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National Sample Survey Organisation
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WHO GETS HOW MUCH FROM PDS - How Effectively Does It Reach the Poor ?

Kirit S Parikh

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Bombay

The Issues :

The costs of public distribution system (pds) which has been an important instrument of government policy, is rising. In 1992-93 the expenditure on account of food subsidy in the revised budget for the centre alone was Rs. 2800 crores. Under the pds the government distributes to ration card-holders limited quantity of cereals, kerosene and sugar at subsidised prices. The distribution of cereals is supposed to protect the consumption of the poor by ensuring availability of food at a reasonable price particularly to the poorer segments of society. Dantwala (1993) points out that the purpose of introducing pds was "to provide food security to the poor, till poverty is eliminated through appropriate macro and micro economic policies". He also argues that the "pds should be viewed as an income transfer in favour of the poor".

Given these objectives one would like to know, how effective is pds ? In other words : Whom does it actually reach ? Does it reach the poor; how many of them ? How much cereals does it provide to them ? What is the value of income support provided by subsidised cereals ? What is the cost of providing that support ? Can we find alternative ways to provide the same benefit at less cost ?

The pds is also considered to be an instrument to control the market price of cereals. To the extent foodgrains are available in ration shops the consumers are less dependent on free markets. Thus, it is argued, the market price cannot rise unduly. At the same time because of pds less of a supply is available in the open market, which might tend to increase market price. In a famous article Dantwala (1967) had conjectured that the free market price would lower in the absence of pds. On the other hand, Narayana, Parikh and Srinivasan (1991) carry out simulations using a computable general equilibrium model which do not support Dantwala's conjecture. However, studies by ISI (1985) and Radhakrishna and Indrakant (1987) support Dantwala's conjecture. While it is difficult to estimate what the market prices would be in the absence of pds, we can further examine this controversy by comparing market prices in places where there is active pds distribution and where there is not.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the set of questions raised concerning effectiveness of pds. We will also throw some light on the impact of pds on market prices.

The publication (NSSO, 1990) of the results of National Sample Survey's (NSS's) 42nd round have led to a number of studies that have addressed the issue of whom does the pds reach. See for example, Dev and Suryanarayana 1991, Jha 1992, Howes and Jha, 1992. The NSS report also provides data on access to pds by different fractile groups of households. Most of these studies however, do not provide information on the extent of the support and its value as the published results of NSS survey did not provide adequate information. Jha, and Jha and Howes have estimated the value of the support provided by pds by making assumptions and by combining data from different sources. The reliability of their results is, therefore, difficult to judge. I have been able to estimate these from the household level data of the 42nd round which were made available to me by the NSSO.[1]

Data, Tabulation and Concepts :

The 42nd round collected data from the sample households, concerning the quantities and values of purchases in 30 days of various cereals (wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, other cereals) from pds and from open market.

We have four classes of households :

(1) Those who made the entire purchase of that commodity from pds,

(2) those who made the entire purchase of that commodity from the open market,

The comments on our earlier draft by Shikha Jha and an anonymous referee have greatly helped in improving the presentation for which I thank them.

[1] I am thankful to Dr. Thamrajakshi, Secretary, Department of Statistics, and Dr. Parvin Visaria, Chairman, NSSO for permitting access to these data.

(3) those who purchased the commodity from both pds and open market, and

(4) those who did not purchase the commodity at all.

The households which did not make all their purchase from pds were further asked about the reason why they did not purchase (more) from pds.

The value of the implicit subsidy that a household gets is the difference between what it paid for the commodity from the pds and what it would have paid for it, had it purchased it from the open market. Formally,

let q^r, q^m — quantities purchased from ration shop (pds) and market respectively.

V^r, V^m — value of purchases from ration shop and market respectively.

Then S, the implicit subsidy, Is

$$S - \left[\frac{V^m}{q^m} - \frac{V^r}{q^r} \right] \cdot q^r$$

One may note that a straight forward comparison is possible only for type 3 households which purchase the commodity from both the ration shop and from the market. The implicit market price (unit value) for type 3 household is also used to calculate the subsidy for type 1 households i.e., those who make all their purchases from the ration shop.

The subsidy could have been calculated differently also. For eample, by calculating market price (unit price) paid by type 2 households; or by taking the average market price paid by all types of households. However, the calculated subsidies are not very different and therefore, for all the subsequent discussion we have used subsidies calculated by taking the market price paid by type 3 households.

It should be noted that it is implicitly assumed that the difference in prices (unit values) between market price and ration price is due to subsidy on ration price and not due to difference in the quality of grains that households belonging to the same fractile group purchase from ration shop and free market. Thus, the subsidy estimates will tend to overestimate the rate of subsidy for richer households as one would expect them to purchase better quality grains from the market.

The Results :

I have calculated for each 5 percentile of households, the implicit subsidy per capita in each commodity and for aggregated cereals. Appendix Table A.1 gives this detailed table for rural Maharashtra.

Similar tables were prepared for the states and union territories, for urban and rural households. While one can look at individual commodities, for simplicity of presentation, I have confined the discussion to cereals in the aggregate. It should be noted that for calculating subsidy or cereals we have calculated the subsidies on individual commodity and then added them up.

Table 1, based on appendix table A.1, summarises the data for rural Maharashtra. This is also shown graphically in Figure 1.

Maharashtra is more or less an average state as far as pds is concerned. It is seen that nearly 50% of the population does not get any subsidy from the pds cereals. This is true for the poorest 85% of households, after which there is some progression.

What is however, most disturbing is that the value of the subsidy is so little even for those households who make all their purchases of cereals from ration shops. For the bottom 20% of the households (which have nearly 23% of the rural population) the subsidy is no more than Rs. 2.08 per capita per 30 days.

With the average family size of 6, the subsidy per family is about Rs. 12.5 per month. In other words, it is useful to note here, one person day of additional employment per family per month would provide the same income support as provided by the cereals distributed under pds.

Figures 2A to 2H and Figures 3A to 3H show graphically the results for other states and territories for rural and urban areas. Statewise averages are summarized in Tables 2 and 3.

Some Observations on the Results :

PDS—Its Coverage and Value :

The data in the figures suggest some broad observations and groupings of states

(a) In the states of Punjab, Orissa, Bihar, U.P. and Haryana, more than 95% of the rural population does not purchase any cereals from the pds. For the very small percentage of population that makes all its purchase of cereals from ration shops of the pds, the value of the implicit subsidy is less than Rs. 1.50 per person per 30 days. The rural population of these states was estimated in 1986-87 to be 223 million persons.

Table 1 : Who Gets How Much Cereals and Subsidies from PDS in Rural Maharashtra

Q=Quantity of cereals from ration shop (kg/person/30 days)
S=Implicit subsidy (Rs. /person/30 days); See note below.
P=Percentage of persons in the fractile group.

Fractile group by house-holds	Total expendi-ture per capita Rs./ person/ month	Persons (millions)	No purchase from PDS			Partial purchase from PDS			All purchases from PDS		
			Q	S	P@	Q	S	P*	Q	S	P**
1-5	50.98	2.61	0.00	0.00	43.33	1.65	1.02	36.86	2.33	1.73	19.77
6-10	66.73	2.51	0.00	0.00	51.14	1.87	0.80	30.74	2.27	1.81	18.04
11-15	74.79	2.33	0.00	0.00	50.26	1.70	0.25	33.89	3.09	0.46	15.81
16-20	81.19	2.48	0.00	0.00	45.08	2.26	1.43	43.42	1.49	2.08	11.50
21-25	85.73	2.58	0.00	0.00	53.76	2.15	1.30	29.24	2.01	2.36	16.96
26-30	91.24	2.52	0.00	0.00	55.59	1.66	0.75	27.60	1.12	1.65	16.77
31-35	99.56	2.00	0.00	0.00	60.61	2.33	0.76	63.21	2.10	1.93	11.08
36-40	100.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	40.32	2.65	1.98	44.71	3.41	2.75	14.87
41-45	103.56	2.73	0.00	0.00	58.44	2.74	1.95	24.36	1.91	2.76	17.17
46-50	113.35	2.52	0.00	0.00	47.79	2.50	1.61	35.44	2.36	2.81	16.73
51-55	119.40	2.23	0.00	0.00	45.58	3.35	2.04	37.58	2.69	3.19	16.75
56-60	125.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	53.65	2.20	1.31	34.72	2.78	2.29	11.51
61-65	130.20	2.05	0.00	0.00	40.54	2.28	0.09	41.95	3.40	0.11	17.46
66-70	138.92	2.15	0.00	0.00	53.33	2.06	1.17	27.11	1.78	2.93	19.47
71-75	148.65	1.74	0.00	0.00	50.11	1.91	1.05	30.92	2.94	2.46	18.91
76-80	154.74	1.70	0.00	0.00	54.02	2.34	1.16	30.42	1.75	1.93	15.44
81-85	167.46	1.78	0.00	0.00	51.01	3.43	2.05	32.77	2.82	3.25	16.16
86-90	189.57	1.70	0.00	0.00	69.84	3.12	1.47	23.57	2.56	2.51	6.53
91-95	220.01	2.02	0.00	0.00	66.49	2.51	1.17	25.35	2.67	2.17	8.12
96-100	350.18	1.15	0.00	0.00	64.93	3.22	3.03	24.54	3.80	6.36	10.36

@ Type 2+type 4 households —No purchase or No purchase from ration shop.
* Type 3 households —Purchase from both, ration and markets.
** Type 1 households —Purchse from only ration shop.
Note : Subsidies are calculated first for each grain and then added up.

(b) In Manipur, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, with an estimated rural population of 75 million, more than 90% of the persons do not purchase any cereals from pds. The maximum subsidy value in these states is less than Rs. 3.53 per person per 30 days.

(c) The picture in the urban areas of these states is also similar both in terms of coverage and subsidy values.

(d) In the eastern states of West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam, more than 70% of the estimated rural population of 59 million persons, does not purchase any cereals from the pds. The level of subsidy for those 4% of the rural population who purchase grains from pds is less than Rs. 2.90 per person per 30 days for West Bengal. The subsidy level in Assam, however, albeit for less than 3% of the population (some 0.5 million persons), which makes all its purchase from the pds, reaches Rs. 6.23 per person per 30 days.

(e) In the urban areas of West Bengal and Assam, the coverage is higher. In West Bengal 60% of population purchase cereals from pds. The subsidy level reaches Rs. 6.23 per person per 30 days in West Bengal and Rs. 5.66 per person per 30 days in Assam. One may note here that rationing is nearly compulsory in urban West Bengal so that the free market should be relatively thin and having comparatively

PDS CEREALS
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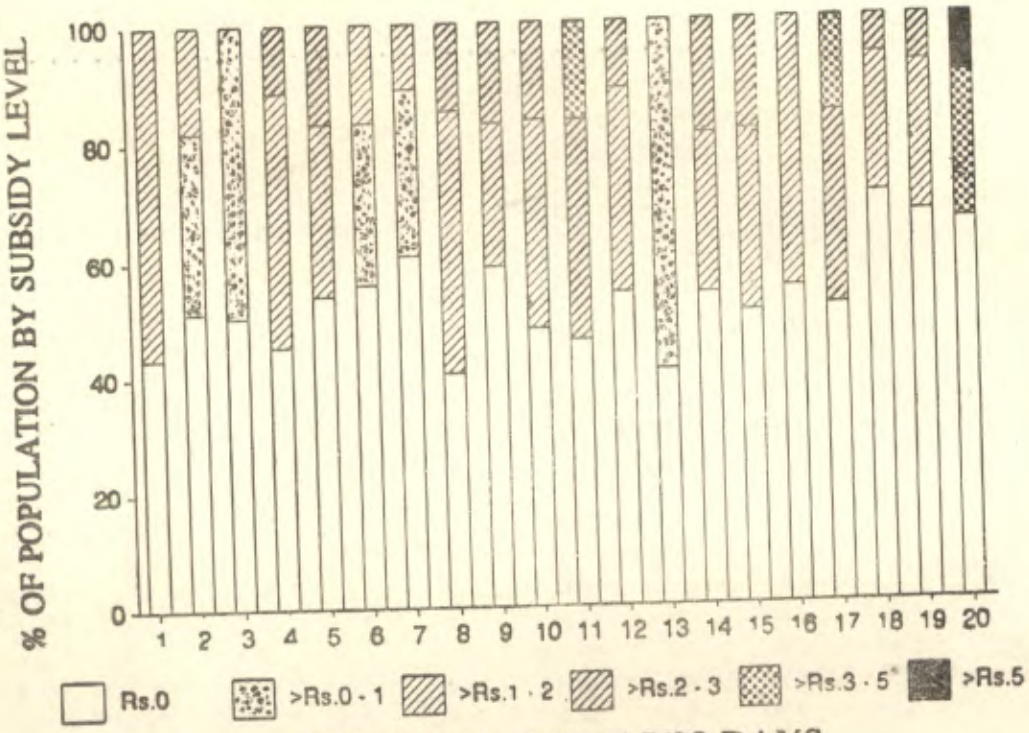

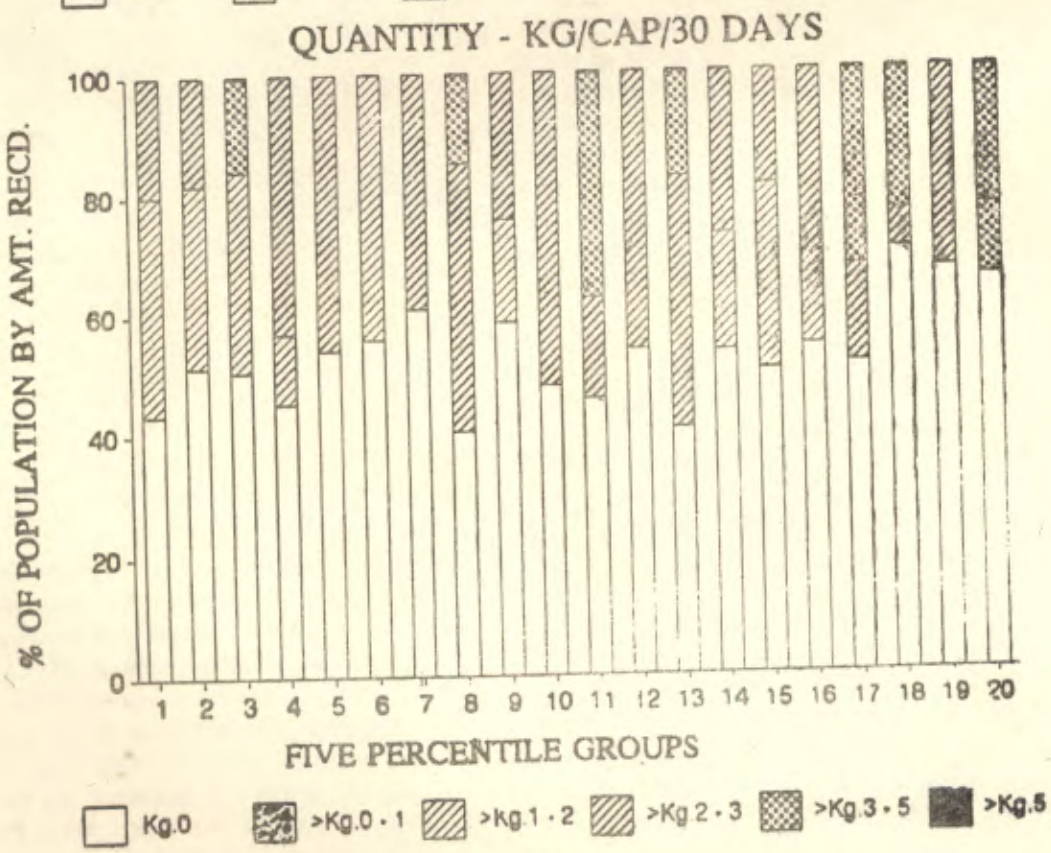

high prices so that our estimate of the value of subsidy may appear larger than actual.

(f) In the states of *Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamilnadu* and *Andhra Pradesh*, of the rural population of 173 million, 40 to 55% of the population does not purchase from pds. The level of subsidy varies from state to state and varies from Rs. 2.22 for Maharashtra to Rs. 5.38 for Andhra Pradesh.

(g) In the urban areas of these states, of the total population of 75 million, 35 to 70% does not purchase from pds. The level of subsidy for those who make all their purchase from pds ranges from Rs. 4.31 (for 2.7% of the population) in Tamilnadu to Rs. 6.74 (for 3.5% of the population) in Andhra Pradesh. Even for those who make purchase partially from the pds the subsidy ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. The urban populations in these states are relatively better served.

(h) The state of *Kerala* is in a class by itself. There is compulsory rationing in all of the states. Nearly 90% of the population purchases cereals from ration shops in both, rural and urban areas. The level of subsidy also varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per person per 30 days. Once again, due to widespread rationing the market price may be high and subsidy estimates may appear larger.

(i) Urban *Delhi* is also a special case. More than 70% of the population purchases cereals from ration shop. Though the average subsidy for those who purchase from pds is Rs. 5.19, it is only Rs. 1.68 for the poorest 20% of the households (see Table 5). The high level of subsidy for the rich may be due to quality premium in the free market purchases which we have not accounted for.

(j) Among other states and union territories, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Tripura, and Goa show varied picture. High urban coverage and subsidy levels are common. The rural populations are not as well covered.

Table 2 : Implicit Subsidies From Cereals Purchased from PDS (Rural Population)

States	Estimated Rural population	No purchase from pds.	Partial purchase from pds.		All purchase from pds	
	(Millions)	Percent of population	Percent of population	Subsidy Rs./cap/30 days	Percent of population	Subsidy— Rs./cap/ 30 days
Punjab	12.54	99.9	0	0	0.1	0
Orissa	24.85	98.3	1.2	0.94	0.5	0·72
Bihar	65.25	98.3	1.2	1.43	0.6	1.34
Uttar Pradesh	108.64	97.9	0.6	1.18	1.6	1.44
Haryana	11.49	96.9	1.6	0.15	1.5	0.01
Manipur	.94	94.6	4.5	1.31	0.9	1.85
Madhya Pradesh	44.59	90.9	4.8	1.05	4.3	2.62
Rajasthan	29.52	91.2	3.6	2.87	5.2	3.5
West Bengal	44.11	73.1	22.7	1.93	4.1	2.9
Sikkim	.23	70·0	2.6	0	27.4	0
Assam	14.48	75.4	21.9	3.54	2.8	6.23
Delhi	0.63	64.6	20.4	0.36	15.0	0
Meghalaya	0.96	61.2	31.5	4.16	7.4	5.05
Jammu & Kashmir	5.22	76.7	10.2	2.63	13.2	6.04
Himachal Pradesh	4.08	71.8	13.1	1.72	15.1	3.47
Maharashtra	42.51	52.3	32.4	1.27	15.3	2.22
Gujarat	23.27	55.5	30.0	1.97	14.6	3.76
Tamil Nadu	34.03	46.5	44.9	2.89	8.5	4.16
Karnataka	27.70	38.1	53.9	2.04	8.0	3·00
Andhra Pradesh	45.12	40.3	47.3	4.52	12.4	5.38
Tripura	2.08	30.8	66.5	5.12	2.7	7.28
Goa	0.75	20.4	69.1	4.73	10.5	2.32
Mizoram	0.26	6.4	47.0	8.04	46.6	12.36
Kerala	20.10	12.3	79.0	6.39	8.6	8.78

Table 3 : Implicit Subsidies for Cereals Purchases from PDS (Urban Populations)

States	Estimated Urban Population	No purchase from pds.	Partial purchase from pds.		All purchases from pds.	
	(Millions)	Percent of population	Percent of population	Subsidy Rs./cap/ 30 days	Percent of population	Subsidy Rs./cap/ 30 days
Punjab	5.05	95.4	3.6	0.24	1.0	0.52
Orissa	2.96	86.2	11.4	0.29	2.4	0.27
Bihar	9.31	92.9	6.4	2.24	0.7	1.15
Uttar Pradesh	22.32	93.0	4.6	1.71	2.5	2.51
Haryana	3.55	92.9	4.3	0.49	2.8	0.07
Manipur	0.30	95.0	3.0	0.57	2.0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10.86	82.6	12.1	1.24	5.3	3.23
Rajasthan	7.35	94.4	2.2	2.5	3.4	1.66
West Bengal	14.05	40.2	51.2	2.97	8.5	6.23
Sikkim	0.02	79.0	5.3	0	15.8	0
Assam	1.70	57.0	40.6	2.97	2.5	5.66
Delhi	5.76	26.3	17.1	5.06	56.6	5.19
Meghalaya	0.21	64.1	28.6	5.72	7.3	16.46
Jammu & Kashmir	1.17	21.4	49.0	6.39	29.6	10.18
Himachal Pradesh	0.28	74.7	14.1	1.59	11.3	2.11
Maharashtra	21.45	56.2	38.5	2.86	5.3	4.79
Gujarat	9.85	68.0	24.5	2.13	7.5	4.86
Tamilnadu	17.66	44.6	52.8	3.21	2.7	4.31
Karnataka	11.89	37.3	58.9	3.78	3.8	6.62
Andhra Pradesh	13.43	48.6	47.9	4.85	3.5	6.74
Tripura	0.22	44.4	52.8	6.83	2.8	14.58
Goa Daman & Diu	0.37	18.3	70.6	4.51	11.2	2.31
Mizoram	0.09	1.1	54.6	9.59	44.3	19.34
Kerala	4.67	13.0	83.8	5.87	3.3	7.66

Targeting Effectiveness : What Do the Poor Get from the PDS

While the coverage varies from state to state, we do not observe any marked targeting for the very poor. In quite a few states, the richest 30% of the population, seem to purchase only marginally less quantities of cereals from the pds. One implication of this observation is that attempt to exclude the rich would have less of an impact, though there is some scope for it.

Table 4: Implicit Subsidies from cereals Purchased from PDS (Rural Bottom 20% of Households)

States	Estimated Rural Population in bottom 20% of households	No purchase from pds	Partial purchase from pds.		All purchases from pds	
	(Millions)	Percent of population	Percent of population	Subsidy Rs./cap/ 30 days	Percent of population	Subsidy Rs./cap/ 30 days
Punjab	2.90	99.5	0	0	0.5	0
Orissa	5.23	98.8	1.3	1.58	0	0
Bihar	15.38	98.7	0.7	1.67	0.7	1.72
Uttar Pradesh	26.06	98.6	0.3	1.22	1.1	0.5
Haryana	2.79	96.1	1.5	0	2.4	0
Manipur	0.21	93.3	2.4	0.6	4.3	1.85
Madhya Pradesh	10.75	88.6	6.7	0.7	4.7	1.9
Rajasthan	7.09	85.5	5.3	2.07	9.1	2.6
West Bengal	9.94	75.3	20.5	1.32	4.2	2.38
Sikkim	0.07	73.9	2.9	0	23.2	0
Assam	3.53	73.3	24.1	4.72	2.6	8.1
Delhi	0.17	69.6	11.1	0	19.3	0
Meghalaya	0.24	69.2	15.00	2.07	15.8	2.35
Jammu & Kashmir	1.24	67.4	15.5	3.51	17.1	8.24
Himachal Pradesh	1.20	66.7	18.6	1.29	14.7	5.19
Maharashtra	9.92	47.4	36.3	0.93	16.4	1.53
Gujarat	5.26	44.6	38.4	1.61	16.9	4·38
Tamilnadu	8.84	38.3	53.0	1.93	8.7	3.06
Karnataka	6.58	35.6	55.4	1.79	9.0	2.29
Andhra Pradesh	11.59	30.3	56.1	3.62	13.6	3.81
Tripura	0.55	23.6	74.8	3.31	1.7	4.87
Goa	0.23	8.7	82.1	4.23	9.2	3.6
Mizoram	0.07	8.7	43.5	6.27	47.8	9.58
Kerala	5.11	6.3	80.4	6.2	13.2	7.42

Table 5 : Implicit Subsidies from Cereals Purchases from PDS (Urban Bottom 20% of Households)

States	Estimated Urban Population in bottom 20% households	No purchase from pds	Partial purchase from pds		All purchases from pds	
	(Millions)	Percent of population	Percent of population	Subsidy Rs./cap/ 30 days	Percent of population	Subsidy Rs./cap/ 30 days
Punjab	1.37	96.1	2.1	0.62	1.8	0.97
Orissa	0.78	92.4	6.7	0	0.9	0
Bihar	2.27	92.8	6.8	0.62	0.4	0.54
Uttar Pradesh	6.09	92.2	5.8	0.83	2.0	1.02
Haryana	1.05	93.6	5.9	0.67	0.5	0
Manipur	0.08	92.3	7.7	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2.65	79.6	15.8	0.75	4.7	2·63
Rajasthan	2.01	91.5	3.9	1.55	4.6	0.15
West Bengal	3.69	45.3	41.6	2.76	13.1	5.29
Sikkim	0.01	100.00	0	0	0	0
Assam	0.51	44.4	51.5	1.91	4.1	3.2
Delhi	1.51	13.9	22.1	1.33	64.0	1.68
Meghalaya	0.06	69.4	24.2	4.95	6.5	12.83
Jammu & Kashmir	0.31	25.2	50	5.5	24.8	8.29
Himachal Pradesh	0.09	73.6	19.5	1.3	6.9	2.4
Maharashtra	5.49	52.7	39.7	1.82	7.5	2.98
Gujarat	2.46	47.4	41.6	2.05	11.0	3.34
Tamilnadu	4.31	35.6	62.8	2.61	1.6	6.01
Karnataka	2.97	35.2	61.2	2.55	3.6	3.33
Andhra Pradesh	3.21	33.9	62.8	4.77	3.3	5.06
Tripura	0.05	32.6	60.9	5.18	6.5	12.47
Goa	0.09	10.9	52.2	3.47	37.0	2.27
Mizoram	0.02	4.8	57.1	9.12	38.1	17.04
Kerala	1.34	7.3	88.3	4.96	4.4	7.52

To look more closely at the impact on the poor, Tables 4 and 5 provide the summary of the coverage and subsidies from cereal distribution that the poorest 20% of the households get. It may be noted that while the NSS sample contains the same number of households in each fractile group, the number of persons vary across fractile groups. Thus, the poorest 20% of the households contain more than 20% of the population.

It is clear that the broad pattern is the same for the poor as we saw for the general population. It may be noted that in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, special efforts are made to target pds food to the poor. Yet, the rate of subsidy received by the poorest 20% of the households (-25% of population) is not different than the average household. If anything it is less though the difference may be accounted for by our subsidy calculation which includes the quality premium which would be higher for the richer classes.

In rural areas of most of the major states, the level of subsidy is less than Rs. 3 per person per 30 days. The exceptions are Assam (2.6% of the poor get Rs. 8.10 and 24% get Rs. 4.72), Himachal Pradesh (15% get Rs. 5.19), Jammu & Kashmir (17% get Rs. 8.24), Andhra Pradesh (14% get Rs. 3.81 and 56% get Rs. 3.62) and Kerala (13% get Rs. 7.42 and 80% get Rs. 6.20).

It is therefore, clear that substantial relief to the rural poor are provided by only Andhra Pradesh and Kerala through cereals distribution.

In urban areas also among the larger states only Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Delhi show substantial coverage and subsidy levels.

If we assume that aim is to reach the poorest 20% of the households, we can examine targeting effectiveness by looking at the percent of total population in these households with percent of total quantities of cereals distributed to these households.

We calculate targeting effectiveness ratio as follows:

$$\text{Targeting effectiveness} = \frac{\text{\% of the total quantity distributed that reaches the poorest 20 percent of the households.}}{\text{\% of total population that is in bottom 20 percent of the households.}}$$

It is obvious that if the ratio is 1.00 the poor get their share, if it is greater than 1.0 then they are favoured and less than 1.0 then they get less than their share.

These ratios are summarized in Table 6. Of the 48 ratios shown in the table, only 18 exceed unity. If we exclude from these the Northern states where less than 10 per cent purchase cereals from pds (i.e. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan) and also states where the targeting effectiveness ratio is 1.05 or less, we are left with 10 cases where the poor get more in per capita terms than others. These are rural and urban Assam, rural and urban Delhi, rural Meghalaya, rural Jammu and Kashmir, rural and urban Gujarat, urban Andhra Pradesh and urban Tripura. The population of the poor covered by these regions is small compared to the number of poor in the country. The targeting effectiveness ratios in table 6 show that poor get just more or less their share in the pds and not much more. Thus, while those poor who get support from the pds benefit, the poor are not particularly favoured by the pds.

Overall Targetting Effectiveness of Reaching the Poor:

Since pds does not seem to be targeting the poor, it is worthwhile to examine what fraction of the total expenditure on pds reaches the bottom 20% of the households.

In calculating ths,i we have to account the leakages in the pds. itself. Only a part of the quantity supplied to pds reaches the consumers, rich or poor. And of that, only a fraction reaches the target group say, the bottom 20% of households. Thus,

$$\text{Overall Targeting Effectiveness} = \left[\begin{array}{l}\text{fraction of quantity}\\ \text{supplied that}\\ \\ \text{reaches consumers,}\\ \text{rich or poor}\end{array}\right] \times \left[\begin{array}{l}\text{fraction of quantity}\\ \text{that reaches}\\ \\ \text{the targer group}\end{array}\right]$$

Howes and Jha (1992) have calculated the amounts supplied and distributed. We have used their estimates. They use the data for 1986 and 1987 from the Bulletin of Food statistics and average them to estimate supply. They exclude amounts distributed for food for works schemes and include amounts distributed by the states as well. The amount reaching the consumers is as estimated by the 42nd round. Table 7 shows estimates of overall targeting effectiveness for cereals in different states.

Some of the figures in column 1 of Table 7 needs some explanation. It shows that in Punjab and Haryana 3 to 4 percent of the total pds supplied cereals are distributed/purchased by the consumer. In earlier tables we have also seen that very few persons purchase any cereals from pds. In these cereal surplus states it is most likely that consumers can buy from local markets wheat and rice of better quality at prices comparable to the prices from the pds shops. This may also be the case in some or parts of the other states where more than 90 percent do not purchase any cereals from pds.

The estimate for Himachal Pradesh showed that 1.54 times the estimated amount supplied to pds was distributed to consumers. This cannot be true and so a figure of 1.00 is taken. This underlines the problems with estimation of supply to pds. The estimates are averages of two years and do not account for initial and terminal stocks. Moreover, supplies from states themselves do not seem to be reported in these data consistently. For example, the Andhra Pradesh data do not include supplies from state civil supplies corporation. The supply estimates have therefore, some margin of error which should be borne in mind while interpreting the results.

