			SEX RATIO	HOUSE HOLDS	PERSONS				
MALE		FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE	TOTAL			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
00-90	1964	5166	4926	10092	954	45	129	126	255		
90-110	3014	8145	10357	18502	1271	76	229	274	503		
110-135	7494	26690	26394	53084	989	205	712	708	1420		
135-160	15379	47446	45397	92843	957	379	1239	1176	2415		
160-185	21241	64112	61068	125180	953	550	1687	1666	3353		
185-215	30414	91299	85188	176487	933	830	2506	2367	4873		
215-255	45804	124452	116377	240829	935	1277	3545	3388	6933		
255-310	54880	150148	135070	285218	900	1505	4246	3821	8067		
310-385	52845	128492	116009	244501	903	1612	4030	3653	7683		
385-520	65546	148950	131227	280177	881	1897	4411	3805	8216		
520-700	52464	102073	86678	188751	849	1328	2611	2258	4869		
700 & ABOVE	57610	95918	72594	168512	757	1413	2443	1920	4363		
NOT RECORDED	2	4	2	6	500	1	2	1	3		
ALL CLASSES	408657	992895	891287	1884182	898	11118	27790	25163	52953		
SAMPLE NO.	11118	27790	25163	52953	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX		

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS AND NO OF PERSONS AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES

ALL-INDIA		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 4822									RURAL
AVERAGE NUMBER PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS											
MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS (RS.)	HOUSE-HOLDS	PERSONS	ALL PERSONS				ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 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	3	3	1033	1302	1710	4045	853	829	55	1737	
65-80	4	6	1693	1773	3452	6918	1476	1027	244	2747	
80-95	12	14	1456	1526	3065	6045	1279	830	179	2284	
95-110	28	34	1587	1656	2891	6134	1381	788	117	2266	
110-125	40	48	1593	1618	2793	6004	1413	730	119	2263	
125-140	56	64	1579	1608	2599	5789	1391	661	103	2155	
140-160	88	98	1614	1629	2415	5658	1432	712	132	2276	
160-180	94	106	1710	1673	2305	5688	1502	676	94	2272	
180-215	167	177	1647	1569	2139	5355	1423	561	88	2072	
215-280	218	209	1599	1562	1742	4904	1385	551	65	2000	
280-385	165	145	1577	1455	1411	4443	1318	459	39	1816	
385 & ABOVE	125	96	1491	1331	1078	3901	1203	366	33	1602	
NOT RECORDED	0	0	1757	1540	783	4080	1002	1001	-	2003	
ALL CLASSES-①	998	1000	1597	1540	1928	5066	1371	567	77	2015	
EST. NUMBER (00)	1150659	5828993	1837245	1772251	2219019	5828993	1578049	651961	88601	2318680	
SAMPLE NO.	18873	96860	30613	29511	36716	96860	25930	10729	1380	38045	

① THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. (2) & COL. (3) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW HAVING MAX. ENTRY MAKING COL-CUM OF ENTRIES IN COL. (2) & COL. (3) EQUALS TO 1000.

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS AND NO OF PERSONS AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES

ALL-INDIA		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 2791							URBAN	
		AVERAGE NUMBER PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS								
MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS (RS.)	HOUSE-HOLDS	PERSONS	ALL PERSONS				ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 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)
00-90	5	5	1153	1120	2866	5139	930	254	56	1240
90-110	7	10	1230	1563	3346	6139	1144	469	62	1675
110-135	18	28	1771	1818	3495	7084	1552	466	129	2147
135-160	38	49	1585	1658	2794	6037	1395	452	105	1952
160-185	52	66	1730	1722	2441	5893	1455	439	107	2001
185-215	74	94	1695	1657	2451	5803	1391	356	44	1791
215-255	112	128	1569	1598	2091	5258	1306	319	65	1690
255-310	134	152	1746	1600	1851	5197	1364	271	25	1660
310-385	129	130	1671	1503	1451	4627	1300	180	19	1500
385-520	162	149	1630	1416	1228	4274	1253	176	11	1440
520-400	128	100	1468	1236	886	3598	1094	146	8	1250
700& ABOVE	11	89	1336	1008	581	2925	991	189	5	1185
NOT RECORDED	0	0	1000	1000	1000	3000	-	-	-	-
ALL CLASSES-0	998	999	1588	1442	1580	4611	1252	249	33	1533
EST. NUMBER (00)	408657	1884182	648820	589119	645766	1884182	511556	101631	13254	626606
SAMPLE NUMBER	11118	52953	18207	16710	18030	52953	14312	2996	342	17652

@ THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. (2) & COL. (3) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW HAVING MAX. ENTRY MAKING COL-CUM 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: 4822																
ITEM	MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES (RS.)														PER	SAMPLE
	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 RECD.	ALL CLASSES	1000 HHS REPTNG CONSM.	HHS REPTNG CONSM.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
QUANTITY (0.00) K.G.																
RICE	1.05	2.29	4.34	5.20	5.55	5.83	6.70	7.10	7.67	7.93	7.51	7.71	-	7.15	915	17352
WHEAT	0.92	2.27	2.17	3.14	3.67	3.77	3.59	4.04	4.17	4.51	5.35	6.87	-	4.47	690	12515
JOWAR	0.78	1.53	1.92	1.32	1.26	1.08	0.82	0.79	0.66	0.73	0.76	0.45	-	0.80	116	1903
BAJRA	0.63	0.41	0.32	0.23	0.33	0.34	0.64	0.43	0.64	0.49	0.52	0.64	-	0.52	75	1145
MAIZE	0.63	0.37	0.31	0.19	0.35	0.58	0.44	0.31	0.32	0.258	0.27	0.22	-	0.32	55	1497
OTHER																
CEREALS	1.22	1.28	0.60	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.22	-	0.29	80	1522
TOTAL																
CEREALS	5.23	8.15	9.66	10.41	11.51	11.94	12.44	12.99	13.70	14.19	14.65	16.11	-	13.55	989	18730
GRAM	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.11	-	0.05	141	2627
CEREAL																
SUBSTS	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.13	-	0.06	88	1561
VALUE S RS. (0.00)																
RICE	5.26	12.61	22.42	26.73	28.62	31.38	36.34	39.01	42.73	45.77	44.57	47.41	-	40.54	915	17352
WHEAT	3.45	8.00	7.52	11.21	13.05	13.28	13.10	14.63	15.50	16.77	20.32	26.44	-	16.59	690	12515
JOWAR	1.47	4.18	1.14	3.52	3.27	3.05	2.43	2.44	2.19	2.40	2.69	1.72	-	2.50	116	1903
BAJRA	1.64	0.84	0.85	0.58	0.86	0.87	1.77	1.24	1.92	1.39	1.60	1.74	-	1.47	76	1145
MAIZE	1.79	1.05	0.95	0.49	1.02	1.35	1.01	0.82	0.93	0.74	0.82	0.71	-	0.87	55	1497
OTHER																
CEREALS	3.94	3.73	2.06	1.13	1.19	1.11	0.86	1.09	0.83	0.93	0.92	0.69	-	0.97	80	1522
TOTAL																
CEREALS	17.55	30.41	38.21	43.66	48.01	51.04	55.51	59.23	64.10	68.00	70.92	78.71	-	62.94	989	18730
GRAM	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.21	0.17	0.27	0.34	0.29	0.39	0.50	0.70	1.08	-	0.48	141	2627
CEREAL																
SUBSTS	0.36	0.10	0.24	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.17	0.19	0.34	0.44	0.45	-	0.26	88	1561
SAMPLE HHS	51	83	216	489	736	1001	1532	1698	2986	4199	3294	2585	3	18873	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		NO. of Sample Villages: 2791													Urban		
ITEM	MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES (RS.)														PER	SAMPLE	
	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 RECD.	ALL CLASSES	1000 HHS REPTNG CONSM.	HHS REPTNG CONSM.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
QUANTITY (0.00) K.G.																	
RICE	1.58	3.86	3.15	5.23	5.37	5.37	5.60	5.81	5.34	5.38	5.45	4.83	-	5.32	903	10255	
WHEAT	1.95	2.42	3.94	3.31	3.77	4.22	4.45	4.39	4.90	5.02	4.93	5.25	-	4.53	839	9243	
JOWAR	0.98	0.49	1.02	0.65	0.69	0.55	0.45	0.39	0.30	0.31	0.23	0.15	-	0.41	94	989	
BAJRA	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.12	0.29	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.02	-	0.13	43	427	
MAIZE		0.64	0.26	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	-	0.04	10	146	
OTHER																	
CEREALS	0.17	1.06	0.02	0.21	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.05	-	0.10	41	339	
TOTAL																	
CEREALS	4.68	7.48	8.59	9.58	10.34	10.45	10.77	10.85	10.79	10.98	10.81	10.31	-	10.53	941	10687	
GRAM	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.11	-	0.05	211	2335	
CEREAL																	
SUBSTS	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	-	0.04	97	973	
VALUE RS. (0.00)																	
RICE	7.85	21.15	18.37	30.91	30.90	32.37	34.71	37.28	36.33	37.62	40.12	38.34	-	35.28	903	10255	
WHEAT	6.83	9.01	15.37	13.65	15.42	17.29	18.44	19.22	22.07	23.32	23.98	27.54	-	20.34	839	9243	
JOWAR	3.40	1.26	2.79	2.29	2.26	1.95	1.69	1.68	1.34	1.47	1.11	0.63	-	1.59	94	989	
BAZRA	0.00	0.02	.057	0.40	0.86	0.64	0.65	0.47	0.54	0.36	0.23	0.08	-	0.46	43	427	
MAIZE	-	0.66	0.71	0.17	1.22	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.04	-	0.11	10	146	
OTHER																	
CEREALS	0.64	.024	0.06	0.40	0.38	0.26	0.18	0.40	0.22	0.53	0.40	0.18	-	0.34	41	399	
TOTAL																	
CEREALS	18.72	32.34	37.57	48.12	51.04	52.66	55.72	59.12	60.57	63.34	65.95	66.81	-	58.12	941	10687	
GRAM	0.03	0.27	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.30	0.39	0.62	0.64	1.89	0.97	1.43	-	0.65	211	2335	
CEREAL																	
SUBSTS	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.25	0.43	0.36	0.39	0.37	-	0.27	97	974	
SAMPLE HHS.	45	76	205	379	550	830	1277	1505	1612	1897	1328	1413	1	11118	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

Item	NO. of Sample Villages: 4822														Rural		
	monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)														%age To	Per 1000 Sample HHS	Per 1000 Sample HHS
	00- 90	96- 110	80- 95	95- 110	110- 125	125- 140	140- 160	160- 180	180- 215	215- 280	280- 385	385 & above	Not recd.	All classes				Total Expend.	Reptng consm.	Reptng consm.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
CEREALS	17.55	30.41	38.21	43.67	48.01	51.03	55.52	59.24	64.10	68.00	70.92	78.71	-	62.94	25.89	989	18730
GRAM	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.21	0.17	0.27	0.34	0.29	0.39	0.50	0.70	1.08	-	0.48	0.19	141	2627
CEREAL SUBST.	0.36	0.10	0.24	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.17	0.169	0.34	0.44	0.45	-	0.26	0.10	88	1561
PULSE & PROD.	1.84	3.53	4.29	5.07	6.07	6.71	7.50	7.86	9.05	10.02	12.16	16.82	-	9.62	3.94	969	18164
MILK & PROD.	0.79	2.64	1.92	3.37	4.88	7.18	8.99	12.02	16.45	25.07	38.99	65.02	-	23.06	9.44	700	12898
EDIBLE OIL	2.13	3.73	4.97	5.46	6.32	7.19	7.96	8.85	10.28	11.90	15.20	23.50	-	11.53	4.72	981	18404
MEAT, EGG, FISH	0.59	1.27	2.13	2.57	2.96	3.61	4.75	5.81	7.33	9.88	13.35	19.73	-	8.77	3.59	576	11552
VEGETABLES	3.24	6.64	6.67	6.96	8.27	9.34	10.66	11.47	13.32	15.13	17.77	23.24	-	13.96	5.71	989	18725
FRUITS & NUTS	0.65	0.91	0.83	0.80	1.25	1.47	1.53	2.37	2.74	4.46	6.96	12.73	-	4.25	1.74	634	11643
SUGAR	1.08	1.90	2.39	2.84	3.47	4.24	4.55	5.49	6.26	8.08	10.52	17.73	-	7.64	3.12	924	17376
SALT	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.48	0.50	0.56	0.67	-	0.49	0.19	989	18710
SPICES	3.25	2.83	3.18	3.55	4.09	4.59	5.00	5.32	6.07	7.14	8.42	11.04	-	6.58	2.69	989	18617
BEVERAGE, REF.	2.31	1.13	1.60	2.53	2.82	4.06	4.88	6.24	6.92	10.10	14.10	26.59	-	9.59	3.92	892	16951
FOOD-TOTAL	34.11	55.54	66.87	77.49	88.76	100.23	112.18	125.57	143.58	171.12	210.09	297.31	-	159.17	65.24	999	18868
PAN, TOB, INTOX	3.00	2.88	2.96	3.55	4.30	4.77	5.77	6.41	6.98	8.80	10.97	15.63	-	8.11	3.32	760	14685
FUEL & LIGHT	6.75	9.03	9.68	10.88	11.64	12.52	13.88	14.62	16.53	20.09	24.76	30.89	-	18.53	7.58	993	18777
CLOTHING	-	0.31	0.54	1.05	1.35	1.61	2.11	3.77	5.66	8.92	20.33	63.43	-	12.73	5.21	246	4562
FOOT WEAR	0.23	0.07	0.12	0.22	0.17	0.28	0.44	0.61	0.85	1.36	3.29	9.42	-	1.96	0.80	149	3106
MS. GOODS & SERV	8.00	6.38	7.93	9.62	11.17	12.83	15.25	17.87	21.90	30.75	47.77	126.64	-	34.64	14.18	995	18625
RENTS	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.27	0.58	1.02	3.37	-	0.68	0.27	37	709
TAX, CESSSES	-	0.08	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.19	0.71	-	0.13	0.05	21	420
DURABLE GOODS	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.19	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.94	0.92	2.22	4.41	69.95	-	8.19	3.35	122	2258
NONFOOD-TOTAL	18.07	18.85	21.26	25.51	29.22	32.53	37.97	44.44	53.15	72.80	112.74	320.04	-	84.97	34.76	999	18847
TOT. CONSUM. EXP.	52.18	74.39	88.13	103.00	117.98	132.76	150.15	170.01	196.76	243.92	322.83	617.35	-	244.14	100.00	1000	18870
SAMPLE HHILDS.	51	83	216	489	736	1001	1532	1698	2986	4199	3294	2585	3	18873	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

Item	All-India														NO. of Sample Villages: 2791			Urban	
	monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)														%age To	1000 HHS	Sample HHS		
	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 recd.	All classes				Total Expend.	Reptng consm.	Sample Reptng consm.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
CEREALS	18.73	32.34	37.87	48.11	51.04	52.66	55.73	59.12	60.58	63.34	65.95	66.81	-	58.11	15.19	941	10687		
GRAM	0.03	0.27	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.30	0.39	0.62	0.64	0.89	0.97	1.43	-	0.65	0.16	211	2335		
CEREAL SUBST.	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.25	0.43	0.36	0.39	0.37	-	0.27	0.07	97	974		
PULSE & PROD.	2.95	5.07	6.61	8.58	8.08	9.10	10.07	10.87	13.04	14.35	16.68	19.23	-	12.11	3.16	927	10555		
MILK & PROD.	2.57	4.71	8.21	10.19	13.22	18.01	23.54	29.81	41.45	54.58	72.87	104.62	-	41.03	10.72	848	9449		
EDIBLE OIL	2.96	5.51	7.93	8.08	10.33	11.74	13.61	15.33	19.21	21.54	24.64	31.65	-	17.53	4.58	936	10625		
MEAT, EGG, FISH	1.49	3.47	4.82	5.53	6.40	8.40	9.97	12.06	13.75	17.18	23.95	30.97	-	14.27	3.73	579	6889		
VEGETABLES	3.63	7.38	8.34	9.41	11.09	12.68	16.04	17.34	20.23	24.02	28.58	38.86	-	19.92	5.20	931	10618		
FRUITS & NUTS	0.90	1.42	1.62	2.43	2.94	3.67	4.99	6.69	9.29	13.65	19.74	35.74	-	10.78	2.81	823	9036		
SUGAR	2.13	3.73	4.80	4.97	5.97	6.79	7.79	8.61	10.19	11.71	12.63	14.94	-	9.43	2.46	914	10380		
SALT	0.26	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.52	0.60	0.64	0.74	0.82	-	0.57	0.14	936	10635		
SPICES	2.17	3.65	4.21	4.85	5.23	6.00	6.98	7.30	8.17	9.41	10.44	12.43	-	7.93	2.07	931	10601		
BEVERAGE, REE.	3.53	4.68	4.98	6.82	8.46	9.56	12.61	18.00	21.09	30.77	48.22	105.16	-	27.88	7.29	979	10836		
FOOD-TOTAL	41.36	72.54	89.96	107.61	123.61	139.54	162.38	186.52	218.67	262.44	325.80	463.03	-	220.48	57.58	999	11107		
PAN, TOB, INTOX	4.64	3.46	3.77	4.41	6.06	6.84	6.89	8.40	8.61	10.71	14.73	20.86	-	9.63	2.51	571	6763		
FUEL & LIGHT	6.81	10.00	13.31	13.68	16.27	18.43	21.11	22.72	27.03	31.83	38.52	51.15	-	26.80	7.00	968	10905		
CLOTHING	1.57	1.07	0.91	2.19	2.13	3.60	5.85	8.92	12.87	23.42	36.92	80.15	-	18.78	4.91	216	2442		
FOOD-WEAR	0.03	0.05	0.37	0.30	0.35	0.58	1.10	1.71	2.35	3.95	7.55	14.31	-	3.43	0.89	161	1914		
MS. GOODS. &-SERV	13.54	14.46	14.32	17.54	21.36	26.52	30.09	41.82	59.40	85.88	129.27	186.82	-	74.64	19.63	996	11047		
RENTS	0.37	1.65	1.08	1.98	2.33	3.86	5.40	8.70	12.49	19.88	31.70	63.13	-	16.07	4.20	340	3487		
TAX, CESSSES		0.02	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.27	0.75	0.62	1.09	2.23	7.00	-	1.26	0.32	120	1291		
DURABLE GOODS	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.97	0.55	0.87	1.68	2.31	4.85	10.79	97.81	-	11.35	2.96	112	1231		
NONFOOD-TOTAL	27.11	30.75	33.88	40.43	49.53	60.52	71.58	94.70	125.68	181.61	271.71	621.55	-	161.96	42.42	998	11095		
TOT. CONSUM. EXP.	68.47	103.29	123.84	148.04	173.14	200.06	233.96	281.22	344.35	444.05	597.51	1084.58	-	382.44	100.00	1000	11116		
SAMPLE HHDS	45	76	205	379	550	830	1277	1505	1612	1897	1328	1413	1	11118	xxx	xxx	xxx		

SARVEKSHANA

April - June 1996

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:4822														Rural		Male	
Cur. Weekly Act.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS																Estd.	Sample
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
11.21.	0	-	4	63	214	382	413	406	402	456	464	484	487	468	250	248	751019	12806	
61&62	1-5	-	0	4	19	42	35	37	38	42	59	40	47	19	-	22	66630	903	
	6-9	-	0	7	39	64	80	85	84	72	76	62	75	43	-	41	123282	1901	
	0-9	-	4	74	272	488	528	528	524	570	599	586	609	530	250	311	940931	15610	
31, 714	0	-	1	4	7	11	12	14	12	19	19	7	8	5	-	7	21825	419	
72	1-5	-	-	1	7	17	27	25	23	20	18	20	14	3	-	11	31637	433	
	6-9	-	0	2	6	29	50	59	61	68	61	65	55	8	-	25	75696	1444	
	0-9	-	1	7	20	57	89	98	96	107	98	92	77	16	-	43	129358	2296	
41& 51	0	-	2	39	151	201	245	263	281	231	228	233	203	125	-	134	404632	6270	
	1-5	-	0	8	35	50	56	52	58	50	26	38	33	17	-	27	81430	1318	
	6-9	-	0	2	16	29	24	22	20	199	15	15	11	6	-	12	35102	624	
	0-9	-	2	49	202	280	325	337	359	300	269	286	247	148	-	173	521164	8212	
11-72	0	-	7	106	372	594	670	683	695	706	711	724	698	598	250	389	1177476	19495	
	1-5	-	0	13	61	109	118	114	119	112	103	98	94	39	-	60	179897	2654	
	6-9	-	0	11	61	122	154	166	165	159	152	145	144	57	-	78	234080	3963	
	0-9	-	7	130	494	825	942	963	979	977	966	964	933	694	250	527	1591453	26118	
81	X	-	1	3	24	42	19	7	4	0	3	2	4	1	-	9	26848	453	
82	X	-	0	0	4	4	4	3	-	1	3	5	1	1	-	2	5177	83	
81&82	X	-	1	3	28	46	23	10	4	1	6	7	5	2	-	11	32025	536	
11-82	X	-	8	133	522	871	965	973	983	978	972	971	938	696	250	538	1623478	26654	
91	X	-	555	669	410	99	12	1	1	4	1	0	4	5	103	215	646948	11367	
92	X	-	13	19	16	9	5	4	5	4	1	4	10	19	-	9	28525	552	
93	X	-	3	8	4	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	0	5	-	3	9325	214	
94-97	X	-	421	171	48	17	14	18	7	9	24	23	45	271	347	111	334012	5268	
98	X	-	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	3	4	-	1	3009	47	
7299	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	123	370774	6013	
99	X	1000	992	867	478	129	35	27	17	22	28	29	62	304	750	462	1392593	23461	
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	1000	998	1000	1001	1000	1000	1001	999	1001	1001	1000	1001	3016071	50115	
PERS .DST/	000#	123	140	128	101	80	78	65	64	48	44	37	28	64	0	1000	XXX	XXX	
EST. PERS.(00)		370774	421187	386670	305597	242120	236467	195167	192424	143295	133681	111196	85078	192219	196	3016071	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		6013	6939	6540	5096	4040	3870	3237	3169	2515	2225	1840	1407	3214	10	50115	XXX	XXX	

THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:4822														Rural	Female	
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	Not Recd.	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)	(19)
11,21,	0	-	6	47	132	138	157	177	202	211	203	163	201	111	-	110	308927	5519
61&62	1-5	-	0	5	11	12	11	11	18	12	15	15	6	4	-	8	21793	309
	6-9	-	-	2	9	8	10	16	14	19	13	19	6	9	-	8	21956	346
	0-9	-	6	54	152	158	178	204	234	242	231	227	213	124	-	126	352676	6174
31,71&	0	-	0	1	3	3	4	4	7	6	4	1	2	2	-	2	7005	126
72	1-5	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	0	-	1	2863	51
	6-9	-	0	0	3	4	8	10	7	11	9	3	3	2	-	4	10730	227
	0-9	-	0	2	8	10	14	16	16	17	14	5	5	4	-	7	20598	404
41&51	0	-	1	32	99	119	153	150	183	161	153	157	117	52	-	87	243655	3558
	1-5	-	0	6	12	11	13	17	16	13	16	17	2	6	-	9	24041	365
	6-9	-	0	2	6	4	2	4	2	6	12	6	1	5	-	3	8989	161
	0-9	-	1	40	117	134	168	171	201	180	181	180	120	63	-	99	276685	4084
11-72	0	-	7	80	234	260	314	331	392	378	360	351	320	165	-	199	559587	9203
	1-5	-	0	12	25	26	26	30	36	25	32	33	8	10	-	18	48697	725
	6-9	-	0	4	18	16	20	30	23	36	34	28	10	16	-	15	41675	734
	0-9	-	7	96	277	302	360	391	451	439	426	412	338	191	-	232	649959	10662
81	x	-	1	0	6	3	4	2	3	1	0	1	-	1	-	2	5252	103
82	x	-	-	0	2	2	2	1	0	-	-	4	-	0	-	1	2035	29
81&82	x	-	1	0	8	5	6	3	3	1	0	5	-	1	-	3	7287	132
11-82	x	-	8	96	285	307	366	394	454	440	426	417	338	192	-	235	657246	10794
91	x	-	467	496	210	29	5	5	3	4	3	4	8	4	151	140	393671	7249
92	x	-	27	165	369	501	473	433	403	397	402	401	411	351	196	285	506571	13094
93	x	-	8	58	111	150	144	154	133	150	157	149	164	100	-	95	267268	4523
94-97	x	-	490	185	25	13	11	13	7	9	11	29	78	350	653	118	332978	5353
98	x	-	0	-	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	-	1	3	-	1	1590	23
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	126	353598	5709
91-99	x	1000	992	904	715	693	634	606	546	560	574	583	662	808	1000	765	2155676	35951
11-99	x#	1000	998	999	1000	999	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	999	999	1000	1000	1002	2812922	46745
PERS. DST/	000#	126	130	114	85	94	84	74	58	52	46	40	29	68	0	1000	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS.	(00)	353598	365776	321015	239748	264980	235081	209181	163371	145313	128632	113168	82303	190475	282	2812922	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON.		5709	6066	5459	4108	4376	3915	3464	2861	2414	2144	1813	1308	3108	10	46745	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:4822															Rural		Persons	
Cur. Weekly Act.	Industry	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd. Persons (00)	Sample Persons		
		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	Not Recd.	All Groups				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11,21	0	-	5	56	178	254	285	288	310	333	337	338	347	291	102	182	1059945	18325		
61&62	1-5	-	0	5	15	26	23	23	29	27	38	27	27	12	-	15	88423	1212		
	6-9	-	0	5	26	35	45	49	52	45	45	40	41	26	-	25	145239	2247		
	0-9	-	5	66	219	315	353	360	391	405	420	405	415	329	102	222	1293607	21784		
31,71&	0	-	0	2	5	7	8	9	10	13	11	4	5	3	-	5	28831	545		
72	1-5	-	-	1	5	10	15	13	13	10	9	10	7	2	-	6	34699	484		
	6-9	-	0	1	5	16	29	33	36	39	36	34	30	5	-	15	86426	1671		
	0-9	-	0	4	15	33	52	55	59	62	56	48	42	10	-	26	149956	2700		
41&51	0	-	1	36	128	158	199	205	236	196	191	195	160	89	-	111	648288	9828		
	1-5	-	0	7	25	30	35	34	39	30	20	27	18	11	-	18	195471	1683		
	6-9	-	0	2	12	16	13	12	12	12	13	10	6	6	-	8	44091	785		
	0-9	-	1	45	165	204	247	251	287	239	225	232	184	109	-	137	797850	12296		
11-72	0	-	6	94	311	419	492	502	556	542	539	537	512	383	102	298	1737064	28698		
	1-5	-	0	13	45	66	73	70	81	68	68	64	52	25	-	39	2528593	3379		
	6-9	-	0	8	43	67	87	94	100	96	94	84	77	37	-	48	275756	4703		
	0-9	-	6	115	399	552	652	666	767	706	701	685	641	445	102	385	2241413	36780		
81	X	-	1	2	16	22	11	5	4	0	2	2	2	1	-	6	32100	556		
82	X	-	0	0	3	3	3	2	0	1	1	5	0	1	-	1	7212	112		
81&82	X	-	1	2	19	25	14	7	4	1	3	7	2	2	-	7	39312	668		
11-82	X	-	7	117	418	577	666	673	741	707	704	692	643	447	102	392	2280725	37448		
91	X	-	516	590	322	63	9	3	2	4	2	2	6	5	255	179	1040619	18616		
92	X	-	20	85	171	264	238	226	187	202	198	204	207	184	116	143	835095	13646		
93	X	-	5	30	51	80	73	80	63	77	78	76	81	52	-	47	276593	4737		
94-97	X	-	452	177	38	15	13	16	7	9	17	26	61	309	527	117	666990	10621		
98	X	-	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	-	1	4599	70		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	124	724372	11722		
91-99	X	1000	993	883	582	423	334	327	259	293	296	308	357	553	898	608	3548268	59412		
11-99	X#	1000	998	1000	1000	1002	1001	1000	1000	999	999	999	1000	1001	1000	1000	5828993	96860		
PERS. DST/	000#	124	135	121	94	87	81	89	61	50	45	38	29	66	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
EST.PERS	(00)	724372	786961	707685	545345	507100	471548	404349	355795	288608	262313	224363	167381	382694	479	5828993	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		11722	12995	11999	9204	8416	7785	67101	6030	4929	4369	3653	2715	6322	20	96860	XXX	XXX		

#. THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:2791															Urban		Male	
Cur. Weekly Act.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd.	Sample		
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11.21	0	-	-	6	21	68	43	41	39	45	38	51	79	84	-	29	28658	968		
61&62	1-5	-	-	8	32	80	78	91	79	71	78	76	83	62	-	47	46923	1191		
	6-9	-	1	10	60	159	229	239	218	168	213	202	179	172	-	119	117738	3497		
	0-9	-	1	24	113	277	350	371	336	314	329	329	341	318	-	195	193319	5656		
31.71&72	0	-	0	1	3	3	6	5	7	6	7	11	7	3	-	4	3564	128		
72	1-5	-	-	6	29	81	122	144	132	171	147	152	102	24	112	69	68060	1690		
	6-9	-	0	5	44	116	218	261	295	321	321	301	255	39	388	129	128453	3600		
	0-9	-	0	12	76	200	346	410	434	498	475	464	364	66	500	202	200077	5418		
41&51	0	-	-	2	20	28	25	19	32	24	30	41	30	23	-	17	17123	498		
	1-5	-	0	32	66	83	106	100	112	89	102	56	39	25	-	58	57381	1399		
	6-9	-	0	9	33	57	84	66	47	44	34	44	41	19	-	32	31489	967		
	0-9	-	0	43	119	168	195	185	191	157	166	141	110	67	-	107	105993	2864		
11-72	0	-	0	9	44	69	74	65	78	75	75	103	116	110	-	50	49345	1594		
	1-5	-	0	46	127	244	306	335	323	331	327	284	224	111	112	174	172364	4280		
	6-9	-	1	24	137	332	511	566	560	563	568	547	475	230	388	280	277680	8064		
	0-9	-	1	79	308	645	891	966	961	969	970	934	815	451	500	504	499389	13938		
81	X	-	0	7	37	81	50	16	8	6	3	7	4	3	-	20	19476	537		
82	X	-	-	0	7	12	5	2	0	1	-	1	2	-	-	3	2517	64		
81&82	X	-	0	7	44	93	55	18	8	7	3	8	6	3	-	23	21993	601		
11-82	X	-	1	86	352	738	943	984	969	976	973	942	821	454	500	527	521382	14539		
91	X	-	730	790	583	223	35	1	2	1	2	2	-	2	388	265	265221	7616		
92	X	-	7	16	13	11	7	1	4	5	2	10	13	20	-	8	8080	233		
93	X	-	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	0	0	3	-	1	1341	41		
94-97	X	-	260	105	45	27	10	12	23	17	22	44	166	517	112	89	88095	2380		
98	X	-	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	4	-	1	980	42		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	109	107797	2939		
91-99	X	1000	999	914	648	262	54	16	31	24	27	58	179	546	500	473	471514	13251		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1002	999	999	1000	999	1000	1000	999	1002	1001	1004	1000	1002	992896	27790		
PERS.DUST	000#	109	116	120	105	98	83	77	72	58	47	37	26	52	0	1001	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS.	(00)	107797	115555	120456	103767	97354	82471	76182	71144	57520	46488	36787	25781	51325	269	992896	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		2939	3266	3374	2930	2662	2353	2067	1967	1604	1375	1020	738	1491	4	27790	XXX	XXX		

THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (X000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:2791															Urban	Female
Cur. Weekly Act.	Industry	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd. Persons (00)	Sample Persons
		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	Not Recd.	All Groups		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,21	0	-	0	2	9	8	12	20	15	13	24	33	25	10	-	10	8872	353
61&62	1-5	-	-	9	19	25	10	25	17	24	28	22	15	14	-	14	12575	331
	6-9	-	0	1	9	17	22	26	24	29	27	20	27	21	-	14	12516	417
	0-9	-	0	12	37	50	44	71	56	66	79	75	67	45	-	38	33963	1101
31&71&	0	-	-	0	-	2	0	2	1	0	3	3	3	-	-	1	687	31
72	1-5	-	-	1	9	8	8	10	10	7	8	3	1	2	-	5	4461	130
	6-9	-	0	3	11	27	44	60	65	70	56	90	35	6	-	28	25121	762
	0-9	-	0	4	20	37	52	72	76	77	67	96	39	8	-	34	30269	923
41&51	0	-	-	1	10	18	17	15	23	30	25	30	22	10	-	12	11029	301
	1-5	-	0	6	22	13	29	20	40	16	19	25	11	9	-	15	13026	345
	6-9	-	-	3	10	10	12	17	21	19	26	7	15	7	-	10	8502	236
	0-9	-	0	10	42	41	58	52	84	65	70	62	48	26	-	37	32557	882
11-72	0	-	0	3	19	28	29	37	39	43	52	66	50	20	-	23	20588	685
	1-5	-	0	16	50	46	47	55	67	47	55	50	27	25	-	34	30062	806
	6-9	-	0	7	30	54	78	103	110	118	109	117	77	34	-	52	46139	1415
	0-9	-	0	26	99	128	154	195	216	208	216	233	154	79	-	109	96789	2906
81	x	-	-	-	8	18	8	13	1	1	2	0	-	0	-	4	3971	110
82	x	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	829	28
81&82	x	-	-	-	11	23	9	13	1	1	3	2	-	0	-	5	4800	138
11-82	x	-	0	26	110	151	163	208	217	209	219	235	154	79	-	114	101589	3044
91	x	-	677	768	488	133	14	3	4	5	7	4	32	11	-	229	204052	5974
92	x	-	14	94	312	626	719	696	-	673	667	661	638	655	501	500	410	365986
93	x	-	1	15	56	79	84	83	100	82	92	81	75	60	-	54	47801	1321
94-97	x	-	307	95	33	10	19	10	6	37	21	42	84	348	500	81	72489	1957
98	x	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	-	1	524	28
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	111	98845	2647
91-99	x	1000	1000	974	890	849	837	792	783	791	781	765	846	921	1000	886	789697	22119
11-99	xf	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	1000	1002	1001	999	999	1000	1000	999	1000	1001	891286	25163
PERST. DUST	000#	111	115	112	97	99	93	80	71	53	46	33	29	61	0	1001	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS	(00)	98845	103129	99984	86349	88012	82469	71524	63433	47573	40577	29188	26021	53974	208	891286	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON		2647	2893	2977	2466	2460	2307	2007	1808	1370	1146	845	754	1547	2	25163	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3,17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (5): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:2791															Urban		Persons	
Cur. Weekly Act.	Industry	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd. Persons (00)	Sample Persons		
		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	Not Recd.	All Groups				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11,21.	0	-	0	4	16	24	27	31	28	30	32	43	52	46	-	20	37530	1321		
61&62	1-5	-	-	8	26	54	44	59	50	50	55	52	49	37	-	32	59498	1522		
	6-9	-	1	6	37	92	125	136	126	122	126	121	102	94	-	69	130254	3914		
	0-9	-	1	18	79	170	196	226	204	202	213	216	203	177	-	121	227282	6757		
31,71&	0	-	0	0	2	3	3	3	4	3	6	7	5	1	-	2	4252	159		
72	1-5	-	-	4	20	46	65	79	74	96	83	86	51	13	63	38	72521	1820		
	6-9	-	0	4	29	74	131	163	186	207	197	208	145	22	218	82	153573	4362		
	0-9	-	0	8	51	123	199	245	264	306	286	301	201	36	281	122	230346	6341		
41&51	0	-	-	2	16	24	21	17	28	27	28	36	26	16	-	15	28151	799		
	1-5	-	0	20	46	50	68	61	78	56	63	42	25	17	-	37	70408	1744		
	6-9	-	0	6	22	35	38	43	35	33	31	27	28	13	-	21	39991	1203		
	0-9	-	0	28	84	109	127	121	141	116	122	105	79	46	-	73	138550	3743		
11-72	0	-	0	6	34	51	51	51	60	60	66	86	83	63	-	37	69966	2279		
	1-5	-	0	32	92	150	177	199	202	202	201	180	125	67	63	107	202427	5086		
	6-9	-	1	16	88	201	294	342	347	362	354	356	275	129	218	172	323818	9479		
	0-9	-	1	54	214	402	522	592	609	624	621	622	483	259	281	316	596178	16844		
81	X	-	0	4	24	51	29	15	4	4	2	4	2	1	-	12	23448	647		
82	X	-	-	0	5	8	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	2	3346	92		
81-82	X	-	0	4	29	59	32	16	4	4	2	5	3	1	-	14	26794	739		
11-32	X	-	1	58	243	461	554	608	613	628	623	627	486	260	281	330	622972	17583		
91	X	-	705	782	539	180	24	2	3	3	4	3	16	7	218	249	469272	13590		
92	X	-	10	51	149	302	363	338	320	305	307	290	336	288	218	199	374066	10425		
93	X	-	1	8	29	38	43	40	18	37	43	36	38	32	-	26	49142	1362		
94-97	X	-	282	100	39	19	15	11	15	26	22	43	124	432	283	85	160584	4337		
98	X	-	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	-	1	1504	70		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	110	206642	5586		
91-99	X	1000	999	942	757	539	446	392	387	372	377	373	514	740	719	670	1261210	35370		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	1000	1000	999	1002	998	1000	1000	999	1000	1884182	52953		
PERS. DUST/	000#	110	116	118	101	98	88	78	71	66	46	35	27	56	0	999	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS.	(00)	206642	218684	220440	190116	185366	164940	147706	134577	105094	87064	65975	51803	105298	477	1884182	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		5586	6159	6285	5396	5122	4660	4074	3775	2974	2521	1865	1492	3038	6	52953	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3-17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (6): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:4822															Rural		Male	
Usual Activity	Industry	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS																Estd. Persons (00)	Sample Persons	
		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	Not Recd.	All Groups				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	4	62	211	377	426	413	402	453	466	490	501	469	250	248	753798	12925		
	1-5	-	0	4	19	42	35	37	37	41	58	35	44	19	-	22	65191	875		
	6-9	-	0	6	37	63	75	85	86	70	70	60	70	42	-	70	119761	1847		
	0-9	-	4	72	267	482	536	535	525	564	594	585	615	530	250	310	938750	15647		
31	0	-	1	3	7	11	11	14	13	18	19	6	5	4	-	7	21164	403		
	1-5	-	-	1	7	17	28	26	22	21	17	19	14	3	-	11	31782	437		
	6-9	-	0	1	6	28	47	60	61	69	63	64	51	8	-	25	74933	1407		
	0-9	-	1	5	20	56	86	100	96	108	99	89	70	15	-	43	127879	2247		
41&51	0	-	2	38	159	212	252	275	286	247	244	240	216	142	-	141	424425	6558		
	1-5	-	0	7	35	55	56	46	60	45	29	40	27	16	-	27	80821	1253		
	6-9	-	0	2	16	25	24	22	19	19	14	15	11	6	-	11	33662	612		
	0-9	-	2	47	210	292	332	343	365	311	287	295	254	164	-	179	538908	8423		
11-51	0	-	7	103	377	600	689	702	701	718	729	736	722	615	250	396	1199387	19886		
	1-5	-	0	12	61	114	119	109	119	107	104	94	85	38	-	60	177794	2565		
	6-9	-	0	9	59	116	146	167	166	158	147	139	132	56	-	76	228356	3866		
	0-9	-	7	124	497	830	954	978	986	983	980	969	939	709	250	532	1605537	26317		
81	X	-	1	4	24	44	18	4	2	0	2	2	0	1	-	9	26163	450		
11-81	X	-	8	128	521	874	972	982	988	983	982	971	939	710	250	541	1631700	26767		
91	X	-	573	704	426	102	11	3	1	2	1	2	5	6	403	224	674231	11727		
92	X	-	12	20	12	8	4	3	2	2	1	5	11	16	-	8	25349	498		
93	X	-	3	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	-	2	7153	202		
94-97	X	-	404	140	30	14	12	11	8	12	16	21	45	265	347	102	306864	4908		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	123	370774	6013		
91-99	X	1000	992	872	479	126	28	18	12	17	18	29	61	290	750	459	1384371	23348		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	1000	999	999	999	1001	998	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1002	3016071	50115		
PERS. DST/	000#	123	140	128	101	80	78	65	64	48	44	37	28	64	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS	(00)	370774	421187	386670	305597	242120	236467	195167	192424	143295	133681	111196	85078	192219	196	3016071	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		6013	6939	6540	5096	4040	3870	3237	3169	2515	2225	1840	1407	3214	10	50115	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (6): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:4822															Rural		Female	
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	Not Recd.	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)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	7	48	130	144	166	169	205	224	212	205	213	113	-	113	317165	5767		
	1-5	-	0	4	11	12	12	11	15	11	16	15	3	4	-	8	21452	297		
	6-9	-	-	2	7	7	11	18	14	20	14	19	6	8	-	8	21943	347		
	0-9	-	7	54	148	163	189	198	234	255	245	239	222	128	-	129	360560	6411		
31	0	-	0	1	2	2	3	4	7	6	3	1	2	1	-	2	5940	119		
	1-5	-	-	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	0	-	1	2908	53		
	6-9	-	-	0	2	4	8	10	7	11	9	3	3	2	-	4	10355	203		
	0-9	-	0	2	6	8	14	16	16	18	13	5	5	3	-	7	19233	375		
41&51	0	-	1	31	105	131	172	168	189	169	159	175	131	57	-	94	263210	3848		
	1-5	-	0	6	20	16	13	23	14	10	20	14	2	5	-	10	28085	358		
	6-9	-	0	2	6	5	1	4	2	6	11	5	1	6	-	3	8990	167		
	0-9	-	1	39	131	152	186	195	205	185	190	194	134	68	-	107	300285	4373		
11-51	0	-	8	80	237	277	340	340	401	399	374	381	346	171	-	209	586345	9734		
	1-5	-	0	11	33	30	28	36	31	22	37	30	5	9	-	19	52445	708		
	6-9	-	0	4	15	16	20	32	23	37	34	27	10	16	-	15	41288	717		
	0-9	-	8	95	285	323	389	409	455	458	445	438	361	196	-	243	680078	111159		
81	X	-	2	0	8	6	6	3	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	6901	119		
11-81	X	-	10	95	293	329	395	412	455	459	445	438	364	197	-	245	686979	11278		
91	X	-	482	519	220	30	5	6	3	2	3	5	9	9	151	145	408715	7534		
92	X	-	27	159	351	473	445	414	391	376	384	375	390	342	196	272	769361	12458		
93	X	-	8	61	112	156	146	151	145	154	152	149	160	103	-	97	272033	4572		
94-97	X	-	473	166	24	12	9	17	6	9	16	33	77	349	653	115	322236	5194		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	126	353598	5709		
91-99	X	1000	990	905	707	671	605	588	545	541	555	562	636	803	1000	755	2125943	35467		
11-99	X#	1000	999	997	1001	1000	999	1001	999	1001	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	1002	2812922	46745		
PERS. DUST./	000#	126	130	114	85	94	84	74	58	52	46	40	29	68	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS.	(00)	353598	365776	321015	239748	264980	235081	209181	163370	145313	128632	113168	82303	190475	282	2812922	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		5709	6056	5459	4108	4376	3915	3464	2861	2414	2144	1813	1308	3108	10	45745	XXX	XXX		