Table 6 : Targeting Effectiveness of PDS Cereals

States	Percent of population in bottom 20% of households	Percent of equantity distributed to these households	Targeting effectiveness Ratio of quantity/ population	Percent of population in bottom 20% of households	Percent of quantity distributed to these households	Targeting Effective-ness ratio of quantity/ population
	Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
Punjab	23	100	4.35	27.00	20.48	0.76
Orissa	21	7.09	0.34	26.00	6.84	0.26
Bihar	24	16.88	0.70	24.00	14.45	0.60
Uttar Pradesh	24	10.79	0.45	27.00	19.02	0.70
Haryana	24	33.15	1.38	30.00	21.01	0.70
Manipur	22	21.43	0.97	26.00	2.42	0.09
Madhya Pradesh	24	20.89	0.87	24.00	22.35	0.95
Rajasthan	24	33.34	1.39	27.00	36.89	1.37
West Bengal	23	19.72	0.86	26.00	23.62	0.91
Sikkim	30	25.45	0.85	32.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	24	28.45	1.19	30.00	33.33	1.11
Delhi	27	56.63	2.10	26.00	28.08	1.08
Meghalaya	25	28.58	1.14	30.00	25.16	0.84
Jammu & Kashmir	24	30.45	1.27	26.00	22.27	0.86
Himachal Pradesh	29	21.62	0.75	31.00	29.37	0.95
Maharashtra	23	22.18	0.96	26.00	23.02	0.89
Gujarat	23	26.6	1.16	25.00	37.61	1.50
Tamilnadu	26	24.34	0.94	24.00	23.58	0.98
Karnataka	24	20.79	0.87	25.00	21.80	0.87
Andhra Pradesh	26	24.62	0.95	24.00	28.21	1.18
Tripura	26	27.01	1.04	21.00	25.97	1.24
Goa Daman & Diu	30	31.37	1.05	25.00	24.66	0.99
Mizoram	26	26.25	1.01	24.00	23.44	0.98
Kerala	25	25.07	1.00	29.00	28.17	0.97

Table 7 : Overall Targeting Effectiveness for Cereals Distribution through pds.*

States	Fraction reaching consumer[1] (1)	Fractions reaching bottom 20% households[2] (2)	Overall targeting effectiveness[3] (1)×(2)
Punjab	0.03	0.54	0.016
Orissa	0.12	0.07	0.008
Bihar	0.65	0.15	0.096
Uttar Pradesh	0.58	0.14	0.079
Haryana	0.04	0.26	0.011
Manipur	0.18	0.20	0.037
Madhya Pradesh	0.54	0.22	0.116
Rajasthan	0.52	0.34	0.175
West Bengal	0.60	0.22	0.131
Sikkim	0.16	0.24	0.038
Assam	0.20	0.29	0.059
Delhi	0.66	0.29	0.189
Meghalaya	0.15	0.28	0.042
Jammu & Kashmir	0.81	0.27	0.218
Himachal Pradesh	1.00[4]	0.22	0.220
Maharashtra	0.56	0.23	0.126
Gujarat	0.48	0.29	0.140
Tamil Nadu	0.51	0.24	0.123
Karnataka	0.62	0.21	0.132
Andhra Pradesh	0.81[5]	0.25	0.202
Tripura	0.56	0.27	0.151
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.95	0.29	0.278
Mizoram	0.49	0.25	0.125
Kerala	0.75	0.25	0.192

[1]Calculated as a ratio of amount distributed as per 42nd round and total supplied to pds following Howes and Jha (1992), who have used data from *Bulletin of Food Statistics*, 1987-89 to average supply of 1986 and 1987, added states own supply and deducted amounts going to other schemes such as NREP, EGS, RLEGP, etc.

[2]Estimated from 42nd round data.

[3]Ratio of amount reaching bottom 20% of households to total amount supplied to pds.

[4]The calculated figure for Himachal Pradesh came to 1.54 which cannot be true. So a figure of 1.00s taken.

[5]The data on supply in Bulletin of Food Statistics do not show any supply to pds from by Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (APSCS). Radhakirshna and Indrakant (1987) report that of the rice supplied through pds in 1934-85 2mt. came from central pool and 1 mt from APSCSC. The figure shown is adjusted for supply from APSCSC in that proportion

It is seen that of the cereal distributed through pds, less than 22% reach the poor, excepting in Goa, Daman and Diu where 28% reach the poor. Since our supply estimates may have some error in it, we should see to what extent our conclusion would be modified if we account for it. If we assume that 70 percent of the pds supply reaches the consumer for all the states where our estimate in column 1 is lower than that, our conclusion that less than 22 percent reaches the bottom 20% of the households will remain valid for almost all the states.

Pds seems to be a rather blunt instrument to help the poor.

Cost Effectiveness of Reaching the Poor

We have seen that of every kilo gram of cereal distributed through the pds less than 20 percent reach the poor. It may however, still be argued that the benefit/cost ratio may be satisfactory, i.e., for every rupee spent by the government the income support received by the poor is more than one rupee. While this is theoretically possible, it is not likely to be the case.

For every unit of, say wheat, distributed through pds, the governments costs in terms of budget allocation is the difference between cost of procurement and distribution and realisation through sale. Thus, let

P_p = procurement price
t_f = FCI's trade and transport cost per unit
t = private traders' trade and transport cost per unit
p^r = ration price
P^m = free market price
Q = quantity issued by government
q = quantity actully distributed to target consumers through pds, and
e = q/Q

Then the cost C, to government for the wheat distributed through pds is given by

$$C = (p^p + t_f - P^r)Q$$

The benefit to the consumer, B, is given by

$$B = (P^m - P^r)q$$

If the benefit cost ratio $B/C > 1$ we may say that pds, even while it does not provide much of a benefit to the poor, still provides benefit which exceeds the cost. However, this is unlikely to be the case for the following reasons. For $B > C$

$$(P^m - P^r)q \text{ has to be } > (P^p + t_f - P^r)Q$$

The free market price, P^m, can be considered to be equal to wholesale price plus trade and transport margin, i.e.

$$P^m = P^w + t$$

With these assumptions, for B to be greater than C, it is required that

$$P^p < eP^w + (1-e)P^r + ct - t_f$$

In other words, the procurement price has to be low enough to compensate for relative distributional inefficiency of FCI and for the leakages in pds.

For example, take some likely numbers, $P^r = 0.8P^w$; $t_f = 0.2P^w$; $t = 0.1P^w$ and $e = 0.3$ (assuming a targeting performance better than that of Goa). These require that if B is to be greater than C.

$$P^p < 0.69\ P^w$$

i.e., the procurement price has to be 31 percent below the wholesale price if benefits of pds are to exceed its costs.

Let us assume that only the target group purchases from the pds, or that the target group is not just the bottom 20% but all households. Also, let us take the ratio q/Q to be 0.75 to account for other leakages. Even then,

$$P^p < 0.825\ P^w$$

i.e., the procurement price has to be 17.5% below the wholesale price.

Thus, even if we consider procurement operations as part of pds (as they do not have to be as government can procure below wholesale prices and sell at market prices) the benefit/cost ratio is not likely to exceed one. Since the poor get only 20 percent of the cereals distributed, they get only 20 percent of the benefit, and since cost exceeds benefit we can say that for every rupee spent by the government on pds, the poor get 20 paise or less (except in Goa where they get 28 paise).

Can We Restructure PDS to Better Reach the Poor ?

In 1986-87 the pds did not reach the poor in a preferential way. Perhaps the states did not want to target and therefore, did not make much of an effort to target. Now that the outlays for food subsidy can no longer be sustained, pds must be better targeted.

It is sometimes suggested that targeting may be accomplished by restricting pds to certain districts or regions where the poor constitute a larger part of the population. We have not analysed districtwise data as the NSS data are not designed to be representative at the district level. All we can say is that even with large difference across states in the percentage of popu-

lation that purchased cereals from pds, the distribution across fractile groups is very similar and more or less uniform for the bottom 70% of the population. The middle class does indeed partake of the pds cereals as much as the poor.

Of course, to the extent that the percentage of poor vary from district to district by concentrating on the relatively poorer districts some targeting may be possible. Yet, unless one completely neglects the poor who reside in relatively richer districts, the scope for targeting must remain modest.

Alternatively, a more direct process of disqualifying the relatively richer segments may be followed to target pds. For example, those employed in organised sector those whose DA is indexed, those who own a motorised vehicle, a refrigerator, a TV, etc. may be excluded from pds. While this can certainly help, the cost of administration and leakages are likely to be substantial.

In any case, if you can identify the poor without undue administrative costs, a direct income transfer may be a much better way to protect the poor.

Can We Reach the Poor in A Cheaper Way ?

We need to find ways to target income to the poor, pds is not very effective in this. Employment guarantee schemes (EGS) or rural works programme such as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) have a major advantage of being self-selective. Only the poor and needy will come to work.

Of course, leakages and administrative costs are involved in these too. However, the Maharashtra EGS is shown provide some 90 per cent of the employment to landless labourers, small and marginal farmers or others below the poverty line, Acharya S. (1990). Wages contribute 60 per cent accounting for leakages of expenses on EGS. EGS seems to deliver $0.90*60 > 50$ paise as wages to the target group for every rupee spent on the EGS.

This is a much better cost effectiveness. Thus, even when the asset created is completely useless, it is a better way to reach the poor than pds. And of course, EGS need not create useless assets.

Suppose that the roughly Rs. 2000 crores spent on pds cereals subsidy were to be spent on EGS. What benefits would it provide to the poor ? Assuming that the number of persons belonging to the 20% of the poorest households is roughly 200 million and assuming that employment in EGS is additional employment, this would provide an additional wage income per person of

$0.5^{*}\ 20000/200$ Rs. 50 per person year

This has to be compared to less than Rs. 20 per person per year provided by pds on average to the poor even in a better state like Gujarat.

Clearly, EGS or JRY have much to recommend themselves over the pds if reaching the poor is your main objective.

Combining PDS with EGS

However, it can be argued, Aiyar S.S.A. (1993) that not all the wage income obtained from EGS is additional income for the poor. The poor may have an opportunity cost in participating in EGS. As Sundaram and Tendulkar (1988) have observed, the poor cannot afford the luxury to remain chronically unemployed. The benefit of EGS employment is then only the differential in wage rate and additional employment.

Perhaps a more effective way to reach the poor will be to combine pds with EGS—by giving food stamps redeemable for cereals at the pds shop only to those who participate in EGS in addition to wages. The government need not even run the pds if the food stamps are made redeemable at recognised shops.

Does PDS Help Contain Free Market Price ?

As pointed out earlier, it is sometimes argued that availability of cereals from the pds lowers market prices as it provides competition. Thus, even when pds provides very little implicit subsidy, dismantling of pds would raise the prices of cereals significantly hurting the consumers.

We can test this hypothesis by comparing the market price (unit value) paid by consumers of type 3 who purchase the same commodity from both the ration shop and the pds, against the market price paid by consumers in the same 5-percentile group of type 2 who purchase the commodity only from the market. Calling these prices $P^m{}_3$ and $P^m{}_2$ respectively, we argue as follows :

$P^m{}_3$ would be less than $P^m{}_2$ if either the quality purchased from market by type 2 consumers is better or if type 2 consumers face higher market price. Since, type 2 consumers on the average, have less access to pds possibly because a larger proportion of them live in places where pds does not function. The latter would imply that pds lowers market prices if $P^m{}_3 < P^m{}_2$

Since we compare type 2 and type 3 consumers both belonging to the same 5-percentile group, the differences in quality of purchases from the market may not be significant.

While type 2 households may have many different reasons for not purchasing from the pds, atleast some of them must live in places where they do not have easy access to pds. On the other hand, all the type 3 households have access to pds. Thus, the test suggested above should be valid.

We have calculated for wheat and rice ratios of prices P_{m3}/P_2 for each of the twenty 5-percentiles for each state and averaged them. Table 8 summarizes these ratios.

Most of the ratios are not too different from 1.0 and if anything greater than 1.0. Thus, the role of pds in containing market prices cannot be established from the data.

TABLE 8: RATIO OF MARKET PRICE (P_{m3}) FOR CONSUMERS WHO PURCHASE FROM BOTH PDS AND THE MARKET AND THOSE WHO PURCHASE ONLY FROM THE MARKET (P_{m2}):P_{m3}/P_{m2} AVERAGE FOR TWENTY 5-PERCENTILE GROUPS:

State	RICE	WHEAT	RICE	WHEAT
	URBAN		RURAL	
Punjab	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
Orissa	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00
Bihar	1.01	1.02	0.96	1.01
Uttar Pradesh	0.89	1.05	1.03	1.04
Haryana	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
Manipur	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.02
Rajasthan	1.05	1.06	0.97	0.99
West Bengal	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.03
Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.00
Assam	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.03
Delhi	1.04	1.04	1.00	0.96
Meghalaya	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.91	1.02	0.91	1.02
Himachal Pradesh	0.98	1.00	1.07	1.02
Maharashtra	1.01	1.01	1.12	1.05
Gujarat	1.03	0.99	1.02	0.94
Tamiloadu	0.99	1.05	0.98	1.03
Karnataka	0.97	1.07	0.99	0.95
Andhra Pradesh	0.94	1.04	1.07	0.99
Tripura	0.98	1.02	1.07	0.99
Goa, Damen and Diu	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.01
Mizoram	1.09	1.00	1.16	1.00
Kerala	1.00	0.97	1.02	1.00

Summary and Conclusions :

We have tabulated statewise the NSS 42nd round (1986-87) data to examine the coverage of cereals distributed through the public distribution system (pds). We have also estimated the value of subsidy implicitly provided by multiplying the quantity purchased through pds by the difference between the market and pds prices for that commodity. The data show the following :

(a) There are large differences in coverage. In the northern big states (Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and MP) more than 90% of the population do not purchase any cereals from the pds. Except for urban Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir, the pds almost irrelevant as far as cereals are concerned.

(b) Cereals distribution through pds is not particularly targeted to the poor. In fact, in almost all states, persons belonging to the bottom 70% of the population get more or less the same amount.

(c) Barring Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the levels of implicit subsidy are very low except for a small fraction of the households in a few more states.

(d) In most cases, the value of the income subsidy is less than one or two person days of employment per family per month.

(e) The cost-effectiveness of reaching the poorest 20% of the households through pds cereals is very small. For every rupee spent less than 22 paise reach the poor in all states, excepting in Goa, Daman and Diu where 28 paise reach the poor. This is not to suggest that pds does not benefit the poor at all, but only to emphasize that this support is provided at high cost.

(f) There is some indirect evidence to suggest that the free market price is not lower where the pds exists.

(g) Pds is a blunt instrument for providing income support to the poor. Unless effective targeting is carried out, it will continue to remain so.

(h) Pds does provide substantial support to those poor who get cereals from it in a few selected states. Yet, most of the poor in most states are not reached by the pds. The same amount of money spent on pds if spent on employment schemes such as Maharashtra's EGS or JRY to provide additional employment, would provide more of an income support to the poor.

(i) It may be possible to provide a more effective income support to the poor by combining EGS with pds by giving food stamps in *addition to* normal wages only to those who are employed in EGS. In this scheme, only those with the stamps are allowed to purchase subsidized rations from the pds shops.

(j) There is a strong case for withdrawing all subsidies from pds (perhaps gradually) excepting for those who work on employment schemes, and putting the money saved in additional allocation for self targetting schemes such as JRY. I should reiterate that I am not advocating abolishing pds without at the same time expanding correspondingly EGS or JRY. That would be a mistake.

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APPENDIX

TABLE A-1: IMPLICIT SUBSIDY FROM PDS FOR CEREALS IN RURAL MAHARASHTRA.

FRACTILE CLASS	PURCHASE CODE	Population in thousands	Purchase from PDS		Purchase from market		Implicit Subsidy RS/Person*		
			Quantity KG/Person	Value RS/Person	Quantity KG/Person	Value RS/Person	$\Sigma_1(P^i_m-P^i_r)$ Q^i_r	$\Sigma_1((P^i_m-P^i_r)$ Q^i_r	$\Sigma_1(P^i_m-P^i_r)$ Q^i_r
0-5		2610	1.07	2.42	4.78	10.08	0.55	0.46	0.72
	1	516	2.33	5.34	0	0	1.37	1.16	1.73
	2	924	0	0	8.45	17.77	0	0	0
	3	962	1.65	3.7	4.84	10.26	0.76	0.63	1.02
	4	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-10		2511	0.98	2.4	5.48	11.73	0.32	0.3	0.57
	1	453	2.27	5.22	0	0	0.97	0.88	1.81
	2	1104	0	0	8.19	17.93	0	0	0
	z	772	1.87	4.76	6.17	12.63	0.48	0.45	0.8
	4	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-15		2328	1.06	2.31	5.44	11.73	0.54	0.68	0.16
	1	368	3.09	6.58	0	0	1.64	2.07	0.46
	2	900	0	0	8.58	18.25	0	0	0
	3	789	1.7	3.73	6.27	13.78	0.84	1.04	0.25
	4	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-20		2478	1.15	2.76	4.91	11.38	0.55	0.52	0.86
	1	285	1.49	3.53	0	0	1.59	1.51	2.08
	2	669	0	0	7.77	18.46	0	0	0
	3	1076	2.26	5.41	6.48	14.74	0.85	0.81	1.43
	4	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-25		2582	0.97	2.13	5.51	11.53	0.61	0.54	0.78
	1	438	2.01	4.62	0	0	1.94	1.77	2.36
	2	852	0	0	8.09	16.81	0	0	0
	3	755	2.15	4.59	9.71	20.44	0.96	0.83	1.3
	4	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-36		2522	0.65	1.52	5.76	12.5	0.4	0.39	0.48
	1	423	1.12	2.76	0	0	1.39	1.35	1.65
	2	1029	0	0	8.3	18.37	0	0	0
	3	696	1.66	3.84	8.61	18.14	0.6	0.58	0.75
	4	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-35		2003	0.89	2.01	6.28	12.75	0.43	0.39	0.43
	1	222	2.1	4.98	0	0	1.82	1.71	1.93
	2	814	0	0	7.19	15.81	0	0	0
	3	566	2.33	5.18	11.95	22.5	0.8	0.72	0.76
	4	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-40		2051	1.69	4.16	4.64	12.67	0.96	0.57	1.3
	1	305	3.41	8.83	0	0	2.2	1.45	2.75
	2	444	0	0	9.29	25.47	0	0	0
	3	917	2.65	6.36	5.88	15.98	1.41	0.79	1.98
	4	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-45		2726	0.99	2.26	4.72	10.64	0.53	0.46	0.95
	1	468	1.91	4.7	0	0	1.64	1.46	2.76
	2	1060	0	0	7.44	17.37	0	0	0
	3	664	2.74	6.02	7.47	15.82	1.04	0.88	1.95
	4	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FRACTILE CLASS	PURCHASE CODE	Population in thousands	Purchase from PDS		Purchase from market		Implicit Subsidy		RS/Persons
			Quantity KG/Person	Value RS/Person	Quanity KG/Person	Value RS/Person	$\Sigma_j(P^i_m-P^i_r)$ Q^i_r	$\Sigma_j(P^i_m-P_r)$ Q_{ir}	$\Sigma_j(P^i_m-P^i_r)$ Q^i_r
46-50		2517	1.28	3.11	4.08	9.53	0.59	0.48	1.04
	1	421	2.36	5.74	0	0	1.57	1.31	2.8
	2	667	0	0	8.09	19.6	0	0	0
	3	892	2.5	6.07	5.58	12.41	0.92	0.73	1.61
	4	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51-55		2227	1.71	4.05	3.45	8.05	0.92	0.7	1.3
	1	373	2.69	6.57	0	0	2.35	1.85	3.19
	2	595	0	0	5.58	13.41	0	0	0
	3	837	3.35	7.85	5.21	11.87	1.41	1.04	2.04
	4	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56-60		1685	1.09	2.61	5.51	12.97	0.58	0.54	0.72
	1	194	2.78	6.65	0	0	1.86	1.74	2.29
	2	628	0	0	7.56	17.72	0	0	0
	3	585	2.2	5.31	7.72	18.27	1.05	0.97	1.31
	4	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61-65		2050	1.55	5.06	4.98	12.38	0.04	0.58	0.06
	1	358	3.4	8.46	0	0	0.08	1.37	0.11
	2	542	0	0	7.69	18.91	0	0	0
	3	860	2.28	8.54	7.03	17.58	0.07	0.82	0.09
	4	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66-10		2147	0.91	2.12	4.37	10.95	0.47	0.4	0.89
	1	418	1.78	4.24	0	0	1.53	1.24	2.93
	2	594	0	0	9.38	24.78	0	0	0
	3	582	2.06	4.76	6.51	15.04	0.64	0.57	1.17
	4	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71-75		1740	1.15	2.74	4.7	13.5	0.75	0.75	0.79
	1	329	2.94	6.84	0	0	2.34	2.37	2.46
	2	621	0	0	7.38	22.15	0	0	0
	3	538	1.91	4.66	6.67	18.07	0.98	0.6	1.05
	4	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76-80		1703	0.98	2.38	5.72	14.86	0.65	0.6	0.65
	1	263	1.75	4.55	0	0	2.28	2.26	1.93
	2	607	0	0	10.04	27.13	0	0	0
	3	518	2.34	5.56	7.15	17.37	0.99	0.84	1.16
	4	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81-85		1782	1.58	3.92	5.18	14.52	0.96	0.89	1.2
	1	288	2.82	7	0	0	2.61	2.44	3.25
	2	643	0	0	8.06	23.55	0	0	0
	3	584	3.43	8.51	6.94	18.37	1.64	1.52	2.05
	4	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86-90		1701	0.9	2.25	6.74	17.69	0.36	0.35	0.51
	1	111	2.56	6.14	0	0	1.72	1.62	2.51
	2	812	0	0	10	27.67	0	0	0
	3	401	3.12	7.83	8.34	19	1.05	1.02	1.47
	4	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FRACTILE CLASS	PURCHASE CODE	Population in thousands	Purchase from PDS		Purchase from market		Implicit Subsidy Rs/Person		
			Quantity KG/Person	Value RS/Person	Quantity KG/Person	Value RS/Person	$\Sigma_j(P^i_m-P_{ir})$ Q^i_r	$\Sigma_j(P^i_m-P^i_r)$ Q^i_r	$\Sigma_j(P^i_m-P^i_r)$ Q^i_r
91-95		2020	0.85	2.2	3.67	11.04	0.64	0.7	0.47
	1	164	2.67	6.36	0	0	2.94	3.22	2.17
	2	537	0	0	8.18	26.77	0	0	0
	3	512	2.51	6.62	5.91	15.44	1.58	1.71	1.17
	4	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96-100		1149	1.19	3.11	5.5	17.87	1.1	1.05	1.42
	1	119	3.83	9.63	0	0	5.31	5.11	6.36
	2	486	0	0	9.47	30.37	0	0	0
	3	282	3.22	8.55	6.06	20.37	2.24	2.09	3.08
	4	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Purchase Code:
1 only from ration shops
2 only from market
3 from both ration shops & markets
4 no purchase

*mIplicit Subsidy
Col. 1= (Average market price-Average ration price)* ration quantity
Col. 2= (Market price type 2-ration price type 1)* ration quantity
Col. 3= (Market price type 3-ration price type 2)* ration quantity
Calculated separately for each cereal and then added up.

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

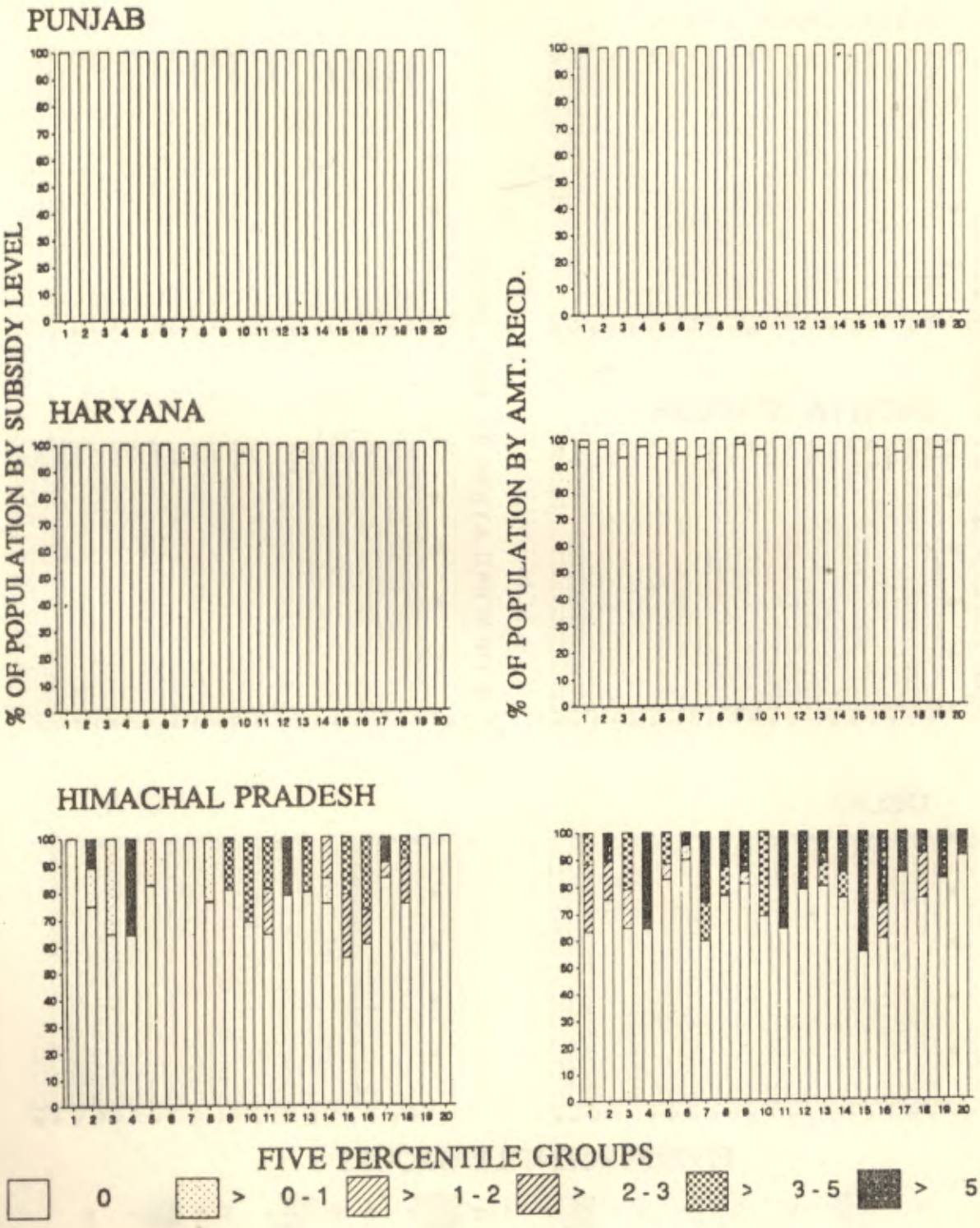


FIGURE 2A

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

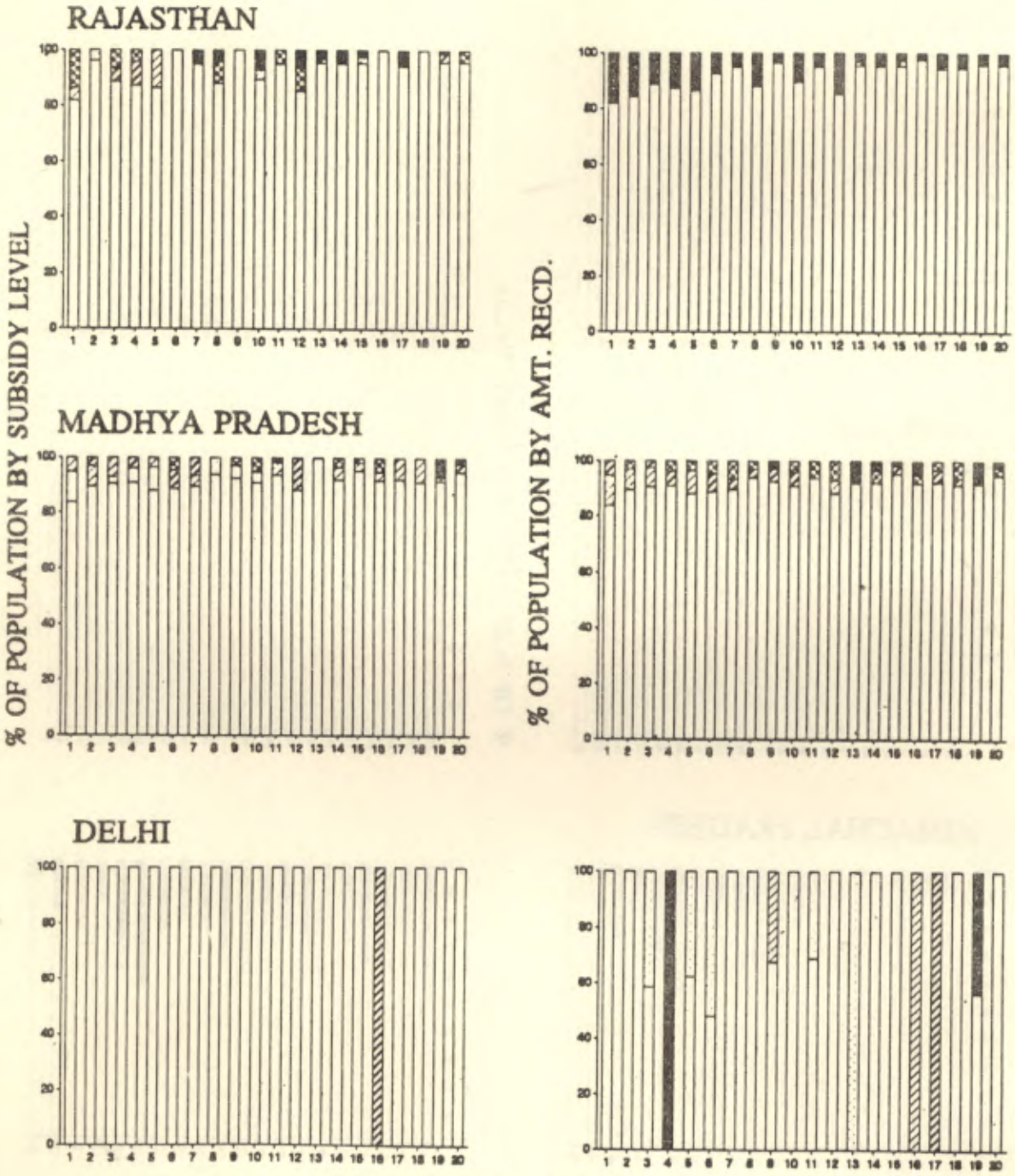


FIGURE 2B

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

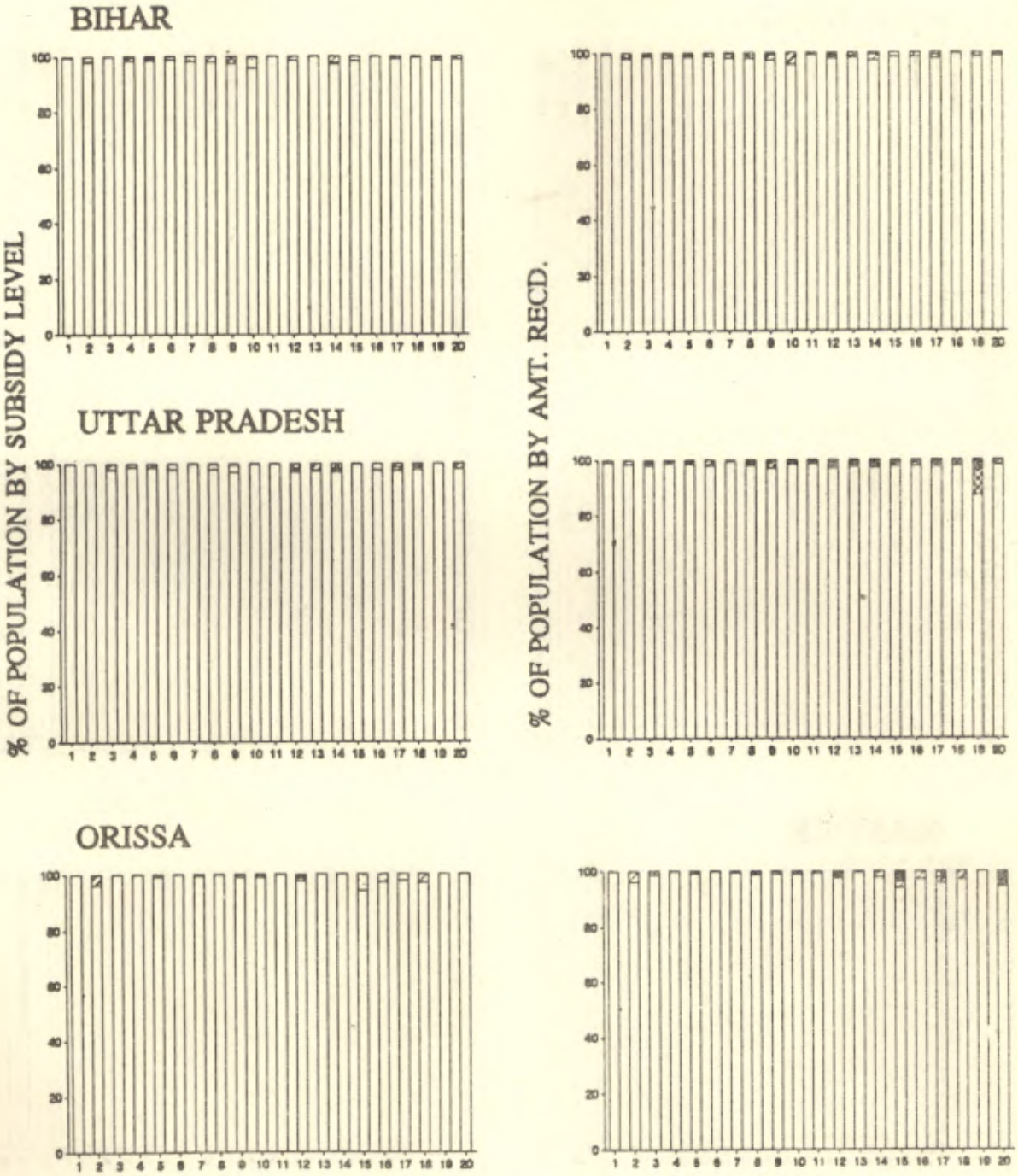


FIGURE 2C

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

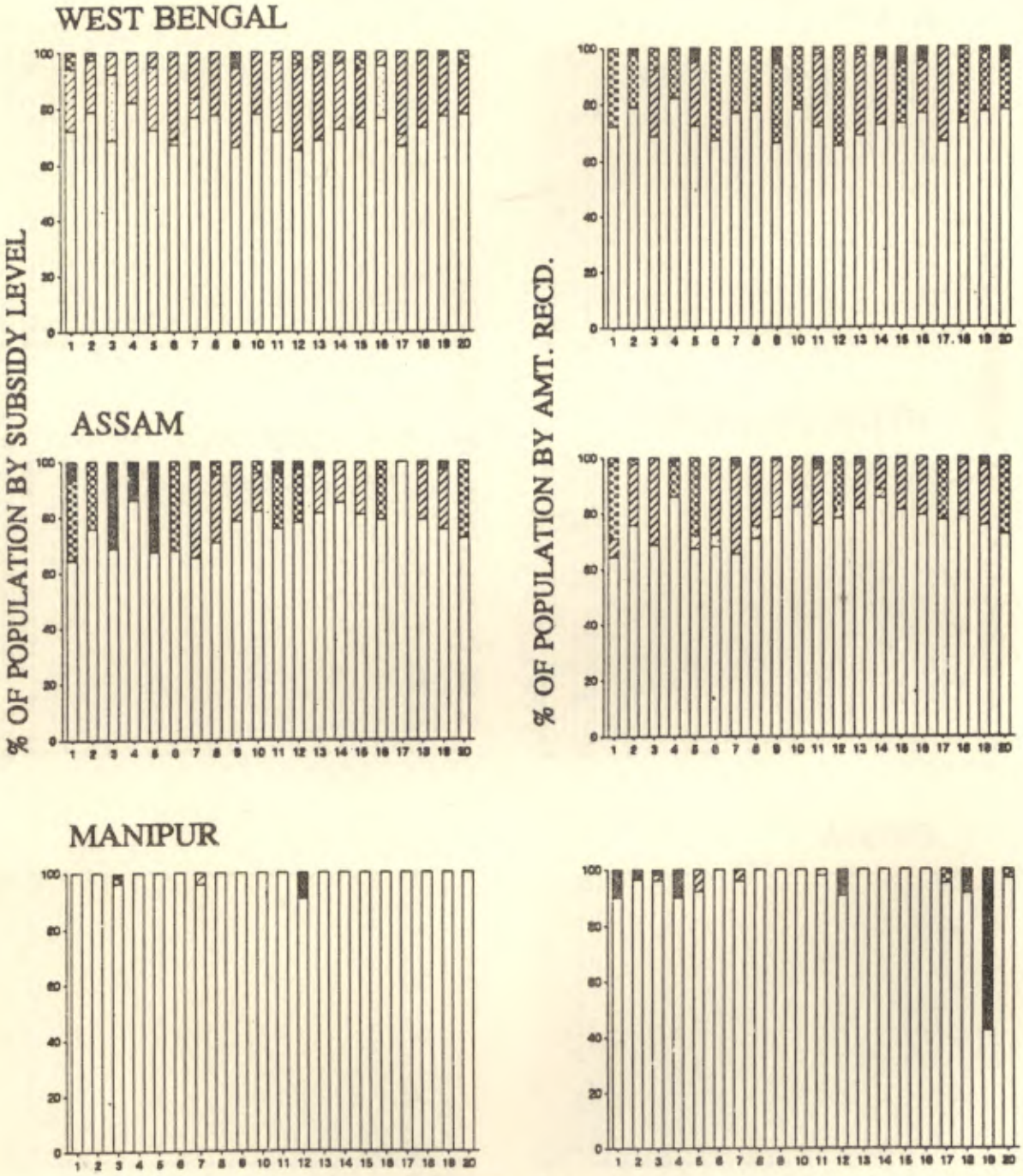
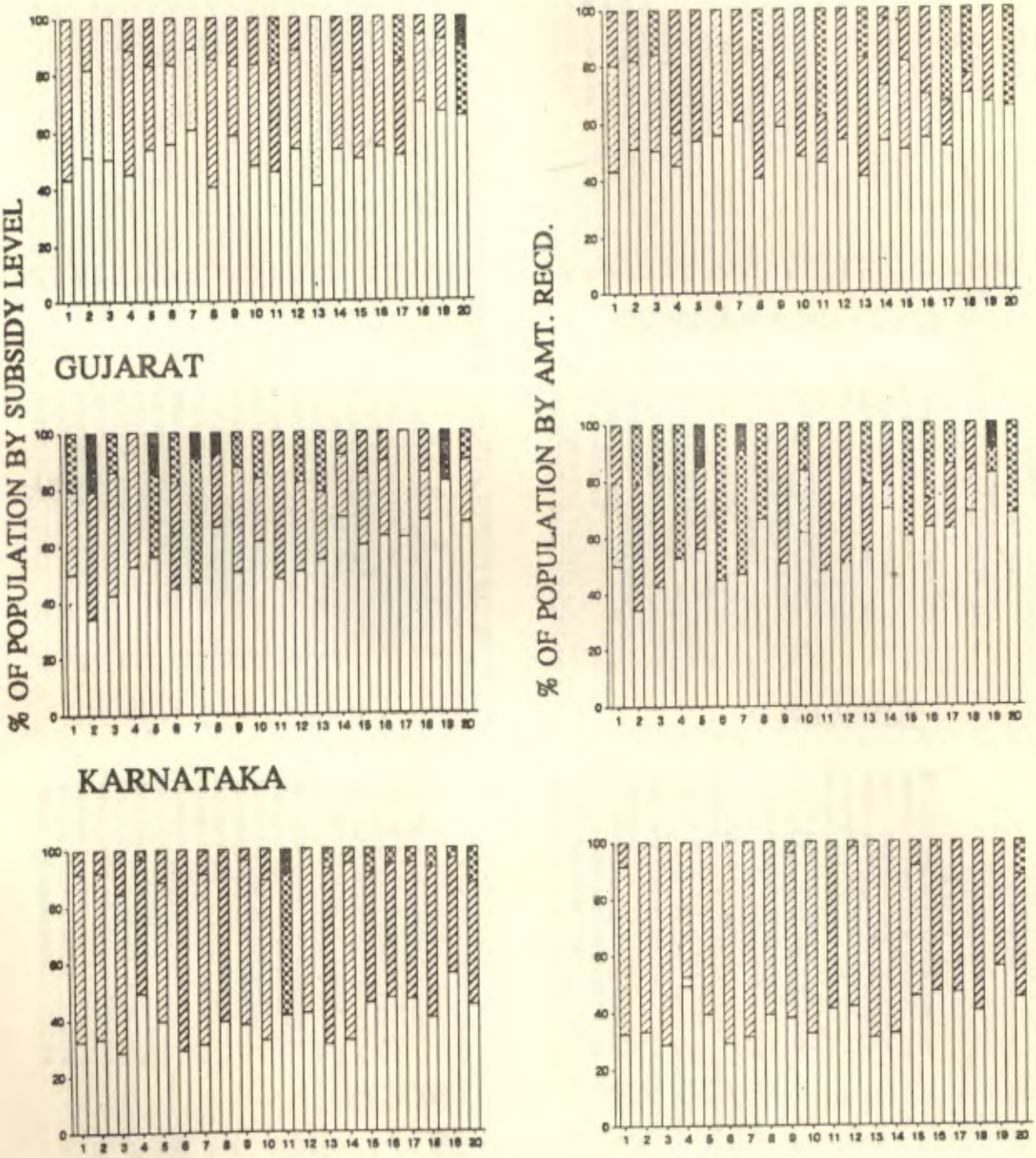


FIGURE 2D

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

MAHARASHTRA



FIVE PERCENTILE GROUPS

0 > 0-1 > 1-2 > 2-3 > 3-5 > 5

FIGURE 2E

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

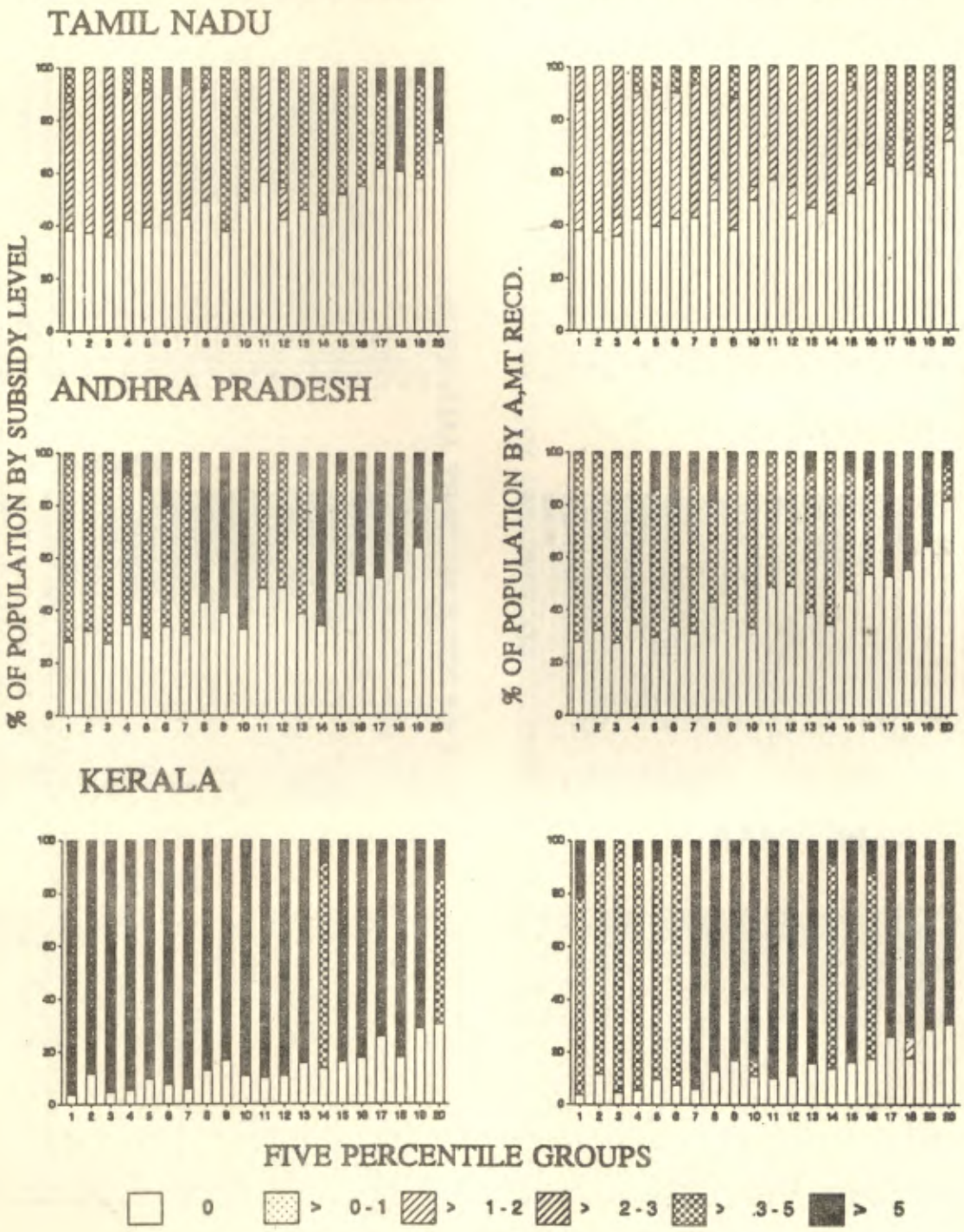


FIGURE 2F

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

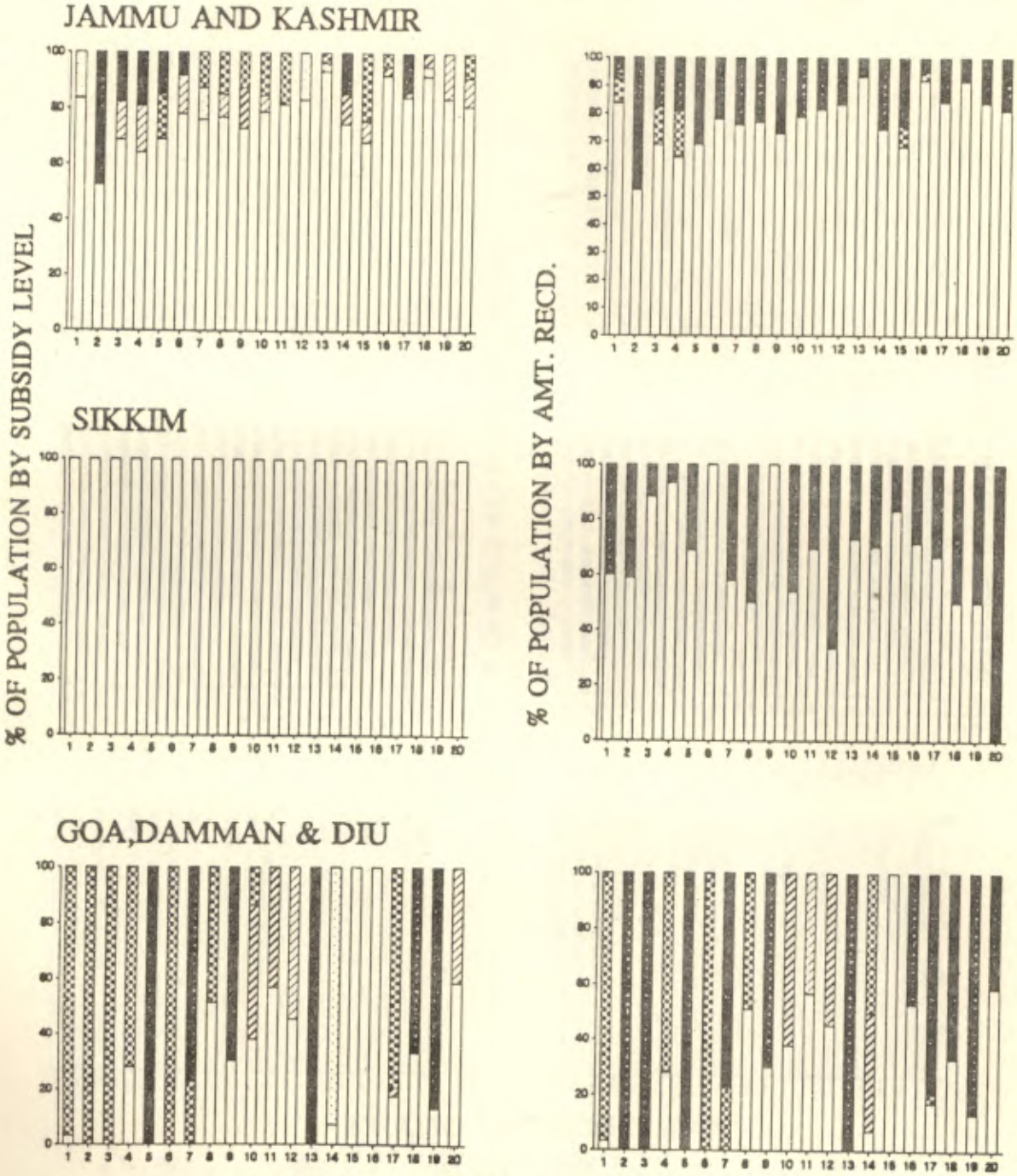


FIGURE 2G

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - RURAL)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY-KG/CAP/30 DAYS

TRIPURA

MIZORAM

MEGHALAYA

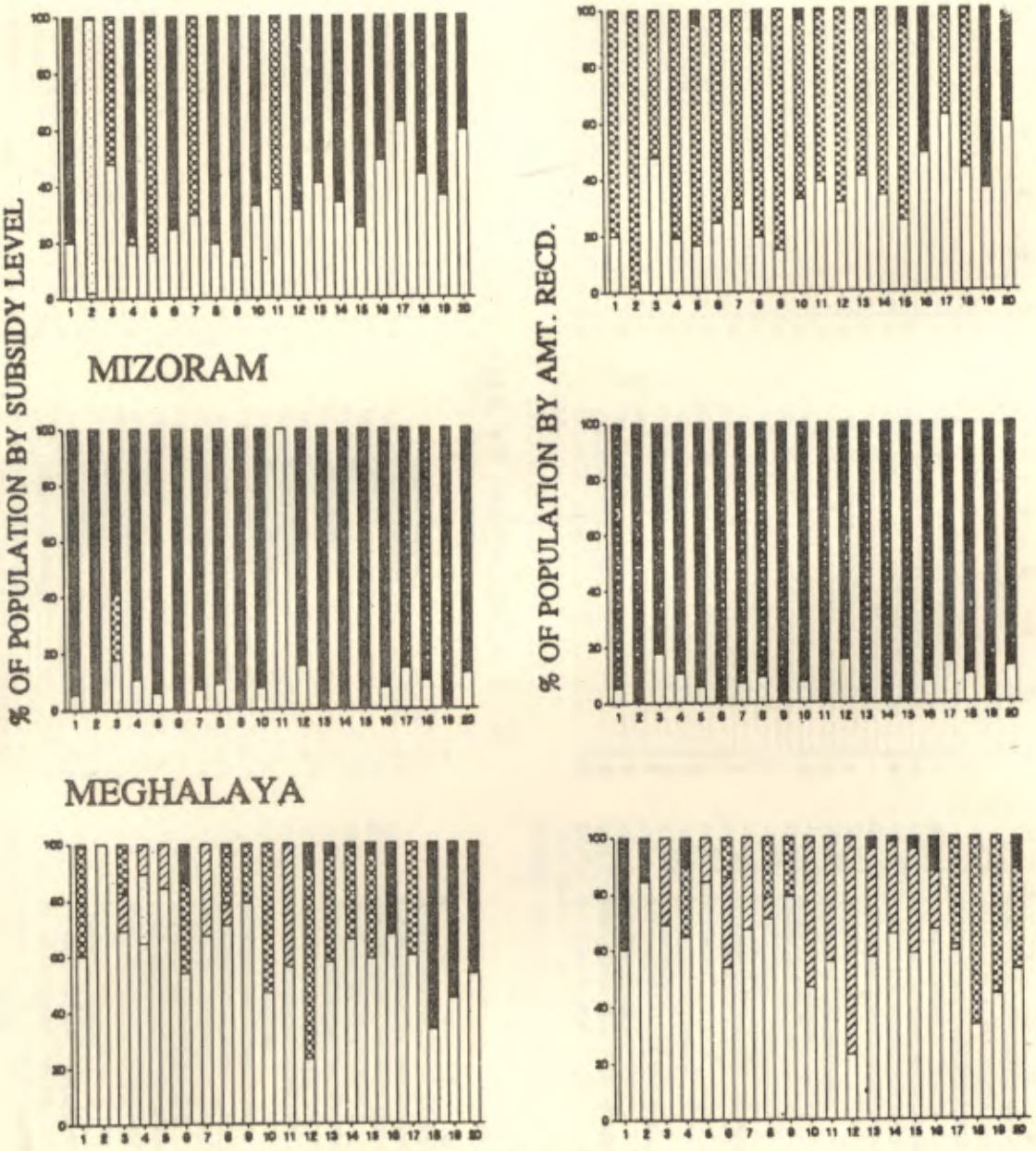
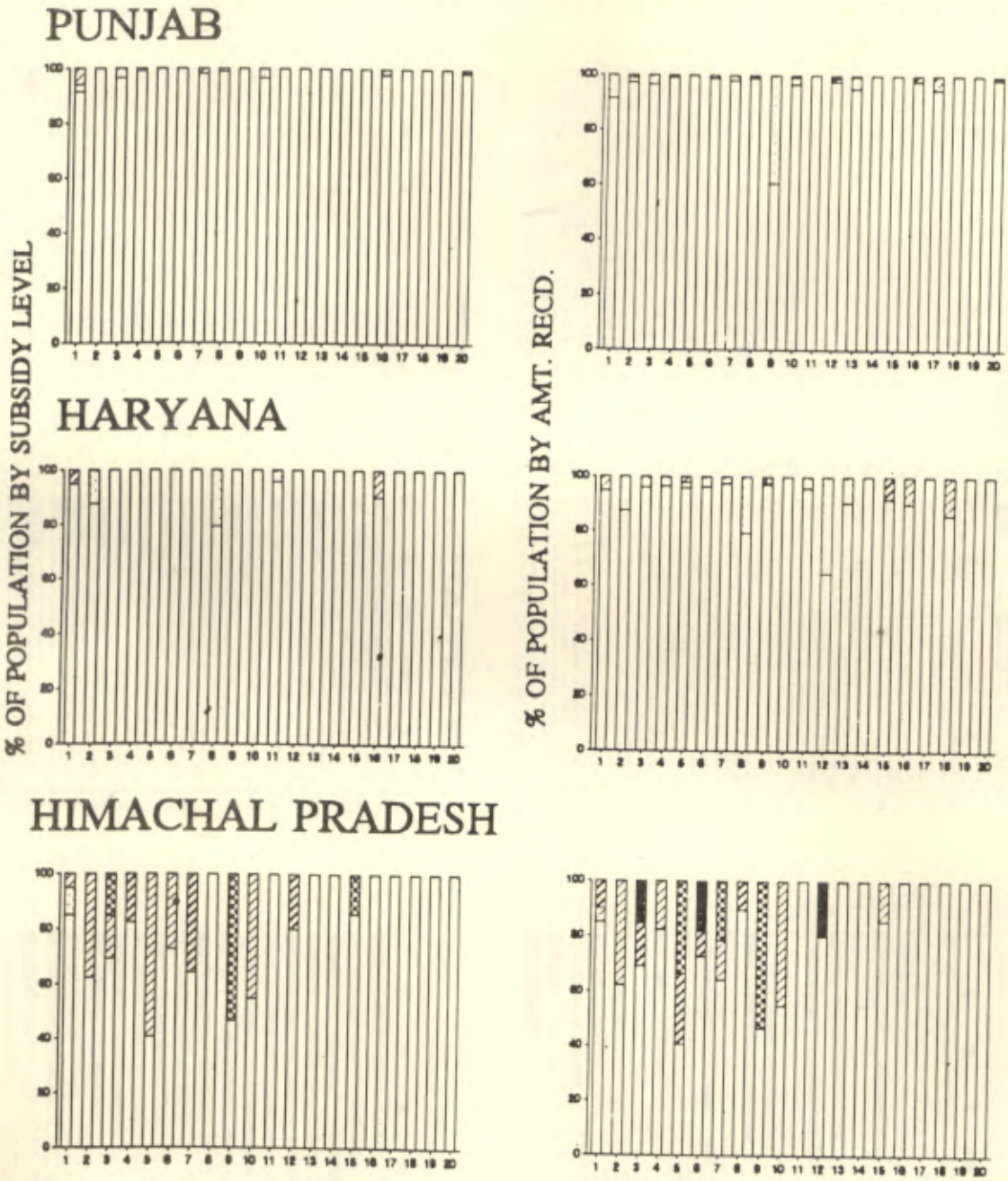