*: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3-17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (6): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages:4822															Rural		Persons	
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	Not Recd.	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)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	5	56	175	255	296	280	313	337	342	148	361	292	102	184	1070964	18692		
	1-5	-	0	4	15	27	24	23	27	26	37	25	24	12	-	15	86643	1172		
	6-9	-	0	4	24	34	43	50	53	45	42	39	38	25	-	24	141704	2194		
	0-9	-	5	64	214	316	363	361	393	408	421	412	423	329	102	223	1299311	22058		
31	0	-	1	2	5	6	7	9	10	12	11	3	3	3	-	5	27134	522		
	1-5	-	-	1	5	9	15	13	13	11	9	10	7	2	-	6	34691	490		
	6-9	-	0	1	4	15	28	34	36	40	37	33	27	5	-	15	85287	1610		
	0-9	-	1	4	14	30	50	56	69	63	67	46	37	10	-	26	147112	2622		
41&51	0	-	1	35	135	170	212	220	241	207	203	207	174	100	-	118	387635	10406		
	1-5	-	0	7	29	35	35	34	39	27	25	27	15	10	-	19	108906	1611		
	6-9	-	0	2	12	14	12	13	11	12	12	10	6	6	-	7	42653	779		
	0-9	-	1	44	176	219	259	267	291	246	240	244	195	116	-	144	839194	12796		
11-51	0	-	7	93	315	431	515	517	584	556	556	558	538	395	102	307	1785733	29620		
	1-5	-	0	12	49	71	74	70	79	64	71	62	46	24	-	40	230240	3273		
	6-9	-	0	7	40	63	83	97	100	97	91	82	71	36	-	46	269644	4583		
	0-9	-	7	112	404	565	672	684	743	717	718	702	655	455	102	393	2285617	37476		
81	X	-	2	2	17	24	12	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	6	33063	569		
11-81	X	-	9	114	421	589	684	687	744	718	719	703	657	456	102	399	2318680	38045		
91	X	-	530	619	336	64	8	5	2	2	2	3	7	7	255	185	1082946	19261		
92	X	-	19	83	161	251	223	216	180	191	189	191	197	178	116	136	794710	12956		
93	X	-	6	32	50	83	74	78	67	78	74	76	79	53	-	48	279185	4774		
94-97	X	-	436	152	32	13	11	14	7	11	16	27	60	306	527	108	629100	10102		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	124	724372	11722		
91-99	X	1000	991	886	579	411	316	313	256	2825	281	297	343	544	898	601	3510313	58815		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	999	999	1000	999	998	998	1001	1000	1001	5828993	96860		
PERS. DST/	000#	124	135	121	94	87	81	69	61	50	45	38	29	66	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS.	(00)	724372	786961	707685	545345	507100	471548	404349	355795	288608	262313	224363	167381	382694	479	5828993	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		11722	12995	11999	9204	8416	7785	6701	6030	4929	4369	3653	2715	6322	20	96860	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (6): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages: 2791															Urban		Male	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd.	Sample		
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	-	5	19	39	44	42	69	45	39	51	79	88	-	29	28852	967		
	1-5	-	-	8	32	84	80	92	80	70	77	76	84	59	-	48	47361	1199		
	6-9	-	1	9	58	161	227	240	220	198	211	206	175	175	-	119	117873	3494		
	0-9	-	1	22	109	284	351	374	339	313	327	333	338	322	-	196	194086	5660		
31	0	-	0	1	3	3	6	5	7	6	8	11	9	2	-	4	3501	122		
	1-5	-	-	5	28	79	133	144	131	172	147	152	100	24	112	68	67673	1677		
	6-9	-	0	5	44	114	218	261	294	319	320	301	258	40	388	129	128135	3598		
	0-9	-	0	11	75	196	346	410	432	497	475	464	367	66	500	201	199309	5397		
41&51	0	-	-	3	21	30	26	22	31	26	31	45	35	24	-	18	18188	520		
	1-5	-	0	32	69	83	107	97	116	93	101	54	42	26	-	58	58005	1417		
	6-9	-	0	8	34	58	64	69	50	43	37	47	40	20	-	33	32352	987		
	0-9	-	0	43	124	171	197	188	197	162	169	146	117	71	-	109	108545	2924		
11-51	0	-	0	9	43	72	76	69	77	77	78	107	123	114	-	51	50541	1609		
	1-5	-	0	45	129	246	309	333	327	335	325	282	226	109	112	174	173039	4293		
	6-9	-	1	22	136	333	509	570	564	560	568	554	473	235	388	281	278360	8079		
	0-9	-	1	76	308	651	894	972	968	972	971	943	822	458	500	506	501940	13981		
81	X	-	0	6	42	89	50	11	5	6	3	5	2	1	-	20	20034	573		
11-81	X	-	1	82	350	740	944	983	973	978	974	948	824	459	500	526	521974	14554		
91	X	-	755	819	597	226	36	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	388	275	273462	7856		
92	X	-	7	14	14	12	7	2	4	3	2	10	10	21	112	8	2167	237		
93	X	-	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	0	1	-	1	1289	40		
94-97	X	-	236	83	33	21	12	13	19	18	20	40	166	518	-	81	80207	2164		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	109	107797	2939		
91-99	X	1000	999	918	650	260	56	17	27	22	26	52	176	541	500	474	470922	13236		
11-99	X#	1000	999	999	1000	1002	1000	999	1001	1001	1000	1000	998	1000	1000	1000	992896	27790		
PERS.DST/	000#	109	116	120	105	98	83	77	72	58	47	37	26	52	0	1001	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS.	(00)	107797	115555	120456	103767	97354	82471	76182	71144	57520	46488	36787	25781	51325	269	992896	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		2939	3266	3374	2930	2662	2353	2067	1967	1604	1375	1020	738	1491	4	27790	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3,17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (6): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages: 2791															Urban		Female	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd.	Sample		
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	1	2	9	10	15	23	14	17	32	36	21	13	-	11	10186	380		
	1-5	-	-	10	20	24	11	23	16	23	28	21	15	14	-	14	12337	332		
	6-9	-	0	1	8	18	23	23	25	29	27	21	28	21	-	14	12542	409		
	0-9	-	1	13	37	52	49	69	55	69	87	78	64	48	-	39	35065	1121		
31	0	-	-	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	1	661	33		
	1-5	-	-	1	9	8	7	10	10	5	8	3	1	2	-	5	4317	125		
	6-9	-	0	3	12	26	42	60	64	70	58	90	35	6	-	28	25023	759		
	0-9	-	0	4	21	36	49	72	75	76	69	95	39	8	-	34	30001	917		
41&51	0	-	-	2	12	21	21	19	23	31	30	35	19	11	-	14	12374	332		
	1-5	-	0	6	23	12	33	21	42	19	26	28	11	8	-	16	14052	364		
	6-9	-	-	3	8	13	13	16	21	19	24	6	16	7	-	10	8671	232		
	0-9	-	0	11	43	46	67	56	86	69	80	69	46	26	-	40	35097	928		
11-51	0	-	1	4	21	33	36	44	38	49	65	73	43	24	-	26	23221	745		
	1-5	-	0	17	52	44	51	54	68	47	62	52	27	24	-	35	30706	821		
	6-9	-	0	7	28	57	78	99	110	118	109	117	79	34	-	52	46236	1400		
	0-9	-	1	28	101	134	165	197	216	214	236	242	149	82	-	113	100163	2966		
81	X	-	0	0	9	20	8	12	1	2	1	2	-	0	-	5	4469	132		
11-81	X	-	1	28	110	154	173	209	217	216	237	244	149	82	-	118	104632	3098		
91	X	-	721	808	504	135	14	5	7	6	7	8	32	13	-	241	214557	6212		
92	X	-	14	84	303	614	711	690	668	659	650	623	646	498	500	403	359955	10049		
93	X	-	1	13	57	87	88	87	102	85	85	85	81	58	-	55	49071	1375		
94-97	X	-	263	67	26	10	14	9	6	34	21	40	92	349	500	72	64226	1782		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	111	98845	2647		
91-99	X	1000	999	972	890	846	827	791	783	784	763	756	851	918	1000	882	786654	22065		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	998	1000	999	1001	1000	1000	998	1000	999	998	1000	1001	891286	25163		
PERST. DST/	000#	111	115	112	97	99	93	80	71	53	46	33	29	61	0	1001	XXX	XXX		
EST.PERS.	(00)	98845	103129	99984	86349	88012	82469	71524	63433	47573	40577	29188	26021	53974	208	891286	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		2647	2893	2911	2466	2460	2307	2007	1808	1370	1146	845	754	1547	2	25163	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (6): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

All-India		NO. of Sample Villages: 2791															Urban		Persons	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd. Persons (00)	Sample Persons		
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	Not Recd.	All Groups				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	0	3	15	25	30	33	27	33	36	45	50	49	-	21	39038	1347		
	1-5	-	-	9	26	55	45	59	50	49	54	52	50	36	-	32	59699	1531		
	6-9	-	1	6	36	93	125	135	128	121	125	124	101	96	-	69	130415	3903		
	0-9	-	1	18	77	173	200	227	205	203	215	221	201	181	-	122	229152	6781		
31	0	-	0	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	6	7	6	1	-	2	4162	155		
	1-5	-	-	3	19	45	65	79	74	97	82	86	51	13	63	68	71989	1802		
	6-9	-	0	4	30	72	130	163	186	207	198	207	145	23	218	81	153158	4357		
	0-9	-	0	7	51	119	198	245	264	307	286	300	202	37	281	121	229309	6314		
41&51	0	-	-	3	17	26	23	21	27	28	31	40	27	17	-	16	30562	852		
	1-5	-	0	20	48	49	70	60	81	59	66	43	26	17	-	38	72057	1781		
	6-9	-	0	6	23	37	39	43	36	32	31	29	28	14	-	22	41023	1219		
	0-9	-	0	29	88	112	132	124	144	119	128	112	81	48	-	76	143642	3852		
11-51	0	-	0	6	34	53	56	57	58	64	73	92	83	67	-	39	73762	2354		
	1-5	-	0	32	93	179	180	198	205	205	202	181	127	66	63	108	203745	5114		
	6-9	-	1	16	89	202	294	341	350	360	354	360	274	133	218	172	324596	9479		
	0-9	-	1	54	216	404	530	596	613	629	629	633	484	266	281	318	602103	16947		
81	X	-	0	4	27	56	29	12	3	4	2	4	1	1	-	13	24803	705		
11-81	X	-	1	58	243	460	559	608	616	633	631	637	485	267	281	332	626606	17652		
91	X	-	739	814	553	184	25	3	5	3	5	4	16	7	218	259	488018	14068		
92	X	-	10	46	145	299	659	336	318	300	304	281	329	264	283	195	368123	10286		
93	X	-	1	7	29	42	44	42	48	39	40	38	41	30	-	27	50361	1415		
94-97	X	-	249	75	30	15	13	11	13	28	20	40	129	432	218	77	144432	3946		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	110	206642	5586		
91-99	X	1000	999	942	757	540	441	392	384	367	369	363	515	733	719	668	1257576	35301		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	1001	999	1000	1000	999	1000	999	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1884182	52953		
EST.DST/	000#	110	116	118	101	98	88	78	71	56	46	35	27	56	0	999	XXX	XXX		
EST.PERS.	(00)	206642	218684	220440	190116	185366	164940	147706	134577	105094	87064	65975	51803	105298	477	1884182	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		5586	6159	6285	5396	5022	4660	4074	3775	2974	2521	1865	1492	3038	6	52953	XXX	XXX		

THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL 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		NO. of Sample Villages: 4822															Rural		Male	
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	Not Recd.	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)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	7	85	248	391	432	413	403	453	467	492	503	484	250	260	784534	13469		
	1-5	-	0	5	20	42	35	37	37	41	58	35	46	19	-	22	65945	887		
	6-9	-	0	8	39	63	75	85	86	70	70	60	70	42	-	40	121527	1873		
	0-9	-	7	98	307	496	542	535	526	564	595	587	619	545	250	322	972006	16229		
31	0	-	1	3	7	11	11	14	13	18	19	6	5	4	-	7	21164	403		
	1-5	-	-	1	7	17	28	26	22	21	17	19	14	3	-	11	31782	437		
	6-9	-	0	1	6	29	47	60	61	69	63	64	51	8	-	25	75118	1411		
	0-9	-	1	5	20	57	86	100	96	108	99	89	70	15	-	43	128064	2251		
41&51	0	-	2	40	164	217	252	275	286	247	245	240	218	142	-	142	428350	6620		
	1-5	-	0	8	36	56	56	47	60	45	29	40	27	17	-	27	81583	1265		
	6-9	-	0	2	16	26	24	22	19	19	14	15	11	6	-	11	33996	620		
	0-9	-	2	50	216	299	332	344	365	311	288	295	256	165	-	180	243929	8505		
11-51	0	-	10	128	419	619	695	702	702	718	731	738	726	630	250	409	1234048	20492		
	1-5	-	0	14	63	115	119	110	119	107	104	94	87	39	-	60	179310	2589		
	6-9	-	0	11	61	118	146	167	166	158	147	139	132	56	-	76	230641	3904		
	0-9	-	10	153	543	852	960	979	987	983	982	971	945	725	250	545	1643999	26985		
81	x	-	1	4	20	34	14	3	1	0	1	2	-	1	-	7	20781	351		
11-81	x	-	11	157	563	886	974	9382	988	983	983	973	945	726	250	552	1664780	27336		
91	x	-	571	682	386	92	10	3	1	2	1	2	5	5	403	215	649287	11282		
92	x	-	11	19	11	8	3	3	2	2	1	4	10	16	-	8	23710	473		
93	x	-	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	-	2	6836	192		
94-97	x	-	404	135	38	12	12	11	8	12	15	20	40	250	347	100	300684	4819		
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	123	370774	6013		
91-99	x	1000	989	843	487	114	26	18	12	17	17	27	55	274	750	448	1351291	22779		
11-99	x#	1000	999	1000	1000	1001	999	1000	1001	999	999	999	1000	1000	1000	1000	3016071	50115		
PERS.DST/	000#	123	140	128	101	80	78	65	64	48	44	37	28	64	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
EST.PERS.	(00)	370774	421187	386670	305597	242120	236467	195167	192424	143295	133681	111196	85078	192219	196	3016071	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		6013	6939	6540	5096	4040	3870	3237	3169	2515	2225	1840	1407	3214	10	50115	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3-17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL 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		NO. of Sample Villages: 4822															Rural		Female	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd.	Sample		
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	10	75	183	214	245	243	298	304	292	290	283	155	-	161	452026	8032		
	1-5	-	0	6	14	18	18	17	21	14	19	20	7	6	-	11	29798	403		
	6-9	-	-	4	8	12	14	22	18	22	16	21	8	9	-	10	27210	433		
	0-9	-	10	85	205	244	277	282	334	340	327	331	298	170	-	182	509034	8868		
31	0	-	0	1	2	2	3	5	7	9	3	1	2	1	-	2	6672	127		
	1-5	-	-	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	0	-	1	2908	53		
	6-9	-	-	0	2	4	8	10	7	11	10	3	3	2	-	4	10507	208		
	0-9	-	0	2	6	8	14	17	16	21	14	5	5	3	-	7	20087	388		
41&51	0	-	2	34	124	151	198	190	211	196	181	195	149	62	-	107	300409	4409		
	1-5	-	0	6	21	18	17	24	17	14	20	15	2	6	-	11	31272	400		
	6-9	-	0	2	6	5	2	4	3	6	13	5	2	7	-	4	9988	193		
	0-9	-	2	42	151	174	217	218	231	216	214	215	153	75	-	122	341669	5002		
11-51	0	-	12	110	309	367	446	438	513	509	476	486	434	218	-	270	759107	12568		
	1-5	-	0	13	37	38	38	43	40	29	40	36	9	12	-	23	63978	856		
	6-9	-	0	6	16	21	24	36	28	39	39	29	13	18	-	18	47705	834		
	0-9	-	12	129	362	426	508	517	581	577	555	551	456	248	-	311	870790	14258		
81	X	-	2	0	7	6	6	3	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	6297	104		
11-81	X	-	14	129	369	432	514	520	281	578	555	551	459	249	-	313	877087	14362		
91	X	-	480	504	206	29	4	4	2	2	2	4	9	7	151	142	399572	7323		
92	X	-	26	149	315	411	370	350	314	309	318	312	339	311	196	234	662225	10818		
93	X	-	8	53	86	116	103	110	97	103	111	101	119	88	-	72	201300	3384		
94-97	X	-	472	165	24	12	9	16	6	8	14	32	74	345	653	113	319140	5149		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	126	353598	5709		
91-99	X	1000	986	871	631	568	486	480	419	422	445	449	541	751	1000	687	1935835	32383		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	1001	1001	1000	1000	1000	1001	1001	998	999	999	1000	1001	2812922	46745		
PERS. DST/	000#	126	130	114	85	94	84	74	58	52	46	40	29	68	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
EST.PERS	(00)	353598	365776	321015	239748	264980	235081	209181	163370	145313	128632	113168	82303	190475	282	2812922	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		5709	6056	5459	4108	4376	3915	3464	2861	2414	2144	1813	3108	1308	10	46745	XXX	XXX		

THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3, 17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (0000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL 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		NO. of Sample Villages: 4822															Rural		Persons	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd.	Sample		
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	(00)	Persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	8	81	219	299	338	327	354	377	382	390	395	318	102	211	1236561	21501		
	1-5	-	0	5	17	29	27	26	29	27	39	28	27	13	-	16	95743	1290		
	6-9	-	0	6	25	36	45	53	55	46	43	41	40	26	-	26	148737	2306		
	0-9	-	8	92	261	364	410	406	438	450	464	459	462	357	102	253	1481041	25097		
31	0	-	1	2	5	6	7	9	10	13	11	3	3	3	-	5	27836	530		
	1-5	-	-	1	5	9	15	13	13	11	9	10	7	2	-	6	34691	490		
	6-9	-	0	1	4	16	28	34	36	40	37	33	27	5	-	15	85625	1619		
	0-9	-	1	4	14	31	50	56	59	64	57	46	37	10	-	26	148152	2639		
41&51	0	-	2	37	146	183	225	231	252	220	214	217	184	103	-	125	728760	11026		
	1-5	-	-	7	29	36	37	35	40	30	25	27	15	11	-	19	112855	1665		
	6-9	-	0	2	12	15	13	13	11	13	13	10	7	7	-	8	43984	813		
	0-9	-	2	46	187	236	275	279	303	264	252	254	206	121	-	152	885599	13507		
11-51	0	-	11	120	370	488	570	567	616	611	607	610	582	424	102	341	1993157	33060		
	1-5	-	0	13	51	74	79	74	82	68	73	65	49	26	-	41	243289	3445		
	6-9	-	0	9	41	67	86	100	102	99	93	84	74	38	-	49	278346	4738		
	0-9	-	11	142	462	629	735	741	800	778	773	759	705	488	102	431	2514792	41243		
81	X	-	1	2	14	19	10	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	-	5	27078	455		
11-81	X	-	12	144	476	648	745	744	801	779	773	760	706	489	102	436	2541870	41698		
91	X	-	529	601	309	59	7	3	2	2	1	3	7	6	255	180	1018859	18605		
92	X	-	18	78	145	219	186	182	145	157	157	159	171	163	116	118	685934	11291		
93	X	-	5	28	39	62	52	57	45	52	54	52	59	45	-	36	208136	3576		
94-97	X	-	436	149	31	12	10	14	7	10	15	26	57	297	527	106	319823	9968		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	124	724372	11722		
91-99	X	1000	988	856	524	352	255	256	199	221	227	240	294	511	898	564	3287123	55162		
11-99	X	1000	999	1000	998	1000	1000	998	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	1002	1000	1001	5828993	96860		
PERS. DST/	000#	124	135	121	94	87	81	69	61	50	45	38	29	66	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS.	(00)	724372	786961	707685	545345	507100	471548	404349	355795	288608	262313	224363	167381	382694	479	5828993	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		11722	12995	11999	9204	8416	7785	6701	6030	4929	4369	3653	2715	6322	20	96890	XXX	XXX		

#. THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3.17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL 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		NO. of Sample Villages: 2791														Urban		Male	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS																Estd.	Sample
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
11&21	0	-	0	5	24	41	46	43	39	46	39	51	79	91	-	30	30084	1019	
	1-5	-	-	10	34	85	81	92	80	70	79	76	84	60	-	48	48072	1215	
	6-9	-	1	9	63	165	229	240	220	199	212	206	177	180	-	120	119388	3544	
	0-9	-	1	24	121	291	356	375	339	315	330	333	340	331	-	198	197544	5779	
31	0	-	0	1	3	3	6	5	7	6	8	11	9	2	-	4	3501	122	
	1-5	-	-	5	28	80	122	144	131	172	147	152	100	24	122	68	67782	1679	
	6-9	-	0	5	45	115	219	260	294	318	320	301	263	40	388	129	128470	3607	
	0-9	-	0	11	76	198	347	409	432	496	475	464	372	66	500	201	199753	5408	
41&51	0	-	-	3	22	30	26	22	31	26	31	45	35	24	-	18	18287	522	
	1-5	-	0	33	69	83	107	97	116	93	101	55	42	26	-	59	58156	1426	
	6-9	-	0	8	35	60	65	69	50	43	37	47	40	20	-	33	32564	998	
	0-9	-	0	44	126	173	198	188	197	162	169	147	117	70	-	110	109007	2946	
11-51	0	-	0	9	49	74	78	70	77	78	78	107	123	117	-	52	51872	1863	
	1-5	-	0	48	131	248	310	333	327	335	327	283	226	110	112	175	174010	4321	
	6-9	-	1	22	143	340	513	569	564	560	569	554	480	240	388	282	280422	8149	
	0-9	-	1	79	323	662	901	972	968	973	974	944	829	467	500	509	506304	14133	
81	X	-	0	6	40	85	44	11	5	5	2	5	2	1	-	19	18780	536	
11-81	X	-	1	85	363	747	945	983	973	978	976	949	831	468	500	528	525084	14669	
91	X	-	755	817	586	220	35	1	3	1	2	1	-	1	388	274	271624	7779	
92	X	-	7	14	14	12	7	2	4	3	2	10	10	21	112	8	8057	229	
93	X	-	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	0	1	-	1	1255	39	
94-97	X	-	236	82	31	20	12	13	19	18	20	39	159	509	-	80	79079	2135	
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	109	107797	2939	
91-99	X	1000	999	915	637	253	55	17	27	22	24	51	169	532	500	472	467812	13121	
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	1001	1003	1001	1000	1001	1002	1000	1000	999	999	1000	1000	992896	27790	
PERS. DST/	000#	109	116	120	105	98	83	77	72	58	47	37	26	52	0	1001	XXX	XXX	
EST. PERS	(00)	107797	115555	120456	103767	97354	82471	76182	71144	57520	46488	36787	25781	51325	269	992896	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		2939	3266	3374	2930	2662	2353	2067	1967	1604	1375	1020	738	1491	4	27790	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3.17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL 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		NO. of Sample Villages: 2791															Urban		Female	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd.	Sample		
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	1	2	14	20	24	32	29	27	46	45	35	16	-	18	15632	568		
	1-5	-	-	12	25	34	12	30	23	26	36	27	18	16	-	18	15908	417		
	6-9	-	0	2	9	24	28	29	33	40	31	25	36	21	-	17	15564	499		
	0-9	-	1	16	48	78	64	91	85	93	113	97	89	53	-	53	47104	1484		
31	0	-	-	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	1	661	33		
	1-5	-	-	1	9	8	8	10	10	7	8	4	3	2	-	5	4552	134		
	6-9	-	0	3	12	26	43	60	64	71	58	90	37	6	-	28	25233	766		
	0-9	-	0	4	21	36	51	72	75	79	69	96	43	8	-	34	30446	933		
41&51	0	-	-	3	13	22	23	22	25	33	36	39	25	11	-	15	13773	375		
	1-5	-	0	6	23	17	35	24	43	19	28	29	13	9	-	17	15186	398		
	6-9	-	-	3	9	15	19	18	24	21	25	8	16	9	-	11	9881	266		
	0-9	-	0	12	45	54	77	64	92	73	89	76	54	29	-	43	38840	1039		
11-51	0	-	1	5	27	44	47	56	55	61	85	86	63	27	-	34	30066	976		
	1-5	-	0	19	57	59	55	64	76	52	72	60	34	27	-	40	35645	949		
	6-9	-	0	8	30	65	90	107	121	132	114	123	89	36	-	56	50678	1531		
	0-9	-	1	32	114	168	192	227	252	245	271	269	186	90	-	130	116390	3456		
81	X	-	0	-	9	19	7	12	1	2	1	2	-	0	-	5	4239	124		
11-81	X	-	1	32	123	187	199	239	253	247	272	271	186	90	-	135	120629	3580		
91	X	-	721	804	499	134	14	5	6	5	7	8	32	13	-	240	213712	6186		
92	X	-	14	84	298	5290	691	665	641	633	621	600	619	491	500	390	347959	9707		
93	X	-	1	13	54	79	82	82	94	81	80	81	73	58	-	52	46138	1270		
94-97	X	-	263	67	26	10	14	9	6	34	20	40	90	348	500	72	64003	1773		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	111	98845	2647		
91-99	X	1000	999	968	877	813	801	761	747	753	728	729	814	910	1000	865	770657	21583		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1001	999	1000	1000	999	999	1001	999	1000	998	999	1000	1000	891286	25163		
PERS. DST/	000#	111	115	112	97	99	93	80	71	53	46	33	29	61	0	1001	XXX	XXX		
EST. PERS.	(00)	98845	103129	99984	86349	88012	82469	71524	63433	47573	40577	29188	26021	53974	208	891286	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		2647	2893	2911	2466	2460	2307	2007	1808	1370	1146	845	754	1547	2	25163	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (7): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL 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		NO. of Sample Villages: 2791															Urban		Persons	
Usual Activity		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															Estd. Sample			
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	Not Recd.	All Groups	Persons (00)	Persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11&21	0	-	0	4	19	31	35	38	34	37	42	48	57	52	-	24	45716	1587		
	1-5	-	-	11	30	61	47	62	53	50	59	55	51	37	-	34	63981	1633		
	6-9	-	1	6	39	98	129	138	132	127	128	126	106	99	-	72	134952	4043		
	0-9	-	1	21	88	190	211	238	219	214	229	229	214	188	-	130	244649	7263		
31	0	-	0	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	6	7	6	1	-	2	4162	155		
	1-5	-	-	3	19	46	66	79	74	97	82	87	52	13	63	38	72334	1813		
	6-9	-	0	4	30	72	131	164	186	207	198	207	149	23	218	82	153703	4373		
	0-9	-	0	7	51	120	199	246	264	307	286	301	207	37	281	122	230199	6341		
41&51	0	-	-	3	18	26	24	22	28	29	33	42	30	18	-	17	32060	897		
	1-5	-	0	20	48	51	71	62	82	59	67	44	28	17	-	29	73343	1824		
	6-9	-	0	6	23	38	42	44	38	33	32	30	28	14	-	23	42444	1264		
	0-9	-	0	29	89	118	137	128	148	121	132	116	86	49	-	79	147847	3985		
11-51	0	-	0	7	39	59	62	63	66	69	81	97	93	71	-	43	81938	2639		
	1-5	-	0	34	97	158	183	203	209	206	208	186	131	67	63	111	209558	5270		
	6-9	-	1	16	92	208	302	346	356	367	358	363	283	136	218	177	331099	9680		
	0-9	-	1	57	228	425	547	612	631	642	647	646	507	274	281	331	622695	17589		
81	X	-	0	4	26	54	26	11	3	4	2	4	1	1	-	12	23019	660		
11-81	X	-	1	61	254	479	573	623	634	646	649	650	508	275	281	343	645714	18249		
91	X	-	739	811	546	181	25	3	4	3	5	4	16	7	218	257	485336	13965		
92	X	-	10	46	143	287	348	323	304	289	289	269	315	261	283	189	356015	9936		
93	X	-	1	7	28	38	41	40	45	37	37	37	37	30	-	25	47393	1309		
94-97	X	-	249	75	29	15	13	11	13	25	20	40	124	427	218	76	143082	3908		
99	X	1000	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	110	206642	5586		
91-99	X	1000	999	939	746	521	427	377	366	354	351	350	492	725	719	657	1238468	34704		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	1001	999	1001	999	1000	999	1001	1002	1000	999	999	1001	1884182	52953		
PERS.DST/	000#	110	116	118	101	98	88	78	71	56	46	35	27	56	0	999	XXX	XXX		
EST.PERS.	(00)	206642	218684	220440	190116	185366	164940	147706	134577	105094	87064	65975	51803	105298	477	1884182	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		5586	6159	6285	5396	5122	4660	4074	3775	2974	2521	1865	1492	3038	6	52953	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL. 3-17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL. 17 UNDER PERSONS DIST. (/000) FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

TABLE (8): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY INDUSTRY.