FIGURE 2H

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS



FIVE PERCENTILE GROUPS

0 > 0-1 > 1-2 > 2-3 > 3-5 > 5

FIGURE 3A

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

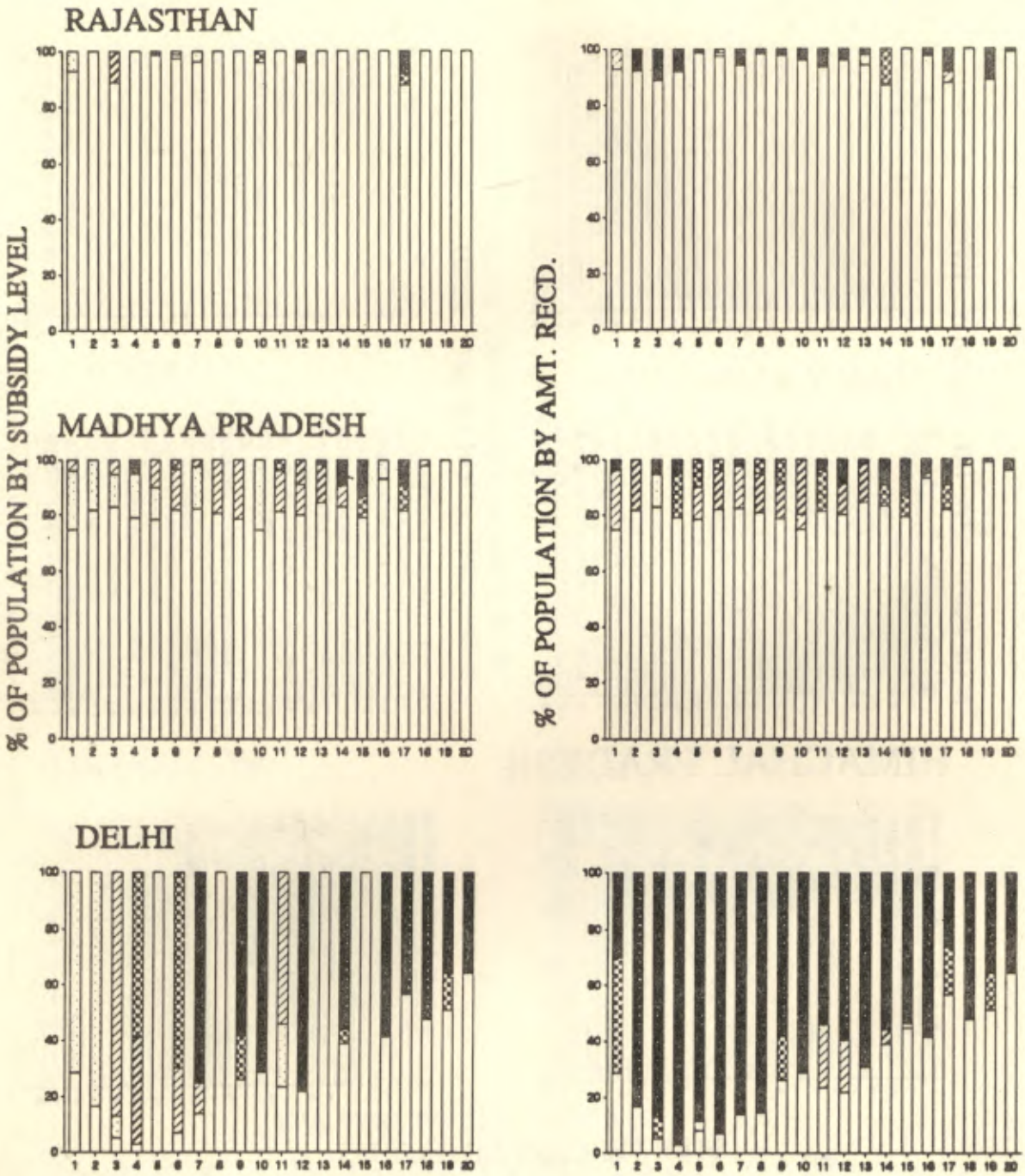


FIGURE 3B

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

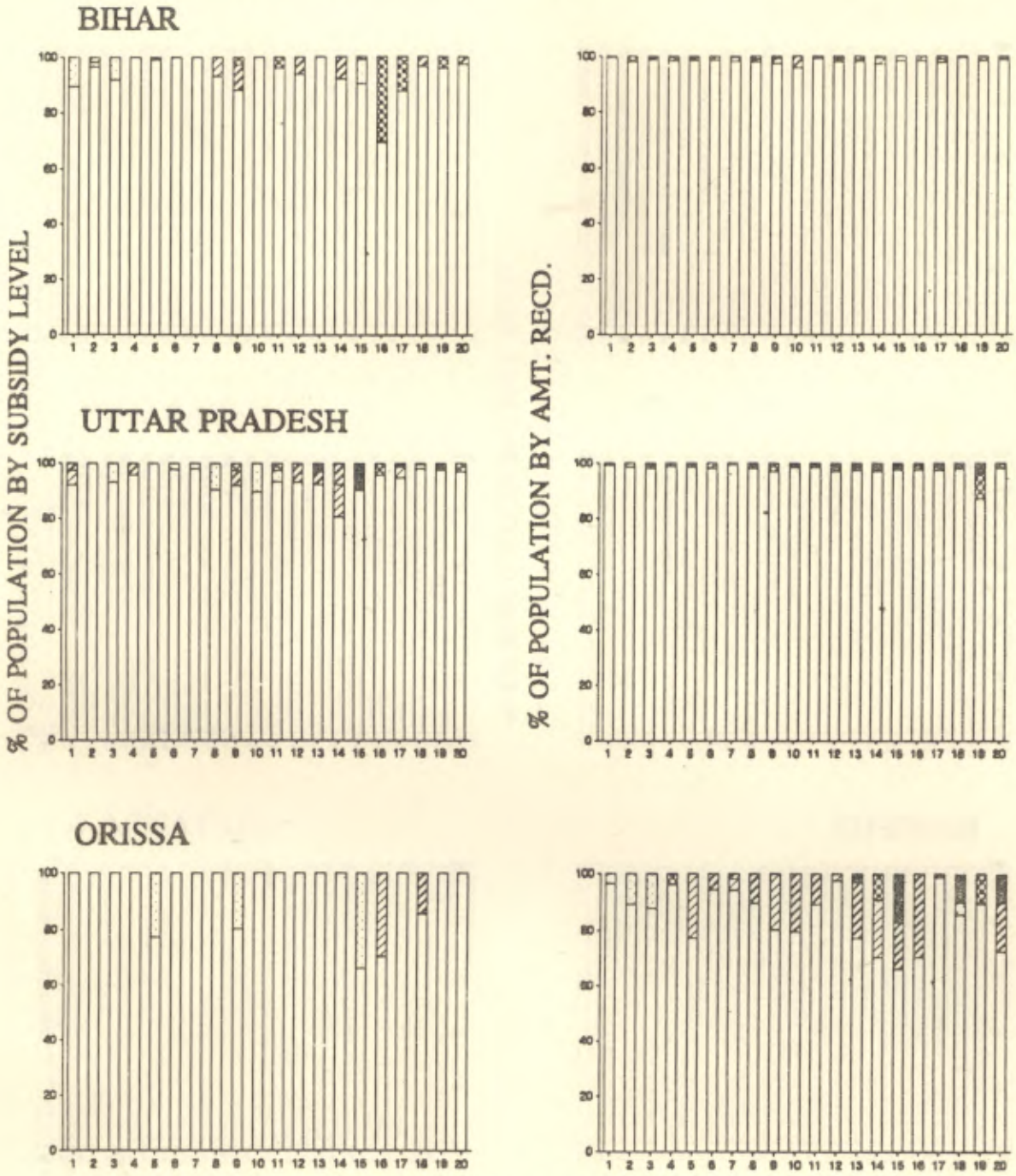


FIGURE 3C

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

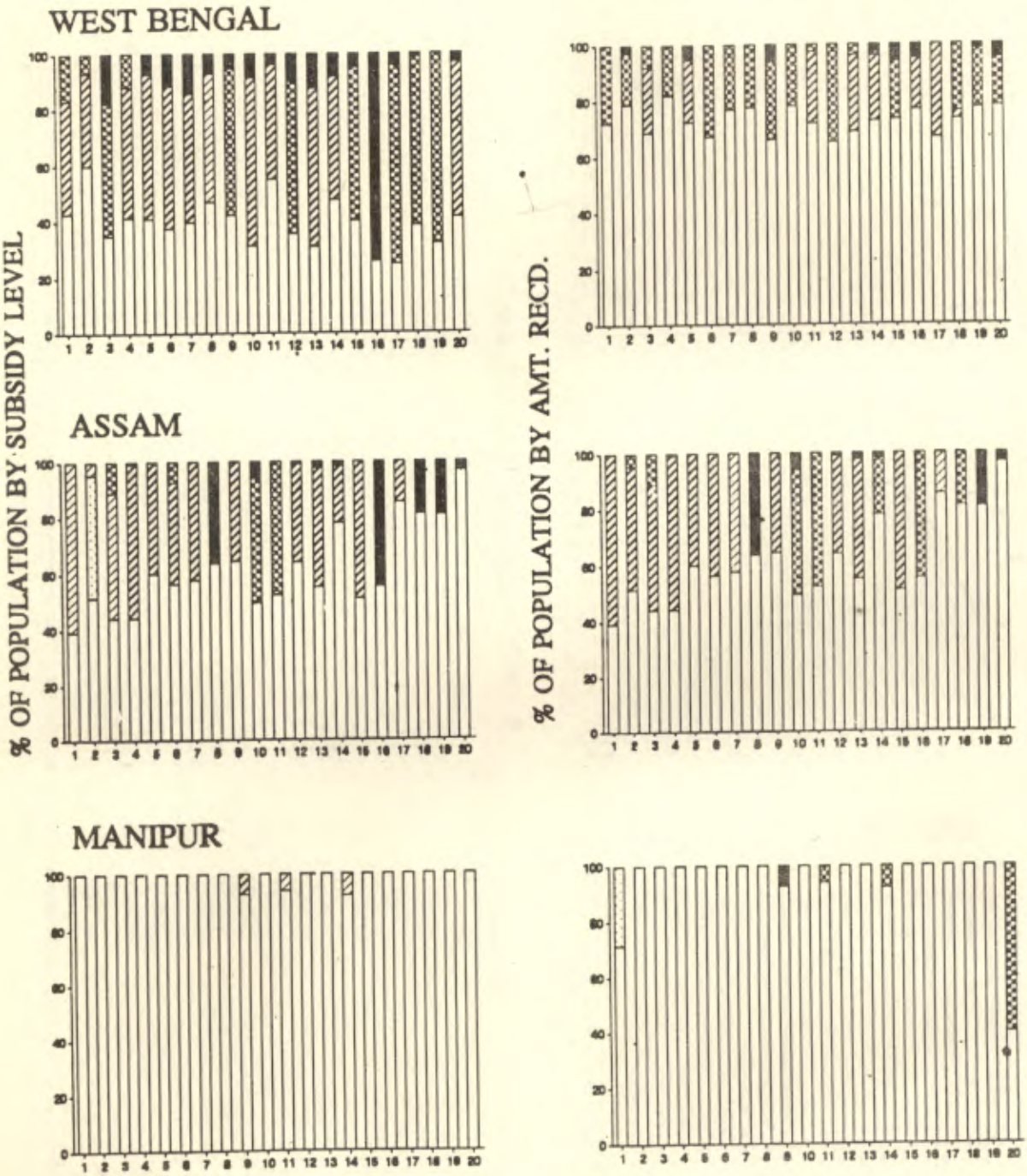


FIGURE 3D

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

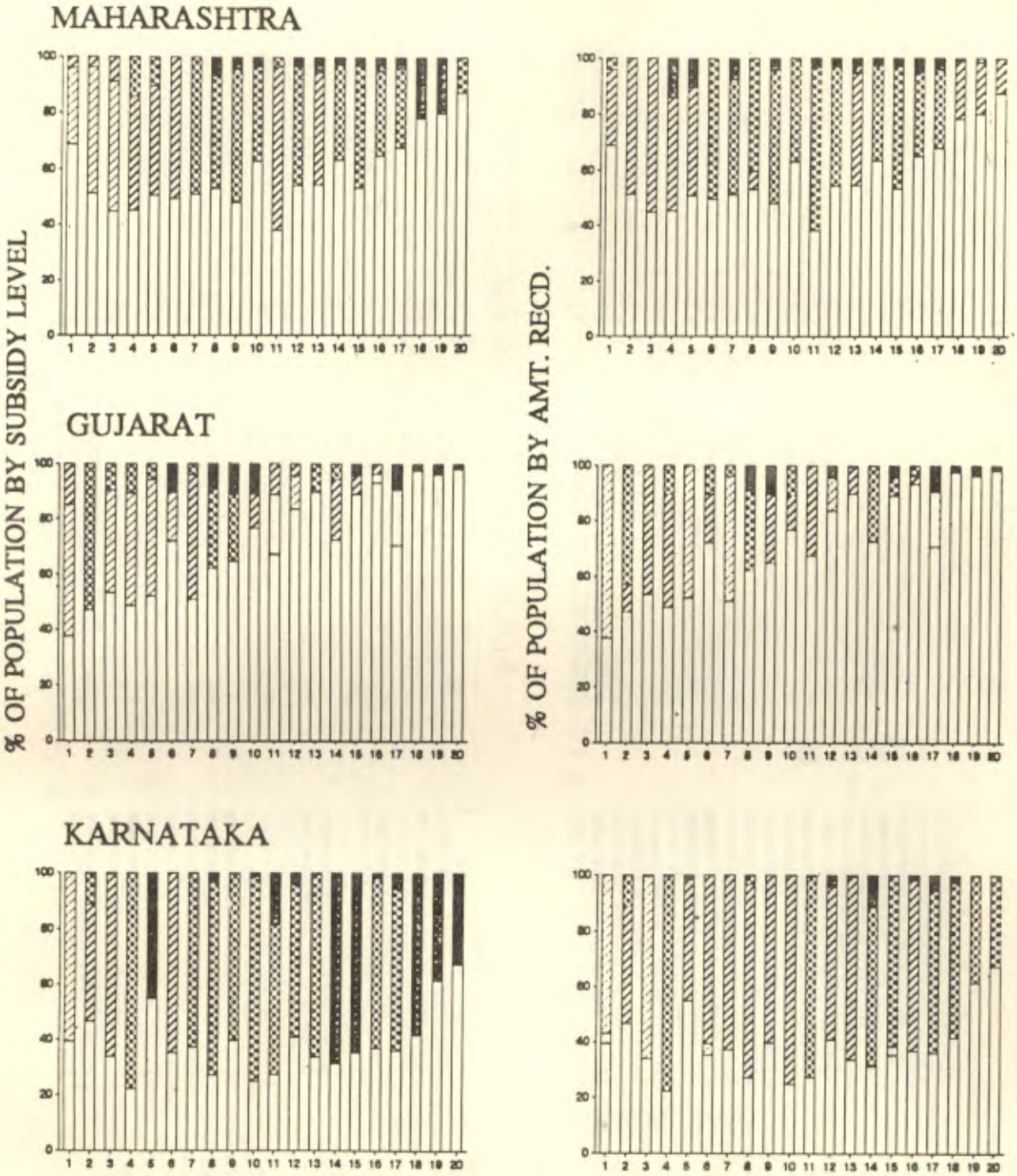
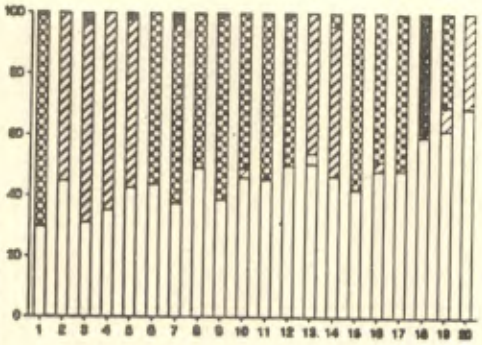


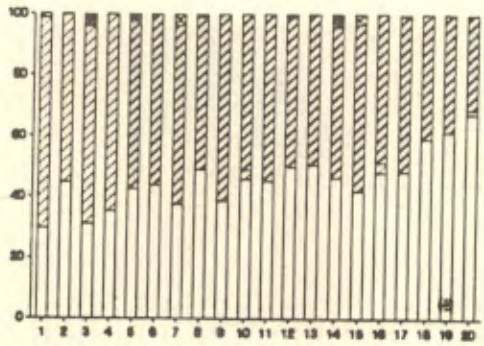
FIGURE 3E

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

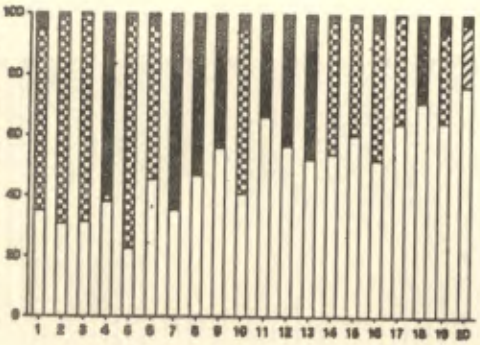
SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

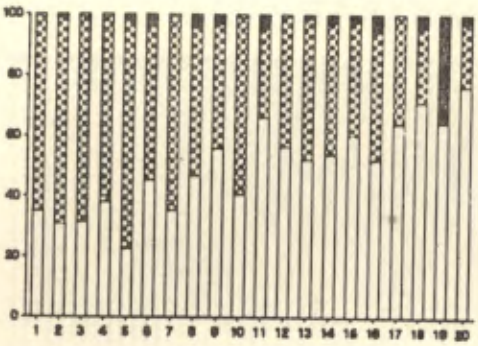
TAMIL NADU



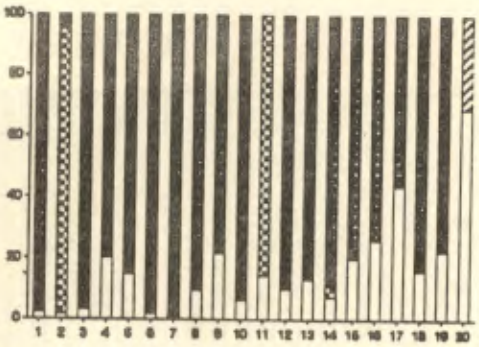


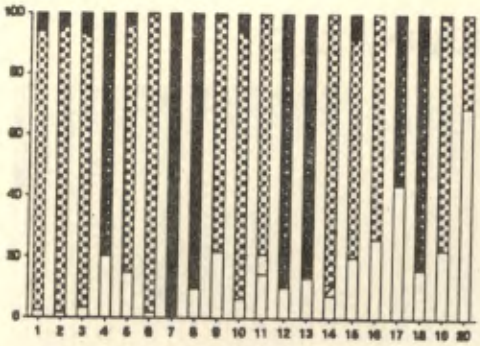
ANDHRA PRADESH





KERALA





% OF POPULATION BY SUBSIDY LEVEL

% OF POPULATION BY A.MT RECD.

FIVE PERCENTILE GROUPS

0 > 0-1 > 1-2 > 2-3 > 3-5 > 5

FIGURE 3F

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY - KG/CAP/30DAYS

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

SIKKIM

GOA,DAMAN & DIU

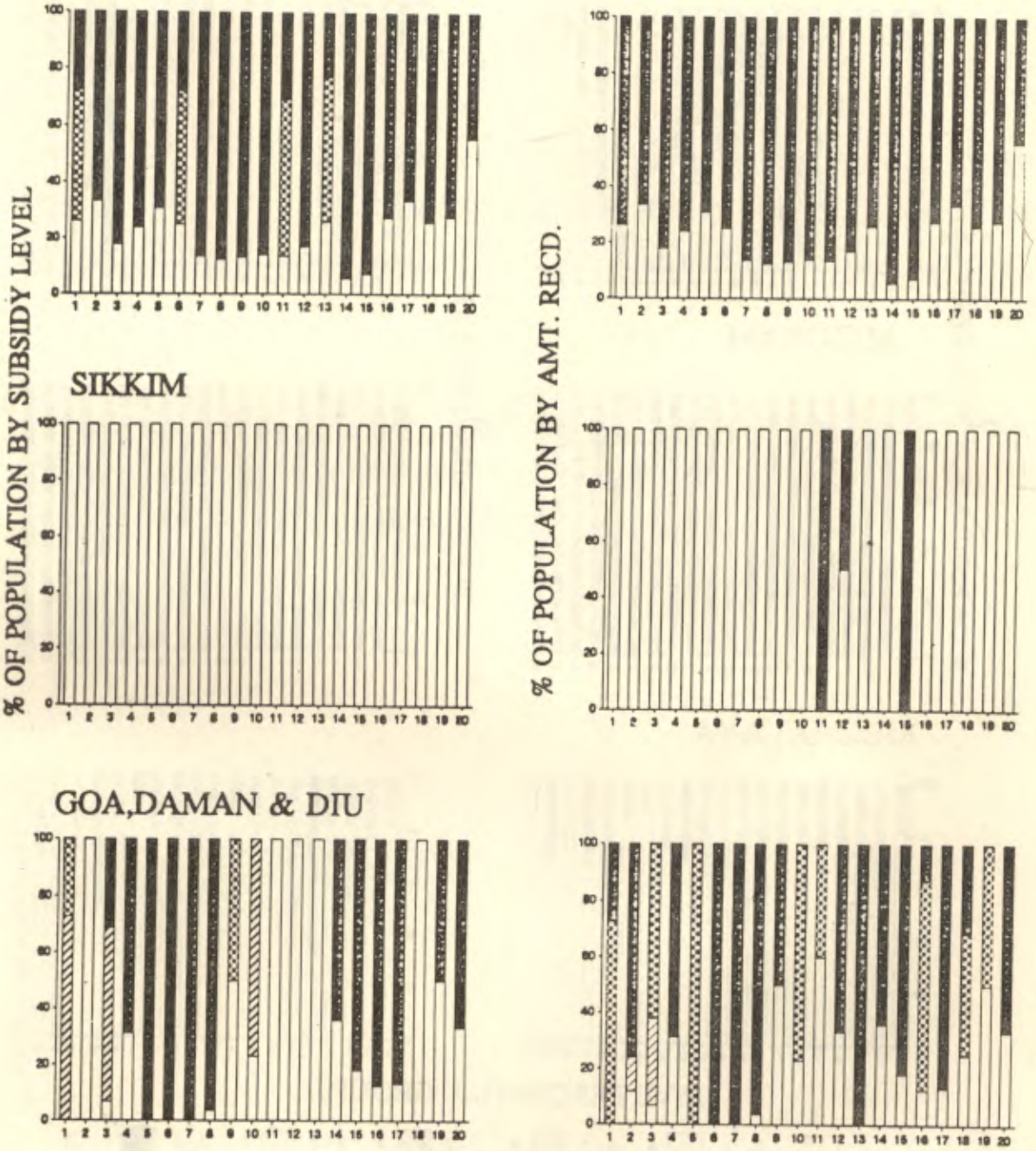


FIGURE 3G

PDS CEREALS
(NSS 42 ROUND - URBAN)

SUBSIDY - RS/CAP/30 DAYS QUANTITY-KG/CAP/30 DAYS

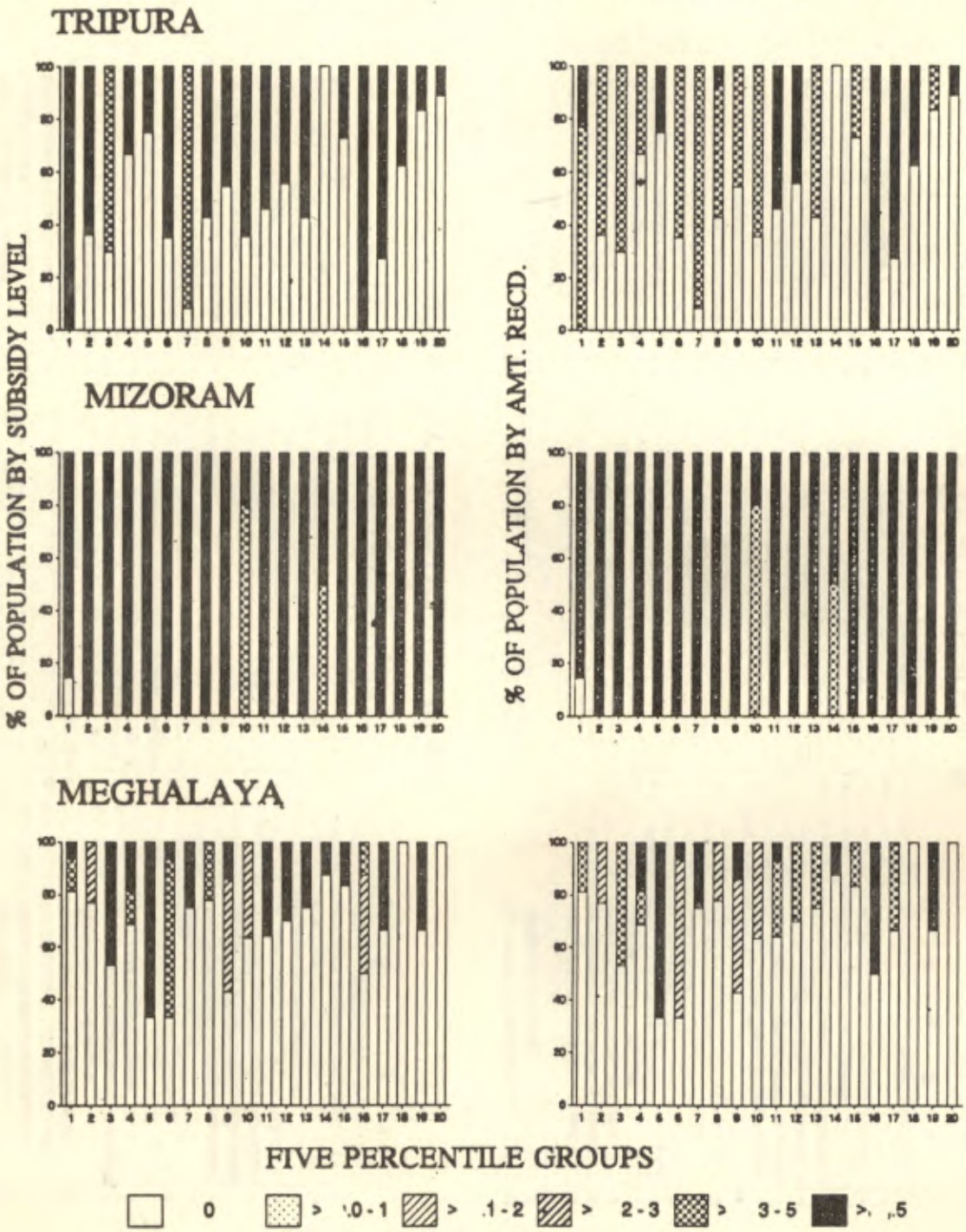


FIGURE 3H

NOTES

1. A note on distribution of households and persons by monthly per capita expenditure class for different calorie intake levels : NSS 38th Round (January 1983—December 1983).

2. A note on the Fourth Annual Survey on consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment : NSS 46th round (July 1990—June 1991)

A NOTE ON DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR DIFFERENT CALORIE INTAKE LEVELS--38th Round (Jan.--Dec. 1983)

Section One

INTRODUCTION

1.0 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) since 1972 has been conducting quinquennial enquiries (as well as annual enquiries on a smaller scale since 1986--87) on Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment under its ten-year programme. The third quinquennial survey in this series on household consumer expenditure was conducted during the 38th round (January 1983 to December 1983). The first two such quinquennial surveys were undertaken during the 27th round (July 1972 to June 1973) and 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978). The results on intake of calories as estimated from the 38th round survey on consumer expenditure have already been released through NSS report no. 353. Likewise, the results on effect of adjustment of energy intake for meals consumed free and meals served to others have been released through NSS report no. 356. In this note the distribution of households and persons by monthly per capita expenditure classes is given for different calorie intake levels for each state/u.t. and for all-India.

1.1 In order to arrive at the necessary estimates, households were classified according to (i) level of per capita monthly expenditure and (ii) level of calorie intake per consumer unit per day (see definition of "consumer unit" in Section Two). The calorie intake for a sample household was derived by converting the quantities of the items of food consumed by the household into equivalent amounts of calories by using standards conversion factors.[1] The level of calorie intake per day per consumer unit was similarly derived by aggregating the total calories thus calculated for all the food items consumed by the sample household during the last 30 days preceding the day of enquiry and finally dividing this aggregate by the number of consumer units in the household multiplied by 30.

1.2 SURVEY PERIOD AND REFERENCE PERIOD : The field work of the 38th round survey was carried out during the calendar year 1983 starting from January and continuing upto December—thus covering a period of one complete year. Data were collected on household consumer expenditure with a moving reference period of 30 days preceding the day of enquiry and thus the results presented in this report relate to the period from December 1982 to December 1983.

1.3 COVERAGE : The geographical coverage of the survey was extended over the whole of rural and urban areas of the Indian Union excepting Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Nagaland.

1.4 SAMPLE SIZE : The survey covered 1,17,423 sample households spread over 7803 villages and 4138 urban blocks. The number of sample villages/blocks allotted and surveyed in different states is laid out in Table (S.O). It is seen from this table that in Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep quite a large proportion of the sample villages/blocks remained unsurveyed. Because of this, the results of the survey may not reflect the real situation obtaining in these states. Hence, the results of these states are not presented separately in the report. They are, however, included in the all-India estimate.

1.5 PARTICIPATION OF STATES. In the 38th round survey, all the states and Union torritories (included in the geographical coverage) except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshdweep participated in the survey on the least equal matching basis. The results presented in this report are, however, based on the data of the central sample only.

1.6 CONTENTS : There are four sections, section one contains state-wise tables separately for rural and urban sectors in respect of states and union territories of India and for all-India. Section two has Concepts and Definitions; Sample Design and Estimation Procedure; and a Summary of Findings.

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Table (S·0) : Number of sample villages/blocks allotted and surveyed in the central sample for NSS 38th round by stste/u. tt

state/union territory	numbers of allotted sample'		numbers of surveyed sample	
	villages	blocks	villages	blocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	616	344	566	285
Assam	392	88	364	84
Bihar	808	216	797	213
Gujarat	280	232	252	177
Haryana	128	64	111	53
Himachal Pradesh	216	40	174	32
Jammu & Kashmir	328	152	264	123
Karnataka	336	240	335	235
Kerala	336	144	310	141
Madhya Pradesh	656	304	578	256
Maharashtra	568	552	560	532
Manipur	120	72	120	65
Meghalaya	136	56	88	28
Nagaland	—	32	—	32
Orissa	376	104	310	91
Punjab	272	192	219	168
Rajasthan	368	176	358	168
Sikkim	80	32	22	20
Tamil Nadu	472	424	461	391
Tripura	208	48	84	28
Utter Pradesh	1064	440	1061	434
West Bengal	520	344	504	341
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	80	32	74	31
Arunachal Pradesh	30	20	**	5
Chandigarh	4	16	4	15
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32	—	32	—
Delhi	8	120	5	116
Goa, Daman & Diu	16	16	13	15
Lakshaweep	4	8	**	2
Mizoram	138	48	128	43
Pondicherry	16	16	9	14
All-India	8598	4572	7803	4138

*nucleus villages **not available

Section Two

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

2.0 The concepts and definitions followed in the household consumer expenditure survey during the 38th round have broadly remained the same as in previous NSS rounds. Those relevant for this note are given below.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD : A household is a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen. A boarding house, a hotel or hostel is treated as a cluster of households, where each individual boarder forms a separate household. Households maintained and provided for directly by government, such as those in prisons, police quarters, cantonments, hospitals, asylums and relief camps are, however, excluded from the scope of the survey.

2.2 HOUSHOLD SIZE : The total number of members in a household is called the household size.

2.3 NUMBER OF CONSUMER UNITS IN A HOUSEHOLD : According to the calorie requirement of a person in a particular sex-age group in relation to that for a "reference man", the person is converted into a number termed as "consumer unit." The total number of consumer units in a sample is derived by summing consumer units obtained for each individual in the household after applying appropriate conversion factors as shown below :

number of consumer units assigned to a person

	age in completed years											
sex	0 1	1—3	4—6	7—9	10—12	13—15	16—19	20—39	40—49	50—59	60—69	≥70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
male	·43	·54	·72	·87	1·03	·97	1·02	1·00	·95	·90	·80	·70
female . . .	·43	·54	·72	·87	·93	·80	·75	·71	·68	·64	·51	·50

2.4 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.

2.5 MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE) : For a household, this is the ratio of total household consumer expenditure during a period of 30 days to the household size.

2.6 REFERENCE PERIOD : The reference period used for household consumer expenditure survey is a moving one in the sense that this period is always linked with the day of enquiry. For all items of consumer expenditure the reference period is the last 30 days preceding the day of enquiry. For items of clothing, footwear and durable goods data were also collected for a reference period of last 365 days preceding the day of enquiry. The data presented in this note are, however, based on the reference period of last 30 days only.

2.7 CALORIE : This is a unit for measuring energy. The calorie unit of measurement of nutrient in food is 1000 times the conventional "calorie" unit of energy. Hence in some studies, the unit of nutrient has been expressed as "KCal" (i.e. kilo calories 1000 calories) or simply "Cal" (Calorie).

2.8 "NORM" LEVEL OF CALORIE INTAKE : To say that age and sex determine calorie requirement is a simplification of the real situation, since calorie requirements depend on various other factors such as body weight, nature of work, state of health and so on. Thus the calorie intake per consumer unit is really not a fixed amount but varies with these factors. Nutritionists, attempting to assess calorie requirements per consumer unit, differ in their approaches to the problem, some specifying calorie requirement as a function of body weight, while other assign requirements depending on nature of work (sedentary/moderate/heavy). Since the 26th round, the NSS has been using the level of 2700 calories per consumer unit per day

as a standard against which actual observed calorie intakes may be compared. In this note this level (2700 calories per consumer unit per day) is referred to as the "norm" level of calorie intake. Estimates of actual calorie intake per consumer unit per day for different categories of persons have been expressed nearly everywhere in the note as percentages of this "norm" level.

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

It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption made by the normal resident members of the household and also by the guests whether during the ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity loan advance, etc. made by the household are not considered as consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipt of these items have been taken into account. 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 the consumption of the normal resident members or for guests and employees will also be recorded in the purchaser household. This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households only leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, as the proportions of donors and recipients of free cooked are likely to vary in opposite directions over the expenditure classes, the nutritional intake derived from the consumer expenditure survey data may present a somewhat distorted picture. These derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and somewhat understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept firmly in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

Section Three

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.0 SAMPLING DESIGN : The sampling design adopted in the 38th round survey was a two-stage stratified one with census villages in the rural areas and Urban Frame survey (UTS) blocks in the Urban areas as first stage units and households as second stage units. The sample villages were selected with probability proportional to population and with replacement in the form of two independent samples while the sample blocks were selected with equal probability also in the form of two independent samples. After arranging all households of a selected first stage unit in a specified manner ten sample households were selected from following a circular systematic sampling design.

3.1 SAMPLING FRAME : The sampling frame for the rural areas was the list of villages as per 1981 decennial population census except for Assam where the 1971 census list of villages was used. For the urban areas, the list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was used as sampling frame.

3.2 SURVEY PERIOD AND SUB-ROUND FORMATION : The survey started from January 1983 and continued upto December 1983. The entire survey period of one year was divided into four sub-rounds each of three months duration as follows :

January 1983 to March 1983 : sub-round 1

April 1983 to June 1983 : sub-round 2

July 1983 to Sept. 1983 : sub-round 3

October 1983 to Dec. 1983 : sub-round 4

The sample was equally distributed over the four sub-rounds in a manner so as to provide equally valid estimates for each quarter of the year. This would ensure that the averages based on the pooled data for all the sub-rounds taken together were free from seasonal effects.

3.3 ESTIMATION PROCEDURE : The estimation procedure adopted in the 38th round is based on weighted sums of sample values. Denoting by Y the unbiased estimates of Y the state total of any variate one obtains

$$Y = \sum_s \frac{P_s}{n_s} \sum_i \frac{D_{si}}{P_{si}\, e_{si}} \,,\ \frac{H_{si}}{h_{si}} \sum_j Y_{sij} \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots(1)$$

for rural sector

and

$$Y = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_i D_{si} \frac{H_{si}}{h_{si}} \sum_i Y_{sij} \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots(2)$$

for urban sector

where, s, i and j stand for stratum, village/urban block and household respectively;

Ps, Ns, and ns denote the populations, number of blocks in the frame and number of sample villages/blocks for the sth stratum respectively;

Dsi, esi and psi denote the number of hamlet groups/subblocks formed, number of census villages contained in a surveyed revenue village and the population for the ith sample village in the sth stratum respectively;

Hsi and hsi stand for total number of households listed and number of sample households for the ith sample village/block in the sth stratum respectively; and finally Y sij is the observed value of the variate for the 6th sample household in the ith sample village/block of the sth stratum. The estimate of a ratio of two characteristics is given by the ratio of the estimates of their aggregates.

Section Four

SUMMARY FINDINGS

4.0 It was explained in Section Two that calorie intake levels have been expressed in this report as percentages of a "norm" requirement of 2700 calories per consumer unit (hereafter PCU) per day. Thus in the state/U.T. level distributions of estimated persons and households by calorie intake level per consumer unit, the unit of calorie intake level is not "calories PCU per day" but "per cent of norm". To illustrate, the calorie intake class 70—80 in Table (S.IR), means a range of PCU calorie intake per day from 76% of 2700 to 80% of 2700. Keeping this in mind, one may proceed to examine, first, Tables (S. 1R) and (S.1U), which give, respectively, rural and urban state/U.T. level distributions of persons by PCU calorie intake level per day. Eight PCU calorie intake classes have been used in presenting the estimated distribution. In the discussion which follows, the term "major states" refers to the following states of India : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

4.1 In both rural and urban sectors the majority of the population in practically every state/U.T. have PCU calorie intake between 70% and 12% of the norm. Nearly all major states have 500 to 650 out of every 1000 rural persons in this calorie intake range, as well as 550 to 700 of every 1000 urban persons.

4.2 In most of the states the urban areas have proportionately more persons in the lowest PCU calorie intake classes than the rural areas. For almost all the major states, it is in fact true to say that given any particular PCU calorie intake level, the proportion of urban persons below that level is generally greater than the proportion of rural persons below the same level. The all India average number of persons below 80% of the PCU intake norm is 357 per 1000 for the urban sector compared to 278 for the rural sector. About one-half of the urban population of most major states have calorie intake less than 90% of the norm compared to around 400 out of 1000 persons in rural areas. From the distributions presented, it can be seen that at the all-India level every calorie intake class below the norm (i.e., the 100% level) includes a higher proportion of urban population than the proportion of rural population; the reverse is true for classes above the norm.

Table (S. 1R) : Per 1000 distribution of persons by per consumer unit calorie intake level for each state/u. t.

Rural

state/union territory	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample person
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	141	109	143	144	124	104	152	083	1000	25114
Assam	136	146	206	174	125	87	99	27	1000	19701
Bihar	156	107	133	136	117	97	166	88	1000	42776
Gujarat	183	148	136	154	111	81	124	63	1000	13349
Haryana	91	71	95	142	122	99	205	175	1000	6679
Himachal Pradesh	65	61	76	99	114	106	285	194	1000	8597
Jammu & Kashmir	55	56	79	113	126	152	274	145	1000	15342
Karnataka	194	107	122	110	104	77	161	125	1000	18491
Kerala	343	142	127	110	84	54	86	54	1000	16313
Madhya Pradesh	108	94	135	141	130	101	185	106	1000	31373
Maharashtra	150	137	157	143	124	94	126	69	1000	28787
Manipur	60	63	103	165	186	164	207	52	1000	6190
Nagaland				—not	surveyed—					
Orissa	192	117	153	124	104	101	145	64	1000	15865
Punjab	93	66	82	115	100	104	212	228	1000	12299
Rajasthan	125	60	103	114	123	107	201	167	1000	20024
Tamil Nadu	357	140	132	97	70	50	97	57	1000	20178
Uttar Pradesh	105	88	117	121	123	114	203	129	1000	57369
West Bengal	267	134	135	134	97	67	101	65	1000	27199
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	143	97	135	131	162	98	131	103	1000	3715
Chandigarh	210	56	134	78	101	132	163	126	1000	189
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	429	167	177	108	46	31	24	18	1000	1534
Delhi	238	66	110	111	34	142	115	184	1000	266
Goa, Daman & Diu	173	91	198	132	97	131	159	19	1000	477
Mizoram	120	138	196	192	136	90	106	22	1000	5715
Pondicherry	388	182	141	95	35	47	84	28	1000	434
All-India	169	109	131	129	113	93	158	98	1000	408014

Table (S. 1U) : Per 1000 distribution of persons by per consumer unit calorie intake level for each state/u. t.

Urban

state/union territory	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all	sample person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	201	146	191	146	112	65	97	42	1000	12313
Assam	208	142	149	186	137	72	80	26	1000	3914
Bihar	150	129	165	148	147	87	123	51	1000	10897
Gujarat	200	163	158	178	97	71	96	37	1000	9082
Haryana	146	126	163	119	111	78	155	102	1000	2625
Himachal Pradesh	127	108	72	126	152	65	209	141	1000	1103
Jammu & Kashmir	87	98	208	165	131	132	134	45	1000	6712
Karnataka	229	117	142	123	96	85	127	81	1000	11768
Kerala	313	131	115	131	75	72	82	81	1000	6950
Madhya Pradesh	130	131	185	172	126	91	115	50	1000	13133
Maharashtra	211	181	179	144	100	60	88	37	1000	25837
Manipur	77	59	109	142	145	159	252	57	1000	3228
Nagaland	99	128	227	194	112	93	117	30	1000	844
Orissa	108	108	141	195	144	98	143	63	1000	4255
Punjab	222	137	122	131	119	65	127	77	1000	7899
Rajasthan	144	123	159	121	117	102	145	89	1000	8627
Tamil Nadu	373	149	134	108	74	49	72	41	1000	17219
Uttar Pradesh	188	157	176	122	109	80	102	46	1000	22923
West Bengal	195	163	173	163	104	75	88	39	1000	15424
Andaman Nicobar Islands	145	108	116	162	133	91	199	46	1000	1200
Chandigarh	243	32	123	163	165	67	124	85	1000	600
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—Not Surveyed—									
Delhi	164	138	171	142	115	84	135	51	1000	5153
Goa, Daman & Diu	66	159	147	286	93	71	98	80	1000	586
Mizoram	84	111	144	287	190	85	106	43	1000	1938
Pondicherry	333	171	79	106	95	65	72	79	1000	683
All-India	210	147	163	144	107	74	104	51	1000	198498

The all-India average number of persons below the norm is 664 out of 1000 for the urban sector compared to 538 for the rural.

4.3 In rural areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, more than 700 out of 1000 persons have PCU calorie intake level below the norm and around 350 of these are in fact below the 70% level. More than 600 out of 1000 are below the norm in rural West Bengal, Assam and Gujarat. (The all-India rural average is 538.) The better-off major states (rural) are Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana with more than 600 out of 1000 persons having intake levels above the norm.

4.4 In the urban sector the largest numbers of persons per 1000 in the low calorie intake ranges are found in Tamil Nadu Gujarat, West Bengal, Kerala and Assam following. In sharp contrast to the rural sector, where there are several major states having more than 250 out of 1000 persons above the 120% level of PCU calorie intake, there are only two such states Haryana and Himachal Pradesh-in the urban sector. Striking rural-urban differences are visible in Punjab, where the median calorie intake can be seen to be nearly 120% of the norm in the rural sector compared to barely 100% in the urban, and Uttar Pradesh. Practically the only major state with a better-off urban sector compared to the rural in terms of PCU calorie intake seems to be Orissa,

4.5 The state/U.T. level distributions of households by PCU calorie intake level (Table (S.2R) and (S.2U) have the same features as the corresponding distributions of persons. The lower calorie intake classes tend to have slightly smaller proportions of households than persons, which is as it should be considering that larger household sizes depress the PCU calorie intake level. At the all-India level 500 out of 1000 rural households (compared to 538 out of 1000 rural persons) have PCU calorie intake below the norm (100% level). Likewise 582 out of 1000 urban households (compared to 664 out of 1000 urban persons) have PCU calorie intake below the norm.

4.6 One may next take up the distributions of persons and households by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes and state/union territory. These distributions might throw some light on the patterns of calorie intake already observed. To begin with, one may examine the MPCE distributions of persons/households as such without reference to calorie intake levels.

Table (3.2R) : Per 1000 distribution of households by per consumer unit calorie intake level for each state/u.t.

Rural

state/union territory	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample hhs.
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	130	96	129	135	121	106	170	113	1000	5501
Assam . . .	124	134	183	173	130	94	122	40	1000	3630
Bihar . . .	142	100	125	132	119	97	174	111	1000	7925
Gujarat . . .	157	132	135	152	114	81	137	92	1000	2502
Haryana . .	84	61	79	124	115	103	216	218	1000	1083
Himachal Pradesh .	56	45	58	85	100	103	284	269	1000	1696
Jammu & Kashmir	47	49	74	110	118	145	284	173	1000	2607
Karnataka . .	180	96	113	109	102	79	165	156	1000	3336
Kerala . . .	294	131	122	1111	88	64	105	85	1000	3064
Madhya Pradesh .	96	84	125	132	122	102	199	140	1000	5742
Maharashtra .	141	122	146	138	120	97	144	92	1000	5588
Manipur . .	52	54	93	152	181	166	228	74	1000	1181
Nagaland . .	not surveyed									
Orissa . . .	183	110	138	125	106	97	152	89	1000	3086
Punjab . . .	85	57	78	105	96	107	218	254	1000	2159
Rajasthan . .	114	55	92	104	115	104	213	203	1000	3558
Tamil Nadu . .	309	122	123	98	76	56	122	94	1000	4601
Uttar Pradesh .	91	77	105	113	116	111	215	172	1000	10568
West Bangal . .	254	127	133	130	98	67	117	74	1000	5026
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	90	70	99	112	167	115	179	168	1000	731
Chandigarh . .	168	44	171	43	88	88	242	156	1000	40
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	365	155	175	130	55	36	41	43	1000	286
Delhi . . .	167	72	79	105	55	140	144	238	1000	46
Goa, Daman & Diu	148	64	145	144	78	143	228	50	1000	99
Mizoram . .	100	126	188	189	144	92	129	32	1000	1255
Pondicherry . .	356	161	154	98	70	50	71	40	1000	99
All-India . .	155	99	122	124	111	93	170	126	1000	77331

Table (S. 2U) : Per 1000 distribution of households by per consumer unit calorie intake level for each state/u.t.

URBAN

state/union territory	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample hhs.
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	178	124	168	143	117	77	129	64	1000	2630
Assam	150	121	141	187	137	90	122	52	1000	835
Bihar	120	99	145	148	147	92	156	93	1000	2127
Gujarat	161	129	152	176	103	81	120	78	1000	1726
Haryana	122	96	146	107	110	89	191	139	1000	524
Himachal Pradesh	80	77	51	155	119	61	241	216	1000	271
Jammu & Kashmir	66	84	180	159	136	145	159	71	1000	1185
Karnataka	185	95	119	136	100	96	159	110	1000	2274
Kerala	265	112	104	119	83	75	114	128	1000	1341
Madhya Pradesh	107	113	149	172	127	95	147	90	1000	2460
Maharashtra	172	151	161	153	112	72	115	64	1000	5163
Manipur	61	54	108	157	140	167	240	73	1000	594
Nagaland	77	87	210	253	141	79	115	38	1000	315
Orissa	95	93	129	148	158	98	157	86	1000	901
Punjab	177	102	106	115	121	82	150	147	1000	1642
Rajasthan	125	102	134	118	117	99	180	125	1000	1610
Tamil Nadu	308	133	126	107	88	58	111	69	1000	3686
Uttar Pradesh	159	126	155	137	115	87	136	85	1000	4312
West Bengal	160	126	153	168	119	90	117	67	1000	3389
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	101	63	90	168	161	90	244	83	1000	306
Chandigarh	178	23	116	131	164	78	163	147	1000	147
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	not surveyed									
Delhi	125	105	143	145	117	88	168	109	1000	1146
Goa, Daman & Diu	56	111	113	237	135	184	151	113	1000	140
Mizoram	74	98	130	224	183	94	137	60	1000	420
Pondicherry	264	160	82	109	102	67	106	110	1000	146
All-India	174	121	144	143	114	83	135	86	1000	40092

4.7 Table (S.3R) shows that for the rural sector, the MPCE distributions of persons tend to cluster within the range of Rs .60 to Rs. 125. For most states more than 500 out of every 1000 persons fall within this range. Typically the poorer states have median MPCE in the Rs. 85—100 range and the comparatively better off states in the Rs. 100—125 range. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have more than half the rural population below the Rs. 85 level of MPCE while for Punjab and Himachal Pradesh more than half the rural population are above the Rs. 125 mark.

4.8 In urban areas MPCEs are somewhat higher than in rural areas, as Table (S.3U) shows. In most states more than 500 out of 1000 persons have MPCE between Rs. 7C and Rs. 150, while another 150 to 200 persons lie in the Rs. 150—200 range. The better-off states have median MPCE between Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 while for poorer states the median MPCE is between Rs. 100 and Rs. 125. For Himachal Pradesh the median MPCE exceeds Rs. 150.

4.9 Going on to Tables (S.4R) and (S.4U), one finds that the state/U.T. wise rural and urban distributions of households by MPCE differ little from the corresponding MPCE distributions of persons.

4.10 It remains to see whether the inter-sector and inter-state differences in PCU calorie intake level distributions can be traced to differences in MPCE distributions among sectors and states. For this purpose it will suffice to consider the personwise distributions as the householdwise distributions more or less tell the same story.

TABLE (S.3R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE) CLASS (RS.) FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

RURAL

state/union territory	MPCE class (Rs.)														
	0—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—85	85—100	100—125	125—150	150—200	200—250	250—300	300 & above	all	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	7	20	44	74	98	165	131	168	102	104	44	19	25	1000	25114
Assam	3	4	12	21	55	158	199	277	137	86	29	10	9	1000	19701
Bihar	9	33	78	111	120	176	141	162	77	61	19	5	9	1000	42776
Gujarat	7	7	18	48	73	154	154	209	136	119	36	15	24	1000	13943
Haryana	10	1	11	28	36	104	124	213	145	148	76	54	50	1000	6679
Himachal Pradesh	12	2	10	19	44	67	114	200	177	201	69	35	51	1000	8597
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	7	29	40	119	173	259	145	146	40	14	23	1000	15342
Karnataka	9	30	38	84	86	132	124	185	112	108	42	20	29	1000	18491
Kerala	5	9	27	39	69	122	131	174	133	135	70	32	54	1000	16313
Madhya Pradesh	13	43	66	101	116	170	139	136	79	79	26	13	19	1000	31373
Maharashtra	5	17	56	84	103	163	135	170	96	88	41	17	22	1000	28787
Manipur	10	3	4	12	23	82	142	221	233	182	53	22	11	1000	6190
Nagaland	not surveyed														
Orissa	16	40	72	91	99	153	166	159	92	71	21	7	13	1000	15865
Punjab	7	3	6	14	34	62	78	183	143	218	114	53	85	1000	12299
Rajasthan	66	32	47	75	84	122	115	141	92	116	48	23	39	1000	20024
Tami Nadu	59	35	61	82	94	146	116	154	74	92	40	17	30	1000	20178
Uttar Pradesh	9	27	63	103	115	166	134	156	89	77	29	14	17	1000	57369
West Bengal	33	30	48	77	108	158	143	157	84	92	36	17	17	1000	27199
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	4	17	26	50	99	121	191	139	133	90	49	80	1000	3715
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	39	14	159	107	279	148	85	169	1000	189
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	1	58	101	210	261	127	93	43	61	22	12	9	1000	1534
Delhi	—	—	—	35	—	35	53	202	105	156	58	146	209	1000	266
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	52	42	97	140	137	333	94	4	101	1000	477
Mizoram	—	1	—	3	10	115	169	352	189	135	22	2	2	1000	575
Pondicherry	4	26	40	60	171	140	186	126	82	101	38	5	19	1000	434
All-India	17	25	51	81	97	153	136	167	98	96	38	17	24	1000	408014

TABLE (S.3U): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE) CLASS (RS.)FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

URBAN

state/union territory	MPCE class (Rs.)														sample
	0—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—85	85—100	100—125	125—150	150—200	200—250	250—300	300 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	3	7	17	28	55	99	112	196	126	164	70	52	69	1000	12313
Assam	—	—	5	25	23	78	109	179	173	230	99	37	43	1000	3914
Bihar	1	9	19	43	68	126	135	166	134	139	73	40	48	1000	10897
Gujarat	14	1	2	11	20	67	95	212	155	205	103	44	71	1000	9082
Haryana	5	3	3	16	30	99	102	146	136	142	92	106	120	1000	2625
Himachal Pradesh	7	3	17	17	4	31	37	142	77	234	141	46	246	1000	1103
Jammu & Kashmir	11	—	2	10	7	48	96	241	226	187	73	50	48	1000	6712
Karnataka	3	10	19	38	55	86	100	149	138	146	101	53	101	100	11768
Kerala	7	12	14	30	41	91	105	165	139	154	85	43	114	1000	6950
Madhya Pradesh	—	2	8	35	71	113	123	200	141	155	57	35	59	1000	13133
Maharashtra	3	4	14	23	47	74	89	148	114	173	108	66	138	1000	25837
Manipur	1	—	—	3	8	46	83	238	299	190	66	40	26	1000	3223
Nagaland	—	—	1	—	4	10	15	135	164	301	150	111	109	1000	844
Orissa	1	3	15	27	45	99	120	186	156	162	70	88	76	1000	4255
Punjab	11	9	5	31	18	75	82	138	144	195	100	56	136	1000	7899
Rajasthan	6	2	14	34	54	87	95	168	150	171	93	54	72	1000	8627
Tamil Nadu	7	9	17	35	47	117	113	181	112	150	75	50	86	1000	17219
Uttar Pradesh	3	6	24	56	81	131	124	184	110	131	65	33	53	1000	2292
West Bengal	4	6	18	21	40	87	113	160	134	165	94	62	96	1000	1542
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	9	24	8	30	112	126	221	170	97	202	1000	1200
Chandigarh	14	—	3	28	39	18	25	71	100	162	104	106	329	1000	60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	not surveyed														
Delhi	1	2	2	8	24	38	60	165	116	180	104	91	208	1000	5153
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	14	12	29	22	273	68	182	117	132	151	1000	586
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	9	29	120	151	347	157	108	79	1000	1938
Pondicherry	—	—	22	41	97	201	96	191	33	107	39	37	136	1000	683
All-India	4	6	15	31	50	96	106	173	129	161	85	52	92	1000	198498

TABLE (S.4R) : PER 1000 DISGTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE) CLASS (RS.) FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

RURAL

state/union territory	WPCE class (Rs.)														
	0–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–85	85–100	100–125	125–150	150–200	200–250	250–300	300 & above	all	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	12	16	37	61	86	151	130	167	113	113	55	24	33	1000	5501
Assam	3	3	9	18	48	136	181	258	151	115	44	19	15	1000	3630
Bihar	8	29	72	103	118	173	139	162	81	70	25	7	14	1000	7925
Gujarat	6	7	15	39	63	150	146	203	135	136	49	20	31	1000	2502
Haryana	13	1	13	20	34	91	110	199	143	161	86	59	89	1000	1083
Himachal Pradesh	13	2	8	16	31	52	96	172	156	220	91	51	92	1000	1696
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	6	26	34	102	152	253	151	172	53	20	27	1000	2607
Karnataka	1	27	37	75	79	127	116	185	114	120	49	24	37	1000	3336
Kerala	4	6	20	32	549	110	117	174	136	146	84	36	75	1000	3064
Madhya Pradesh	11	37	61	91	106	166	135	142	88	88	32	17	26	1000	5742
Maharashtra	7	15	48	74	96	153	133	172	101	101	46	22	32	1000	5588
Manipur	8	2	5	11	21	76	130	211	218	196	73	33	14	1000	1181
Nagaland	not surveyed														
Orissa	17	38	65	89	94	145	156	164	94	81	27	9	21	1000	3086
Punjab	7	4	6	11	28	56	77	170	137	217	122	59	107	1000	2159
Rajasthan	61	28	45	70	79	114	109	136	92	119	56	31	59	1000	3558
Tamil Nadu	61	29	53	68	83	136	113	159	85	105	45	21	42	1000	4601
Uttar Pradesh	10	23	59	91	105	154	127	157	96	92	37	21	22	1000	10568
West Bengal	33	30	46	73	108	153	139	153	90	94	41	18	22	1000	5026
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	2	8	10	34	67	90	161	110	130	111	90	184	1000	731
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	41	14	114	59	227	161	70	312	1000	40
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	5	50	86	173	236	122	105	61	78	32	24	23	1000	286
Delhi	—	—	—	17	—	20	34	175	81	189	62	143	280	1000	46
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	30	31	63	102	111	315	115	20	213	1000	99
Mizoram	—	1	—	3	11	90	147	329	204	175	33	5	2	1000	1255
Pondicherry	8	28	28	58	163	133	170	133	70	128	31	10	39	1000	99
all-India	18	23	47	72	90	144	130	166	102	106	46	22	34	1000	77331

TABLE (S.4U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (MPCE) CLASS (RS.) FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

URBAN

state/union territory	MPCE Class (Rs.)														sample
	0—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—85	85—100	100—125	125—150	150—200	200—250	250—300	300 & above	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	10	5	13	24	46	81	105	187	121	173	79	59	96	1000	2630
Assam	—	—	2	17	17	54	80	136	159	230	136	92	106	1000	835
Bihar	1	7	14	32	51	96	114	146	116	160	97	59	107	1000	2127
Gujarat	10	1	2	8	16	46	78	175	142	209	132	62	117	1000	1726
Haryana	5	3	3	13	24	60	82	122	127	152	119	118	173	1000	524
Himachal Pradesh	5	4	11	6	2	25	26	75	60	180	136	48	422	1000	271
Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	2	6	5	37	71	197	205	211	98	68	94	1000	1185
Karnataka	3	10	14	28	39	76	77	134	126	162	116	62	153	1000	2274
Kerala	7	9	10	26	35	77	90	141	124	166	95	56	164	1000	1341
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	7	26	53	98	98	187	130	173	77	47	102	1000	2460
Maharashtra	2	4	10	19	35	60	73	129	103	164	115	79	206	1000	5163
Manipur	1	1	—	4	5	34	73	217	290	224	83	47	22	1000	594
Nagaland	—	—	1	—	4	5	6	76	96	251	184	165	209	1000	315
Orissa	1	3	11	21	38	77	101	168	136	145	96	70	134	1000	901
Punjab	8	5	4	31	12	53	56	109	127	187	114	86	209	1000	1642
Rajasthan	5	2	17	31	40	66	76	147	132	183	107	69	128	1000	1610
Tamil Nadu	8	7	14	29	39	100	103	161	110	158	91	56	122	1000	3686
Uttar Pradesh	2	5	19	44	62	105	106	165	109	147	88	50	98	1000	4312
West Bengal	6	4	11	15	29	64	81	131	121	170	117	85	164	1000	3389
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	—	—	—	6	10	9	19	74	98	182	162	124	314	1000	306
Chandigarh	10	—	5	24	24	12	16	53	82	137	86	78	473	1000	147
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Not surveyed														
Delhi	2	2	3	7	19	28	44	113	101	165	119	101	297	1000	1146
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	10	12	17	12	203	49	172	124	141	260	1000	140
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	6	20	90	122	342	160	152	106	1000	420
Pondicherry	—	—	17	37	70	158	91	209	30	132	65	39	151	1000	146
All-India	5	5	11	35	38	76	87	151	119	167	103	67	147	1000	40092

4.11 The first point is that the sectoral differences in PCU calorie intake level distributions whether at state or all-India level, do not appear to be explainable by MPCE differences among sectors. It was observed (see 4.2 above) that for nearly every state, the proportion of persons below any particular calorie intake level is larger in urban areas than in rural areas. This could be explained in terms of MPCE if it were found that the proportion of persons below a particular MPCE level, too, is in general greater in urban than in rural areas. But clearly, the reverse is true for most states. At the all-India level, one may observe that each MPCE class below the Rs. 100 level shows a larger number of persons per 1000 in the rural than in the urban sector. Even at the state level the same phenomenon may be observed if slightly broader MPCE classes are considered.

4.12 As to how for inter-state differences in PCU calorie intake are rooted in MPCE or overall-level-of-living differences, the evidence seems to be somewhat mixed. One may take up the rural sector first.

It is quickly seen from Table (S.1R) and Table (S. 3R) that a state with low calorie intakes may or may not be a state of low MPCEs. For rural India, Bihar is an "average" state in terms of PCU calorie intake distribution of persons (i.e., the distribution for Bihar is similar to the all-India distribution), but one of the poorest states in terms of MPCE levels. Kerala—again considering the rural sector only—is a comparatively well-off state in terms of MPCE but has a very low-calorie-intake population compared to the rest of India. One can go on to list many observations on inter-state differences in rural calorie intake levels which are not explainable in terms of MPCE differences. On the other hand, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, states with high rural calorie intake PCU, are also the states with high rural MPCE levels and to some extent this is also true of Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana. However, it is really the low-MPCE ranges of a state where one would expect calorie intakes to be influenced by MPCE rather than the high-MPCE ranges, and evidence of such influence is scanty.

4.13 Coming to the urban sector, one again finds no "MPCE basis" for the very low calorie intake levels of Gujarat and Assam, for even of Kerala and West Bengal. Nor is the very large number of persons (373 per 1000) in Tamil Nadu below the 70%—of-the-norm calorie intake level compared to, say, 150 per 1000 in Bihar and 108 per 1000 in Orissa, explained interms of MPCE1. One can give many such examples. On the whole, therefore, one fails to account for inter-state calorie intake differences in terms of MPCE differences among states, and this is true for both rural and urban sectors.

4.14 Table (S.5) gives the mean MPCE and the mean calorie intake per consumer unit per day for rural and urban sectors of the major states of India.

4.15 The findings, so far, may be summarised as follows: (1) the proportions of persons in the lower calorie intake ranges are somewhat higher in urban areas than in rural areas of nearly all major states; (2) this is in spite of the fact that there are proportionately more rural persons than urban persons in the low-MPCE ranges in nearly every state; (3) statewise differences in PCU calorie intake distributions, including marked differences in the lower calorie intake ranges, exist in both rural and urban sectors of India; (4) but these differences are difficult to explain in terms of MPCE or level-of-living differences among states/U.T.s.

4.16 One may hypothesise regarding findings (1) and (2) that in the urban areas the food component of household MPCE is low compared to rural areas. (3) and (4) seem to suggest that different states have their own peculiar patterns of food consumption historically determined by agricultural and other factors and this, rather than purchasing power, is what largely determines their calorie intake levels.

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1 For suppose one assumes that among 1000 persons from urban Tamil Nadu those 373 are the poorest 373 in terms of MPCE and consequently cannot, in general, afford a food basket giving them even 70% of the norm requirement of calories. Now Table (S.3U) shows that the poorest 373 of every 1000 persons occupy a range of MPCE extending form 0 to beyond Rs. 100. If MPCE, by and large, determines calorie intake then in any state, "MPCE less than Rs. 100" should imply (roughly and subject to inter-state price differences) "PCU calorie intake less 70%". But again from Table (S.3U), Bihar and Orissa have, respectively 401 and 310 persons per 1000 in the Rs. 0—100 MPCE range. And only 150 (Bihar) and 108 (Orissa) have P U calorie intakes below 70% of the norm.

Table (S·5) : Average MPCE and average calorie intake per consumer unit per day by sector and state.

state	average (MPCE (Rs.)		average colorie intake per consumer unit per day	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	115.40	153.48	2766	2492
Assam	113.00	154.01	2517	2455
Bihar	93.75	138.53	2765	2618
Gujarat	122.72	163.61	2616	2458
Haryana	151.78	186.86	3178	2772
Himachal Pradesh	150.81	258.62	3302	2929
Jammu & Kashmir	129.27	155.29	3196	2713
Karnataka	116.84	166.32	2829	2624
Kerala	145.20	176.36	2359	2557
Madhya Pradesh	100.52	144.87	2921	2683
Maharashtra	110.44	184.35	2682	2489
Orissa	98.75	151.42	2624	2735
Punjab	170.52	185.20	3325	2597
Rajasthan	127.00	159.92	3049	2784
Tamil Nadu	112.23	163.74	2333	2656
Uttar Pradesh	104.49	135.48	3014	2527
West Bengal	104.59	169.95	2512	2488
All-India	112.45	164.03	2780	2574

NOTE

2. A note on the Fourth Annual Survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment : NSS 46th Round (July 1990—June 1991).

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A NOTE ON THE FOURTH ANNUAL SURVEY ON CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT—46th Round (July 1990 June 1991)

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 While household consumer expenditure was being covered in every NSS round from the first to the twenty eighth, nationwide comprehensive enquiries on employment, unemployment and labour force, first introduced in the ninth round, were regularly carried out up to the 17th round in the rural sector and 22nd round in the urban sector with different concepts and approaches tried out in different rounds. After the formation of NSSO, the Governing Council of NSSO formulated a ten year cycle of subjects to be covered by NSS, according to which the two topics of consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment would be covered together once in five years. Meanwhile, the Dantwalla Committee report gave a firm conceptual framework for employment-unemployment surveys. The quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment were then taken up in 27th, 32nd, 38th and 43rd rounds of NSS in which the two survey schedules, schedule 1.0 (consumer expenditure) and schedule 10 (employment-unemployment) were canvassed in the same set of sample households.