Industry Section	No. of Sample Villages: 4822						Rural
	Male			Female			Persons
	Principal Status Workers	All Workers Incl. Subsid Workers		Principal Status Workers	All Workers Incl. Subsid Workers	Principal Status Workers	All Workers Incl. Subsid Workers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AGRICULTURE ETC.	(0)	749	750	862	872	782	792
MINING ETC.	(1)	6	6	4	3	5	5
MANUFACTURING	(2)	45	44	39	40	43	43
MANUFACTURING	(3)	18	18	9	9	15	15
ELECTRICITY	(4)	4	4	1	1	4	3
CONSTRUCTION	(5)	37	37	24	21	33	31
WHOLESALE RETAIL							
TRADE ETC.	(6)	52	52	23	22	44	42
TRANSPORT, STORAGE ETC.	(7)	19	19	2	1	14	13
FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, ETC							
SERVICES	(8)	4	4	1	1	3	3
COMMUNITY, ETC. SERVICES	(9)	66	66	35	30	57	53
ALL (0-9)		998	1001	1000	1000	999	1001
ESTIMATED PERSONS (00)		1605538	1644000	680079	870791	2285617	2514791
SAMPLE PERSONS		26317	26985	11159	14258	37476	41243

TABLE (8): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY INDUSTRY.

All-India	No. of Sample Villages: 2791						Urban
	Male			Female			Persons
Industry Section	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)	101	102	232	258	123	132
MINING ETC.	(1)	13	13	8	8	12	12
MANUFACTURING	(2)	127	127	201	199	139	140
MANUFACTURING	(3)	96	96	43	48	88	87
ELECTRICITY	(4)	25	25	3	4	21	21
CONSTRUCTION	(5)	84	83	51	47	78	76
WHOLESALE RETAIL							
TRADE ETC.	(6)	198	199	91	93	180	179
TRANSPORT, STORAGE ETC.	(7)	96	95	22	19	84	81
FINANCIAL, INSURANCE,							
ETC. SERVICES	(8)	39	38	24	21	36	35
COMMUNITY, ETC. SERVICES	(9)	221	222	325	303	239	237
ALL (0-9)		1001	999	1001	999	1000	999
ESTIMATED PERSONS (00)		501941	506304	100162	116391	602103	622695
SAMPLE PERSONS		13981	14133	2966	3456	16947	17589

TABLE (9): 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 Usually Activity Status	No. of Sample Villages: 4822									Rural		Male	
	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	14	14	1	29	-	29	1000	545	1643999	26985	
81	24	956	6	14	-	20	-	20	1000	7	20781	351	
11-81	952	19	14	14	1	29	-	29	1000	552	1664780	27336	
91	5	0	954	40	1	995	-	995	1000	215	649287	11282	
92-97	11	1	13	973	2	988	-	988	1000	110	331230	5484	
91-97	7	0	637	355	1	993	-	993	999	325	980517	16766	
99	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1000	1000	1000	123	370774	6013	
91-99	5	0	462	258	1	721	274	995	1000	448	1351291	22779	
11-99	527	11	215	123	1	339	123	462	1001	1000	3016071	50115	
ESTIMATED PERSONS (00)	15911453	32025	646948	371862	3009	1021819	370774	1392593	3016071	XXX	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSONS	26118	536	11367	6034	47	17448	6013	23461	50115	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 (9): 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	No. of Sample Villages: 4822									Rural	Female	
	Current Weekly Activity Status										Per 1000	Estd.	Sample
Usually Activity Status	11-72	81&82	91	92-97	98	91-98	99	91-99	11-99	Dist. of Persons	Persons (00)	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
11-51	738	3	11	247	1	259	-	259	1001	310	870791	14258
81	1	753	23	223	-	246	-	246	1000	2	6297	104
11-81	734	8	11	246	1	258	-	258	1000	312	877088	14362
91	1	0	955	44	-	999	-	999	999	142	399572	7323
92-97	5	0	3	991	1	995	-	995	1001	420	1182664	19351
91-97	4	0	243	752	1	996	-	996	1001	562	1582236	26674
99	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1000	1000	1000	126	353598	5709
91-99	3	0	199	615	0	814	183	997	1000	688	1935834	32383
11-99	231	3	140	499	1	640	126	766	1001	1000	2812922	46745
ESTIMATED PERSON (00)	649960	7287	393671	1406816	1590	1802077	353598	2155675	2812922	XXX	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSONS	10662	132	7249	22970	23	30242	5709	35951	46745	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 (9): 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 Usually Activity Status	No. of Sample Villages: 4822									Rural		Persons	
	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	885	6	13	95	1	109	-	109	1001	431	2514791	41243	
81	19	908	10	63	-	73	-	73	1000	5	27078	455	
11-81	877	15	13	94	1	108	-	108	1000	436	2541869	41698	
91	3	0	955	42	0	997	-	997	999	180	1048859	18605	
92-97	6	0	5	988	1	994	-	994	1000	260	1513893	24835	
91-97	5	0	393	601	1	995	-	995	999	440	2562752	43440	
99	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1000	1000	1000	124	724372	11722	
91-99	4	0	307	468	1	776	220	996	1000	564	3287124	55162	
11-99	384	7	179	305	1	485	124	609	1001	1000	5828993	96860	
ESTIMATED PERSONS(00)	2241413	39312	1040618	1778678	4599	2823896	724372	3548268	5828993	XXX	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSONS	36780	668	18616	29004	70	47690	11722	59412	96860	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 (9): 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	No. of Sample Villages: 2791									Urban		Male
	Current Weekly Activity Status									Per 1000 Dist. of Persons	Estd. Persons (00)	Sample Persons
	Usually	11-72	81&82	91	92-97	98	91-98	99	91-99			
Activity Status	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)												
11-51	983	6	3	7	1	11	-	11	1000	509	506305	14133
81	14	980	3	3	-	6	-	6	1000	19	18780	536
11-81	949	40	3	7	1	11	-	11	1000	528	525085	14669
91	2	1	967	30	0	997	-	997	1000	274	271624	7779
92-97	8	7	11	968	6	985	-	985	1000	89	88390	2403
91-97	4	2	732	260	2	994	-	994	1000	363	360014	10182
99	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1000	1000	1000	109	107797	2939
91-99	3	2	564	200	1	765	260	995	999	472	467811	13121
11-99	503	22	267	98	1	366	109	475	1000	1001	992896	27790
ESTAAMATED PERSON(00)	499390	21994	265219	97516	980	363715	107797	471512	992896	XXX	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSONS	13938	601	7616	2654	42	10312	2939	13251	27790	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 (9): 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	No. of Sample Villages: 2791									Urban	Female	
	Current Weekly Activity Status										Per 1000	Estd.	Sample
Usually Activity Status	11-72	81&82	91	92-97	98	91-98	99	91-99	11-99	Dist. of Persons	Persons (00)	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
11-51	827	3	6	164	0	170	-	170	998	131	116391	3456
81	-	974	5	21	-	26	-	26	1001	5	4239	124
11-81	798	37	6	159	0	165	-	165	998	136	120630	3580
91	1	0	946	52	1	999	-	999	1001	240	213712	6186
92-97	1	1	2	995	1	998	-	998	1000	513	458099	12750
91-97	1	0	303	695	1	999	-	---	1000	753	671811	18936
99	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1000	1000	1000	111	98845	2647
91-99	1	0	264	606	1	871	128	999	1000	864	770656	21583
11-99	109	5	229	545	1	775	111	886	1001	1001	891286	25163
ESTIMATED PERSONS (00)	96789	4800	204052	486276	524	690852	98845	789697	891286	XXX	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSONS	2906	138	5974	13470	28	19472	2647	22119	25163	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 (9): 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	No. of Sample Villages: 2791									Urban		Persons	
	Current Weekly Activity Status									Per 1000	Estd.	Sample	
Usually Activity Status	11-72	81&82	91	92-97	98	91-98	99	91-99	11-99	Dist. of Persons	Persons (00)	Persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
11-51	953	5	4	37	1	42	-	42	1001	330	622695	17589	
81	11	979	4	6	-	10	-	10	1000	12	23019	660	
11-81	919	40	4	36	1	41	-	41	1001	342	645714	18249	
91	2	0	958	39	1	998	-	998	1000	258	485336	13965	
92-97	2	2	3	991	2	996	-	996	1000	290	546490	15153	
91-97	2	1	452	544	1	997	-	997	999	548	1031826	29118	
99	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	1000	1000	1000	110	206642	5586	
91-99	2	1	377	452	1	830	167	997	1001	658	1238468	34704	
11-99	316	14	279	310	1	560	110	670	1000	1000	1884182	52983	
ESTIMATED PERSONS (00)	596178	26794	469272	583792	1504	1054568	206642	1261210	1884182	XXX	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSONS	16844	739	13590	16124	70	29784	5586	35370	52953	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

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY RESULTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY RESULTS

SURVEY RESULTS WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES PUBLISHED IN SARVEKSHANA

Sl. No.	Topics covered	Round	Survey period	Vol.	No.	Month & Year	Issue No.	Notes/ Survey results	Page No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE									
1.1	First quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure	27	Oct. 72-Sep. 73	II	3	January 1979	7	N SR	129 to 133 S-289 to S-436
1.2	Survey on consumer expenditure	28	Oct. 73-June 74	I	1	July 1977	1	N SR	49 to 51 S-1 to S-144
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1.5	Pattern of consumer expenditure on scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households	38	Jan.-Dec.1983	X11	3	Jan.-March 89	38	N SR	1 to 23 S-1 to S-187
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8.1	Nutrition situation in India during 1971-72- Ramakrishan Rao	7	II	3	January 1979	111 to 118
8.2	Estimates of undernourished population from alternative sources -G.A. Kulkarni and Ashis Kumar	21	VII	4	April 1984	1 to 6
IX.	POVERTY, LEVEL OF LIVING					
9.1	A note on determination of poverty line based on NSS 27th round data- S. Sengupta and P.D. Joshi	9	III	1	July 1979	1 to 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.2	On suitability of displaced log normal distribution in graduating the size of distribution of total consumer expenditure-P.D. Joshi	9	III	1	July 1979	4 to 8
9.3	Disparities in level of living across states and social group in urban India during 1973-74 by N. Bhattacharya, G.S. Chatterjee and Padmaja Paul	29	X	2	October 1986	1 to 14
9.4	Computational tools for Poverty measurement and analysis by Gaurav Datt	61	XVIII	2	Oct-Dec. 1994	1 to 10
X.	POWER AND ELECTRICITY					
10.1	A study on inequality in the consumption of electricity for domestic use in rural sector-B.S. Gill, Ashis Kumar and B.K. Giri	27	IX	4	April 1986	1 to 10
XI.	PRICES					
11.1	Reginal price indices based on NSS 28th round consumer expenditure survey data-S.S. Bhattacharya, P.D. Joshi and A.B. Roy Choudhury	12	III	4	April 1980	107 to 120
11.2	Rural and urban consumer price indices by commodity groups (states and all India: 1970-71 to 1983)- L. R. Jain and B.S. Minhas	48	XV	1	July-Sept. 1991	1 to 21
11.3	Food Demand Patterns and Pricing Policy in Maharashtra by Angas Deation Kirit Parikh and S. Subramaniam	61	XVIII	2	Oct.-Dec. 1994	11 to 34
XII.	SOCIAL CONSUMPTION					
12.1	A note on social consumption based on state sample reports relating to NSS 35th round (1980-81) - V.K. Rajagopalan and D.K. Joshi	34	XI	3	January 1988	1 to 17
12.2	An article on "Who Gets How much from P.D.S." How much Effectively Does it Reach the poor - by Kirit S. Parikh	58	XVII	3	Jan-Mar 1994	1 to 34
XIII.	SURVEYS/ SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURE					
13.1	Development of sample design of the Indian National Sample Survey during its first Thirty-two rounds (1950-77)-A.K. Bhattacharya	3	I	3	January 1978	131 to 139
13.2	Estimates of standard errors of selected estimates built up from NSS 27th round survey on employment and unemployment-K. Sankaranarayanan	7	II	3	January 1979	107 to 110
13.3	Survey design for an enquiry on self-employment in non-agricultural enterprises: NSS 29th round (July 1974-June 1975) by S. Banerjee and P.K. Basak	8	II	4	April 1979	135 to 139
13.4	Survey on enterprises in trade, hotel and restaurant, transport, storage and warehousing and service sectors, NSS 34th round- Saibal Banerjee	10	III	2	October 1979	20 to 23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.5	Standard errors of estimates from the NSS 28th round consumer expenditure survey-G.D. Rao & V.R.R. Sarma	12	III	4	April 1980	87 to 93
13.6	NSS thirty-Second round an enquiry on employment & unemployment: Preliminary results of a comparative study of two estimation procedures by K. Sankaranarayanan	31	X	4	April 1987	1 to 19
13.7	Technical note on the sample design for the survey "on use of irrigation in agriculture in the 31st round of National sample Survey"-A. Bhattacharya	10	III	2	October 1979	70 to 78
13.8	Bias in the Gini Co-efficient due to choice of size classes-K.C. Seal and A.R. Rao	39	XII	4	Apr-Jun 1989	1 to 4
13.9	Decomposition of total inequality between classes and within classes components-D.V. Sastry and A.B. Chakravarty	39	XII	4	Apr-Jun 1989	5 to 8
13.10	On State-wise variance components of a stratified two stage design by K.Sankaranarayanan	41	XIII	2	Oct-Dec 1989	1 to 3
13.11	A note on pooling of Central and State Samples data of NSS by B.S. Minhas & M.G. Sardana	44	XIV	1	July-Sep 1990	1 to 4
13.12	The Sample design of NSS 44th round (July 1988-June 1989) Survey on building construction -K. Sankaranarayanan	50	XV	3	Jan-Mar 1992	7 to 14
13.13	A short note on Sample size for Regional estimates in NSS by -K. Sankaranarayana	61	XVIII	2	Oct -Dec1994	15 to 39
XIV.	MISCELLANEOUS					
14.1	A Place for quantal information in socio-economic surveys-S.M. Vidwans	4	I	4	April 1978	159 to 166
14.2	Progress of literacy in India during 1983 to 1988-S.M. Vidwans	47	XIV	4	Apr-Jun 1991	13 to 34
14.3	Role of NSSO in collection of statistics on housing-K.Sankaranaryanan	50	XV	3	Jan-Mar 1992	1 to 6

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED NSS REPORTS STILL UNPUBLISHED OR PARTIALLY PUBLISHED IN SARVEKSHANA

Sl. No.	Report No.	Round No.	Survey Period	Title	Date of Release	In Case published partially in Sarvekshana then Vol. & No. of the issue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE						
1	356	38	Jan-Dec,1983	The effect of energy intake for meal consumed free & meal served to other.	May 1989	-
2	357	38	-do-	Distribution of households by monthly per capita expenditure class after adjustment of annual expenditure.	May 1989	-
3.	390	-	1983-84	Pilot survey income, consumption and saving (Part-I)	Sept.95	
4.	398	-	1983-84	Pilot survey income, consumption and saving (Part-II)	Sept.95	
5.	401	50	1993-94	Key results on household consumer expenditure	March 97	
6.	404	50	1993-94	Consumption of some important commodities in India	June.97	
7.	413	50	1993-94	Sources of household income in India	June. 97	
8.	415	50	1993-94	Reported adequacy of food intake in India	Sept.97	
9.	422	50	1993-94	Differences in level of consumption among socio-economic groups	Aug.97	
10.	423	50	1993-94	IRDP assistance and participation in public works	Sept.97	
11.	424	50	1993-94	Ownership of Live-Stock, cultivation of selected crops and consumption levels	Jan.98	
12.	426	50	1993-94	Use of durable goods by Indian households	Sept.97	
13.	427	50	1993-94	Consumption of tobacco in India, 1993-94	Jan.98	
14.	428	50	1993-94	Weges in kind, Exchanges of Gifts and Expenditure on Ceremonies and Insurance in India	Feb.98	
II. DEBT AND INVESTMENT						
15.	308	31	July 76-June 77	Report on indebtendness survey among scheduled tribe population of Himachal Pradesh.	August 1983	-
16.	344	37	Jan-Dec '82	Broad features of capital expenditure incurred by rural and urban households.	January 1988	-
17.	340			Extent and nature of borrowings and repayment of rural and urban households during July 1981 to June 1982	January 1990	
18.	349	"	"	Assets, liabilities and capital expenditure of urban households by population size class of towns.	March 1987	-
19.	419	48		Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.6.91	Feb.98	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. DEMOGRAPHY						
20.	351	39	Jan-June '84	Population and birth and death rates	January 1990	-
21.	354	..	..	Fertility rates in India.	January 1990	-
IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT						
22.	255-A	27	Oct 72-Sep 73	Preliminary study based on employment and unemployment survey NSS 27th round.	August 1975	-
23.	298-B	32	July '77-June '78	Pattern of employment of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population during late seventies.	January 1987	-
24.	298/1	38	July '77- June '78	Report on second quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment; States	June 1982	VI-1&2
				" Andhra pradesh	November 1982	..
25.	298/2	..	..	.. Bihar	November 1982	..
26.	298/3	..	..	.. Maharashtra	November 1982	..
27.	298/4	..	..	.. Gujrat	March 1984	..
28.	298/5	..	..	.. Hariyana	November 1982	..
29.	298/6	..	..	.. Punjab	November 1982	..
30.	298/7	..	..	.. West Bengal	January 1983	..
31.	298/8	..	..	.. Tamil Nadu	April 1983	..
32.	298/9	..	..	.. Uttar Pradesh	May 1983	VI-3&4
33.	298/10	..	..	.. Kerla	September 1983	..
34.	298/11	..	..	.. Madhya pradesh	January 1984	..
35.	298/12	..	..	.. Rajesthan	February 1984	..
36.	298/13	..	..	.. Karnatka	March 1984	..
37.	298/14	..	..	.. Orrisa	August 1984	VII-4
38.	298/15	..	..	.. Assam	February 1985	VII-3
39.	298/16	..	..	.. Himachal Pradesh	July 1985	VII-3
40.	298/1	..	..	.. Jammu & Kashmir	November 1985	VII-3
41.	341/1	..	..	Report on the third quinquennial survey on employment/Unemployment; .. Andhra pradesh	June 1988	XIV-1
42.	341/2	..	..	.. Bihar	September 1988	..
43.	341/3	..	..	.. Kerla	February 1989	..
44.	341/4	..	..	.. Maharashtra	August 1990	..
45.	341/5	..	..	.. Karnatka	..	..
46.	341/6	..	..	.. M.P	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	341/7	..	..	.. Orrisa	August 90	XIV-1
48.	341/8	..	..	.. Rajasthan	..	XIV-2
49.	341/9	..	..	.. T.N	January '90	"
50.	341/10	..	..	.. U.P	August '90	IV-1
51.	341/11	..	..	.. W.B	..	..
52.	341/12	..	..	.. Gujrat	..	XIV-1
53.	341/13	..	..	.. Haryana	July'89	XIV-2
54.	341/14	..	..	.. Punjab	..	XIV-1
55.	341/15	..	..	.. Assam	September '89	..
56.	341/16	..	..	.. Himachal pradesh	February 1990	..
57.	341/17	..	..	.. Jammu & Kashmir	January 1990	..
58.	350	39	Jan-June'98	Effect of drought on the pattern of employment and unemployment.	September 1989	
59.	406	50	1993-94	Key results on Employment and unemployment	June 96	
60.	409	50	1993-94	Employment and unemployment in India	March.97	
61.	411	50	1993-94	Employment and unemployment situation in cities and towns of India	Sept.97	
62.	412	50	1993-94	Economic activities and school attendance by children in India	May.97	
63.	416	50	1993-94	Participation of Indian Women in household work and other specified activities	May.97	
64.	418	50	1993-94	Unemployment in India: Salient Features	Sept.97	
65.	425	50	1993-94	Employment & Un-employment situation among social groups in India	Nov.97	
VI. FAMILY PLANNING						
66.	272	28	Oct.'73-June '74	Tables with notes on family planning	February 1977	1-3
VII. HOUSING CONDITION AND CONSTRUCTION						
67.	277	28	Oct '73-June '74	Housing Condition.	December 1978	
68.	296	34	July '79-June '80	A note on preliminary enquiry on construction activities.	January 1981 January 1981	
69.	302/1	31	July '76-June'77	Tables with notes in survey on socio-economic condition of households in slums in urban areas, 31st round. (1976-77) Calcutta	January 1984	
70.	302/2	31	July '76-June '77	.. Bombay	January 1984	
71.	302/3	31	July '76-June '77	.. Madras	January 1984	
72.	302/4	31	July '76- June '77,	.. Delhi	December 1985	
73.	302/5	31	July '76-June '77	.. Banglore	December 1985	
74.	302/6	31	July '76- June '77,	.. Hyderabad	December 1985	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	302/7	31	July '76 'June '77.,	Kanpur	December 1985	
76.	302/8	31	July '76- 'June '77.,	Ahmedabad	December 1985	
77.	302/9	31	July '76- June '77	Tables with notes on survey on socio-economic condition of households in slums in cities with "Population one lakh or more but less than one million.	September 1986	
78.	410/1	50	1993-94	Dwellings in India	March 97	
79.	410/2	50	1993-94	Energy used by Indian Households	March 97	
80.	417	49		Slums in India	Sept.97	
81.	429	49		Housing Conditions in India	Feb.97	
VIII. IRRIGATION						
82.	317	31	July '76-July '77	Tables with notes on some village level information in irrigation.	May, 1986	
IX. LAND HOLDING						
83.	344	37	Jan-,Dec'82	Report on land holding-Features of operational holdings during Kharif and Rabi seasons for agricultural year 1981-82.	November 1987	
84.	407	48	1991-92	Operational land holdings in India: Salient features	March.97	
85.	408	48	1992	Livestock and agricultural implements	Oct.97	
86.	14	48	1991-92	Seasonal variation in the operation of land holdings in India	June.97	
X. LIVESTOCK NUMBER AND PRODUCTS						
87	281/1	30	July '75-June 76	Tables with notes on livestock number & enterprises. Orissa	May 1988	II-2
88.	281/2	30	July '75-June 76	„ Bihar	July 1978	„
89.	281/3	30	July '75-June 76	„ Kerala	July 1978	„
90.	281/4	30	July '75-June 76	„ West Bengal	July 1978	„
91.	281/5	30	July '75-June 76	„ Maharashtra	August 1978	„
92.	281/6	30	July '75-June 76	„ Tamil Nadu	July 1978	„
93.	281/7	30	July '75-June 76	„ Gujrat	November 1978	„
94.	281/8	30	July '75- June 76	„ On Uttar pradesh	December 1978	„
95.	281/9	30	July '75-June 76	„ Punjab	January 1979	„
96.	281/10	30	July '75-June 76	„ Haryana	January 1979	„
97.	281/11	30	July '75-June 76	„ Rajasthan	January 1979	„
98.	281/12	30	July '75-June 76	„ Assam	January 1979	„
99.	281/13	30	July '75-June 76	„ Madhya pradesh	January 1979	„
100.	281/4	30	July '75-June 76	„ Karnataka	March 1979	„