1.2 Meanwhile a need was felt among planners and other workers for an annual series on consumer expenditure. Thus from NSS 42nd round it was decided to canvass a slightly pruned schedule 1.0 in every round (except the quinquennial ones) with a reduced sample of only 2 households per sample village/block. From 45th round, it was decided to extend the scope of the annual survey to cover employment-unemployment as well. This was done by introducing some key questions on the current and usual activity status of the household members in the demography block of schedule 1.0.

1.3 The results of the annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment, carried out in 46th round have been given in the note.

1.4 Part-I of this issue contains four sections. Section One, Introduction, describes some general aspects which are common to both the topics. Section Two gives, in brief, the sample design and the estimation procedure of the survey. While Section Three presents the results on consumer expenditure. Section Four discusses those on employment-unemployment. The results in detail at all-India level on consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment have been published in Part II of this issue.

1.5 The survey period of the 46th round was from July 1990 to June 1991. Geographically it covered the whole of the Union of India except Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, 768 interior villages of Nagaland and 172 villages in Andaman & Nicobar Islands remaining inaccessible throughout the year.

1.6 A total of 7,240 sample villages and 7,744 sample blocks and 29,968 households at the rate of 2 households per sample village/block were selected for survey in this round for sch. 1.0. The actual number of sample villages, blocks and households surveyed on which this note is based are *6,984, *7,477 and *28,555 respectively. A brief description of the sample design and estimation procedure adopted is given in Section Two where state-wise sample sizes are also presented.

1.7 The survey being based on a small sample (only 2 households per sample village/block) this note presents only summary results at state level*. These are included in Section Three (consumer expenditure) and Section Four (employment-unemployment) and no state-level table is included in Survey results (Part-II). The sample size being small, the estimates of population aggregates were not very consistent with other rounds. Hence, the tables presented do not contain population estimates. In General, state level results are presented for all MPCE (monthly per capita expenditure) classes clubbed. But distributions of households and population by MPCE classes are given at state level.

1.8 Even while giving key results at the state level, they are given only for the larger states. The smaller states and Union Territories are grouped for presentation of state level estimates. The following are the

The casualties have mainly occurred in Jammu & Kashmir due to non-survey of Kashmir region.

states and groups of states for which estimates are presented :—

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam.
3. Bihar.
4. Gujarat.
5. Haryana.
6. Karnataka.
7. Kerala.
8. Madhya Pradesh.
9. Maharashtra.
10. Orissa.
11. Punjab.
12. Rajasthan.
13. Tamil Nadu.
14. Uttar Pradesh.
15. West Bengal.
16. North-Eastern states[1].
17. North-Western states[2].
18. Southern states[3].
19. All India

1.9 The monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes by which estimates are presented in this issue are the same as those adopted in the last quinquennial round, viz. 43rd round. They are :—

Sr. no.	rural	urban	Sr. no	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	les than 65	less than 90			
2	65 — 80	90 — 110	8.	160 — 180	255 — 310
3.	80 — 95	110 — 135	9.	180 — 215	310 — 385
4.	95 — 110	135 — 160	10.	215 — 280	385 — 520
5.	110 — 125 . . .	160 — 185	11.	280 — 385	520 — 700
6.	125 — 140 . . .	185 — 215	12.	385 & above	700 & above
7.	140 — 160 . . .	215 — 255	13.	all clasess	all classe

The above classes intervals are closed to the left and open to the right.

(1) Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura

(2) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Chandigarh and Delhi.

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

1.10 It may be noted that the following broad classes have common end-points for both the rural and urban sectors :

(1) less than Rs. 110; (2) Rs. 110—215; (3) 215—585 and (iv) Rs. 385 & above.

Rural-urban comparisons are made on the basis of these broad classes.

SECTION TWO

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

2.1 The sample design of 46th round, as regards Schedule 1.0, was stratified two stage with villages and blocks as the first stage units in the rural and urban sectors respectively and households as the second stage units in both the sectors.

2.2 The main enquiry of 46th round was devoted for the collection of data on economic and operational characteristics of small trading enterprises in the unorganised sector. Hence the design operations such as stratification, allocation of samples and selection of first stage units were all oriented towards the enquiry on trading enterprises. The first stage units were common for the enterprise and consumer expenditure enquiries.

2.3 The ultimate strata in the rural sector were of three types as follows .

(a) strata consisting of FSUs having at least one Directory Trading Establishment (DTE);

(b) strata consisting of FSUs (out of the remaining FSUs) having at least one Non-directory Trading Establishment (MDTE);

(c) all the remaining strata.

2.4 In the rural sector, the selection of FSUs was done in the form of two independent sub-samples using circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to size in the case of strata of types (a) & (b), the size being the number of DTEs in the case of (a) and number of NDTEs in the case of (b). From strata of type (s) sample FSUs were selected circular systematically with equal probability.

2.5 In the urban sector, fresh Economic Census was carried out by CSO in 1987 in 64 class-I cities, using NSS urban frame survey blocks The Economic Census Frames were used only for these cities. In the rest of the urban area the UFS blocks constituted the sampling frame.

2.6 The ultimate strata relating to 64 cities in the urban sector, were of three types as described below :

(a) strata consisting of UFS blocks having at least one DTE.

(b) strata consisting of remaining UFS blocks having at least one NDTE.

(c) all the remaining strata.

2.7 The ultimate strata in the remaining cities/towns in the urban sector were of two types as described below :

(a) strata consisting of UFS blocks having area designated as 'bazar area' in the UFS frame.

(b) strata consisting of remaining UFS blocks of the stratum.

2.8 In the ultimate strata of types 2.6 (a) and 2.6 (b) the sample blocks were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was the number of DTEs and NDTEs respectively. In all other ultimate strata under 2.6 (c), 2.7(a) and 2.7 (b) sample blocks were selected circular systematically with equal probability.

2.9 Statement 2.1 gives, for each state and Union Territory, the number of sample villages and blocks selected and surveyed and the number of sample households and persons surveyed.

STATEMENT 2.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE VILLAGES AND BLOCKS SELECTED AND SURVEYED AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS SURVEYED BY STATE/GROUPS OF STATE & UNION TERRITORY.

state/ group of state/ uts.	no. of villages				no. of blocks			
	selected	surveyed	no. of hh. surveyed	no. of persons surveyed	selected	surveyed	no. of hh surveyed	no. of persons surveyed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	616	598	1179	4994	464	451	900	4014
2. Assam	360	346	680	3498	184	179	357	1378
3. Bihar	672	672	1327	6382	480	480	953	4839
4. Gujarat	240	240	478	2335	336	335	662	3224
5. Haryana	88	88	172	985	128	128	254	1187
6. Karnataka	312	312	598	3100	336	321	637	2979
7. Kerala	352	352	702	3211	184	184	364	1726
8. Madhya Pradesh	496	494	970	5039	534	583	1140	6011
9. Maharashtra	416	416	824	4060	848	841	1654	7522
10. Orissa	360	360	712	3550	184	184	366	1702
11. Punjab	184	181	358	1819	344	343	680	3222
12. Rajasthan	280	277	551	2902	336	335	667	3310
13. Tamil Nadu	424	419	832	3357	584	584	1150	4958
14. Uttar Pradesh	688	685	1335	6693	1000	999	1987	10629
15. West Bengal	472	471	939	4270	496	496	985	3918
16. North-Eastern[1]	672	664	1309	5806	592	574	1131	5124
*17. North-Western[2]	464	265	497	2380	536	332	652	2886
18. Southern[3]	144	144	287	1426	128	128	256	1150
19. ALL-INDIA	7240	6984	13750	65807	7744	7477	14805	69779

1. included Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
2. included Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.
3. included Andaman & Nicobar island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

* the difference between selected and surveyed in the North-Western region is due to non-survey of Kashmir region.

2.10 The total sample was selected in the form of two independent sub-samples. It was also divided into four equal sub-rounds, the sample of each sub-round being surveyed during its designated survey period as given below :—

Sub-Round	Survey Period
1	July—September 1990
2	October—December 1990.
3	January—March 1991.
4	April—June 1991.

2.11 Large villages and blocks were divided into certain number (D) of parts called hamlet groups and sub-blocks, the value of D varying according to the current population/number of NAE's of the f.s.u.'s. The minimum value of D was 4. Then, the hamlet-group/sub-block having the largest proportion of trading units was selected with certainty. Also, one of the remaining D-1 parts was selected at random for survey. The former was called hamlet group/sub-block '0' and latter, hamlet-group/sub-block '1'.

2.12 In f.s.u.'s which were divided in the above manner, one household each was selected at random from each hamlet-group/sub-block '0' and '1' from among all the households listed, for canvassing schedule 1.0. In the rest, two households were selected from f.s.u. circular systematically with a random start.

2.13 Estimation procedure : Let Y denote the total of any characteristic at state or all-India level. Then its estimates is given by

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{s} \sum_{t} \frac{Z_{st}}{n_{st}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \frac{1}{C_{st}\, F_{sti}} \left[\frac{H_{osti}}{h_{osti}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{osti}} y_{ostik} + \left(D_{sti} - 1 \right) \frac{H_{1sti}}{h_{1sti}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{1sti}} y_{1stik} \right]$$

where,

S : subscript for s-th stratum

t : subscript for t-th sub stratum.

i : subscript for i-th sample village/block (fsu).

j : subscript for j-th second-stage stratum (j—1, 2.. 6).

k : subscript for k-th household.

D : total no. of hamlet-group/sub-block formed in a sample village/block.

C : adjustment factor in case of revenue village is surveyed instead of census village due to some practical difficulty.

Z : total size of a sub-stratum within a stratum.

z : village/block size used for selection.

n : number of sample villages/blocks surveyed including uninhabited and zero cases.

H : total number of households listed.

h : number of households surveyed.

O.1 : subscript for hamlet-group/sub-block.

In the case of strata of type (c) (see para 2.3 and 2.6), Z will simply be the total number of f.s.us in the stratum and z-1. In the case of f.e.u.'s which were not partitioned, the second term in square brackets will not exist. In the urban sector c will always be 1, as also in the case of most of the sample villages in the rural sector. The summation is over all the constituent strata of the state/u.t./all-India.

2.4 All ratios, such as per capita expenditure of any item, are obtained by first obtaining the estimates of the aggregates appearing in the numerator and the denominator of the ratio at the desired level (e.g. state, all-India) and then by division.

2.5 In the case of sub-sample estimates, n-s will be equal to the number of f.s.u's belonging to the sub-sample concerned and the summation will be over these f.s.u's only.

SECTION THREE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A—CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

3.0 The main findings relating to the consumer expenditure part of the enquiry are presented in this section. Distributions of households and population by MPCE classes, quantity and value of consumption of cereals, monthly per capita expenditure on groups of items and the percentage distribu'ion of total expenditure over these groups are the main results presented here. Distribution of households by availability of two square meals a day (sufficient of food) is also presented in this document, which has not been attempted hitherto in the NSS annual round. All these are given for each state including groups of states defined for smaller states and all India. Estimates of per capita consumption, however, are given only for all MPCE classes clubbed. These estimates at all India level are given by MPCE classes in Part-II of this issue. Distribution of persons by general education and by marital status and that of households by type of occupancy, by broad house category, and by primary source of energy for cooking & lighting are also included in the Survey results (Part-II).

3.1 Besides the above, estimates at all India level of the present round are compared with those of some recent past rounds.

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

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

3.7 Household consumer expenditure : The expenditure incurred by the 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 (betal leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light, (ii) clothing and footwear and (iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

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

It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relate to the actual consumption made by the normal resident members of the household and also by the guests whether during the ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan advance, etc. made by the household are not considered as consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipt of these items have been taken into account. 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 the consumption of the normal resident members or for the guest and employees will also be recorded in the purchaser household. This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households only leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, as the proportions of donors and recipients of free cooked meals are likely to vary in opposite direction over the expenditure classes, the nutritional intake derived from the consumer expenditure survey data may present a somewhat distorted picture. These derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and somewhat understated for the poor (net recipinents). This point has to be kept firmly in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

3.8 Monthly per capita expenditure class (MPCE class) : The monthly per capita expenditure classes finalised on the basis of the distribution of household in the 43rd round are used for presentation of results in the 46th round also (It has been decided by the NSSO Governing Council that the MPCE classes adopted for a quenquennial survey will be used for the following annual rounds as well). The MPCE classes have already been given in section one.

3.9 Reference period . The reference period for collection of data on all items of consumer expenditure was last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry.

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

Distribution of household, persons, average number of persons per household and average monthly per capita expenditure over MPCE classes.

3.11 Per thousand distribution of households by monthly per capita expenditure class as well as the average size of households for fifteen major states and three groups of smaller states including union territories and all-India are presented in Statement 3.1 R and 3.1 U for rural and urban areas respectively. The distribution of households over MPCE classes in the rural sector shows more or less similar pattern in most of the states excepting Haryana, Punjab, and North Eastern States where households concentrate heavily in the higher MPCE classes. The upper three classs, i.e MPCE class Rs. 215/- & above cover 852 households in Haryana, 707 households in Punjab and 659 households in North Eastern States out of thousand households distributed over 12 MPCE classes. On the other hand, among the other states, Karnataka, smaller states of North Western region and Tamil Nadu show higher concentration of house holds in lower MPCE classes. The lowest three MPCE classes, i.e. MPCE less than Rs. 95/- cover 148, 139 and 103 households per thousand of households in the above mentioned three states/group of states as against 68 households at all-India level. In the urban sector, the distribution of households shows considerable concentration in the higher expenditure classes in all the states. Considering the upper three classes i.e. MPCE Rs. 385 & above, Maharashtra reported the highest concentration among the major states covering 394 households out of thousand households, followed by Haryana (385), Punjab (383) and West Bengal (363). Similarly all the groups of smaller states do also shows higher concentration of households in the three upper MPCE classes. Smaller states of southern region reported 517 households out of thousand household's followed by smaller states of North-Western region (462) and by that of north-eastern region (422). However in Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh the households are concentrated more in th lower MPCE classes, as compared to other states and groups of smalles states/Uts.

3.12 At the all-India level, the average size of household is 4.81 for rural areas. The States/groups of smaller states/uts where the average size of households is 5.00 and above are North-Western region (5.59), Karnataka (5.57), Madhya Pradesh (5.31), Assam (5.14), Rajasthan (5.12), Uttar Pradesh (5.09), Gujarat (5.07), Orissa (5.04) and Punjab (5.00), while the state of Tamil Nadu has reported lowest household size (4.11). North-Western region has reported the highest household size of 5.59. In urban areas, the average household size is 4.55 at all-India level. Among the states, Haryana (4.53), Karnataka (4.62), Maharashtra (4.66), Orissa (4.65) and North-Eastern region (4.57) are reporting household size close to the all-India average. The states reporting moderatly higher House-hold size are Madhya Pradesh (5.04), Uttar Pradesh (4.98) and Punjab (4.89). The states having household size much below than that of all-India average are Southern region (3.75), Assam (3.95), West Bengal (4.07) and Tamil Nadu (4.17).

3.13 Per thousand distribution of persons by monthly per capita ependiture class as well as average monthly per capita expenditure for fifteen major states and three groups of smaller states including union territories are presented in statements 3.2R and 3.2U for rural and urban areas respectively. In the rural areas, the distribution of persons over MPCE classes, show more or less similar pattern in most of the states excepting Haryana, Punjab, North-Eastern & Southern region and Rajasthan. In these states/regions, concentration of persons is more in the higher MPCE classes. This phenomenan is particularly prominent in Haryana where the upper three classes, ie., MPCE Rs. 215 & above cover 759 persons out of thousand persons distributed over 12 MPCE classes. In this regard, Haryana is followed by Punjab (694), North-Eastern region (600),

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

state/group of state & u.t.s	MPCE CLASS (Rs.)													average number of persons per hold
	0—65	65—80	80—95	95—110	110—125	125—140	140—160	160—180	180—215	215—280	280—385	385 & above	all Classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	14	26	32	104	77	94	120	82	181	130	69	71	1000	4.21
2. Assam	4	10	13	44	47	48	108	139	203	260	89	35	1000	5.14
3. Bihar	7	4	57	56	125	88	150	229	105	93	36	50	1000	4.63
4. Gujarat	0	7	12	16	61	47	180	153	215	131	111	67	1000	5.07
5. Haryana	—	—	1	44	10	2	52	9	30	313	208	331	1000	4.42
6. Karnataka	17	69	62	71	44	73	61	79	205	176	120	23	1000	5.57
7. Kerala	2	2	9	23	32	39	81	111	115	179	217	180	1000	4.37
8. Madhya Pradesh	12	45	42	88	73	96	153	79	139	82	128	63	1000	5.31
9. Maharashtra	5	13	23	72	61	86	90	47	165	195	94	149	1000	4.84
10. Orissa	5	16	68	95	39	165	134	102	111	146	62	57	1000	5.04
11. Punjab	—	0	—	1	6	13	16	143	114	248	210	249	1000	5.00
12. Rajasthan	19	3	26	24	38	54	84	106	91	134	210	211	1000	5.12
13. Tamil Nadu	15	25	63	70	79	45	93	94	151	186	86	93	1000	4.11
14. Uttar Pradesh	.12	3	75	41	41	47	135	166	107	189	112	72	1000	5.09
15. West Bengal	10	11	19	111	50	79	98	82	123	195	142	80	1000	4.51
16. North Eastern[1]	0	1	14	31	10	45	43	156	141	274	240	145	1000	4.48
17. North Western[2]	16	65	58	67	42	70	63	78	200	187	22	32	1000	5.59
18. Southern[3]	7	1	10	11	17	12	46	31	277	229	234	125	1000	4.29
19. ALL-INDIA	10	15	43	61	61	70	114	119	135	164	111	97	1000	4.81

1/ included Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

2/ included Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.

3/ included Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

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

state/group of state & U.T's.	MPCE CLASS (Rs.)													average number of persons per 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	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	37	23	44	55	96	97	111	140	187	115	43	52	1000	4.31
2. Assam . .	2	0	40	67	65	83	99	167	158	161	93	65	1000	3.95
3. Bihar . .	7	19	91	96	78	115	65	111	121	137	105	55	1000	4.81
4. Gujarat . .	10	16	35	42	93	129	117	166	109	157	76	50	1000	4.70
5. Haryana . .	—	9	34	20	16	93	99	165	180	198	150	37	1000	4·53
6. Karnataka .	14	45	53	67	84	73	95	108	110	142	109	100	1000	4.62
7. Kerala . .	7	64	44	67	86	72	125	103	99	105	75	153	1000	4.75
8. Madhya Pradesh	20	24	51	67	100	81	96	113	132	147	74	95	1000	5.04
9. Maharashtra .	8	14	30	59	54	48	114	119	160	129	149	116	1000	4.66
10. Orissa . .	4	20	56	50	90	115	92	110	115	180	92	76	1000	4.65
11. Punjab .	0	3	11	34	49	53	115	157.	195	181	123	79	1000	4.89
12. Rajasthan .	24	2	28	44	53	110	152	150	103	143	95	96	1000	4.82
13. Tamil Nadu .	28	28	54	73	84	124	97	125	116	110	76	85	1000	4.17
14. Uttar Pradesh .	11	16	50	75	74	117	161	99	133	118	70	76	1000	4.98
15. West Bengal .	6	8	23	37	69	89	124	136	140	147	128	93	1000	4.07
16. North Eastern [1]	1	2	3	20	19	65	113	144	211	195	113	114	1000	4.57
17. North Western [2]	8	26	31	39	64	59	75	117	119	193	156	113	1000	4.29
18. Southern [3] .	15	21	33	36	53	33	94	80	118	156	114	247	1000	3·75
19. ALL-INDIA .	14	19	41	57	73	90	111	125	137	141	103	89	1000	4.55

1/ included Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

2/ included Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.

3/ included Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

STATEMENT 3.2R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OVER MPCE CLASSES AND AVERAGE MPCE BY STATE IN RURAL AREAS

state/groups of state & U.T's.	MPCE CLASS (Rs.)													
	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	average MPCE (Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	34	39	128	80	113	98	82	191	119	58	51	1000	186.96
2. Assam . .	3	16	13	55	53	53	115	147	203	250	68	24	1000	196.66
3. Bihar . .	10	7	61	67	100	140	165	240	87	76	26	21	1000	167.03
4. Gujarat . .	0	6	15	18	84	61	218	159	197	103	95	44	1000	195.84
5. Haryana . .	—	—	3	79	17	3	87	15	37	330	316	113	1000	280.86
6. Karnataka .	14	100	66	68	44	75	64	89	171	185	108	16	1000	184.84
7. Kerala . .	2	2	11	35	37	41	98	113	127	175	198	161	1000	261.86
8. Madhya Pradesh	15	67	42	99	72	119	160	86	84	91	107	58	1000	182.61
9. Maharashtra .	14	19	42	87	63	102	101	47	168	156	90	111	1000	214.41
10. Orissa . .	5	18	64	97	35	143	165	91	162	141	45	34	1000	181.91
11. Punjab . .	—	0	—	1	7	19	19	127	138	253	205	236	1000	323.20
12. Rajasthan .	23	3	30	22	49	65	81	128	71	118	217	193	1000	257.57
13. Tamil Nadu .	17	29	94	80	83	47	92	111	160	156	66	65	1000	188.94
14. Uttar Pradesh .	10	6	94	52	42	48	119	201	107	184	94	43	1000	197.39
15. West Bengal .	8	6	22	176	64	89	96	91	115	169	113	51	1000	196.64
16. North Eastern [1]	0	2	18	44	15	58	46	59	158	255	243	102	1000	257.06
17. North Western [2]	13	94	61	64	42	72	70	88	167	194	114	21	1000	189.70
18. Southern[3] .	7	1	8	11	21	11	60	40	290	271	203	77	1000	253.73
19. ALL-INDIA .	10	22	52	74	60	83	118	131	130	152	101	67	1000	202.12

1/ included Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

2/ included Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.

3/ included Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

STATEMENT : 3.2U : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OVER MPCE CLASSES AND AVERAGE MPCE BY STATE IN URBAN AREA

state/group of state & u. t.	MPCE Class (Rs.)													MPCE (Rs.0.00)
	90—90	90—110	110—135	135—160	160—185	185—215	215—255	255—310	310—385	385—520	520—700	700 & above	classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Andhra Pradesh	35	29	56	64	115	95	111	145	178	93	39	40	1000	296.66
2. Assam	3	0	61	116	82	117	109	163	137	124	61	27	1000	295.93
3. Bihar	14	25	120	129	94	124	64	112	111	95	62	50	1000	289.79
4. Gujarat	11	22	51	52	110	148	124	174	103	141	37	27	1000	288.94
5. Haryana	—	14	43	23	19	110	102	191	182	189	107	20	1000	345.31
6. Karnataka	15	60	84	77	107	90	87	110	113	119	83	55	1000	321.44
7. Kerala	9	73	57	76	100	106	126	103	99	76	59	116	1000	369.36
8. Madhya Pradesh	25	39	67	80	120	88	97	123	127	117	57	60	1000	325.47
9. Maharashtra	13	22	42	74	69	60	126	133	156	117	104	84	1000	360.42
10. Orissa	4	31	62	46	127	144	87	115	135	137	55	57	1000	325.18
11. Punjab	0	3	18	42	70	72	141	161	199	156	91	47	1000	357.03
12. Rajasthan	22	3	42	59	57	136	175	156	95	130	64	61	1000	331.29
13. Tamil Nadu	14	45	66	79	87	138	123	137	109	85	57	60	1000	311.30
14. Uttar Pradesh	15	26	71	100	97	137	152	102	131	87	46	36	1000	288.43
15. West Bengal	3	11	37	56	108	113	153	124	136	109	87	63	1000	342.64
16. North Eastern1/	1	4	3	25	30	104	153	153	232	162	79	54	1000	360.41
17. North Western2/	9	38	54	50	94	81	82	121	125	171	103	72	1000	364.58
18. Southern3/	4	6	65	48	70	37	138	106	152	173	97	104	1000	393.45
19. ALL-INDIA	14	27	57	72	92	107	122	131	134	116	70	58	1000	326.75

1/ included Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura.

2/ included Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.

3/ included Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Goa Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Pondicherry.

Southern region (551), "Kerala (534)" and Rajasthan (528). Among the other states, concentration of persons in the lower MPCE classes is more in Bihar (877 out of thousand persons having MPCE below Rs. 215/-). Owing to large concentration of persons in higher MPCE classes, the MPCE of states of Punjab (Rs. 323), Haryana (Rs. 281), Rajasthan (Rs. 258) and North-Eastern and Southern region (Rs. 257 & 254 respectively) are considerably high as compared to the all-India average MPCE of Rs. 202. The state of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal (each of Rs. 197) and Gujarat (Rs. 196) are reporting average MPCE close to the all-India average MPCE. Bihar (Rs. 167) has the lowest average MPCE preceded by Orissa (Rs. 182), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 183), Karnataka (Rs. 185) and Tamil Nadu (Rs. 189).

3.14 The distribution of persons show moderate concentration in the upper MPCE classes in the urban sector. The upper three MPCE classes i.e., Rs. 385 & above cover only 316 persons in Haryana which is the highest among the major states, followed by 305 persons in Maharashtra and 294 in Punjab out of thousand persons distributed over 12 MPCE classes. However, in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu the concentration of persons is less in upper most three MPCE classes. The average MPCE for urban India is Rs. 327/-. The states/groups of smaller states reporting high value of MPCE are Southern region (Rs. 395, Kerala (Rs. 369), North-Western region (Rs. 365) and Maharashtra & North-Eastern region (Rs. 360 each).

Distribution of population by education :

3.15 In the developing economy, continuous monitoring of the literacy rate is obviously very important for a proper planning of educational policies. Apart from the decennial census, NSS is the main source for the statistics on "literacy" Statement 3.3 gives the literacy rates as obtained from NSS 46'h round and last three quinquennial surveys separately for males and females for rural and urban India.

STATEMENT 3.3 : NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 PERSONS BY SEX AND RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE STATUS

NSS Round (year)	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
32nd round (1977-78)	415	184	688	500
38th round (1983)	449	219	693	515
43rd round (1987-88)	484	260	719	556
46th round (1990-91)	544	319	772	614

It is seen that the literacy rate has increased considerably over the period of last thirteen years 1977-78 to 1990-91 and the increase is relatively high during last three years 1987-88 to 1990-91. The overall literacy rates apart, it is also important to look at the distribution of persons by different levels of their educational attainment.

5.16 Statement 3.4 gives the required distribution for persons of all age-group by five different general educational categories, namely, "not literate", "literate and upto primary", "middle", "secondary" and "graduate & above" for all-India during 1990-91 and 1987-88.

STATEMENT 3.4 : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION.

NSS round (year)	education categories				
	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			rural male		
46th. rd. (1990-91)	456	339	107	77	16
43rd rd. (1987-88)	516	325	90	57	12
			rural female		
46th rd. (1990-91)	681	229	53	29	4
43rd rd. (1987-88)	740	193	39	19	3
			urban male		
46th rd. (1990-91)	228	344	161	177	83
43rd. rd. (1987-88)	277	357	133	159	70
			urban female		
46th rd. (1990-91)	386	328	117	117	45
43rd rd. (1987-88)	441	319	97	102	38

The results reveal that there has been a reduction in the proportion of non-literates over the three year period 1987-88 to 1990-91 and there have been increase in the proportions of persons in different education levels except the level "literate and upto primary" for urban male. The proportion of persons attained different educational levels varies from state to state as seen from the results presented in statement 3.5R & 3.5U.

Quantity and value of cereals consumed :

3.17 Though cereals constitute the major part of the food basket, the composition of the constituent items of cereals varies from state to state depending on the food habits prevalent and availability in different parts of the country. In statements 3.6R and 3.6U, the average quantity and the corresponding value of different items of cereals consumed per capita per month (MPCE) are shown for rural and urban areas of fifteen major states and three groups of smaller states/u.t. Relatively high quantities of cereals are consumed in the rural areas of Bihar (16.45kg.), Orissa (15.98kg.), Rajasthan (15.75kg) and Madhya Pradesh (15.22kg.). On the other hand, comparatively, low quantities of cereals are consumed in the rural areas of Kerala (10.73kg.), groups of smaller states of Southern region (10.83kg.), Maharashtra (11.48) and Karnataka (11.62kg.). The average monthly per capita consumptions of cereals for rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Haryana are almost of the same order as that of all-India (14.06kg.) but the constituent items of cereals show some variations among the state. In rural areas, while rice is the major cereal for Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar and group of smaller states belonging to North-Eastern region, wheat is consumed in large proportion in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Although rice and wheat are the major items of cereals consumed in most of the states, other items of cereals, mainly jower, bajra and maize are also important items for the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and North-Western region. In the rural areas of Maharashtra about 45% of the total cereals consumed is jowar whereas bajra claims of a little less than 28% of the total cereals consumed in the rural areas of Gujarat.

STATEMENT 3.5 R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH STATE AND GROUP OF SMALLER STATES / UTs.

RURAL – : MALE

sl. no.	state/group of state/ut.	general education				
		not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575	273	88	57	5
2.	Assam	259	445	181	91	10
3.	Bihar	550	266	92	58	30
4.	Gujarat	438	369	86	63	17
5.	Haryana	336	398	161	68	37
6.	Karnataka	499	326	80	79	15
7.	Kerala	137	389	234	185	44
8.	Madhya Pradesh	582	323	63	26	4
9.	Maharashtra	307	397	155	119	20
10.	Orissa	458	352	138	46	6
11.	Punjab	442	353	99	81	90
12.	Rajasthan	443	374	61	99	14
13.	Tamil Nadu	333	424	163	64	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	508	291	86	99	15
15.	West Bengal	442	394	103	45	12
16.	North Eastern	287	429	178	65	21
17.	North Western	496	320	84	84	15
18.	Southern	243	575	108	50	16
19.	ALL-INDIA	456	339	107	77	16

Note : In this Statement, if any, between 1000 and sun of cols. (3) to (7) indicates "not recorded cases".

STATEMENT 3.5 R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH STATE AND GROUP OF SMALLER STATES / UTs.

RURAL : FEMALE

sl. No.	state/group of state / uts.	general education: not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	732	200	52	14	1
2.	Assam	408	367	151	56	0
3.	Bihar	802	136	47	10	3
4.	Gujarat	583	291	35	63	12
5.	Haryana	570	295	72	63	0
6.	Karnataka	676	261	50	9	2
7.	Kerala	184	403	186	178	41
8.	Madhya Pradesh	815	161	16	4	4
9.	Maharshtra	574	285	84	55	1
10.	Orissa	669	251	57	19	0
11.	Punjab	552	294	86	63	4
12.	Rajasthan	773	181	31	1	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	587	113	66	30	3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	789	160	27	18	3
15.	West Bengal	617	301	43	19	6
16.	North-Eastern[1]	475	365	102	36	6
17.	North-Western[2]	679	255	49	13	2
18.	Southern[3]	388	378	163	43	28
19.	ALL-INDIA	681	229	53	29	4

Note : In this statement, the difference, if any, between 1000 and sum of cols. (2) to (6) indicate "not recorded cases".