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
101.	251/5	30	July '75-June 76	„ Andhra Pradesh	March 1979	„
102.	251/6	30	July '75-June 76	„ Manipur & Tripura	May 1979	„
103.	281/17	30	July '75 -June 76	„ Jammu & Kashmir	January 1980	II-2
104.	281/18	30	July '75-June 76	„ H,P Delhi & Chandig-	January 1980	„
105.	281/19	30	July '75-June 76	„ Goa,Daman Diu & " Pondicherry	September 1980	„
106.	281/20	30	July '75-June 76	„ Meghalaya & Nagaland	February 1980	„
107.	281/21	30	July '75-June 76	„ All India	February 1980	„
108.	281/22	30	July '75-June 76	Availability of facilities for livestock development in rural areas.	June 1981	-
XI. NUTRITION						
109.	329	32	July, '77-June '78	Per consumer unit per diem intake of nutrients	October 1986	-
110.	353	38	Jan. -Dec. 1983	Level of nutritional intake of population distribution over different expenditure classes.	January 1990	
111.	405	50	1993-94	Nutritional intake in India	October 96	
XII. RURAL LABOUR						
112.	310/3	38	Jan-Dec. 1983	Employment and Unemployment of labour household.	July 1984	
XIII. SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN NON AGRICULTURE ENTERPRISES						
113.	278/1	29	July '74-June '75	Tables with notes on self employed house- holds in non-agricultural enterprises.	April 1977- March 1979	1-4 & 11-3
114.	278/2	29	July '74-June '75	„ Assam , Goa, Daman & Diu, M.P. Pondi- cherry & West Bengal	„	1-4 & II-1
115.	278/3	29	July '74 June -75	„ Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab & Tripura.	„	„
116.	278/4	29	July '74 June-75	„Delhi, Chandigarh H.P., J & K., Rajashthan.	„	„
117.	278/5	29	July '74 June-75	„ A.P., Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh	„	„
XIV. NDEs/OAE						
118.	303/1	34	July '79 -June '80	Table with notes on hotels and restaurants Non-Directory establishment and own account enterprises.		
119.	303/2	„	„	„ Maharashtra Assm, Bihar, Orissa & West Bengal.	January 1984 June 1986	
120.	303/3	„	„	„Meghalaya, Naga land, Tripura, Mizoram	April 1986	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
121.	303/4	..	..	..Andhra pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Pondicherry.		
122.	303/5	..	..	..Haryana , H.P. J&K, M.P., Punjab, Rajasthan	May 1987	-
123.	303/6	..	..	..U.P .,& Delhi. All India	January 1988 June 1988	-
124.	346/1	34	July '80-June '81	Tables with notes on OL & ND trading establishments (Covering some major aspects)	May 1988	-
125.	346/2	..	..	(covering some detailed aspects)	October 1988	-
126.	343	33	July '79-June ,80	Unorganised manufacture NDE & OAE	June 1988	-
127.	363/1	40	July '84- June 85	Tables with notes on survey of unorganised manufacture NDEs & OAE (Pt-I) All India.	January 1990	
128.	363/2	40	July '84-June '85	Tables with notes on survey of unorganised manufacture NDEs & OAEs (Pt.II) States Vol. I & II)	March 1990	
129.	366/1	41	July '85 -June 86	Table with note on survey on Trade (All India)	June 1990	-
130.	366/2	41	July 85-June 68'	Table with notes on survey on Trade (States)	June 1990	-
XVI. SURVEY IN N.E STATES						
131.	403	46		Small Trading units in India	Sept.96	
132.	403/1 Vol.1	46		State level results on small trading units in India	Oct. 96	
133.	403/1	46		State level results on small trading units in India	Oct. 96	
134.	365	33	July '78 -June 79	Tables in notes on households engaged in manufacture of textiles and cane and bamboo products for own consumption in North Eastern States.	May 1983	
135.	326	32	July 78-June'79	Villages in North Eastern State.	September 1986	-
136.	345	33	July '79-June '80	Integrated household survey , N.E state	January 1989	-

सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श
सर्वेक्षण
संगठन सम्बन्धी
पत्रिका

भाग XIX संख्या 4

अप्रैल - जून 1996, अंक संख्या 67

सांख्यिकी विभाग

योजना एवं कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार

सम्पादकीय सलाहकार बोर्ड

1. प्रो. पी. विसारिया
2. प्रो. वी. एस. मिन्हास
3. डा. के. एल. कृष्णा
4. प्रो. एस. डी. तेंदुलकर
5. डा. एस. एस. श्रीवास्तवा
6. श्री पी. आर. डोंगरे
7. डा. वास्कर साहा
8. श्री जगदीश सिंह
9. श्री ए. एन. राय

मूल्य (एक प्रति)

मूल्य: अन्तर्देशीय 120.00 रुपये

वार्षिक अंशदान

अन्तर्देशीय 480.00 रुपये

सर्वेक्षण

खण्ड XIX संख्या 4, अप्रैल - जून 1996

(अंक संख्या 67)

विषय सूची

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2. भारत में साक्षरता - 47वें दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 1991)	हि०-6
3. परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय रा० प्र० सर्वे० - 49वें दौर (जनवरी - जून 1993)	हि०-18

भारतीय ग्रामों में शिक्षा और संस्कृति सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता - 47वाँ दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 1991)

निष्कर्षों का सार

1.0.0 रा. प्र. सर्वे. 47वें दौर में 35 विशिष्ट सुविधाओं के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की गई थी। चर्चा को सुलभ बनाने के लिए विभिन्न अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाओं को जिन पर आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए थे, विस्तृत तौर पर निम्नलिखित तीन समूहों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है:

- (i) शिक्षा से संबंधित सुविधाएँ (16 मदे)
- (ii) सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सुविधाएँ (12 मदे और
- (iii) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशेष सुविधाएँ (7 मदे)

3.0.1 सुविधा की उपलब्धता दूरी के आधार पर निर्णीत की जाती है, जो कि गाँव वालों को उक्त सुविधा का लाभ उठाने के लिए तय करनी पड़ती थी। तथापि, उन सभी सुविधाओं को जो गाँव की भौगोलिक सीमा के अंदर उपलब्ध है, गाँव वालों को उपलब्ध समझा गया, इस बात पर ध्यान दिए बिना कि इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाने के लिए गाँव वाले को दूरी तय करनी पड़ी। परन्तु, जब एक विशेष सुविधा केवल गाँव की सीमा से बाहर उपलब्ध हो तो सुविधा प्रदान कर रही संस्था/संगठन की गाँव के केन्द्र से दूरी को उक्त सुविधा के संबंध में उपयुक्त दूरी समूह में वर्गीकृत किया गया। सर्वेक्षण के लिए विचार किए गए दूरी समूह थे:

- (i) गाँव के अंदर

गाँव से बाहर

- (ii) 2 किलो मीटर से कम
- (iii) 2 किलोमीटर से अधिक तथा 5 किलोमीटर से कम
- (iv) 5 किलोमीटर से अधिक तथा 10 किलोमीटर से कम
- (v) 10 किलोमीटर तथा इससे अधिक

वह सुविधा जिसके संबंध में सूचना देने वाले को कोई जानकारी नहीं थी, को 10 किलोमीटर अथवा अधिक की दूरी पर स्थित समझा गया। यह नोट किया जाना है कि गाँव की विशेषताओं पर सूचना कल मिलाकर प्रतिदर्श गाँव से एकत्र किए गए थे, जबकि हेमलेट समूह चयन पारिवारिक पूछताछ आयोजित करने के लिए प्रतिदर्श गाँव में किया गया था। दुबारा, एक से अधिक "सुविधा" प्रदान करने वाली संस्था पर प्रत्येक सुविधा के मुकाबले विचार किया गया था, यदि यह उन सुविधाओं के संबंध में गाँव के समीप स्थान पर स्थित था।

1.1.0 शिक्षा और संबद्ध सुविधाएँ:- बुनियादि/प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पर विशेष बल को ध्यानमें रखते हुए, शिक्षा के लिए अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाओं को दो समूहों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है- प्राथमिक अथवा प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाएँ और उच्चतर अथवा प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के बाद की सुविधाएँ। "प्राथमिक" शिक्षा और "उच्चतर" शिक्षा से संबंधित सुविधाओं संबंधी परिणाम क्रमशः सारणी (1.1) और सारणी (1.2) में दिए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफों में परिणामों की जांच की गई है।

1.1.1 प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता: प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाएँ सामान्यतः कम आयु वर्ग से संबंधित बच्चों के लिए है। अतः गाँव से बाहर 2 किलोमीटर अथवा अधिक की दूरी पर स्थित किसी भी शैक्षिक सुविधा को गाँव वालों को उपलब्ध नहीं समझा गया है। तथापि, पार्ट-II की सारणी (1.1) गाँव की समानुपात दर्शाता है जिनमें विभिन्न दूरी स्लेबों के अंदर विभिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध है। सारणी (1.1) में, सुविधा की किस्म के अनुसार गाँवों के केन्द्र (गाँव के अंदर उपलब्ध सुविधाओं सहित) से दो किलोमीटर के अंदर विशिष्ट शैक्षिक सुविधा रखने वाले गाँवों का समानुपात (प्रति 1000) 18 प्रमुख राज्यों तथा समस्त भारत के लिए प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। समस्त भारत स्तर पर प्राथमिक शिक्षा से संबंधित विभिन्न सुविधाओं में, प्राथमिक विद्यालय अन्य सुविधाओं के मुकाबले में अधिक फैले हुए हैं। लगभग 87 प्रतिशत गाँवों ने अपनी सीमा में अथवा गाँव से 2 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर प्राथमिक विद्यालय की मौजूदगी की रिपोर्ट दी है। क्रम में अगले दो पूर्व-प्राथमिक विद्यालय (52 प्रतिशत) मिडिल स्कूल (48 प्रतिशत) और आई.सी.डी.एस. केन्द्र (46 प्रतिशत)। शिक्षा केन्द्र और ग्रीड शिक्षा केन्द्रों ने भारत में केवल 15 और 24 प्रतिशत गाँवों में कार्य किया। जन शिक्षा निलायम, जो ग्रीड शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के नवसाक्षरों और औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणाली छोड़ने वालों को अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं, 3 प्रतिशत से कम गाँवों में विद्यमान थे। संस्कृत और मकतब/मदरसा की सुविधाएँ (जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साथ-साथ विशेष धर्मों की शिक्षाएँ भी प्रदान करते हैं, भारत के गाँवों में क्रमशः लगभग 2 और 11 प्रतिशत में ही मौजूद थे। 18 प्रमुख राज्यों में, केरल को उपरिलिखित सभी सुविधाओं के संबंध में सबसे आगे पाया गया। इस राज्य में, सभी गाँवों में प्राथमिक विद्यालय थे, 91 प्रतिशत में पूर्व-प्राथमिक विद्यालय और 94 प्रतिशत में मिडिल स्कूल थे। केरल के अतिरिक्त, गुजरात, त्रिपुरा, पंजाब और तमिलनाडु का उल्लेख किया जाए जिन्होंने गाँवों के बड़े अनुपात में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाओं की रिपोर्ट दी। दूसरी ओर प्राथमिक स्कूल सुविधाओं के संबंध में सबसे पिछड़ा राज्य हिमाचल प्रदेश था, जिसके बाद आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार थे। सामान्यतः राज्यों में अनुमानों की भिन्नता विचारणीय थी।

1.1.2 उच्चतर शैक्षिक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता:- उच्चतर शिक्षा की सुविधाओं का लाभ साधरणतया युवकों अथवा अपेक्षाकृत उच्च आयु वर्ग के बच्चों द्वारा उठाया जाता है। अतः 5 किलोमीटर दूरी के अंदर स्थित उच्च शिक्षा की अवस्थापना सुविधाओं को गाँव वालों को "उपलब्ध" समझा जाए। विभिन्न दूरियों पर स्थित गाँवों का वितरण पार्ट-II की सारणी (1) में दिया गया है। सारणी (1.2) से यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय गाँवों में से, लगभग 54 प्रतिशत में माध्यमिक स्कूल थे, 29 प्रतिशत में उच्चतर माध्यमिक/जूनियर कालेज और 2 प्रतिशत से कुछ कम में 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी के अंदर औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण/तकनीकी संस्थान थे। नृत्य/संगीत संस्थान और ड्राइंग/पेंटिंग संस्थान केवल क्रमशः नगण्य 4 और 2 प्रतिशत गाँव में थे। ये अनुपात 18 प्रमुख राज्यों में बहुत अधिक भिन्न थे। मजदर बात यह है कि प्राथमिक शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के मामलों की भाँति, उच्च शैक्षिक

सारणी (1.1): सुविधा की किस्म के अनुसार गाँव से 2 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर विशिष्ट शैक्षिक सुविधाएँ रखने वाले गाँवों का अनुपात (संख्या प्रति 1000)

प्रमुख राज्य	प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधाएँ								
	आईसीडीएस	पूर्व प्राथमिक विद्यालय	संस्कृत पाठशाला	मकतब/ मदरसा	प्राथमिक विद्यालय	मिडिल स्कूल	अनीपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्र	ग्रीड शिक्षा केन्द्र	जन शिक्षा केन्द्र
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
आंध्र प्रदेश	392	492	3	47	787	395	341	421	70
असम	407	552	19	200	895	796	168	238	19
बिहार	357	668	64	173	832	472	90	261	26
गुजरात	772	721	1	42	981	656	35	184	42
हरियाणा	682	512	15	127	862	709	-	83	0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	383	344	17	0	702	393	-	101	0
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	639	487	0	28	895	348	-	75	0
कर्नाटक	741	810	32	98	955	557	261	394	23
केरल	927	914	35	661	991	944	378	326	96
मध्य प्रदेश	425	292	2	17	936	369	108	168	13
महाराष्ट्र	703	498	4	193	902	571	70	414	68
उड़ीसा	432	589	6	22	865	518	279	158	32
पंजाब	554	607	0	0	991	621	12	7	7
राजस्थान	365	451	24	56	836	425	121	219	65
तमिलनाडु	933	801	0	58	996	622	211	380	15
त्रिपुरा	886	856	4	76	967	858	242	591	49
उत्तर प्रदेश	289	441	25	151	805	385	163	197	9
पश्चिम बंगाल	370	461	11	172	916	483	209	291	18
समस्त भारत	455	518	18	106	869	476	151	240	26

सुविधाओं के मामले में, ग्रामीण केरल अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा बेहतर स्थिति में है। ऐसे अन्य अग्रिम राज्य थे, पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और त्रिपुरा। दूसरी ओर, उच्चतर शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के संबंध में पिछड़े राज्य आंध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश थे। परिणामों से आमतौर पर पता चलता है कि वे राज्यों, जिन्होंने प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ रखने वाले गाँवों के उच्च अनुपात की रिपोर्ट दी है, उनमें से अधिकांश ने गाँवों के अधिक अनुपात में उच्चतर शैक्षिक सुविधाओं की पहुँच की भी रिपोर्ट दी है। इसी प्रकार, प्राथमिक शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के संबंध में अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े राज्य उच्च शिक्षा की अवस्थापना सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने में पिछड़े हुए हैं। जहाँ तक अन्य शिक्षा से संबंधित सुविधाओं जैसा कि नृत्य/संगीत और चित्रकला/पेंटिंग संस्थानों का संबंध है, ग्रामीण केरल की प्रथम स्थिति है और इसके पश्चात् पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु और असम है। हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, सर्वेक्षण किसी ऐसे बसे गाँव को नहीं पकड़ सका जिसने ऐसे शैक्षिक सुविधाओं की रिपोर्ट दी हो।

1.2.0 सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता :- गाँव में अथवा गाँव से 2 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए कुछ विशिष्ट सुविधाएँ रखने वाले बसे हुए गाँवों का अनुपात 18 प्रमुख राज्यों और समस्त भारत के लिए सारणी (1.3) में दिया गया है।

भारतीय गाँवों के 53 प्रतिशत में गाँव में अथवा गाँव से 2 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर एक धार्मिक केन्द्र था। अधिकांश अन्य सांस्कृतिक सुविधाएँ केवल 10 से 18 प्रतिशत गाँवों में उपलब्ध थी। समुदाय टी.वी. केन्द्र (9), सिनेमा हाल (6), फिलनग्रेपिक संस्थानों और व्यावसायिक सांस्कृतिक एक (3) के लिए प्रतिशत और भी कम था। राज्य स्तर पर, प्रतिशत पर्याप्त रूप से भिन्न-भिन्न थी। समुदाय रेडियो केन्द्रों, टी.वी. केन्द्रों और हालों की सुविधाओं को छोड़कर केरल का सभी राज्यों में सभी सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं के संबंध में सबसे ऊँचा स्थान था। गाँव में अथवा गाँव से 2 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर एक सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय/अध्ययन कक्ष था जबकि समस्त भारत का औसत 10 प्रतिशत था। मनोरंजन क्लब और धार्मिक केन्द्र के लिए प्रतिशत 80 अथवा अधिक था। समुदाय रेडियो केन्द्रों, टी.वी. केन्द्रों और सिनेमा

सारणी (1.2): गाँव में अथवा गाँ से 5 किलोमीटर से कम की दूरी पर 1000 बसे गाँवों पर सुविधा के अनुसार उच्चतर शैक्षिक सुविधाएँ रखने वाले बसे हुए गाँवों की संख्या

उच्चतर शैक्षिक सुविधाएँ

प्रमुख राज्य	माध्यमिक विद्यालय	उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय/जूनियर कॉलेज	डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम सहित कॉलेज	औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	अन्य तकनीकी संस्थान	नृत्य/संगीत संस्थान	चित्रकला/पेंटिंग संस्थान
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
आंध्र प्रदेश	475	110	38	9	11	22	10
असम	692	350	129	6	7	84	29
बिहार	465	154	83	7	11	20	6
गुजरात	576	327	50	10	9	41	5
हरियाणा	633	124	61	0	0	-	-
हिमाचल प्रदेश	613	222	9	1	6	-	-
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	414	196	43	6	10	-	-
कर्नाटक	716	387	205	5	14	27	23
केरल	940	452	275	63	117	178	104
मध्य प्रदेश	452	293	31	2	1	17	10
महाराष्ट्र	713	413	71	2	7	18	27
उड़ीसा	590	198	90	2	15	13	9
पंजाब	766	504	130	2	4	10	28
राजस्थान	483	220	39	2	0	22	31
तमिलनाडु	713	428	89	24	49	68	45
त्रिपुरा	712	486	46	0	12	50	50
उत्तर प्रदेश	410	318	34	6	7	47	17
पश्चिम बंगाल	744	445	106	8	33	181	90
समस्त भारत	542	290	66	6	11	40	21

हालों की सुविधाओं में तमिलनाडु के क्रमशः 79, 65, और 51 प्रतिशत गाँवों सहित सबसे उच्च स्थान था। कुल मिलाकर, धार्मिक केन्द्रों को छोड़कर, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए अवस्थापना सुविधाएँ अधिकांश राज्यों में बहुत कम थीं। मजेदार बात यह है कि त्रिपुरा, जिसने शैक्षिक सुविधाओं सहित गाँवों के अच्छे अनुपात की रिपोर्ट दी थी, सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं के संबंध में पिछड़ गया।

1.3.0 विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशेष सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता: विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए नेत्रहीन, बधिरों और मानसिक रूप से पिछड़ों के लिए समेकित शैक्षिक केन्द्र विशेष स्कूलों, पुनर्वास के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और संस्थानों/संगठनों पर विचार किया गया। गाँवों में इन सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की गई। चूँकि, यह पता है कि विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाओं का रख-रखाव खर्चीला है, अतः लंबी दूरी पर स्थित सुविधाओं पर विचार करते हुए ऐसी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता का अध्ययन किया गया है।

अतः सारणी (1.4) में 18 प्रमुख राज्यों और समस्त भारत के लिए सुविधा की किस्म के अनुसार 10 किलोमीटर से कम की दूरी के अंदर विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशेष सुविधाएँ रखने वाले गाँवों का अनुपात (प्रति 1000) दिया गया है। अन्य प्रकार की सुविधाओं के संबंध में स्थिति बहुत खराब थी। नेत्रहीनों, बधिरों और मानसिक रूप से पिछड़े व्यक्तियों के लिए सुविधाएँ और पुनर्वास के लिए संस्थान/संगठन 10 कि.मी. की दूरी के अंदर भारत के 97 प्रतिशत से अधिक गाँवों में मौजूद नहीं थे। गाँवों के केवल 6 प्रतिशत में, संगठनों द्वारा वाहनों में एक गाँव से दूसरे गाँव में स्थांतरण करके अथवा विभिन्न गाँवों में कैम्प लगाकर पुनर्वास प्रदान किया गया।

राज्य परिणाम भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। महाराष्ट्र समेकित शैक्षिक केन्द्र (32 प्रतिशत) के संबंध में सभी 38 प्रमुख राज्यों में सबसे मागे है, कर्नाटक नेत्रहीनों (12 प्रतिशत) और बधिरों (10 प्रतिशत) के लिए विशेष स्कूलों के संबंध में और गुजरात मानसिक रूप से पिछड़ों (18 प्रतिशत) के लिए विशेष स्कूलों के संबंध में सबसे आगे है। केरल ने व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण

सारणी (1.3): प्रति 1000 बसे गाँवों में सुविधा की किस्म के अनुसार गाँव के अंदर, गाँव से 2 किलोमीटर से कम की दूरी पर सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण सुविधाएँ रखने वाले बसे हुए गाँवों की संख्या

प्रमुख राज्य

सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए सुविधाएँ

(1)	सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय/पठन कक्ष (2)	समुदाय			सिनेमा हाल (6)	धार्मिक केन्द्र (7)	कलब			महिला मंडल (11)	फिलम-ग्रोपिक संस्थान (12)	व्यावसायिक सांस्कृतिक एकक (13)
		रेडियो केन्द्र (3)	टी.वी. केन्द्र (4)	हाल (5)			खेल (8)	मनोरंजन (9)	युवा (10)			
आंध्र प्रदेश	210	523	184	233	83	449	45	39	145	215	11	27
असम	104	46	42	67	16	694	339	270	344	226	10	11
बिहार	56	6	15	66	37	388	87	40	57	19	12	10
गुजरात	247	269	101	118	9	646	28	8	115	142	29	3
हरियाणा	31	157	203	411	11	677	72	45	71	245	1	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	42	35	23	220	35	402	156	117	138	418	2	24
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	6	29	6	46	26	582	5	7	2	25	0	2
कर्नाटक	135	126	39	274	29	601	231	195	380	271	115	140
केरल	847	571	406	354	477	892	782	801	803	671	190	207
मध्य प्रदेश	9	23	56	201	128	555	117	112	105	139	7	8
महाराष्ट्र	128	170	318	438	84	571	106	75	97	220	62	58
उड़ीसा	105	43	36	80	7	387	94	150	283	308	26	63
पंजाब	81	49	34	383	52	828	141	52	97	193	11	8
राजस्थान	27	54	38	50	16	529	36	21	24	11	31	14
तमिलनाडु	342	792	649	508	218	808	104	67	156	120	39	53
त्रिपुरा	112	92	68	104	76	421	322	234	381	318	0	50
उत्तर प्रदेश	12	17	21	121	19	454	50	52	80	67	5	10
पश्चिम बंगाल	326	51	76	55	192	684	487	389	338	129	48	69
समस्त भारत	99	107	89	178	64	527	129	107	151	151	25	33

केन्द्र (20 प्रतिशत) और पुनर्वासक (8 प्रतिशत) के लिए संस्थानों/संगठनों की सुविधाओं की सबसे उच्च स्थिति की रिपोर्ट दी जबकि तमिलनाडु की चलती-फिरती पुनर्वास सेवाओं के संबंध में सबसे उच्च स्थिति थी। दूसरी ओर, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा और पंजाब ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कुछ मामूली अवस्थापना संबंधी विकास सुविधाओं का संकेत दिया।

1.4.0 सामान्य टिप्पणी: विकलांग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा, संस्कृति, सामाजिक पुनर्वास से संबंधित विभिन्न सुविधाओं का विकास राज्यों में समान

रूप से नहीं हुए हैं। विभिन्न सुविधाओं में, शिक्षा विशेष रूप से प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ, जैसी की आशा है, अन्य प्रकार की सुविधाओं की तुलना में अधिक विकास संबंधी स्थिति पर पहुँच गई है। जहाँ तक विकलांग व्यक्तियों की सुविधाओं का संबंध है, स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मजेदार बात यह है कि परिणामों से प्राथमिक शैक्षिक सुविधाओं और उच्च शिक्षा, संस्कृति और विकलांगों की सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता के बीच संबंध की विद्यमानता का संकेत मिलता है। सभी सुविधाओं पर विचार करते हुए केरल के गाँव ग्रामीण भारत में अन्य प्रमुख राज्यों के गाँवों की अपेक्षा अधिक विकसित हैं।

सारणी (1.4): प्रति 1000 बसे गाँवों पर सुविधा के प्रकार के अनुसार गाँव के भीतर अथवा गाँव से 10 किलोमीटर दूर विकलांगों के लिए सुविधा सम्पन्न बसे हुए गाँवों की संख्या तथा प्रति 1000 बसे हुए गाँवों पर चलती-फिरती पुनर्वास सेवाओं सहित बसे हुए गाँवों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	विकलांगों के लिए सुविधाएँ						प्रति १००० गाँवों चलती-फिरती पुनर्वास सेवा सहित गाँव
	एकीकृत शैक्षिक केंद्र	विकलांगों के लिए विद्यालय					
		नेत्रहीन	बधिर	मानसिक रूप से पिछड़े	व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र	पुनर्वास के लिए संस्थान/संगठन	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
आंध्र प्रदेश	75	78	7	5	21	11	59
असम	53	10	10	11	72	11	39
बिहार	36	11	6	5	29	21	31
गुजरात	73	21	13	181	22	11	65
हरियाणा	44	21	27	13	26	64	20
हिमाचल प्रदेश		28	0	0	5	-	45
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	9	0	0	0	-	-	13
कर्नाटक	195	119	102	42	74	53	109
केरल	178	76	83	71	195	83	47
मध्य प्रदेश	53	9	9	7	25	11	69
महाराष्ट्र	320	18	19	16	29	13	75
उड़ीसा	67	22	22	20	57	24	28
पंजाब	46	36	34	32	79	35	110
राजस्थान	307	21	20	14	37	9	59
तमिलनाडु	312	39	28	20	86	42	387
त्रिपुरा	166	16	11	3	16	3	98
उत्तर प्रदेश	28	10	9	7	41	12	24
पश्चिम बंगाल	139	4	1	1	29	5	50
समस्त भारत	99	25	17	18	41	17	58

भारत में साक्षरता - 47वाँ दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर 1991)

सार परिणाम

1.0 यहाँ, सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। ये निष्कर्ष सर्वेक्षण आंकड़ों से तैयार की गई सारणियाँ से प्राप्त किए गए हैं। इस विशेष सर्वेक्षण हेतु सारणीयन योजना के अनुसार तैयार विस्तृत सारणियों पार्ट-II में दी गई हैं। इस टिप्पणी के भाग-क के प्रथम भाग में राज्यों एवं समस्त

भारत हेतु साक्षरता दरें, उनकी वर्गीकृत भिन्नताओं जैसा कि आयु, सामाजिक वर्ग, मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय, भूमि धारक आदि से इनके संबंध सहित चर्चा की गई है। भाग ख में साक्षरता संबंधी जांच के कुछ नए विस्तारों की चर्चा है। ये हैं मातृ भाषा द्वारा सामान्य साक्षर, सामान्य शैक्षिक

विवरण 1.1 पर समूह के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति 1000 विवरण

ग्रामीण पुरुष

राज्य/संघ शामिल क्षेत्र	आयु समूह (वर्ष)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-व अधिक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	129	126	115	174	144	128	116	69
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	145	165	105	147	149	121	112	56
असम	140	105	112	207	160	130	105	40
बिहार	149	135	118	172	141	115	111	58
गोवा	99	55	72	298	181	113	133	49
गुजरात	121	111	120	211	150	110	122	55
हरियाणा	146	137	149	178	154	96	64	78
हिमाचल प्रदेश	209	103	85	150	142	131	71	109
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	125	117	137	225	128	95	98	75
कर्नाटक	134	118	112	185	146	123	107	75
केरल	104	90	124	204	140	123	122	93
मध्य प्रदेश	139	147	115	176	148	113	102	61
महाराष्ट्र	130	116	118	180	146	111	118	80
मनिपुर	121	113	102	198	163	122	123	57
मेघालय	141	144	113	184	145	130	95	46
मिजोरम	153	108	104	186	172	136	101	41
नागालैंड	153	145	145	158	132	162	77	26
उड़ीसा	116	130	112	190	147	123	113	69
पंजाब	124	116	136	194	138	108	98	92
राजस्थान	142	140	131	172	140	98	110	67
सिक्किम	62	124	164	227	137	120	114	52
तमिलनाडु	109	117	91	191	162	106	143	83
त्रिपुरा	122	128	126	188	162	117	98	61
उत्तर प्रदेश	144	140	130	178	119	108	102	78
पश्चिम बंगाल	128	132	118	181	170	121	100	51
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	126	120	136	158	153	146	123	39
चंडीगढ़	134	148	90	184	198	169	52	24
दादर व नागर हवेली	139	148	75	171	239	81	108	39
दमन व दीप	116	143	125	210	189	120	67	29
दिल्ली	123	123	104	272	198	85	64	30
लक्षदीप	130	137	83	144	187	129	141	49
पांडिचेरी	84	144	117	225	174	95	96	66
समस्त भारत	134	128	119	182	144	114	109	69

टिप्पणी:- कोलम 2 से 9 और 1000 के जोड़ के बीच अंतर संख्याओं को पूर्णांक बनाने के कारण है।

स्तर, साक्षरता परीक्षण के परिणाम, संख्या प्रणाली का ज्ञान पढ़ने की आदत आदि। भाग-ग में परिवार संबंधी एक विशेषक सारणीयन को बिना किसी साक्षर संख्या के प्रस्तुत किया गया है प्रारम्भ से ही यह चौकसी रखी जाए कि उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों से संबंधित परिणाम विदित साक्षरता स्रोतों की जानकारी

विशेष जौर पर भारत की जनगणना से अपेक्षाकृत असामान्य अंतर दर्शाते हैं। इससे इन क्षेत्रों में कुछ परिणामों के विस्तृत सारणीयन हेतु प्रतिदर्श आकार के संभव अपर्याप्तता के अतिरिक्त सर्वेक्षण निस्पादन में आने वाली कुछ दिक्कतों के शायद सुझाव मिलें।

विवरण 1.1 पर समूह के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति 1000 विवरण

ग्रामीण महिलाएं

राज्य/संघ शामिल क्षेत्र	आयु समूह (वर्ष)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-व अधिक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	117	136	102	171	166	112	119	78
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	108	156	97	204	162	108	108	58
असम	127	110	111	203	187	124	102	38
बिहार	150	119	104	172	166	120	113	55
गोवा	83	45	57	217	164	164	184	87
गुजरात	117	108	103	216	158	114	184	65
हरियाणा	142	164	120	179	159	92	68	76
हिमाचल प्रदेश	101	141	133	195	122	100	80	128
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	144	126	126	209	134	104	102	55
कर्नाटक	122	120	113	185	163	109	110	77
केरल	79	91	103	213	157	138	119	99
मध्य प्रदेश	135	131	111	173	164	101	118	67
महाराष्ट्र	123	112	113	178	157	108	133	76
मनिपुर	117	104	120	210	165	117	120	47
मेघालय	134	167	111	196	177	112	76	28
मिजोरम	129	88	108	208	190	123	106	47
नागालैंड	107	112	118	171	271	123	73	23
उड़ीसा	111	113	112	199	164	112	110	79
पंजाब	118	117	119	191	153	121	97	84
राजस्थान	141	142	101	172	150	99	127	68
सिक्किम	111	128	144	197	147	141	90	42
तमिलनाडु	103	94	102	207	153	118	143	79
त्रिपुरा	101	116	116	213	186	114	91	62
उत्तर प्रदेश	160	134	106	167	141	110	110	71
पश्चिम बंगाल	129	136	100	197	171	105	106	58
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	122	154	126	180	200	100	89	30
चंडीगढ़	157	223	111	126	225	113	40	6
दादर व नागर हवेली	176	118	75	193	208	81	99	50
दमन व दीप	159	101	126	224	163	92	104	31
दिल्ली	131	163	87	210	241	57	86	26
लक्षदीप	132	108	126	149	167	92	169	57
पांडिचेरी	106	129	60	255	152	70	134	94
समस्त भारत	130	124	107	183	158	111	115	71

टिप्पणी:- कोलम 2 से 9 और 1000 के जोड़ के बीच अंतर संख्याओं को पूर्णांक बनाने के कारण है।

विवरण 1.1 पर समूह के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति 1000 विवरण

शहरी पुरुष

राज्य/संघ सम्मिलित क्षेत्र	आयु समूह (वर्ष)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-व अधिक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	105	133	112	202	165	130	102	51
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	120	116	117	182	230	147	75	13
असम	107	86	99	194	209	156	108	41
बिहार	113	115	118	235	144	134	98	42
गोवा	87	67	82	210	203	152	150	50
गुजरात	106	119	117	232	143	134	100	50
हरियाणा	98	130	123	221	149	113	109	57
हिमाचल प्रदेश	86	72	103	252	153	149	124	62
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	120	100	93	243	171	115	122	37
कर्नाटक	113	106	111	217	168	111	116	58
केरल	79	88	114	203	167	138	136	74
मध्य प्रदेश	123	121	120	213	150	121	100	51
महाराष्ट्र	109	105	112	206	182	121	110	55
मणिपुर	97	116	125	216	151	122	126	48
मेघालय	120	115	92	200	183	182	83	25
मिजोरम	160	98	94	191	179	176	62	41
नागालैंड	111	126	136	225	191	134	64	14
उड़ीसा	87	90	113	245	160	131	128	47
पंजाब	118	114	116	206	164	128	106	50
राजस्थान	130	125	113	218	149	120	98	48
सिक्किम	141	117	148	160	211	113	87	23
तमिलनाडु	93	102	100	204	165	143	120	74
त्रिपुरा	65	72	122	226	158	128	151	68
उत्तर प्रदेश	123	134	126	208	136	118	104	50
पश्चिम बंगाल	85	90	87	188	196	155	138	61
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	116	88	85	210	225	109	133	35
चंडीगढ़	105	94	100	167	209	123	111	91
दादर व नागर हवेली	148	96	67	179	263	86	139	22
दमन व दीप	150	61	70	226	213	153	76	52
दिल्ली	102	110	111	221	188	126	101	41
लक्षदीप	176	111	104	219	107	116	109	56
पांडिचेरी	62	133	72	233	220	92	125	62
समस्त भारत	108	113	112	210	164	129	110	55

टिप्पणी:- कोलम 2 से 9 और 1000 के जोड़ के बीच अंतर संख्याओं को पूर्णांक बनाने के कारण है।

विवरण 1.1 पर समूह के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति 1000 विवरण

शहरी महिला

राज्य/संघ शामिल क्षेत्र	आयु समूह (वर्ष)							
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-व अधिक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
आंध्र प्रदेश	115	127	103	203	168	115	98	71
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	131	129	128	207	257	116	25	7
असम	97	89	122	220	206	124	97	47
बिहार	134	142	118	181	149	132	94	48
गोवा	97	59	125	233	174	142	137	32
गुजरात	86	102	121	215	170	136	101	70
हरियाणा	108	90	144	213	157	118	97	73
हिमाचल प्रदेश	85	95	104	220	172	159	106	60
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	142	94	97	206	198	105	97	60
कर्नाटक	108	121	112	197	168	122	102	70
केरल	77	95	86	213	164	133	128	104
मध्य प्रदेश	129	121	116	213	162	114	100	46
महाराष्ट्र	107	113	100	203	185	120	114	56
मणिपुर	96	114	125	202	191	104	114	54
मेघालय	129	133	125	209	195	135	51	25
मिजोरम	162	105	70	184	246	115	81	37
नागालैंड	145	141	90	156	281	136	36	14
उड़ीसा	102	118	95	224	152	128	116	66
पंजाब	104	109	128	186	181	132	105	55
राजस्थान	135	113	121	200	149	122	95	65
सिक्किम	118	149	109	208	215	98	68	34
तमिलनाडु	87	98	105	208	182	117	125	78
त्रिपुरा	79	63	103	241	176	169	95	74
उत्तर प्रदेश	134	129	116	193	154	119	101	55
पश्चिम बंगाल	94	99	100	215	191	125	114	63
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	116	117	92	251	157	133	110	23
चंडीगढ़	91	79	144	151	179	154	67	135
दादर व नागर हवेली	212	66	119	119	238	79	145	23
दमन व दीप	112	106	93	197	219	93	124	56
दिल्ली	131	126	108	205	175	124	85	47
लक्षदीप	111	191	109	155	183	148	57	46
पांडिचेरी	97	112	85	165	266	66	130	78
समस्त भारत	111	115	110	203	171	122	106	73

टिप्पणी:- कोलम 2 से 9 और 1000 के जोड़ के बीच अंतर संख्याओं को पूर्णांक बनाने के कारण है।

भाग-क

1.1 आयु के अनुसार जनसंख्या का वितरण साक्षरता और शैक्षिक लब्धि, क्योंकि ये भिन्न-भिन्न हैं के किसी भी अध्ययन हेतु व्यक्तियों की आयु पर आधारित जनसंख्या का आयुवितरण बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। सर्वेक्षित प्रत्येक व्यक्ति हेतु दर्ज आयु पर आधारित आयु वितरण प्राप्त की गई तथा (विवरण 1.1) पर ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु प्रत्येक लिंग की सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र हेतु प्रस्तुत की गई है। यह वितरण उन आयु समूहों हेतु, जिनके साणीयन परिणाम उपलब्ध नहीं, को जोड़ने या अनुमानित दर प्राप्त करने में भी उपयोगी हैं। ऐसा देखा जा सकता है कि चूँकि पुरुष ओर महिलाओं हेतु वितरण बंद करने पर भी ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के मध्य अंतर है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवा आयु समूह में व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत अधिक है।

1.2 साक्षरता दरें: साक्षरता दर विचाराधीन जनसंख्या में व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या में साक्षर व्यक्तियों के साधारण अनुपात की संख्या है। एक साक्षर व्यक्ति की परिभाषा है, एक व्यक्ति जो साधारण सदेश को समझते हुए पढ़ व लिख सके। यह साक्षरता का अति व्यापक रूप में प्रयुक्त सूचक है। पिछले तीन पंचवार्षिक सर्वेक्षणों और वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण के दौरान 5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु वाले (बच्चों) जनसंख्या हेतु प्राप्त साक्षरता दरें विवरण 1.2 में प्रस्तुत की गई है।

1.2.1 उपर्युक्त सारणी से यह देखा गया है कि वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 1991 के दूसरे अर्धशतक के दौरान साक्षरता स्तर लगभग उसी स्तर का था, जैसा कि पुरुषों हेतु 1987-88 के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान प्राप्त हुआ है तथा महिलाओं के लिए प्रतिशत बिन्दु ऊँचा था। यह पिछले सर्वेक्षण परिणामों में पाई गई वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति से विपरीत है। इसके लिए एक संभव कारण मौजूदा सर्वेक्षण में अपनाई गई साक्षर व्यक्तियों की परिभाषा का सख्ती से कार्यान्वयन है।

1.2.2 जैसाकि प्रस्तावना टिप्पणी में कहा गया है, सर्वेक्षण की एक प्रमुख विशेषता परिभाषा में परिवर्तन करना था जिससे क्षेत्रीय कार्यकलाओं को अनुदेश देने में काफी जोर पड़ता है। महिला साक्षरता में इसके निम्न आधार के बावजूद पुरुष साक्षरता की तुलना में काफी वृद्धि दर्ज की है। इस बात के बहुत कम उदाहरण हैं कि परिभाषा में परिवर्तन के कारण आंकड़े कम प्रदर्शित हुए हैं। रा.प्र.सर्वे. ने चूनिंदा गांव/शहरी क्षेत्रों में दो परिवारों के उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण की जांच की है।

इस अनुसूची में भी प्रत्येक परिवार सदस्य का सामान्य शैक्षिक स्तर एकत्र किया गया है, 47 वें दौर में साक्षरता की परिभाषा सहित सामान्य तौर पर इस अनुसूची की जांच की गई थी जैसाकि पिछले दौरों में अपनाया गया था। परिवारों के इस पथक सेट से संग्रहित आंकड़ों से प्राप्त साक्षरता दरें नीचे दी गई हैं। अनुसूची 1.0 उपभोक्ता व्यय हेतु प्रयासित की गई थी तथा अनुसूची 30 साक्षरता संबंधी थी।

अनुसूची 1.0 से प्राप्त हुआ अनुपात अनुसूची 30 पर आधारित तुलना में समान रूप से उच्चतर है तथा अधिक या कम वृद्धि की सामान्यतया वही प्रवृत्ति पाई गई जो पिछले परिणामों से पाई गई है (देखें विवरण 1.2) शहरी पुरुषों को छोड़कर यह दर लगभग बिन्दु 5 प्रतिशत भिन्न है। शहरी पुरुषों के मामले में जहां दर काफी उच्च हैं यह भिन्नता लगभग बिन्दु 4 प्रतिशत के क्रम में है। इस तथ्य के अतिरिक्त कि अनुसूची 1.0 हेतु प्रयुक्त प्रतिदर्श आकार मौजूदा सर्वेक्षणा की तुलना में लघु है इसके लिए साक्षरता सर्वेक्षण में परिभाषात्मक परिवर्तन का मात्र स्पष्टीकरण दिया जा सकता है।

1.2.3 देश में साक्षरता आंकड़ों का एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत भारत की जनगणना है। जनगणना 1991, 1 मार्च से संदर्भ आंकड़ों के रूप में

विवरण 1.2 5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु वाले प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर साक्षरों की संख्या

सर्वेक्षण दौर (वर्ष)	समस्त भारत			
	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
47(जुलाई-दिसम्बर 91)	553	311	807	645
43 (1987-88)	556	295	808	625
38 (1983)	521	254	789	590
32 (1977-78)	482	214	780	572

विवरण: 1.3: अनुसूची 1.0 और 30 पर आधारित 5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर साक्षर व्यक्तियों की संख्या

समस्त भारत

जिस अनुसूची से दर प्राप्ति हुई है।	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	601	363	486	845	697	775
30	553	311	436	807	645	731

आयोजित की गई थी; 47 वां दौर सर्वेक्षण जुलाई 1991 से दिसम्बर, 1991 के दौरान आयोजित किया गया था। अतः इन दोनों की संदर्भ अवधि बहुत निकटतम है। इन दोनों स्रोतों में एक समान परिभाषा से ऐसी संभावना है कि इन दोनों द्वारा दी गई दरें अति तुलनीय हैं।

1991 की जनगणना में, साक्षरता दर के अनुमान लगाने हेतु केवल 7 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु वाले व्यक्तियों पर विचार किया गया था। यद्यपि, रा.प्र.सर्वे. में जनगणना से तुलना के प्रयोजनार्थ 5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों पर विचार किया गया था। तथापि 7 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की साक्षरता दरों की गणना की गई थी। ये विवरणी 1.4 में दी गई हैं।

इस पर विचार करते हुए कि दो पृथक-पृथक स्रोतों का नितांत भिन्न-भिन्न विधियों से लगाए गए दरों के अनुमान समस्त भारत स्तर दरें असाधारण रूप से निकट हैं। ये अधिकांश राज्यों के भी निकट हैं जैसाकि पैरा 1.3 में दी गई चर्चा से देखा जा सकता है।

1.2.4 विशिष्ट आयु साक्षरता दरें विशिष्ट आयु समूहों हेतु साक्षरता दरें जनसंख्या में साक्षरता के प्रकारों को समझने में बहुत सहायक हैं। यह

जनसंख्या में कुल साक्षरता लाने हेतु सा योजनाओं के संदर्भ में भी महत्वपूर्ण है। स्कूल जाने के फैलाव से स्कूल जाने वाले आयु समूह में साक्षरता दर अन्य आयु समूह की तुलना में उच्चतर है। जो कि जनसंख्या के उच्चतर आयु समूह के लोगों की ओर नजर डालते हैं, कि साक्षरता एक योग्यता है, दर भी उच्चतर बनी रही किन्तु साक्षरता में आड़े आने वाले कारण हैं जनसंख्या में अन्य सामाजिक और जनाकिकीय बदलाव। अतः एक अंतराल में दो सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम उसी अंतराल के तदनुसूची आयु समूह में उनके मध्य अनुशीलता के अनुसार होंगे। हांलाकि चालू दौर में परिभाषा में परिवर्तन के कारण पूर्ववर्ती सर्वेक्षणों में उपलब्ध विशिष्ट दरों की तुलना कुछ अर्थपूर्ण नहीं है, अतः इस रिपोर्ट में ऐसी कोई तुलना नहीं की गई है। समस्त भारत हेतु विशिष्ट आयु साक्षरता दर विवरण 1.4 में प्रस्तुत हैं।

विवरण 1.4 से पता चलता है कि 10 से 14 आयु समूह हेतु साक्षरता दर उच्चतम तथा आयु समूह 60 और इससे अधिक हेतु निम्नतम है। स्कूल जाने वाले आयु समूह (अर्थात् 5 से 15) हेतु साक्षरता दर प्रति 1000 ग्रामीण पुरुषों और महिला हेतु क्रमशः 604 और 475 है। पुरुष और महिला साक्षरता में अंतर शहरी क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काफी उच्चतर है। इसके अतिरिक्त समस्त भारत स्तर पर 5 से 14 वर्ष समूह हेतु साक्षरता दर 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक समूह (अर्थात् वे जो सामान्यतया स्कूल प्रणाली से अलग

विवरण 1.3 जनगणना 1991 और 47 वें दौर में 7 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर साक्षरों की संख्या

समस्त भारत

स्रोत	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
जनगणना, 1991	579	306	447	811	641	731
रा. प्र. सर्वे, 47वां दौर	570	315	446	822	653	742

स्रोत: सारणी 6, 1992 का लेख 2 जनगणना, 1991 की श्र. खला (जम्मू व काश्मीर को छोड़कर)

विवरण 1.4 प्रत्येक आयु समूह हेतु प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर साक्षरों की संख्या

समस्त भारत

आयु-समूह (वर्ष)	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5-9	472	387	432	682	640	662
10-14	746	577	669	893	833	865
15-19	715	484	610	878	814	849
20-24	653	344	492	855	721	792
25-29	563	277	419	824	664	745
30-34	536	245	388	825	633	735
35-44	504	213	365	801	602	710
45-59	418	127	273	772	458	628
60 और इससे अधिक	314	76	198	685	306	494
5 और इससे अधिक	553	311	436	807	645	731
5-14	604	475	544	786	734	761
15 और इससे अधिक	532	252	395	813	615	720

है) की तुलना में शहरी पुरुषों के मामले को छोड़कर उच्चतर है। अतः जबकि 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु समूह के शहरी पुरुषों का 81.3 प्रतिशत साक्षर पाया गया है, 5-14 आयु समूह हेतु संगत साक्षरता मात्र 78.6 प्रतिशत है।