STATEMENT 3.5U: PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH STATE AND GROUP OF SMALLER STATE/UTs.

URBAN : MALE

sl. no.	state / group of smaller state / ut.	general education: not literate	literate upto primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257	318	149	189	75
2.	Assam	119	295	284	210	84
3.	Bihar	257	269	169	190	96
4.	Gujarat	209	453	140	126	64
5.	Haryana	261	329	123	170	117
6.	Karnataka	248	307	153	209	81
7.	Kerala	116	377	268	184	48
8.	Madhya Pradesh	272	354	146	143	83
9.	Maharashtra	197	330	191	203	70
10.	Orissa	218	324	186	196	51
11.	Punjab	240	367	140	188	63
12.	Rajasthan	269	333	161	140	95
13.	Tamil Nadu	175	400	169	168	82
14.	Uttar Pradesh	313	329	132	126	96
15.	West Bengal	184	365	172	186	86
16.	North-Eastern 1	141	275	203	235	110
17.	North-Western 2	216	313	137	230	100
18.	Southern 3	78	380	205	241	85
19.	ALL-INDIA	228	344	161	177	83

Note : In this statement, the difference, if any, between 1000 and sum of cols. (3) to (7) indicate "not recorded cases".

STATEMENT 3.5 U : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH STATE AND GROUP OF SMALLER STATE / UTs.

URBAN : FEMALE

sl. no.	state / group of smaller state/ ut.	general education				
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	453	322	87	105	24
2.	Assam	237	309	229	180	27
3.	Bihar	455	271	114	107	41
4.	Gujarat	379	401	81	90	43
5.	Haryana	333	324	87	159	96
6.	Karnataka	379	308	133	135	40
7.	Kerala	178	392	246	131	51
8.	Madhya Pradesh	427	327	94	100	48
9.	Maharashtra	315	326	163	148	40
10.	Orissa	455	268	145	99	31
11.	Punjab	368	312	108	164	47
12.	Rajasthan	540	297	51	56	53
13.	Tamil Nadu	353	366	118	110	41
14.	Uttar Pradesh	477	287	81	97	51
15.	West Bengal	310	383	144	110	47
16.	North Easrtern[1]	227	316	206	174	52
17.	North Western[2]	366	306	120	148	56
18.	Southern[3]	246	439	154	112	45
19.	ALL-INDIA	386	328	117	117	45

Note : In this statement, the difference, if any, between 1000 and sum of cols. (2) to (6) indicates "not recorded cases".

3.18 In the urban areas, the average monthly per capita quantity of consumption of cereals is 10.84kg. at all-India level and it ranges from 9.06 kg. to 14.33kg. over the major states and groups of smaller states/uts. Average per capita consumption of cereals is the highest in the urban areas of North Eastern region (14.33kg.) and followed by that of urban Orissa (13.93kg.) and Bihar (12.85kg.). Average per capita consumption of cereals is lowest in the urban areas of Punjab (9.06kg.) and preceded by that of urban Gujarat (9.55kg.) and Kerala (9.60kg.). In the cereal group, rice is the major item in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and North-Eastern & Southern region. Whereas wheat is the main item of the cereal group for the urban population of Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. As against the bove situation, in the urban areas of Bihar, Maharashtra and North-Western region, cereal basket contains both rice and wheat in large quantities as compared to other items. The other items of cereals such as jawar, bajra and maize are consumed in small quantity in good number of states excepting Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra where the consumption of these items is comparatively high. Assam and Orissa do not report consumption of any of the items of jowar, bajra and maize.

3.19 The average value of consumption of cereals in rural areas is Rs. 49.61 at all-India level. The monthly per capita value of consumption comes to be the highest for West Bengal (Rs. 71.84) among the major state followed by Bihar (Rs. 68.78) and the lowest for Punjab (Rs. 33.13). The inter-state variation in the value of cereal consumption is due to the variation in the quantity of cereals consumed, their composition and prices of items consumed in different states. In the rice consuming states the values of cereals consumed are relatively high. It is interesting to note that even though Kerala has the lowest consumption of cereals (quantity), the corresponding value (Rs. 48.55) is higher than those of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

3.20 In the urban sector, the average value of consumption on cereals is Rs. 45.50 at all-India level. The monthly per capita value of consumption of cereals comes to be the highest for group of smaller states of North Eastern Region (Rs. 77.06), followed by Assam (Rs. 61.39) and the lowest for Punjab (Rs. 32.42). It is observed that the states consuming mainly rice are having generally higher per capita expenditure on cereal items as compared to the states consuming mainly wheat and coarse cereals.

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

state/group of states/U.T's	quantity (kg) and value (Rs.) of consumption											
	rice		wheat		jowar		bajra		maize		total cereals	
	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Andhra Pradesh	11.67	39.96	0.13	0.61	1.05	2.44	0.12	0.23	0.03	0.08	13.62	44.69
2 Assam	13.09	62.27	0.59	2.16	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	13.68	64.44
3. Bihar	9.22	42.84	6.13	23.05	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.89	2.40	16.45	68.78
4. Gujarat	2.59	11.79	4.12	12.78	0.82	2.34	3.25	9.06	0.95	2.07	11.75	38.09
5. Haryana	0.73	4.68	12.53	32.23	—	—	0.88	1.54	0.01	0.02	14.15	38.47
6. Karnataka	4.46	20.19	0.93	3.72	3.58	9.30	0.04	0.08	0.33	0.82	11.62	39.22
7. Kerala	9.83	44.65	0.90	3.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.73	48.55
8. Madhya Pradesh	5.40	22.49	5.95	17.13	1.69	3.02	0.23	0.32	1.78	3.63	15.22	47.03
9. Maharashtra	3.20	15.48	2.22	8.30	5.16	11.55	0.69	1.90	0.02	0.05	11.48	37.76
10. Orissa	15.01	60.13	0.49	1.96	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	—	—	15.98	63.40
11. Punjab	0.74	3.61	10.76	28.95	—	—	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.56	11.69	33.13
12. Rajasthan	0.24	1.32	10.45	28.49	0.22	0.54	3.21	8.15	1.51	3.58	15.75	42.61
13. Tamil Nadu	10.54	48.45	0.22	0.95	0.12	0.32	0.53	1.32	—	—	12.20	53.08
14. Uttar Pradesh	4.13	15.25	9.91	24.57	0.11	0.21	0.20	0.38	0.41	0.81	14.79	41.36
15. West Bengal	13.58	66.22	1.47	5.59	0.01	0.02	—	—	—	—	15.06	71.84
16. North Eastern[1]	14.10	68.17	0.34	1.49	—	—	—	—	0.45	1.71	15.02	71.89
17. North Western[2]	4.43	19.83	1.18	4.56	3.35	8.72	0.03	0.07	0.51	1.32	11.64	39.29
18. Southern /3[3]	8.78	33.10	1.77	7.14	0.22	0.67	0.03	0.09	—	—	10.83	46.09
19. ALL-INDIA	6.95	30.07	4.82	14.10	0.93	2.15	0.51	1.28	0.52	1.20	14.06	49.61

1 included Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura.

2 included Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh & Delhi.

3 included Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. SPC.

STATEMENT 3.6U : QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS BY STATE IN URBAN AREAS.

state/group of state & U.T.'s	quantity (kg.) and value (Rs.) of consumption											
	rice		wheat		jowar		bajra		maize		total cereals	
	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value	qty.	value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Andhra Pradesh	10.30	43.87	0.92	4.22	0.33	0.87	—	—	—	—	11.70	49.23
2 Assam	10.72	55.18	1.36	6.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.08	61.39
3. Bihar	6.76	34.51	6.00	22.70	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.22	12.85	57.44
4. Gujarat	2.02	11.04	5.84	20.24	0.26	0.85	1.41	4.23	0.02	0.05	9.55	36.41
5. Haryana	0.85	5.11	9.07	28.15	—	—	0.12	0.24	0.07	0.23	10.11	33.73
6. Karnataka	6.04	31.05	1.55	7.10	1.67	4.82	0.02	0.05	—	—	10.40	45.79
7. Kerala	8.41	39.24	1.19	5.02	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	9.60	44.28
8. Madhya Pradesh	3.76	18.50	7.12	24.44	0.53	1.32	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.22	11.54	44.57
9. Maharashtra	3.36	17.75	4.77	19.45	1.35	3.83	0.31	0.93	—	—	9.79	41.97
10. Orissa	11.18	47.51	2.45	9.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.93	57.84
11 Punjab	0.92	5.10	8.06	26.97	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.34	9.06	32.42
12. Rajasthan	0.67	4.39	9.35	30.18	0.11	0.22	1.29	3.39	0.55	1.24	12.03	39.59
13 Tamil Nadu	9.21	46.81	0.81	3.37	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.14	50.52
14. Uttar Pradesh	2.56	11.93	8.47	27.19	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.15	11.14	39.37
15. West Bengal	8.70	47.71	3.08	11.80	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01	11.78	59.52
16. North Eastern[1]	13.57	72.81	0.75	4.19	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.05	14.33	77.06
17. North Western[2]	4.61	23.72	3.70	13.82	1.04	3.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.12	10.10	42.41
18. Southern[3]	8.44	41.72	1.57	6.88	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.07	—	—	10.10	48.89
19. ALL-INDIA	5.32	26.45	4.77	16.96	0.40	1.12	0.20	0.57	0.05	0.14	10.84	45.50

1 included Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura.

2 included Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh & Delhi.

3 included Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

3.21 Statement 3.7 presents the per capita consumption of various items of cereals and their implicit prices (value/quantity) for the rural and urban sectors at all-India level. The statement shows that the prices are significantly higher in urban sector. There is also significant variation in the implicit prices of individual cereals among the states (one may compute from the statements 3.6R and 3.6U). For instance, in case of rice in rural areas, the implicit price varies from Rs. 3.70 or less in Andhra Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh to Rs. 6.40 in Haryana where as in case of Urban sector implicit price varies from Rs. 4.25 in Orissa to Rs. 6.55 in Rajasthan.

STATEMENT 3.7 : QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION AND IMPLICIT PRICE OF VARIOUS ITEMS OF CEREALS FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

ALL-INDIA

cereal items	per capita consumption						quantity as percentage of total cereals	
	quantity (kg.)		value (Rs.)		price (Rs.)			
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rice	6·95	5·32	30·07	26·45	4·32	4·97	49·44	49·07
wheat	4·82	4·77	14·10	16·96	2·93	3·56	34·28	44·00
jowar	0·93	0·40	2·15	1·12	2·31	2·80	6·61	3·69
bajra	0·51	0·20	1·28	0·57	2·51	2·85	3·62	1·85
maize	0·52	0·05	1·28	0·14	2·31	2·80	3·70	0·46
others	0·33	0·10	0·81	0·26	2·45	2·60	2·35	0·93
all cereals	14·06	10·84	49·61	45·50	—	—	100·00	100·00

Average monthly per capita expenditure on broad groups of items :

3.22 The average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items for fifteen major states, three groups of smaller states including Union Territories and all-India are presented in Statements 3.8R and 3.8U for rural and urban areas respectively. The survey results show that the average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) on food, non-food as well as total are always higher in urban areas than those in rural areas in respect of all states as well as all-India. In general, both rural and urban areas, expenditure on food items constitutes the major part of consumer expenditure. High expenditure on food item is observed in rural areas of Punjab (Rs. 195), Haryana (Rs. 180), groups of smaller states of north-eastern region (Rs. 173), southern region (Rs. 172) and Kerala (Rs. 166) against an all-India average expenditure on food of Rs. 133. On the other hand, comparatively low expenditure on the same is reported by Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 114) Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka (Rs. 116 each) followed by North-western region (Rs. 119), Orissa (Rs. 121), Bihar (Rs. 124) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 127). So far as non-food expenditure is concerned the states of Punjab (Rs. 128) reported the highest expenditure followed by Haryana (Rs. 101), Kerala (Rs. 96) and Rajasthan (Rs. 95). The all-India average expenditure on non-food items is Rs. 69. The low expenditure in respect of non-food item is, however reported by Bihar (Rs. 43), Gujarat (Rs. 53), Assam (Rs. 55) and West Bengal (Rs. 56). As regards total MPCE comprising of food and non-food expenditure, the states reporting MPCE higher to the all-India average of Rs. 202 are Punjab (Rs. 323), Haryana (Rs. 281), Kerala (Rs. 262), Rajasthan (Rs. 258), group of smaller states in the north eastern region (Rs. 257), group of smaller states in southern region (Rs. 254) and Maharashtra (Rs. 214). On the other hand, the average MPCE in the rural areas of Bihar (Rs. 167), Orissa (Rs. 182), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 183) and Karnataka (Rs. 184) is much below the all-India average.

STATEMENT 3.8R : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (RS.) ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL AREAS BY STATES

items	Ahdhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	44.68	64.44	68.79	38.09	38.48	39.23	48.56	47.04	37.77	63.43
2. gram	0.02	0.23	0.46	0.22	1.29	0.84	0.61	0.55	0.18	0.03
3. cereal substitutes	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.03	—	0.03	2.63	0.08	1.25	0.20
4. pulses and products	7.84	6.74	7.53	9.84	8.50	9.58	5.50	8.97	12.12	5.6
5. milk and milk products	9.97	10.31	9.63	29.50	69.56	12.43	14.62	12.96	15.84	3.70
6. edible oil	12.88	9.50	8.34	18.58	9.43	9.85	10.19	10.21	16.90	7.52
7. meat, fish and egg	8.25	16.97	5.46	2.86	0.50	6.65	19.27	4.48	9.80	9.25
8. vegetables	10.12	15.63	13.96	17.51	14.57	8.44	10.05	12.03	11.24	14.27
9. fruits and nuts	3.09	1.67	0.94	2.48	3.09	5.78	18.04	2.63	6.66	3.07
10. sugar	3.37	4.22	2.33	8.37	12.60	5.80	5.67	4.86	7.77	2.87
11. salt	0.50	0.63	0.48	0.17	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.77
12. spices	6.85	3.39	2.89	5.14	4.35	6.05	7.61	4.02	5.41	3.48
13. beverages & refreshments	7.99	7.79	2.90	9.86	17.64	11.22	22.61	5.54	9.94	6.65
14. food : total	115.57	141.53	123.94	142.65	180.35	116.22	165.73	113.73	135.27	120.37
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	10.77	9.17	4.40	7.47	17.05	7.22	7.64	8.34	6.19	6.75
16. fuel & light	13.18	14.89	11.93	16.37	20.86	14.42	17.03	14.59	17.49	14.35
17. clothing	11.30	5.62	5.45	2.71	8.95	9.88	10.92	9.18	11.42	10.33
18. foot-wear	0.68	1.32	0.33	1.20	2.49	1.53	1.18	2.72	0.86	1.10
19. misc. goods & services	28.33	20.32	19.85	22.92	37.34	25.63	48.27	20.82	38.49	19.53
20. rent	1.20	0.39	0.66	0.95	6.77	0.48	0.91	0.20	1.51	0.54
21. taxes	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.07	—	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.91	0.09
22. durable goods	5.87	8.38	0.43	1.14	7.05	9.39	10.08	12.99	2.27	8.43
23. non-food : total	71.39	55.13	43.09	52.83	100.51	68.62	96.12	68.88	79.14	61.04
24. total expenditure	186.96	196.66	167.03	195.48	280.86	184.84	261.86	182.61	214.41	181.19
25. average household size	4.21	5.14	4.63	5.07	4.42	5.57	4.37	5.31	4.84	5.04

STATEMENT 3.8R (Contd.) : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (RS.) ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL AREAS.

items	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar-Pradesh	West-Bengal	North Eastern	North Western	Southern	all India
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1. total cereals	33.14	42.61	53.08	41.37	71.84	71.89	39.29	46.09	49.61
2. gram	1.14	0.15	0.40	0.71	0.04	0.09	0.83	0.61	0.44
3. cereal substitutes	—	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.25	0.03	0.38	0.24
4. pulses and products	10.95	6.62	8.26	11.53	4.90	6.15	9.71	10.70	8.80
5. milk and milk products	64.71	51.52	9.82	23.48	7.54	10.51	14.19	14.22	19.04
6. edible oil	19.47	15.60	11.50	13.08	10.63	10.33	10.28	14.44	12.09
7. meat, fish and egg	3.30	2.62	7.48	3.49	15.05	30.16	6.79	24.74	7.08
8. vegetables	16.78	10.43	10.76	12.95	15.90	21.75	8.87	16.96	12.75
9. fruits and nuts	5.03	4.32	4.03	2.70	1.51	2.31	5.62	10.53	3.63
10. sugar	18.45	11.14	3.53	8.16	3.08	3.69	5.91	6.40	6.03
11. salt	0.42	0.37	0.40	0.36	0.61	0.81	0.34	0.36	0.43
12. spices	6.37	5.99	8.05	4.35	3.57	4.68	5.96	8.41	4.93
13. beverages & refreshments	15.30	11.62	12.33	4.88	6.12	10.85	11.40	18.04	8.27
14. food : total	195.06	163.00	129.72	127.10	140.82	173.47	119.22	171.88	133.34
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	6.43	10.26	4.79	6.45	5.93	17.95	7.37	10.49	7.34
16. fuel & light	24.48	18.62	12.71	16.39	16.26	23.91	14.95	18.17	15.62
17. clothing	19.40	12.92	10.12	11.56	8.76	10.73	10.68	7.11	9.78
18. foot-wear	6.86	5.06	0.19	1.46	0.90	4.18	1.75	0.77	1.55
19. misc, goods & service	54.55	42.16	25.76	31.05	20.99	24.15	26.32	42.82	28.53
20. rent	0.31	0.08	1.21	0.16	0.13	0.44	0.53	1.50	0.75
21. taxes	—	0.38	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.21	0.07	0.02	0.13
22 durable goods	16.11	5.09	4.33	3.22	2.82	2.02	8.81	0.97	5.08
23. non-food : total	128.14	94.57	59.22	70.29	55.82	83.59	70.48	81.85	68.78
24. total expenditure	323.20	257.57	188.94	197.39	196.64	257.05	189.70	253.73	202.12
25. average household size	5.00	5.12	4.11	5.09	4.51	4.48	5.59	4.29	4.81

STATEMENT 3.8U : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (Rs.) ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR URBAN AREAS BY STATES.

item	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	49.23	61.38	57.45	36.41	33.73	45.77	44.27	44.58	41.96	57.84
2. gram	0.12	0.41	1.66	0.97	1.21	0.36	0.73	0.70	0.61	0.67
3. cereal substitutes	0 01	0.01	0.05	0.14	--	0.02	1.49	0.47	1.41	0.11
4. pulses and products	11.58	9.23	10.11	12.44	8.56	11.77	5.64	12.80	14.38	12.07
5. milk and milk products	21.22	18.40	24.89	38.77	68.20	25.36	19.94	31.33	34.93	14.64
6. edible oil	18.11	16.26	16.40	29.59	19.54	14.90	10.84	19.56	25.54	15.62
7. meat, fish and egg	14.31	24.70	13.38	5.57	1.97	10.93	22.71	6.30	13.22	16.03
8. vegetables	15.54	22.08	21.48	19.50	18.54	11.20	11.25	17.94	17.91	25.64
9. fruits and nuts	5.90	4.44	4.79	5.63	9.39	6.75	19.28	6.10	12.03	5.20
10. sugar	4.76	6.08	5.67	9.26	11.75	6.61	7.03	8.95	8.87	5.87
11. salt	0.53	0.73	0.54	0.23	0.46	0.41	0.34	0.45	0.46	0.76
12. spices	7.33	4.07	4.41	5.91	5.44	6.18	7.60	5.56	6.45	5.42
13. beverages & refreshments	19.64	24.14	16.95	20 19	22.31	30.55	32.32	16.55	28.22	24.17
14. food : total	168.28	191.93	177.78	184.63	201.10	172.81	183.44	171.29	206.04	184.04
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	10.56	9.13	6.95	7.38	9.55	7.75	11.06	10.13	8.43	10.16
16. fuel & light	18.88	20.27	17.80	21.52	23.35	22.48	18.65	19.92	24.41	20.79
17' clothing	19.22	9.03	16.23	8.18	10.70	16.52	18.46	22.39	14.50	21.22
18. foot-wear	1.66	2.15	1.87	2.15	5.40	1.97	3.45	3.40	2.77	3.44
19. misc. goods & services	54.46	40.85	53.59	51.91	76.57	53.77	76.40	63.20	77.38	54.57
20. rent	14.93	16.35	9.31	7.35	12.63	19.66	7.25	9.85	10.30	7.63
21. taxes	0.42	0.30	0.17	0.31	1.68	1.46	35.70	0.61	2.52	0.25
22. durable goods	8.25	5.92	6.09	5.51	4.33	21.02	14.95	24.65	14.07	23.08
23. non-food : total	128.38	104.00	112.01	104.31	144.21	148.63	185.92	154.15	154.38	141.14
24. total expenditure	296.66	296.93	289.79	288.94	345.31	321.44	369.35	325.44	360.42	325.18
25. average hh. size	4.31	3.95	4.81	4.70	4.53	4.62	4.75	5.04	4.66	4.65

STATEMENT 3.8U (Contd.) : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (Rs.) ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR URBAN AREAS BY STATES

item	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil-Nadu	Uttar-Pradesh	West-Bengal	North-Eastern	North-Western	Southern	All-India
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1. total cereals	32.41	39.59	50.52	39.38	59.53	77.06	42.41	48.90	45.50
2. gram	1.28	0.37	0.38	0.65	0.31	0.16	0.59	0.29	0.63
3. cereal substitutes	—	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.39	0.31
4. pulses and products	10.43	8.28	11.44	11.96	7.39	8.40	12.51	11.43	11.44
5. milk and milk products	59.48	54.26	20.99	36.22	18.91	17.27	39.06	28.38	32.37
6. edible oil	21.75	23.09	14.19	16.83	17.17	14.11	19.01	16.49	19.42
7. meat, fish and egg	4.04	6.35	11.97	7.09	28.91	39.58	11.13	31.26	12.27
8. vegetables	19.69	16.61	14.47	16.92	23.65	24.58	17.16	19.02	17.99
9. fruits and nuts	8.13	8.02	6.90	5.47	5.51	3.89	10.88	13.48	7.87
10. sugar	13.06	1.34	4.70	7.75	4.95	5.16	7.24	7.29	7.45
11. salt	0.42	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.64	0.82	0.45	0.45	0.46
12. spices	5.90	7.03	8.44	5.48	4.82	5.58	6.91	8.41	6.30
13. beverages and refreshments	22.61	18.79	25.78	17.41	25.23	24.18	34.58	52.77	23.76
14. food : total	199.20	194.17	170.22	165.56	197.06	220.84	201.94	238.56	185.77
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	7.64	10.04	7.09	7.96	10.28	19.60	10.11	11.95	8.98
16. fuel and light	25.74	21.63	19.91	19.88	25.21	25.84	22.68	21.75	21.58
17. clothing	17.21	14.99	12.85	13.08	18.13	12.05	17.00	25.17	15.58
18. foot wear	6.07	3.44	1.24	2.79	3.35	7.13	2.28	2.12	2.73
19. misc. goods & services	75.15	62.03	56.64	60.57	58.08	53.57	70.83	59.05	63.31
20. rent	9.97	10.70	20.32	9.04	12.23	14.46	22.11	24.95	12.82
21. taxes	0.82	2.06	0.69	0.41	0.11	0.31	2.02	0.84	1.89
22. durable goods	15.23	12.23	22.34	9.14	18.19	6.60	15.61	9.06	14.09
23. non-food : total	157.83	137.12	141.08	122.87	145.58	139.57	162.64	154.89	140.98
24. total expenditure	357.03	331.29	311.30	288.43	342.64	360.41	364.58	393.45	326.75
25. average household size	4.89	4.82	4.17	4.98	4.07	4.57	4.29	3.75	4.55

3.23 Significant variation is also observed among the states in respect of average MPCE on broad groups of food items in the rural sector. So far as milk and milk products are concerned, it is seen that while only Rs. 19 is spent on milk & milk product by rural Indian, much higher figure is reported by Haryana (Rs. 70), Punjab (Rs. 65) and Rajashthan (Rs. 52). On the contrary, very low MPCE on milk & product are reported by Orissa (Rs. 4), West Bengal (Rs. 8), Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Tamil Nadu (Rs. 10 each). High expenditure on meat, fish & egg is reported by Kerala (Rs. 19), Assam (Rs. 17) and West Bengal (Rs. 15) against the all-India average of Rs. 7. Much higher expenditure on this item is reported in north-eastern and Southern region. On the other hand, MPCE on meat, fish & egg is very low in Haryana (Rs. 0.50), Punjab, Gujarat Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 3 each). While the all-India average MPCE on fruits & nuts in rural area is Rs. 4, much higher MPCE are reported by Kerala (Rs. 18) followed by the group of smaller states of Southern region (Rs. 11).

3.24 In urban areas, the average per capita expenditure is highest in the Southern region (Rs. 393), followed by Kerala (Rs. 369), North-Western (Rs. 365), North-Eastern region (Rs. 360) and Maharashtra (Rs. 360) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 288) against the all-India figure of Rs. 327. The all-India average MPCE on food items is Rs. 186. But urban areas of Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal have reported higher MPCE on food as Rs. 206, Rs. 201, Rs. 199 and Rs. 197 respectively. Likewise, the MPCE on milk and milk products in the urban sector of Hrayana, Punjab and Rajasthan are reported as high as Rs. 68, Rs. 59 and Rs. 54 respectively. Among the major states West Bengal, Assam and Kerala have reported higher MPCE on meat, fish, & eggs as Rs. 29, Rs. 25 and Rs. 23 respectively. On the other hand Haryana (Rs. 2), Punjab (Rs. 4) Gujarat and Rajasthan (Rs. 6 each) are reporting low per capita expenditure on this item. Much variation of average MPCE is also observed in case of fruits & nuts among the states. The states reporting sizable expenditure on fruits and nuts are Kerala (Rs. 19),

Maharashtra (Rs. 12) North-Western region (Rs. 11) and Southern region (Rs. 13), against on all-India average of Rs. 8.

Percentage distribution of total MPCE broad groups of items :

3.25 Percentages of values of consumption expenditure on broad groups of items per person for a period of 30 days to total consumer expenditure have been presented in statements 3.9R and 3.9U for major states, three groups of smaller states/uts. and all-India for rural and urban areas respectively. These statements clearly bring out the relative importance of consumer spendings on food and non-food items as well as the broad groups constituting sub-groups for food and non-food items as well as the food habit prevalent in different parts of the country. At all-India level, an averag rural household incurs 66% of its expenditure on food items and the rest on non-food items but in case of an urban household they are only 57% for the food and the rest for non?food. The percentage of expenditure on food items, in the rural sector, varies over states and groups of smaller states & it is minimum (60%) in Punjab and maximum (74%) in Bihar. In case of urban sector the percentage of expenditure on food items ranges from 50% in Kerala to 65%. in Assam. As to the details of broad groups constituting food, in rural areas of eastern India viz. Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal rice is observed to be the staple food, the percentage of expenditure on cereals is observed to be high, while the corresponding percentage for the rural areas of northern India, viz. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is quite low. The situation for urban sector is more or less similar, as compared to rural sector. On the other hand, the proportion of expenditure incurred on milk and milk products is significantly high in the rural and urban areas of Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab. The consumer expenditure on edible oil is observed to be highest in Gujarat for both the sectors and the lowest in Haryana and Kerala for rural and urban sectors. So far as non-food expenditure is concerned, the rural sector of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab is reporting highest proportion of expenditure on clothing and Gujarat the lowest. In urban sector, the highest and the lowest percentages of expenditure on clothings have been reported by Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat respectively. The proportion of expenditure on miscellaneous goods & services is considerably high in rural areas of Kerala and Maharashtra; and in the urban sector of Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. It is also interesting to note that north eastern region, comprising of smaller states/uts of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim incurrs more expenditure on pan, tobacco & intoxicants as compared to the major states and other groups of smaller states uts in both rural and urban sectors. Again expenditure on consumer durables forming a part of household asset is proportionately high in both th esectors of Madhya Pradesh as compared to other states & groups of smaller states/uts.

STATEMENT 3.9R : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL AREAS BY STATES.

Items	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	23.99	32.85	41.30	19.59	13.70	21.34	18.63	25.86	17.61	34.94
2. gram	0.00	0.11	0.27	0.11	0.45	0.45	0.23	0.30	0.08	0.04
3. cereal substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	—	0.01	1.00	0.04	0.58	0.11
4. pulses and products	4.19	3.42	4.50	5.03	3.02	5.18	2.10	4.91	5.65	3.08
5. milk and milk product	5.33	5.23	5.76	15.08	24.88	6.72	5.58	7.09	7.38	2.03
6. edible oil	6.89	4.83	4.99	9.50	3.35	5.32	3.89	5.58	7.88	4.13
7. meat, fish and egg	4.41	8.62	3.26	1.46	0.17	3.60	7.36	2.45	4.57	5.08
8. vegetables	5.41	7.94	8.35	8.95	5.18	4.56	3.83	6.58	5.24	7.84
9 fruits and nuts	1.65	0.85	0.56	1.27	1.09	3.12	6.88	1.44	3.10	1.68
10. sugar	1.80	2.14	1.39	4.28	4.48	3.13	2.16	2.66	3.62	1.57
11. salt	0.26	0.32	0.28	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.42
12. spices	3.66	1.72	1.72	2.62	1.54	3.27	2.90	2.20	2.52	1.91
13. beverages & others	4.27	3.96	1.73	5.04	6.28	6.07	8.63	3.03	4.63	3.65
14. food : total	61.86	71.99	74.24	73.02	64.26	62.94	63.33	62.33	65.04	66.48
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicant	5.76	4.66	2.63	3.81	6.07	3.90	2.91	4.56	2.88	3.71
16. fuel & light	7.05	7.57	7.14	8.37	7.42	7.79	6.50	7.98	8.15	7.89
17. clothing	6.04	2.85	3.26	1.38	3.18	5.34	4.17	5.02	5.32	5.67
18. foot-wear	0.36	0.67	0.19	0.61	0.88	0.82	0.44	1.48	0.40	0.60
19. misc. goods & services	15.15	10.33	11.88	11.72	13.29	13.86	18.43	11.39	18.04	10.37
20. rent	0.63	0.19	0.39	0.48	2.40	0.25	0.34	0.11	0.70	0.29
21. taxes	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.42	0.00
22. durable goods	3.13	1.72	0.25	0.58	2.50	5.07	3.85	7.11	1.05	4.63
23. non-food total	38.14	28.01	25.76	26.98	35.74	37.06	36.67	37.67	36.96	33.52
24. total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT 3.9R (Contd.) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR RURAL AREAS BY STATES.