1.3 राज्यों का साक्षरता दरें: जैसाकि समस्त भारत स्तर पर साक्षरता दरों के अनुमानों से देखा गया है शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मध्य तथा पुरुष तथा महिलाओं के मध्य साक्षरता स्तर में व्यापक अंतराल है। इसके अलावा देश में भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों के साक्षरता स्तरों में भी काफी अंतर है। उदाहरणार्थ केरल अपनी जनसंख्या में पूर्ण साक्षरता प्राप्त करने के लिए जाना जाता है।

1.3.1 राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह दृश्यलेख नितांत संभव है। 5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक की पुरुष जनसंख्या में साक्षरता दर केरल में (87.9 प्रतिशत) उच्चतम इसके बाद मिजोरम (83.9 प्रतिशत) तथा गोवा (8.3 प्रतिशत) है, अन्य सभी राज्यों की साक्षरता 80 प्रतिशत से कम है अरुणाचल प्रदेश में निम्नतम साक्षरता (40.7) प्रतिशत है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पुरुष साक्षरता में 50 से कम प्रतिशत वाले अन्य राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश (43.1 प्रतिशत), राजस्थान (46.1 प्रतिशत), बिहार (46.6 प्रतिशत), दादरा एवं नागर हवेली 48.4 प्रतिशत तथा मध्य प्रदेश (48.8 प्रतिशत) है।

1.3.2 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला साक्षरता अधिकांश प्रमुख राज्यों में बहुत कम है। राजस्थान में 5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु की जनसंख्या हेतु

मात्र 13.6 प्रतिशत है जो निम्नतम दर है। ग्रामीण परिवारों में 25 प्रतिशत से कम साक्षरता दर दर्शाने वाले राज्य हैं बिहार (20.2 प्रतिशत), मध्य प्रदेश (20.3) उत्तर प्रदेश (21.8 प्रतिशत), क आन्ध्र प्रदेश (22.8 प्रतिशत) तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश (23.9 प्रतिशत)। समस्त भारत दर 31.1 प्रतिशत पाई गई है। महिलाओं की उच्चतम साक्षरता दर कर्नाटक में (82.4 प्रतिशत) इसके बाल मिजोरम (78.9 प्रतिशत) है।

1.3.3 शहरी क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में काफी उच्चतर है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता दरों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का स्थान भिन्न-भिन्न है, सथापि कुल जनसंख्या में शहरी जनसंख्या का आकार तथा प्रतिशत प्रत्येक राज्य का भिन्न-भिन्न है, उदाहरणार्थ 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश के मात्र लगभग 4.5 लाख व्यक्ति या जनसंख्या का लगभग 8.7 प्रतिशत शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहता है जबकि महाराष्ट्र में इसकी जनसंख्या का लगभग 8.7 प्रतिशत 305 लाख व्यक्ति शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं।

1.4 राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त साक्षरता दरों की तुलना विवरण 1.5 में 1991 की जनगणना से प्राप्त दरों से की गई। अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के दो दरों के मध्य काफी एक रूपता है, तथापि उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में राज्यों के लिए आंकड़ों के दो सेटों में यथेष्ट भिन्नता है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश के मामले में भिन्नता 16 प्रतिशत बिन्दुओं में है जबकि असम के मामले में यह 10 प्रतिशत बिन्दुओं के लगभग है।

विवरण 1.5 जनगणना 1991 व 47 वां दौर के अनुसार 7 वर्ष से अधिक जनसंख्या के लिए राज्य/संघ शक्ति क्षेत्रवार साक्षरता का प्रतिशत

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	जनगणना, 1991	रा.प्र.सर्वे. 47 वॉ दौर
आंध्र प्रदेश	44.09	41.30
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	41.59	37.60
असम	52.89	63.30
बिहार	38.48	39.50
गोवा	75.51	75.60
गुजरात	61.29	61.40
हरियाणा	55.85	56.40
हिमाचल प्रदेश	63.86	65.50
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	*	51.30
कर्नाटक	56.04	50.40
केरल	89.81	86.20
मध्य प्रदेश	44.20	43.90
महाराष्ट्र	64.87	64.50
मनिपुर	59.89	66.20
मेघालय	49.10	63.10
मिजोरम	82.27	87.00
नागालैंड	61.65	76.60
उड़ीसा	49.09	44.60
पंजाब	58.51	57.30
राजस्थान	38.55	39.50
सिक्किम	56.94	64.40
तमिलनाडु	62.66	61.30
त्रिपुरा	60.44	66.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	41.60	43.50
पश्चिम बंगाल	57.70	55.10
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	73.02	74.50
चंडीगढ़	77.81	81.70
दादर व नागर हवेली	40.71	39.90
दमन व दीप	71.20	70.10
दिल्ली	75.29	75.20
लक्षदीप	81.78	70.90
पांडिचेरी	74.74	67.80
समस्त भारत	52.21	51.90

टिप्पणी:- जनगणना, 1991 जम्मू व कश्मीर में नहीं की गई थी। तथापि रा.प्र. सर्वे. 47 वॉ दौर के समस्त भारत अनुमानों में झेलम घाटी के जिलों को छोड़कर जिसका सर्वेक्षण नहीं हो सका जम्मू और कश्मीर को शामिल किया गया।

1.5 सामाजिक समूहों हेतु साक्षरता दर:- जनसंख्या में असमानता संबंधी किसी भी अध्ययन हेतु जनसंख्या को सामाजिक समूह में जिससे कोई व्यक्ति संबंध रखता है, के वर्गीकरण हेतु एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्ती है। रा. प्र.सर्वे. में सर्वेक्षित परिवार के मुखिया को निम्नलिखित सामाजिक समूहों में से किसी एक से संबंधित के रूप में अभिनिर्धारित किया है- (i) अनुसूचित जनजाति (ii) अनुसूचित जाति और (iii) अन्य। परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य का सामाजिक समूह परिवार के मुखिया वाला सामाजिक समूह ही होगा। इन

समूहों के लिए साक्षरता दर पथक से सारणीबद्ध की गई थी। ये विवरण 1.6 पर प्रस्तुत हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति के बाद अनुसूचित जन जाति की साक्षरता दर निम्नतम है। जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं का साक्षरता स्तर अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं की तुलना में उच्चतर है।

विवरण 1-6 प्रत्येक सामाजिक समूह में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर साक्षरों की संख्या

समस्त भारत

आयु समूह (1)	अनुसूचित जनजाति		अनुसूचित जाति		अन्य	
	पुरुष (2)	महिला (3)	पुरुष (4)	महिला (5)	पुरुष (6)	महिला (7)
	ग्रामीण					
5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक	381	170	448	211	608	360
7 वर्ष और इससे अधिक	393	169	460	211	626	364
15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक	341	116	413	136	593	304
	शहरी					
5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक	653	467	649	450	832	682
7 वर्ष और इससे अधिक	666	468	697	451	846	691
15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक	652	429	664	368	841	658

भाग ख

1.6 सामान्य शिक्षा के अनुसार साक्षरता का वितरण: शिक्षा ही मूल मंत्र है, जिसके जरिए साक्षरता प्राप्त की जा सकती है। यद्यपि पढ़ने और लिखने मूल योग्यता हासिल करने में प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा पर्याप्त है किन्तु शिक्षा का उच्चतर स्तर व्यक्ति को अपने कौशल का विकास तथा समझ में सहायता करता है। व्यक्ति द्वारा प्राप्त शिक्षा को स्तर का एक विश्लेषण शिक्षित जनसंख्या के समग्र गुणों को समझने के लिए आवश्यक है। चूंकि शिक्षा औपचारिक रूप से स्कूल जाने के साथ-साथ अनौपचारिक तौर पर भी ग्रहण की जा सकती है। अनौपचारिक तौर से साक्षरता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के समानुपात के अध्ययन हेतु बिना औपचारिक स्कूल गए साक्षरों हेतु प थक कोड को सम्मिलित करके प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इनकी तीन श्रेणियां हैं अर्थात् (i) अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों में भाग लेकर (ii) प्रौढ शिक्षा केन्द्रों में भाग लेकर तथा (iii) अन्य साधनों द्वारा साक्षर हुए। उपर्युक्त साधनों में किसी से भी साक्षरता प्राप्त साक्षरों का प्रतिशत सारणी (1.7) में दिया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल एक प्रतिशत साक्षरों ने अनौपचारिक माध्यमों (अर्थात् नियमित स्कूल जाने के अलावा अन्य से साक्षरता प्राप्त की थी जबकि शहरी क्षेत्र में साक्षरों का केवल आधे प्रतिशत ने ही अनौपचारिक माध्यमों के प्रयोग की सूचना दी है। अनौपचारिक माध्यमों से साक्षरता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या के निम्न अनुमानों हेतु एक संभव कारण यह है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति के निर्धारण के समय उन व्यक्तियों जिन्होंने विगत में कभी कुछ काल औपचारिक स्कूल गए थे, ने अनौपचारिक कोड की बजाय औपचारिक स्कूल जाने वाला कोड ही लिखा।

1.7 विभिन्न सामान्य शिक्षा श्रेणियों द्वारा साक्षरता का वितरण विवरण 1.8 में दिया गया है। सारणी में निर्दिष्ट स्तर व्यक्ति द्वारा सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण किए स्तर से सम्बद्ध है। ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों दोनों में महिला का एक ब ढ्ड समानुपात उनके पुरुष सहयोगियों की तुलना में निम्नतम शैक्षिक स्तर से संबंधित है। वास्तव में ग्रामीण में साक्षर महिलाओं के 68 प्रतिशत से कुछ ऊपर ने केवल प्राइमरी पूरी की या प्राइमरी स्तर से भी कम शिक्षा

प्राप्त की जबकि शहरी क्षेत्र में यह प्रतिशत लगभग 47 है। संगत क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों हेतु यह लगभग 58 और 40 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में है।

तथापि, 43 वें दौर सर्वेक्षण (1987-88) की तुलना में यह देखा गया है कि वितरण में इस मायने में सुधार हुआ है कि शिक्षा के उच्चतर स्तर वाले व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत भाग में वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण में व ढ्ढि हुई है। चूंकि इनमें से बहुत थोड़े व्यक्तियों की ही साक्षर होने की संभावित आयु 5 वर्ष से कम है, 43 वें और 47 वें दौर परिणामों की तुलना विवरण 1.9 में दी गई है, इस तथ्य को अनदेखा करते हुए कि 43 वां दौर सभी आयु के साक्षरों पर आधारित है तथा 47 वां दौर केवल 5 वर्ष और इससे कम आयु के व्यक्तियों हेतु है।

1.10 साक्षरों की पठन आदतें: साक्षरता व्यक्ति को पढ़ने तथा लिखी सामग्री को समझने के योग्य बनाती है। कार्य संबंधी अपेक्षाओं के अतिरिक्त यह व्यक्ति को जानकारी तथा कौशल में सुधार करने के योग्य बनाती है। इसके अलावा, यह उस व्यक्ति के जिसने केवल न्यूनतम शिक्षा स्तर प्राप्त किया है, पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों आदि के पठन से कार्य संबंधी शिक्षा की प्राप्त करने तथा शिक्षा के स्तर को बनाए रखने में सहायक है। अतः प्रत्येक साक्षर व्यक्ति से आगे पूछा गया कि क्या वह सामान्यतया समाचार पत्र/पुस्तकें पढ़ते हैं। पढ़ने का आशय अपनी शिक्षा/जीविका/व्यवसाय/धर्म से संबंधित को छोड़कर अन्य पुस्तकों को पढ़ने से है, पर विचार किया गया। सामान्यतया पठन को केवल एक नियमित आदत में शामिल किया गया न कि प्रतिदिन पढ़ने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या। जबकि केवल 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु-समूह वालों का समानुपात विवरण 1.10 में प्रस्तुत है, आयु-समूह के अनुसार विस्तृत अनुमान संबंधित पार्ट-II में दिए गए हैं। परिणाम ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के मध्य एक संभावित पैटर्न दर्शाता है। जबकि ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों का लगभग 32 प्रतिशत आमतौर पर समाचार पत्र पढ़ता है।

विवरण 1.7 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के साक्षरों में औपचारिक रूप से स्कूल न जाने वाले साक्षरों का प्रतिशत

समस्त भारत

सामान्य शिक्षा	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला
अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्र	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
प्रौढ शिक्षा केन्द्र	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
अन्य साधनों से	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3

विवरण 1.8 सामान्य शिक्षा के अनुसार (5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक) के साक्षरों का प्रति हजार वितरण

सामान्य शिक्षा	समस्त भारत					
	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
प्राइमरी से कम*	289	334	304	183	204	192
प्राइमरी	291	348	310	215	270	238
मिडिल	227	202	218	220	221	220
माध्यमिक	111	77	99	162	149	157
उच्चतर माध्यमिक	51	28	43	94	74	86
स्नातक और इससे अधिक	32	11	25	125	82	107
सभी	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

* औपचारिक रूप से स्कूल न जाने वाले भी शामिल हैं।

विवरण 1.8 सामान्य शिक्षा के अनुसार (5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक) के साक्षरों का प्रति हजार वितरण

लिंग	दौर	समस्त भारत			
		प्राइमरी और इससे नीचे	मिडिल	माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक	स्नातक और इससे अधिक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण					
पुरुष	43	671	186	118	25
	47	580	227	162	32
महिला	43	765	150	73	12
	47	682	202	105	11
शहरी					
पुरुष	43	497	185	221	97
	47	398	220	256	125
महिला	43	575	174	183	68
	47	474	221	223	82

विवरण 1.10 15 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों में सामान्यतया (I) समाचारपत्र (II) पत्रिकाएं (III) पुस्तके पढ़ने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या

समस्त भारत

सामान्यतया पढ़ना	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
समाचार पत्र	358	229	315	643	505	588
पत्रिकाएं	216	216	216	400	403	401
पुस्तके	193	168	185	262	265	263

शहरी क्षेत्रों में संगत प्रतिशत लगभग 59 प्रतिशत है। यह पुनः दोहराया जाता है कि तुलनीय आयु समूह में संबंधित क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता दरें लगभग 40 और 62 प्रतिशत के रूप में अनुमानित की गई हैं।

सामान्यतया समाचार पत्र पढ़ने वाले साक्षरों में पुरुष और महिलाओं का समानुपात भिन्न-भिन्न है। किन्तु ग्रामीण के 22 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी के 40 प्रतिशत साक्षर, यह प्रतिशत दोनों क्षेत्रों में पुरुष और महिलाओं हेतु एक जैसा था। सामान्यतया पुस्तके पढ़ने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में भी लिंग संबंधी अंतर बहुत कम है। विभिन्न आयु-समूहों में भी सर्वेक्षण परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25 से 34 वर्ष आयु समूह में समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाएं पढ़ने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में

25 से 34 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों का सामान्यतया पुस्तके पढ़ने का प्रतिशत था। और शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह 35-44 वर्ष था।

1.11 पुस्तकालय/जनशिक्षा निलायम का उपयोग: साक्षरता स्तर के अलावा पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों आदि का अध्ययन इनकी उपलब्धता, इनकी प्राप्त करने आदि जैसे घटकों पर निर्भर है। सूचना एकत्र की गई थी कि क्या परिवार के सदस्य किसी पुस्तकालय के प्रयोक्ता हैं या कम से कम जन शिक्षा निलायम की पुस्तकालय सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते थे। प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों की संख्या पर जो पुस्तकालय के सदस्य थे या किसी पुस्तकालय के प्रयोक्ता हैं की संख्या विवरण 1.11 पर दी गई है।

विवरण 1.11 5 वर्ष और इससे अधिक आयु के प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों पर उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जो किसी पुस्तकालय के सदस्य/प्रयोक्ता हैं।

समस्त भारत

	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
	(2)	(3)	(4)
ग्रामीण	40	24	34
शहरी	78	60	70

परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय रा.प्र.सर्वे.-49वां दौर (जनवरी-जून 1993)

निष्कर्षों का सार:

1.0 इस भाग में उपभोक्ता व्यय के बारे में पूछताछ के सर्वेक्षण निष्कर्षों को संक्षिप्त रूप में दिया गया है। इसमें प्रस्तुत अधिकांश परिणाम मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय और देश में विभिन्नता के पैटर्न से संबंधित है। इसमें औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय में क्षेत्रीय और अंतर्राज्यीय भिन्नता और मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय का भिन्न-भिन्न सीमाओं में परिवारों और व्यक्तियों को वितरित विभिन्नता पर चर्चा की जाती है। जिस तरह से क्षेत्रों, राज्यों और समग्र व्यय स्तरों में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के विभिन्न संघटकों में भिन्नता होती है, उस पर विस्तार से चर्चा की जाती है। परिवारों के जीवन निर्वाह के विभिन्न पहलुओं अर्थात् मकान के आधिपत्य का स्वरूप, खाना पकाने और रोशनी के लिए प्रयुक्त ऊर्जा और राशन तथा उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की उपयोगिता के बारे में अनुसूची 1.0 के माध्यम से एकत्रित सूचना के आधार पर चर्चा की जाती है।

1.12 उपभोक्ता व्यय के बारे में सर्वेक्षण के प्रमुख निष्कर्षों पर चर्चा की गई है। तत्काल संदर्भ के लिए सारणियों की अंकमालाको जिसे विवरण कहते हैं, पार्ट-II में दी गई सारणियों से भिन्न दर्शाने के लिए पाठ में सम्मिलित किया गया है। अधिकांश विवरणों में राज्य स्तर के परिणाम संक्षिप्त रूप से दिए जाते हैं जबकि भिन्न-भिन्न राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श, सर्वेक्षण के दौरों के परिणामों की तुलना के कुछ प्रयास हैं।

1.13 'क्षेत्र' शब्द ग्रामीण-शहरी विभेदन के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। ग्रामीण और शहरी ऐसे दो क्षेत्र हैं जो इस क्षेत्र शब्द में निहित हैं। 'मुख्य राज्य' निम्नलिखित राज्यों के लिए प्रयुक्त होगा: आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल। शेष राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को तीन समूहों अर्थात् उत्तर-पूर्वी, उत्तर-पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी समूहों में अनुमानों को प्रस्तुत करने के उद्देश्य से बांटा गया है। इन समूहों को इस प्रकार बनाया गया है:-

उत्तर-पूर्वी त्रिपुरा : अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नगालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा

उत्तर-पश्चिमी : जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली।

दक्षिणी : अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा और नगर हवेली, गोवा, दमण और दीव, लक्षद्वीप, पाण्डिचेरी

1.14 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय तथा औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के अनुसार परिवारों और व्यक्तियों का वितरण : समस्त भारत

1.14.1 उपभोग व्यय का अध्ययन मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के आधार पर परिवारों का व हत् समूहीकरण किया जाता है। सबसे

पहले, परिवारों के भिन्न समूहों अथवा वर्गों की जनसंख्या में अनुमानित सापेक्ष संख्या को देखें। विवरण 1.1 में इस संख्या को तथा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय परिवारों के भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों में जनसंख्या के अनुमानित सापेक्ष आकारों को दर्शाया गया है। इसके बाद व्यक्ति के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय को उस परिवार का समझा जाता है। जिससे वह पुरुष/स्त्री संबंध रखता/रखती है। इससे हमें मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय की श्रेणियों के अनुसार व्यक्तियों के वितरण संबंधित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में बोलने की अनुमति देता है।

विवरण 1.1 : ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में व हत् मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय श्रेणी के अनुसार परिवारों/व्यक्तियों का प्रति हजार वितरण

समस्त भारत

मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय	प्रति हजार संख्या			
	परिवार		व्यक्ति	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
110 से नीचे	47	12	57	15
110-215	445	182	493	237
215-385	383	375	354	410
385 इससे अधिक	125	431	96	338
सभी	1000	1000	1000	1000

इससे दिखाई पड़ता है कि ग्रामीण (49 प्रतिशत) के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के तुलना में शहरी आबादी (24 प्रतिशत) का काफी कम समानुपात 110-215 रु. की सीमा में है तथा अपेक्षाकृत उच्च समानुपात उच्चतम श्रेणी 385 रु. और इससे अधिक की सीमा में शहरी जनसंख्या का (34 प्रतिशत) तथा ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का (10 प्रतिशत से भी कम) भाग आता है।

1.15 मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के वितरण और औसत : अंतर्राज्यीय तुलना

देखने पर पता चलता है कि (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 15 प्रमुख राज्यों में से 10 राज्यों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय 220 रु. से 270 रु. के बीच में था।

(ख) शहरी क्षेत्र में 15 प्रमुख राज्यों के लिए मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय औसत समान रूप से वितरित था जो 290 रु. से 450 रु. था और

(ग) तीन राज्य हरियाणा, केरल और पंजाब के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय औसत के संदर्भ में अनय प्रमुख राज्यों से आगे थे।

1.15.2 चुने हुए मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय स्तर से नीचे अथवा ऊपर परिवारों और व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता की शीघ्र प्रगणना के लिए मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के अनुसार परिवारों और व्यक्तियों का वितरण प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। ऐसी प्रतिशतता की अंतर्राज्यीय तुलनाएं स्पष्ट की जा सकती हैं।

यह देखा जा सकता है कि 215 रु. से कम मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत पंजाब के लिए 24 प्रतिशत तथा बिहार के लिए 75 प्रतिशत (विवरण-3) के बीच था। दूसरी ओर, 280 रु. के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय स्तर से ऊपर वाली जनसंख्या का समानुपात पंजाब और केरल के लिए लगभग 50 प्रतिशत, तमिलनाडु के लिए 20 प्रतिशत और बिहार के लिए केवल 10 प्रतिशत था। शहरी क्षेत्र में, खर्च करने के स्तर वास्तव में ऊंचे थे और अंतर्राज्यीय अन्तर कुछ हद तक कम था। यहां 215 रु. के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय स्तर से नीचे जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत (विवरण-5) प्रमुख 12 राज्यों के लिए 21 प्रतिशत और 42 प्रतिशत के बीच था जबकि पंजाब के लिए समानुपात केवल 7 प्रतिशत था। शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए समग्र रूप से 385 रु. (विवरण-6) के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय स्तर से ऊपर के व्यक्तियों का समानुपात 34 प्रतिशत था। राज्य स्तर का समानुपात 21 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत के बीच था।

विवरण 2 : 15 प्रमुख राज्यों का औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय

औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय (रु.)	ग्रामीण राज्यों की संख्या	औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय (रु.)	शहरी राज्यों की संख्या
180-220	2	290-330	2
220-270	10	330-370	5
270-320	-	370-410	5
320-360	3	410-450	3

विवरण 3 : 215 रु. के कम मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

बिहार	75
उड़ीसा	71
मध्य प्रदेश	65
उत्तर प्रदेश	49
सात अन्य प्रमुख राज्य	47-56
राजस्थान	42
हरियाणा	34
केरल	26
पंजाब	24
समस्त भारत	55

विवरण 4 : 280 रु. अथवा इससे अधिक मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

पंजाब	53
केरल	49
हरियाणा	43
राजस्थान	34
गुजरात	29
6 अन्य प्रमुख राज्य	22-25
तमिलनाडु	20
मध्य प्रदेश	18
उड़ीसा	14
बिहार	10
समस्त भारत	24

विवरण 5 : 215 रु. से नीचे मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय वाली शहरी जनसंख्या

बिहार	42
उत्तर प्रदेश	34
उड़ीसा	33
कर्नाटक	30
आंध्र प्रदेश	30
मध्य प्रदेश	28
6 अन्य प्रमुख राज्य	21-25
हरियाणा	17
असम	16
पंजाब	7
समस्त भारत	25

1.16 मद समूह के अनुसार मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय का संघटन : समस्त भारत

विवरण 6 : 385 रु. और इससे अधिक मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय वाली शहरी जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

पंजाब	50
हरियाणा	42
महाराष्ट्र	40
गुजरात	37
7 अन्य प्रमुख राज्य	31-36
उत्तर प्रदेश	27
उड़ीसा	25
मध्य प्रदेश	22
बिहार	21
समस्त भारत	34

1.16.1 शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति गैर-खाद्य व्यय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा दुगुना था। प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्य व्यय भी लगभग 60 रु. तक अधिक था। शहरी क्षेत्र में प्रति व्यक्ति कुल व्यय लगभग 57 प्रतिशत अधिक था।

1.16.2 कुल उपभोक्ता व्यय में अनाजों का भाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र (26 प्रतिशत) में शहरी क्षेत्र (15 प्रतिशत) की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक है। गैर-खाद्यान्नों का भाग शहरी क्षेत्र में मामूली सा अधिक है। गैर खाद्य मदों का भाग ग्रामीण (35 प्रतिशत) क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्र (42 प्रतिशत) में काफी अधिक है।

1.16.3 उपभोग में ग्रामीण शहरी अन्तर का और विस्तृत अध्ययन: विवरण 7 प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग में सबसे अधिक अंतर 'किराया' (शहरी क्षेत्र में 16 रु. प्रति माह और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 1 रु. से कम प्रतिमाह है। 'विविध माल और सेवाएं' (75 रु. शहरी और 35 रु. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में) और 'पेय पदार्थ, जलपान और संसाधित खाद्य' (28 रु. शहरी और 10 रु. ग्रामीण के लिए) में देखा जा सकता है। यह देखा जा सकता है कि प्रति व्यक्ति शहरी व्यय स्तर खाद्यान्नों को छोड़कर यहां पर विचारित सभी मद समूहों के लिए ग्रामीण स्तरों से अधिक है। (इसमें अनाज प्रति स्थायी शामिल है)।

विवरण 7 : महत्वपूर्ण व्यय शीर्षों के बारे में 30 दिन की अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय:

समस्त भारत		
मद समूह	ग्रामीण (रु.)	शहरी (रु.)
खाद्यान्न	63	58
दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	23	41
पेय पदार्थ और जलपान तथा संसाधित खाद्य	10	28
सब्जियां	14	20
खाद्य तेल	12	18
दालें और दालों के उत्पाद	10	12
मांस, मछली और अंडे	9	14
अन्य खाद्य	20	30
समस्त खाद्य	159	220
विविध माल और सेवाएं	35	75
ईंधन और प्रकाश	19	22
कपड़ा और जूते चपपल	15	22
किराया	1	16
अन्य और गैर-खाद्य	16	22
समस्त गैर-खाद्य	45	162
सभी मदें	244	382

विवरण 8: चुने हुए खाद्य और गैर-खाद्य मद समूहों के अनुसार निकाती गई उपभोक्ता व्यय की प्रतिशतता -समस्त भारत

मद समूह	ग्रामीण	शहरी
दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	9.4 प्रतिशत	10.7 प्रतिशत
सब्जिया	5.7 प्रतिशत	5.2 प्रतिशत
पेय पदार्थ और जलपान तथा संसाधित खाद्य	3.9 प्रतिशत	7.3 प्रतिशत
ईंधन और रोशनी	7.6 प्रतिशत	7.0 प्रतिशत
कपड़ा और जूते-चप्पल	6.0 प्रतिशत	5.8 प्रतिशत
विविध सामान और सेवाएं	14.2 प्रतिशत	19.4 प्रतिशत

1.16.4 अधिकांश मद समूहों के लिए कुछ व्यय में भिन्न-भिन्न मद समूहों के भाग में क्षेत्रों (एसएस-8) के बीच अधिक अंतर नहीं है। इसका अपवाद 'खाद्यान्न' जिसका उल्लेख पैरा 1.16.2 में ऊपर किया जा चुका है, 'विविध माल और सेवाएं' जो शहरी उपभोक्ता व्यय का 19 प्रतिशत है किन्तु ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए केवल 14 प्रतिशत तथा 'पेय पदार्थ, जलपान तथा संसाधित खाद्य' (शहरी के लिए 7 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण के लिए 4 प्रतिशत है)।

1.17 कुल व्यय का खाद्य और गैर-खाद्य संघटक : अंतर्राज्यीय भिन्नता

विवरण 9 : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्य संबंधी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के अनुसार 15 प्रमुख राज्यों का विवरण

30 दिन का प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्य व्यय	राज्यों की संख्या
130-150 रु.	3
150-175 रु.	9
175-215 रु.	3

1.17.1 मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के संघटन में अंतर्राज्यीय अंतर का अध्ययन करने के लिए, सबसे पहले खाद्य और गैर-खाद्य श्रेणियों में कुल व्यय को मोटे तौर पर बांटा जा सकता है। अधिकांश 'प्रमुख' राज्यों के लिए 30 दिन की अवधि में खाद्य पदार्थों पर प्रति व्यक्ति ग्रामीण व्यय 150 रु. और 175 रु. के बीच है। (विवरण 9)। ये आंकड़े बिहार, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में न्यूनतम (लगभग 140 रु.) थे।

विवरण 10 : शहरी क्षेत्रों में खाद्य पदार्थों संबंधी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के अनुसार 15 प्रमुख राज्यों का वितरण

30 दिनों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्य व्यय	राज्यों की संख्या
190-215 रु.	7
215-250 रु.	8

शहरी क्षेत्र में औसत राज्य स्तर का खाद्य पदार्थों पर मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 190 रु. और 250 रु. के बीच है (एस एस 10)

विवरण 13 : उपभोग किए गए खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा

समस्त भारत

विवरण 11 : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति गैर-खाद्य व्यय के अनुसार 15 प्रमुख राज्यों का वितरण

30 दिन का प्रति व्यक्ति गैर-खाद्य व्यय	राज्यों की संख्या
50-70 रु.	1
70-95 रु.	10
95-160 रु.	4

यद्यपि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र (149 रु.) में राज्य स्तर पर उच्चतम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक गैर-खाद्य व्यय न्यूनतम (52 रु.) का तीन गुना था, 10 राज्यों (एस एस 11) के आंकड़े 70-95 रु. के बीच थे। यही रुख पिछले दौरों में भी देखने में आया।

विवरण 12 : शहरी क्षेत्रों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति गैर-खाद्य व्यय के अनुसार 15 प्रमुख राज्यों का वितरण

30 दिन का प्रति व्यक्ति गैर-खाद्य व्यय	राज्यों की सं.
110-130 रु.	2
130-170 रु.	10
170-200 रु.	3

शहरी क्षेत्रों में राज्य स्तर का प्रति व्यक्ति गैर-खाद्य व्यय 100 रु. से 200 रु. के बीच था, अधिसंख्यक राज्यों में यह सीमा 130-170 रु. (विवरण 12) के बीच थी।

1.18 खाद्यान्नों का उपभोग : सेक्टर संबंधी और अंतर्राज्यीय भिन्नता

1.18.1 क्षेत्रों और राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा और उपभोग के मूल्य में भिन्नता विवरण 3.6 (ग्रामीण और शहरी) में दर्शाई गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न उपभोग 13.6 कि.ग्रा. और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 10.4 कि.ग्रा. था, लगभग 3 कि.ग्रा. का अंतर था। दूसरे शब्दों में, ग्रामीण उपभोग प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन शहरी उपभोग से 100 ग्राम अधिक था। अलग-अलग खाद्यान्नों के लिए भी ग्रामीण प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय स्तर शहरी स्तर से ऊंचे (विवरण 13) थे।

खाद्यान्न	30 दिन का प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग (कि.ग्रा.)	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी
चावल	7.2	5.3
गेहूँ	4.5	4.5
ज्वार	0.8	0.4
बाजरा	0.5	0.1
मक्का	0.3	0.1
अन्य खाद्यान्न	0.3	0.1
कुल खाद्यान्न	13.6	10.5

राज्य स्तर पर शहरी उपभोग स्तर कभी-कभी विशेष खाद्यान्नों के लिए ग्रामीण से अधिक हो गया- उदाहरण के लिए हरियाणा और पंजाब में चावल का उपभोग अथवा असम, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल में गेहूँ का उपभोग। परन्तु यह क्षेत्र में उपभोग किए गए 'मुख्य' खाद्यान्नों के मामले में नहीं बल्कि 'गौण' खाद्यान्नों के मामले में हुआ। प्रति व्यक्ति कुल खाद्यान्न उपभोग ग्रामीण (16.7 कि.ग्रा.) और शहरी (13.4 कि.ग्रा.) दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए उड़ीसा में अधिकतम था।

1.18.2 30 दिन के अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न उपभोग का मूल्य का मूल्य 'क्षेत्रों' की अपेक्षा 'राज्यों' में अधिक था। समस्त भारत के आंकड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए 63 रु. और शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए 5 रु. कम अर्थात् 58 रु. थे। असम, पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा के पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए दोनों क्षेत्रों में ये आंकड़े पंजाब और गुजरात के लिए 42-43 रु. की तुलना में 74-75 रु. के बीच थे। अंतर्राज्यीय भिन्नता का पैटर्न पूर्ववर्ती दौरों में अभिलक्षित आंकड़ों के समान था।

विवरण 14 : प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न उभाग (30 दिन) का मूल्य (30 दिवस)-चुने हुए राज्य

राज्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी
पंजाब	42 रु.	43 रु.
गुजरात	43 रु.	43 रु.
हरियाणा	48 रु.	44 रु.
राजस्थान	49 रु.	45 रु.
समस्त भारत	63 रु.	58 रु.
बिहार	77 रु.	75 रु.
उड़ीसा	81 रु.	73 रु.
पश्चिम बंगाल	85 रु.	74 रु.
असम	83 रु.	83 रु.

1.19 मद समूह के अनुसार मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय का ब्यौरा : अंतर्राज्यीय तुलना

1.19.1 अन्य खाद्य समूहों में राज्य स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय में भिन्नता पूर्ववर्ती दौरों की तरह 'खाद्य तेल', 'दालें और दालों के उत्पाद' तथा 'सब्जियों' के मामले में कम और 'दूध तथा दुग्ध उत्पाद' और 'मांस, मछली और अंडों' और कुछ हद तक 'चीनी' के मामलों में अधिक था।

गैर-खाद्य समूहों पर राज्य स्तर के वयों में अंतर को सामान्य तौर पर संबंधित राज्यों (विवरण 15 एवं 16) के बीच समग्र व्यय स्तर में अंतर द्वारा देखा जा सकता है। उदाहरण के लिए यह बात 'विविध माल और सेवाएं' जो प्रत्येक राज्य में गैर खाद्य व्यय का बड़ा भाग है, के लिए यह सत्य प्रतीत होता है। तथापि, खाद्य समूहों के लिए और विशेष रूप से दो समूहों 'दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद' तथा 'मांस, मछली और अंडे' के लिए कुछ मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय अंतर राज्यों में मदों के उपभोग में देखी गई भिन्नता से स्पष्ट रूप से कम ही संबंधित होगा। हले की तरह 'ईंधन और प्रकाश' पर प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च राज्यों में बहुत कम अंतर लिए हुए था। टिकाऊ वस्तुओं के लिए यह कहना कठिन है कि कितनी भिन्नता प्रतिचयन विक्षेपण के कारण है।

1.19.2 स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिशतता कुल पारिवारिक व्यय में भिन्न-भिन्न मद समूहों के अनुमानित भाग हैं। दोनों क्षेत्रों में, प्रतिशतता भागों में अंतर्राज्यीय विभिन्नता (प्रमुख राज्यों में) की सीमा 'मांस, मछली और अंडे तथा दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद' के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक और 'ईंधन और प्रकाश' तथा 'सब्जियों' के लिए कम तथा 'पेय पदार्थ, जलपान और 'संसाधित खाद्य' तथा 'कपड़ा और जूते और चप्पल' के लिए सामान्य रूप से अधिक (देश के लिए समग्र रूप से औसत भाग के संबंध में दृष्टिगत) देखी गई है। दोनों समूहों 'मांस, मछली और अंडे' तथा 'दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद' के लिए भिन्नता की सीमा शहरी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक थी। 'पेय पदार्थ, जलपान और संसाधित खाद्य' के लिए, समस्त भारत ग्रामीण प्रतिशत भाग न्यूनतम शहरी प्रमुख राज्य स्तर भाग की अपेक्षा कम है तथा यही 'विविध माल और सेवाओं' के लिए सत्य है।

1.20 विभिन्न मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय सतरों पर उपभोक्ता पैटर्न में अंतर

1.20.1 न्यून से अधिक मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय सीमाओं में विचलन करते हुए औसत प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग (रुपयों) में वृद्धि, 'टिकाऊ माल', 'विविध माल और सेवाएं', 'कपड़ा और जूते-चप्पल' तथा 'दूध और

विवरण 15 : 11 प्रमुख राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मदों के चुने हुए समूहों के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग का मूल्य

राज्य	दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	मांस मछली और अंडे	चीनी	सब्जियां	पेय पदार्थ और संसाधित खाद्य	विविध माल और सेवाएं	ईंधन और प्रकाश
बिहार	11	5	4	14	4	22	15
उड़ीसा	5	10	4	15	6	25	18
मध्य प्रदेश	19	5	8	12	6	29	18
तमिलनाडु	11	11	4	13	15	33	15
उत्तर प्रदेश	29	4	9	14	7	35	18
पश्चिम बंगाल	11	18	4	18	8	30	17
गुजरात	36	3	12	19	16	38	20
राजस्थान	60	3	12	11	9	36	24
पंजाब	71	2	19	20	12	45	31
केरल	18	30	8	12	27	65	18
हरियाणा	78	1	15	13	9	60	19

चुने हुए राज्य : राज्यों को ग्रामीण मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय को बण्टे हुए क्रम में रखा गया।

विवरण 16: 12 प्रमुख राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में चुने हुए मद समूहों के मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग का मूल्य

राज्य	दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	मांस मछली और अंडे	चीनी	सब्जियां	पेय पदार्थ और संसाधित खाद्य	विविध माल और सेवाएं	ईंधन और प्रकाश
बिहार	24	10	6	20	6	44	21
मध्य प्रदेश	38	8	11	19	16	55	23
उत्तर प्रदेश	45	7	11	18	18	63	24
उड़ीसा	18	21	7	25	21	55	29
तमिलनाडु	26	17	6	17	40	69	25
गुजरात	57	4	13	22	27	75	29
राजस्थान	64	7	12	19	21	66	27
केरल	23	32	9	13	37	79	30
पश्चिम बंगाल	25	33	6	26	29	71	31
महाराष्ट्र	45	16	10	19	37	97	30
हरियाणा	81	6	12	24	19	93	35
पंजाब	79	4	16	25	27	99	37

चुने हुए राज्य, राज्यों की शहरी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के लिए आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया है।

दुग्ध उत्पाद' जैसे मद समूहों में अधिक स्पष्ट और 'खाद्यान्न' 'ईंधन और प्रकाश तथा 'सब्जियों' के लिए लगातार बढ़ने वाली प्रतीत होती है। प्रतिशतता भाग में परिवर्तन पहले स्थान पर उल्लिखित मद समूहों के लिए सकारात्मक दिखाई (मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय में वृद्धि) पड़ता है तथा दूसरे प्रकार के मद समूहों के लिए नकारात्मक (मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय में वृद्धि के साथ भाग में गिरावट) दिखाई पड़ता है।

1.21 खाद्यान्नों के उपभोग में प्रवृत्तियां :

1.21.1 महत्वपूर्ण खाद्यान्नों की समस्त भारत प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग की मात्रा और मूल्य के बारे में 43वें (जुलाई 1987-जून 1988) से 49वें (जनवरी-जून, 1993) तक विभिन्न रा. प्र. सर्वे. दौरों के निष्कर्ष विवरण 3.9 में दिए गए हैं। इस अवधि के दौरान खाद्यान्न उपभोग की प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में शायद थोड़ा अधिक लगभग 5 प्रतिशत की आंशिक कमी अब काफी उचित प्रतीत होती है। यह बात 50वें दौर के आंकड़ों से सत्यापित हो जाती है जिसके अनुसार ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत में खाद्यान्नों

की औसत मात्रा क्रमशः 13.4 और 10.6 कि.ग्रा. थी। यह कमी मुख्यतया दो खाद्यान्नों गेहूं और ज्वार के कारण प्रतीत होती है प्रति व्यक्ति पूर्ण मासिक खाद्यान्न उपभोग में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर दोनों में स्थिर रहा है। प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग के मूल्य में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर यद्यपि 4 रु. से बढ़कर 6 रु. हो गया, प्रतिशत के मामले में स्थिर रहा है और औसत शहरी भारतीय के लिए मूल्य ग्रामीण औसत से लगभग 10 प्रतिशत कम रहा है।

1.22 पारिवारिक मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के संघटन में प्रवृत्तियां : समस्त भारत

1.22.1 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए 43वें और 49वें दौर तक रा.प्र. सर्वे. के प्रत्येक दौर के लिए समस्त भारत स्तर पर पारिवारिक मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय का प्रतिशतता संघटन: यह देखा जा सकता है कि:

(क) कुल व्यय में खाद्य का भाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लगभग 64, 65 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्र में लगभग 56, 57 प्रतिशत स्थिर रहा है।

विवरण 16 : चुने हुए मद समूहों के कुल व्यय में भाग -समस्त भारत

मद समूह	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	15 प्रमुख राज्यों में प्रतिशत भाग में भिन्नता की सीमा	समस्त भारत स्तर पर प्रतिशत भाग	15 प्रमुख राज्यों में प्रतिशत भाग में भिन्नता की सीमा	समस्त भारत स्तर पर प्रतिशत भाग
दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	2.2-22.7	9.4	5.3-19.1	10.7
मांस, मछली और अंडे	0.3-8.6	3.6	1.0-8.6	3.7
कपड़े और जूते-चप्पल	2.6-9.5	6.0	3.7-9.4	5.8
पेय पदार्थ आदि	2.0-7.9	3.9	4.4-10.6	7.3
विविध माल तथा सेवाएं	8.1-19.1	14.2	14.7-22.5	19.5
सब्जियां	3.5-7.4	5.7	3.3-7.3	5.2
ईंधन और प्रकाश	5.3-9.6	7.6	5.9-8.4	7.0

(ख) खद्यान्नों का व्यय का समानुपात, 43 वें और 47वें दौर के दौरान दोनों क्षेत्रों में लगभग 1 प्रतिशत प्वाइंट गिरने के बाद, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अपने पूर्ववर्ती स्तर 26 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्र में 15 प्रतिशत पुनः प्राप्त कर लिया है।

(ग) कपड़े और जूते-चपपलों का भाग इन दोरों में कवर की गई अवधि के दौरान दोनों क्षेत्रों में लगभग 1 प्रतिशत प्वाइंट गिर गया है।

(घ) यहां पर विचारित अन्य समूहों का भाग इन 7 दौरों में संकल्पनात्मक रूप से नहीं बदला है। (टिकाऊ वस्तुओं के भाग में आभासी परिवर्तन टिकाऊ माल के भाग में प्रतिचयन विक्षेपणों के कारण हो सकता है)।

1.23 अन्य प्रवृत्तियां

1.23.1 रुचि के कुछ अन्य पैरामीटरों में जैसे औसत परिवार आकार, औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय और मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के अनुसार व्यक्तियों के वितरण के चुने हुए प्रतिशत (20वां, 50वां और 80वां) को ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग से

अध्ययन किया जा सकता है। औसत परिवार के आकार में कोई प्रवृत्ति अभिलक्षित नहीं होती। औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय इन दौरों में वर की गई अवधि के दौरान लगभग 60 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया है। औसत शहरी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय लगातार बढ़ने के बाद 49वें दौर में पिछले दौर में 399 रु. के स्तर से गिर गया प्रतीत होता है। तथापि, इन दो दौरों (विवरण 18 को देखें) के लिए मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के विस्तृत ब्यौरे की तुलना से पता चलता है कि

(क) इन दोनों दौरों के बीच न तो कुल प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्य व्यय और न ही इसके मुख्य संघटकों में कोई खास अंतर आया है। कुछ अंतर रोजगार में मौसमी विक्षेपण के कारण हो सकता है, 49वां दौर सर्वेक्षण कृषि वर्ष के दूसरे भाग को कवर करते हुए 6 माह का सर्वेक्षण था।

(ख) कुल शहरी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय में 17 रु. की कमी में से 14 रु., दो मद समूहों-विविध माल और सेवाएं तथा टिकाऊ माल में गिने जाते हैं जिसके अनुमान, मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय के अन्य संघटकों की तुलना में अधिक प्रतिचयन विक्षेपण के आधार पर जाने जाते हैं, चूंकि परिवारों का व्यय वर्ष पर्यन्त अनियमित रूप से किया जाता है न कि खाद्य और ईंधन पर किए गए व्यय की तरह।

विवरण 18 : 47वें, 48वें और 49वें दौर के लिए चुने हुए मद समूहों पर प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय : समस्त भारत

मद समूह	मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग का मूल्य (रु.)					
	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	47वां दौर	48वां दौर	49वां दौर	47वां दौर	48वां दौर	49वां दौर
खाद्यान्न	58	65	63	52	59	58
दूध, दुग्ध उत्पाद	22	23	23	37	42	41
खाद्य तेल	13	12	12	21	20	18
मांस, अंडा, मछली	8	8	9	13	14	14
सब्जियां	15	14	14	21	20	20
संसाधित खाद्य	9	10	10	26	26	28
सभी खाद्य	154	161	159	208	224	221
ईंधन और प्रकाश	7	17	18	24	25	27
कपड़ा और जूते-चप्पल	14	16	15	24	25	22
विविध माल और सेवाएं	32	35	35	73	83	75
टिकाऊ वस्तुएं	15	9	8	17	17	11
सभी गैर खाद्य	90	87	85	163	175	162
सभी मदें	144	247	244	370	399	382

प्रतिशत मूल्य औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता व्यय आंकड़ों के अनुरूप प्रतीत होता है।

1.24 खाद्य की पर्याप्तता के बारे में परिवारों की अवधारणा

1.24.1 जनसंख्या के एक भाग में खाद्य उपलब्धता की अवधारणा की जांच, पहले की तरह एक प्रश्न ' क्या परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को दो वक्त का खाना मिलता है : (क) वर्ष पर्यन्त? (ख) वर्ष के केवल कुछ महीने? (ग) वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में भी नहीं? के माध्यम से की गई।

1.24.2 समस्त भारत स्तर पर चिरकालीन भूले परिवारों (वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में भी दो वक्त का खाना न खाने वालों) का समानुपात, गत

रा.प्र.सर्वे. दौर की तरह, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 1 प्रतिशत से कम तथा शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए 0.5 प्रतिशत से कम पाया गया। जहां तक मौसमी भूख का संबंध है, 1000 परिवारों पर 54 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में और 1000 पर 21 शहरी क्षेत्र में वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में ही पर्याप्त भोजन प्राप्त कर रहे पाए गए (विवरण 19)।

1.24.3 राज्य स्तर पर भी, भूख की समस्या मुख्यतया मौसमी पाई जाती है। किसी तरह की भूख का सामना कर रहे (श्रेणी ख और ग) लोगों का समानुपात सभी प्रमुख राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए 8 प्रतिशत से कम था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा को छोड़कर जहां यह 17 प्रतिशत 18 प्रतिशत के बीच था, सभी राज्यों के लिए यह समानुपात 10 प्रतिशत से कम था।

विवरण 19 : खाद्य की उपलब्धता के अनुसार परिवारों की प्रति हजार संख्या समस्त भारत

अवधि जिसके दौरान परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को पर्याप्त खाने को मिला	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	49 वां दौर	48 वां दौर	49 वां दौर	48 वां दौर
वर्ष पर्यन्त	938	923	977	973
केवल कुछ महीने	54	70	21	23
कुछ महीनों में भी नहीं	8	7	2	4