Item	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil-Nadu	Uttar-Pradesh	West-Bengal	North-Eastern	North-Western	Southern	All-India
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1 total cereals	10.25	16.54	28.29	21.03	36.63	28.05	20.80	18.25	24.66
2. gram	0.35	0.05	0.21	0.35	0.02	0.03	0.43	0.23	0.21
3. cereal substitutes	—	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.15	0.12
4. pulses and products	3.38	2.57	4.37	5.83	2.49	2.39	5.12	4.21	4.35
5. milk and milk products	20.11	20.09	5.19	11.89	3.83	4.08	7.48	5.60	9.41
6. edible oil	6.02	6.05	6.08	6.62	5.40	4.01	5.42	5.68	5.97
7. meat, fish and egg	1.02	1.01	3.95	1.77	7.65	11.73	3.57	9.75	3.50
8. vegetables	5.19	4.05	5.69	6.56	8.08	8.46	4.67	6.68	6.30
9. fruits and nuts	1.55	1.67	2.13	1.37	0.76	0.89	2.96	4.14	1.79
10. sugar	5.70	4.32	1.86	4.13	1.56	1.43	3.11	2.52	2.98
11. salt	0.13	0.14	0.21	0.18	0.31	0.31	0.17	0.14	0.21
12. spices	1.96	2.32	4.26	2.20	1.81	1.82	3.14	3.31	2.43
13. beverages & others	4.73	4.51	6.52	2.47	3.11	4.22	6.00	7.11	4.09
14. food : total	60.39	63.32	68.70	64.42	71.66	67.51	62.88	67.77	66 02
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicant	1.98	3.98	2.53	3.26	3.01	6.98	3.88	4.13	3.62
16. fuel & light	7.57	7.22	6.72	8.30	8.26	9.30	7.88	7.16	7.72
17. clothing	6.00	5.01	5.35	5.85	4.45	4.17	5.63	2.80	4.83
18. foot-wear	2.12	1.96	0.10	0.74	0.45	1.62	0.92	0.30	0.76
19. misc. goods & services	16.87	16.37	13.63	15.72	10.67	9.39	13.87	16.87	14.11
20. rent	0.09	0.03	0.63	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.27	0.59	0.37
21. taxes	—	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.06
22. durable goods	4.98	1.97	2.29	1.63	1.43	0.78	4.64	0.38	2.51
23. non-food total	39.61	36.68	31.30	35.58	28.34	32.49	37.12	32.23	33.98
24. total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT : 3.9U : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR URBAN AREAS BY STATES

item	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Orissa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	16.59	20.85	19.90	12.60	9.76	14.23	11.98	13.69	11.64	17.89
2. gram	0.03	0.13	0.57	0.33	0.34	0.11	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.20
3. cereal substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.14	0.39	0.03
4. pulses and products	3.90	3.11	3.49	4.30	2.47	3.66	1.52	3.93	3.98	3.71
5. milk and milk products	7.15	6.21	8.58	13.41	19.75	7.89	5.39	9.62	9.70	4.50
6. edible oil	6.10	5.49	5.66	10.24	5.65	4.63	2.93	6.00	7.08	4.80
7. meat, fish and egg	4.82	8.34	4.61	1.92	0.56	3.40	6.14	1.93	3.66	4.92
8. vegetables	5.23	7.46	7.41	6.74	5.36	3.48	3.04	5.51	4.96	7.88
9. fruits and nuts	1.98	1.49	1.65	1.95	2.71	2.72	5.22	1.87	3.33	1.59
10. sugar	1.60	2.05	1.95	3.20	3.40	2.05	1.90	2.75	2.46	1.80
11. salt	0.17	0.24	0.18	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.23
12. spices	2.47	1.37	1.52	2.04	1.57	1.92	2.05	1.70	1.78	1.66
13. beverage & others	6.61	8.15	5.85	6.98	6.46	9.50	8.75	5.08	7.83	7.43
14. food : total	56.65	64.89	61.38	63.83	58.16	53.71	49.60	52.56	57.09	56.64
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	3.56	3.08	2.39	2.55	2.76	2.41	2.99	3.11	2.33	3.12
16. fuel and light	6.36	6.84	6.14	7.44	6.76	6.99	5.04	6.11	6.77	6.39
17. clothing	6.47	3.05	5.59	2.82	3.09	5.76	4.99	6.88	4.02	6.52
18. foot wear	0.55	0.72	0.64	0.74	5.56	0.61	0.93	1.04	0.76	1.05
19. misc, goods & services	18.47	13.80	18.49	18.08	22.29	17.42	20.79	19.53	21.59	16.78
20. rent	5.03	5.52	3.21	2.54	3.65	6.11	1.96	3.02	2.85	2.34
21. taxes	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.48	0.45	9.66	0.18	0.69	0.07
22. durable goods	2.78	2.00	2.10	1.90	1.25	6.54	4.04	7.57	3.90	7.09
23. non-food total	43.35	35.11	38.62	36.17	41.84	46.29	50.40	47.44	42.91	43.36
24. total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT : 3.9U (CONTD.) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS FOR URBAN AREAS BY STATES

item	Punjab	Rajas-than	Tamil nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	North Eastern	North Western	South-eastern	All India
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1. total cereals	9.07	11.95	16.22	13.65	17.48	21.49	11.63	12.42	13.92
2. gram	0.35	0.11	0.12	0.22	0.08	0.04	0.16	0.07	0.19
3. cereal substitutes	—	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. pulses and products	2.92	2.50	3.67	4.14	2.15	2.32	3.43	2.90	3.50
5. milk and milk products	16.65	16.37	6.74	12.55	5.51	4.79	10.71	7.21	9.90
6. edible oil	6.09	6.96	4.55	5.83	5.01	3.91	5.21	4.19	5.94
7. meats, fish and egg	1.13	1.91	3.84	2.45	8.43	10.98	3.05	7.94	3.75
8. vegetables	5.51	5.01	4.64	5.86	6.90	6.82	4.70	4.83	5.50
9. fruits and nuts	2.27	2.42	2.21	1.89	1.60	1.07	2.98	3.42	2.40
10. sugar	3.65	3.42	1.50	2.68	1.44	1.43	1.98	1.85	2.28
11, salt	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.13
12. spices	1.65	2.12	2.70	1.89	1.40	1.54	1.89	2.13	1.92
13. beverage & others	6.33	5.67	8.28	6.03	7.36	6.70	9.48	13.41	7.27
14. food : total	55.73	58.57	54.60	57.32	57.55	61.32	55.34	60.57	56.79
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	2.13	3.02	2.27	2.75	3.00	5.43	2.77	3.03	2.74
16. fuel & light	7.20	6.52	6.39	6.89	7.35	7.16	6.22	5.52	6.60
17. clothing	4.82	4.52	4.12	4.53	5.29	3.34	4.66	6.39	4.76
18. foot wear	1.70	1.03	0.39	0.96	0.97	1.97	0.62	0.53	0.83
19. misc. goods & services	21.15	18.80	18.32	21.11	16.95	14.86	19.50	15.11	19.48
20. rent	2.79	3.23	6.52	3.13	3.56	4.01	6.06	6.34	3.92
21. taxes	0.22	0.62	0.22	0.14	0.03	0.08	0.55	0.21	0.57
22. durable goods	4.26	3.69	7.17	3.17	5.30	1.83	4.28	2.30	4.31
23. non-food total	44.27	41.43	45.40	42.68	42.45	38.68	44.66	39.43	43.21
24 total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Comparison of rural and urban estimates at the All-India level.

3.26 The class intervals adopted for monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) for the rural sector are not the same as those for the urban sector since NSS 43rd round of survey. However, there are four common points between two sets of class intervals used for rural and urban sectors and by suitable merging them, four common class intervals between these two sets could be arrived at.

Statement 3.10 presents the results of all-India rural and urban sectors in respect of per thousand distribution of households and persons, average household size and average monthly per capita expenditure by the four common broad MPCE classes. The four common MPCE classes are Rs. 000-110, Rs. 110-215 Rs. 215-385 and Rs. 385 & above. At the all-India level, the average number of persons per household is 4.81 for the rural area and 4.55 for the urban area as against 4.96 and 4.66 respectively during NSS 45th round. The average MPECs are Rs. 202.12 and Rs. 326.75 in the rural and urban India respectively which appear to be consistant with the results obtained from NSS 45th round. The distribution of households and persons in the rural area reveals high concentration in the lower three broad MPCE classes, while for the urban area the same is over the upper three classes.

3.27 Average MPCE and percentage distribution of total MPCE over broad groups of items by common MPCE classes are presented in statements 3.11 and 3.12 for rural and urban India. The statement 3.11 show that monthly per capita expenditure on all the broad group of items in both the sectors increases with increase in MPCE. However, the proportion of expenditure on cereals decreases with increas in MPCE in both the sectors, as may be seen from statement 3.11. But the proportion of expenditure on cereals in the rural sector is about 11 percent more as compared to the urban sector. This proportion is more in all the broad groups of food itms in the rural sector as compared to the urban sector, except the groups; milk & milk products, meat, fish & eggs, fuits & nuts and beverages & refreshments. In all, the expenditure incurred on food in the rural sector is about 9 percent more than that of urban sector. While comparing the rural-urban expenditure on non-food items, it is seen that the proportion of expenditure on pan, tobacco & intoxicants as well as fuel & light are a little higher in the rural sector than that of the urban sector. The share of expenditure on clothing remains almost the same in both the sectors. For the rest of the items in the non-food group, the percentage of expenditure is higher in urban sector than that of rural sector. Morecover, the percentage share on food *items gradually decreases with the increase in the level of expenditure.* In particular, while about three fourth of the total expenditure is spent on food by the households with MPCE less than Rs. 110/- both in rural and urban areas, the households with MPCE Rs. 385/- & above are abserved to have spent half of the total expenditure on food items in both the sectors.

STATEMENT 3.10 : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF 'HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE MPCE OVER BROAD MPCE CLASSES FOR ALL-INDIA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

broad MPCE class (Rs.)	per thousand distribution of				average number			
	households		persons		of person per household		average MPCE(Rs.)	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
less than 110	130	33	158	41	5.87	5.73	91.37	90.82
110 — 215	498	261	522	327	5.04	5.71	159.66	167.29
215 — 385	275	373	253	387	4.42	4.71	274.33	287.53
385 & above	97	333	67	245	3.32	3.34	523.56	641.52
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	4.81	4.55	202.12	326.75

STATEMENT 3.11 : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (Rs.) ON BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS BY BROAD MPCE CLASSES FOR ALL-INDIA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

ALL-INDIA

item	rural					urban				
	000—110	110—215	215—385	385 & above	all classes	000—110	110—215	215—385	385 & above	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	36.34	49.24	55.07	63.30	49.61	28.94	41.00	47.60	50.97	45.50
2. gram	0.19	0.29	0.78	0.98	0.44	0.30	0.29	0.62	1.14	0.63
3. cereal substitutes	0.18	0.22	0.32	0.28	0.24	0.06	0.15	0.39	0.43	0.31
4. pulses & products	4.42	7.80	11.75	15.87	8.80	5.10	8.17	12.07	15.87	11.44
5. milk & milk products	2.55	12.2[illegible]	31.68	63.34	19.04	4.49	14.37	31.96	61.73	32.37
6. edible oil	5.65	10.73	15.84	23.74	12.09	6.01	12.51	20.03	29.94	19.42
7. meat, egg and fish	2.66	5.43	10.26	18.35	7.08	2.45	6.98	11.84	21.69	12.27
8. vegetables	6.69	11.64	16.30	22.40	12.75	5.93	12.00	18.04	27.95	17.99
9. fruits and nuts	1.16	2.29	5.51	12.91	3.63	1.12	2.74	6.74	17.65	7.87
10. sugar	2.15	4.27	8.33	20.25	6.03	2.48	5.07	7.92	10.74	7.45
11. salt	0.34	0.42	0.45	0.60	0.43	0.26	0.37	0.48	0.57	0.46
12. spices	3.10	4.33	6.28	8.86	4.93	3.20	4.80	6.51	8.51	6.30
13. beverages & others	2.63	5.59	12.79	25.41	8.27	5.75	9.50	18.62	53.95	23.76
14. food : total	68.11	114.50	175.36	276.29	133.34	66.09	117.95	182.82	301.14	185.77
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	3.71	6.01	10.72	13.47	7.34	3.30	5.62	8.68	14.88	8.98
16. fuel & light	9.37	13.61	19.67	30.82	15.62	9.45	15.48	21.76	31.51	21.58
17. clothing	1.92	4.23	15.74	49.37	9.78	0.72	2.21	9.78	45.13	15.58
18. foot wear	0.12	0.64	2.78	7.40	1.55	0.06	0.48	1.91	7.49	2.73
19. misc., goods & services	7.61	19.15	43.75	93.90	28.53	10.01	21.73	49.48	149.71	63.31
20. rent	0.01	0.24	1.01	5.49	0.75	1.04	3.00	10.01	32.38	12.82
21. taxes	0.02	0.14	0.11	0.38	0.13	0.09	0.27	0.63	6.34	1.89
22. durable goods	0.50	1.14	5.19	46.44	5.08	0.06	0.55	2.46	52.94	14.09
23. non-food total	23.26	45.16	98.97	247.27	68.78	24.73	49.34	104.71	340.38	140.98
24. total expenditure	91.37	159.66	274.33	523.56	202.12	90.82	167.29	287.53	641.52	326.75

STATEMENT 3.12 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MPCE OVER GROUPS OF ITEMS BY BROAD MPCE CLASSES FOR ALL INDIA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

ALL-INDIA

item	rural					urban				
	000—110	110—215	215—385	385 & above	all classes	000—110	110—215	215—385	385 & above	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. total cereals	39.78	30.85	20.08	12.10	24.55	31.86	24.51	16.55	7.94	13.92
2. gram	0.21	0.18	0.28	0.19	0.22	0.33	0.17	0.27	0.18	0.19
3. cereal substitutes	0.20	0.14	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.09
4. pulses & products	4.84	4.89	4.28	3.03	4.35	5.62	4.88	4.20	2.47	3.50
5. milk & milk products	2.79	7.67	11.55	12.10	9.42	4 94	8.59	11.11	9.62	9.91
6. edible oil	6.18	6.72	5.77	4.53	5.98	6.62	7.48	6.97	4.67	5.94
7. meat, egg and fish	2.91	3.40	3.74	3.50	3.50	2.70	4.17	4.12	3.38	3.76
8. vegetables	7.32	7.29	5.94	4.28	6.31	6.53	7.18	6.27	4.36	5.51
9. fruit and nuts	1o27	1.43	2.01	2.47	1.80	1.23	1.64	2.34	2.75	2.41
10. sugar	2.35	2.67	3.04	3.87	2.98	2.73	3.03	2.75	1.67	2.28
11. salt	0.37	0.26	0.16	0.11	0.21	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.09	0.14
12. spices	3.39	2.71	2.29	1.69	2.44	3.52	2.87	2.26	1.33	1.93
13. beverages & others	2.93	3.50	4.66	4.85	4.09	6.33	5.68	6.48	8.41	7.27
14. food : total	74.54	71.71	63.92	52.77	65.97	72.77	70.51	63.58	46.94	56.85
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	4.06	3.76	3.91	2.57	3.63	3.63	3.36	3.02	2.32	2.75
16. fuel & light	10.26	8.53	7.17	5.89	7.73	10.40	9.25	7.57	4.91	6.60
17. clothing	2.10	2.65	5.74	9.43	4.84	0.79	1.32	3.40	7.03	4.77
18. foot-wear	0.13	0.40	1.01	1.41	0.77	0.07	0.29	0.66	1.17	0.84
19. misc. goods and services	8.33	12.00	15.95	17.94	14.12	11.02	12.99	17.21	23.34	19.38
20. rent	0.01	0.15	0.37	1.05	0.37	1.15	1.79	3.48	5.05	3.92
21. taxes	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.99	0.58
22. durable goods	0.55	0.71	1.89	8.87	2.51	0.07	0.33	0.86	8.25	4.31
23. non-food total	25.46	28.29	36.08	47.23	34.03	27.23	29.49	36.42	53.06	43.15
24. total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Comparison of estimates with the results of earlier survey results at the all-India level.

3.2. In the following two paragraphas, the results of the present survey are compared with those of the previous four rounds, namely, the 45th, 44th, 43rd and 42nd rounds (the first two and the fourth are the previous three annual rounds and the third one is the 4th quinquennial round). The quantity and value of consumption of cereal items as reported in 42nd to 46th round survey results are presented in satement 3.13 for both rural & urban sectors at the all-India level. It is observed from the statement that the monthly per capita quantity of consumption of different items of cereals in the rural areas are quite close over the different rounds. In case of urban sector, the consumption of cereals is a little higher during 43rd round as Compared to all other annual rounds. On the other hand, the value of consumption shows an increasing trend. The reason for such high value of consumption may be due to increase in the prices of cereals over the priod.

3.29 Statement 3.14 shows the percentage distribution of MPCE over broad groups of items and different NSS round for rural and urban areas at the all-India level. Proportion of expenditure on cereals in the 45th rounds are founds to be marginally low as compared to the earlier rounds for both the sec'ors. But in the urban sector, the proportion is further reduced in 46th rounc. Percentage of MPCE on food total is increased about 1.5% in both the sectors as compared to the last annual round. The small variations in other broad groups of items may be due to the differenttial price movements rather than changes in the consumption basket.

STATEMENT 3.13 : AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS FOR ALL INDIA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OVER DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS

cereal item	Sector	average monthly per capita consumption									
		quantity (kg.)					value (Rs.)				
		43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round		42nd round	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. rice	rural	7.11	7.04	1.07	6.93	6.95	23.06	24.09	27.31	28.03	30.07
	urban	5.33	5.50	5.35	5.45	5.32	19.84	22.13	23.99	25.23	26.45
2. wheat	rural	4.77	5.00	4.73	4.70	4.82	10.17	11.58	12.26	12.03	14.10
	urban	4.83	4.98	4.81	4.84	4.77	12.12	13.66	14.99	15.03	16.96
3. jawar	rural	1.02	1.19	1.16	0.95	0.93	1.89	2.24	2.66	2.25	2.15
	urban	0.46	0.56	0.49	0.42	0.40	1.03	1.22	1.33	1.25	1.12
4. bajra	rural	0.53	0.51	0.70	0.36	0.51	1.07	1.14	1.34	1.21	1.28
	urban	0.17	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.36	0.35	0.46	0.44	0.57
5. maize	rural	0.41	0.37	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.78	0.80	1.07	1.06	1.20
	urban	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.14
6. total cereals	rural	14.28	14.54	14.56	14.00	14.06	37.47	41.47	45.54	45.38	49.61
	urban	10.94	11.33	11.06	11.04	10.84	33.64	37.68	41.25	42.33	45.50

*based on sub-sample 1

STATEMENT 3.14 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE OVER BROAD GROUPS OF ITEMS AND DIFFERENT NSS ROUNDS FOR ALL INDIA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

item groups	percentage of MPCE									
	rural					urban				
	42nd round	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round	42nd round	43rd* round	44th round	45th round	46th round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. cereals	26.79	26.14	26.01	24.40	24.66	15.11	15.03	15.47	14.15	13.92
2. gram	0.38	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.19
3. cereal substitute	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09
4. pulses & products	3.92	3.97	4.08	4.36	4.35	3.20	3.37	3.48	3.35	3.50
5. milk & milk products	9.57	8.62	8.94	9.63	9.41	10.47	9.51	10.01	9.87	9.90
6. edible oil	4.89	4.98	4.32	4.77	5.97	5.37	5.28	4.73	4.88	5.94
7. meat, egg & fish	3.73	3.23	3.50	3.58	3.50	4.15	3.53	3.97	3.81	3.75
8. vegetables	5.31	5.21	5.32	5.38	6.30	5.23	5.23	5.15	4.89	5.50
9. fruits & nuts	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.69	1.79	2.45	2.50	2.43	2.29	2.40
10. sugar	3.05	2.85	2.97	3.32	2.98	2.63	2.34	2.42	2.60	2.28
11. salt	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.13
12. spices	2.60	2.69	2.84	2.56	2.43	2.16	2.19	2.29	2.00	1.92
13. beverages & others	3.51	3.91	3.70	4.26	4.09	5.73	6.71	6.77	7.03	7.27
14. food total (1—13)	65.67	63.77	63.83	64.50	66.02	57.93	56.04	57.14	55.25	56.79
15. pan, tobacco & intoxicants	3.46	3.18	3.40	3.51	3.62	2.77	2.61	2.65	2.53	2.74
16. fuel & light	7.62	7.44	7.26	7.58	7.72	6.85	6.67	6.59	6.44	6.60
17. clothing	7.53	6.65	7.50	6.38	4.83	6.62	5.98	6.22	6.64	4.76
18. foot-wear	1.09	0.98	0.97	0.85	0.76	1.14	1.07	0.94	0.87	0.83
19. misc. goods & services	11.11	14.41	13.60	14.59	14.11	16.09	23.30	19.50	19.14	19.48
20. rent	0.19	—	0.22	0.29	0.37	4.37	—	3.85	3.81	3.92
21. taxes	0.17	—	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.27	—	0.19	0.18	0.57
22. durable goods	3.16	3.57	3.15	2.27	2.51	3.96	4.23	2.92	5.14	4.31
23. non-food total	34.33	36.23	36.15	35.50	33.98	42.07	43.96	42.86	44.75	43.21
24. total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*based on sub-sample I

Distribution of households by availability of two square meals a day.

3.30 Statements 3.15R and 3.15U show per thousand distribution of households by availbility of two square meals a day. The expression "getting two square meals a day", as is used in common parlance, conveys that the concerned person gets, by and large, sufficient food to eat. Information on the perception of a person about his/her getting adequate food has been collected in the schedule through a probing question "do all members of your family get two equare meals a day." The answers to the probing question show that about 88 percent of the households in the rural India and about 96 percent of the households in the urban India reported to have adequate food (two square meals a day) throughout the year, about 11 percent households out of the remaining 12 percent in the rural areas and 3 percent households out of the remaining 4 percent in the urban areas have reported insufficiency of food as they are getting two square meals a day only in some months of the year. Thus, about one percent of the households both in the rural as well as urban areas are reported to be suffering chronically from insufficiency of food. They do not get two square meals a day throughout the year.

3.31 The proportion of households reporting inadequacy of food varies from state to state as well as between rural and urban areas. The households are falling in two categories—one getting two square meals a day for some months of the year and the other not getting two square meals a day any time throughout the year. The percentage of such households (included in two categories) is the highest in Orissa (39%), followed by Bihar (27%), West Bengal (20%) and Assam (15%) in the rural areas where as Kerala (12%) reported highest inadequacy of food in the urban areas followed by Orissa (8%), Tamil Nadu (6%) and West Bengal & Karnataka (5% each) against an all-India figure of 12% and 4% in rural and urban sectors respectively. It may be mentioned that the information elicited through a single probing question may not always be free from subjectivity and may not be sufficiently precise from objective point of view. Therefore, the distribution of households presented in statements 3.15R and 3.15U would probably give only a broad idea about the perceptions of the people on adequacy of food.

STATEMENT 3.15R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF TWO SQUARE MEALS A DAY BY STATE IN RURAL AREAS

state / group of state & uts.	members of the hhs. get two square meals a day						sample house-holds
	through out the year	only some month of the year	no.	cols. (3)+(4)	not reported	all (excl. col. 5)	
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	947	52	—	52	1	1000	1179
2. Assam	825	129	25	154	21	1000	680
3. Bihar	730	263	6	269	1	1000	1327
4. Gujarat	953	42	5	47	—	1000	478
5. Haryana	993	1	6	7	—	1000	172
6. Karnataka	890	105	3	108	2	1000	598
7. Kerala	879	112	9	121	—	1000	702
8 Madhya Pradesh	919	52	28	80	1	1000	970
9. Maharashtra	934	66	0	66	—	1000	824
10. Orissa	612	374	12	386	2	1000	712
11. Punjab	1000	—	0	0	—	1000	358
12. Rajasthan	967	22	11	33	—	1000	551
13. Tamil Nadu	880	112	8	120	—	1000	832
14. Uttar Pradesh	960	35	2	37	3	1000	1335
15 West Bengal	796	191	9	200	4	1000	939
16. North Eastern[1]	895	65	39	104	1	1000	1309
17. North Western[2]	896	99	3	102	2	1000	497
18 Southern[3]	989	10	1	11	—	1000	287
All-India	883	108	7	115	2	1000	13750

1 includes Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland Sikkim and Tripura.
2 includes Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi
3 includes Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Goa, Daman & Diu Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

STATEMENT 3.15U : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF TWO SQUARE MEALS A DAY BY STATE IN URBAN AREAS.

state/ group of state & uts.	members of the hhs. get two sqares meals a day						sample ha:se holds
	through-out the year	only some month of the year	no.	cols. (3)+(4)	not reported	all (excl. col. 5)	
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	957	36	7	43	—	1000	900
2. Assam	938	23	20	43	19	1000	357
3. Bihar	952	34	11	45	3	1000	953
4. Gujarat	934	6	0	6	60	1000	662
5. Haryana	973	9	9	18	9	1000	254
6. Karnataka	952	44	4	48	—	1000	637
7. Kerala	856	116	5	121	23	1000	364
8. Madhya Pradesh	970	26	4	40	0	1000	1140
9. Maharashtra	957	36	6	42	1	1000	1654
10. Orissa	915	66	15	81	4	1000	366
11. Punjab	996	4	—	4	—	1000	680
12. Rajasthan	996	2	—	2	2	1000	667
13. Tamil Nadu	945	47	8	55	0	1000	1150
14. Uttar Pradesh	957	10	17	27	16	1000	1987
15. West Bengal	951	27	22	49	0	1000	985
16 North Eastern[1]	964	16	9	25	11	1000	1131
17 North Western[2]	960	36	3	39	1	1000	662
18. Sourthern[3]	968	18	14	32	-	1000	256
19. All-India	955	30	8	38	7	1000	14805

1 includes Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
2 includes Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal, Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.
3 include Andaman & Nicobar island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

STATEMENT 3.16 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF TWO SQUARES MEALS A DAY FOR TWO NSS ROUNDS AT ALL INDIA LEVEL.

members of the hhs. get two squares meals a day	RURAL		URBAN	
	NSS 38th round (1983)	NSS 46th round (1990-91)	NSS 38th round (1983)	NSS 46th round (1990-91)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. through out the year	81.09	88.30	93.25	95.50
2. only some months of the year	16.19	10.80	5.56	3.00
3. No	2.35	0.70	0.77	0.80
4. Not reported	0.37	0.20	0.42	0.70
5. all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
proportion of hhs. reported inadequacy of food [items (2) + (3)]	18.54	11.50	6.33	3.80

3.32 Statement 3.16 presents comparative picture of distribution of households by availability of "two square meals a day" of the present round and of NSS 38th round (1983) results. The instance of inadequacy of food has fallen in the NSS 46th round in both rural and urban sectors as compared to the NSS 38th round. Thus the proportion of households reported inadequacy of food taken i.e., the member of the households do not get two square meals a day in some months of the year together with the households do no get two quacy of food has fallen in the NSS 46th round in both decreased during 1990-1991 by 7% in the rural and about 3% in the urban as compared to the NSS 38th round (1983) estimates.

3.33 Important results on distribution of households and persons, distribution of population by education, consumption of cereals, value and proportion of consumption of broad groups of, items and availability of two square meals a day obtained from the survey have been discussed in this section. Detailed all India tables are given in the survey results, Part-II of this issue. Table 1 give the distribution of households & persons by MPCE class and number of persons per thousand households for different MPCE classes. Table 2 present the distribution of persons by education. Table 3 give the quantity & value of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes by MPCE classes. Table 4 give value of consumption of broad group of food & non-food items by MPCE classes and Table 5 present the distribution of households by availability of two square meals a day by MPCE classes.

Section Four

B-EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

4.0 INTRODUCTION

As indicated in section one, collection of data to generate key indicators of 'employment' and 'unemployment' to build up an annual series of them began with the 45th round survey operations. The collection of this data has been integrated with the annual survey on consumer expenditure. For this necessary provision has been made in the 'demographic' block of the schedule used for collection of data on 'consumer expenditure'.

4.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAME ADOPTED FOR THE SURVEY

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

(i) usual status approach with a refrence 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 alongwith the corresponding codes used in the survey were as under-

*Code**	*description*
	Working (or employed)
11.	worked (self-employed) in household enterprises.
21	worked as helper in household enterprises
31	worked as regular salaried/wage employee
41	worked as casual wage labour in public works
51	worked as casual wage labour in other types of work
61	did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
62	did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
71	did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment
72	did not work due to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment
	not working but available for work (or unemployed)
81	sought work
82	did not seek but was available for work

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

neither working nor available for work (or not in labour-force)

*code*** *description*

working or employed)

91 attended educational institutions

92. attended domestic duties only educational institutions

93 attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, fire-wood, cattle feed, etc.), tailoring, weaving, etc., for household use

94 rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients etc.

95 not able to work due to disability

96 beggars, prostitutes, etc.

97 others

98 did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only)

99 children of age 0-4 years

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

4.12 *Classification according to usual status approach* : In the 46th round survey, the status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey was considered the principal usual activity status of the person. Accordingly, a person's principal usual status was considered 'working' or 'employed if he/she was engaged relatively for a longer time during the reference period of 365 days in any one or more work activities (activities coded 11 to 51), 'seeking or available for work or 'unemployed' if he/she was not working but was either seeking or was available for work (activity code 81) for a relatively longer time of the specified reference period and *'not in labour force,* if he/she was engaged for a relatively longer period in any one or more of the non-gainful activities (activities coded 91 to 97 and 99). Within the two broad activity categories, 'working' and 'not in labour force', the detailed activity category was determined on the basis of time spent criterion. A person categorised as a 'worker' on the basis of his/his principal status is hereafter 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 hereafter 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. The same concept was adopted for the NSS quinquennial surveys also for classification of population according to usual status.

4.13 *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, persuing more than one activity during the week by adopting a priority-cum-major time rule. Under the priority rule, the status of 'working got priority over the status of 'not working but seeking/available for work' and the status of 'seeking available for work' got priority over the status of 'not working and not seeking/not available for work'. But within the broad category of 'working or 'not working', the detailed activity category was assigned by major time criterion, i.e., the activity category in which major part of time was spent was considered the current-weekly status. Thus, a person was considered 'working' (or employed) if he was engaged in any one or more of the gainful activities (11 to 72) for at least one hour on any one day of the reference week. Further, he was assigned that gainful activity category (11 to 72) in which he spent major part of the working time during the reference week. A person who had not worked for even one hour on any one day of the week, but had been seeking work or had been available for work (although not seeking) at any time during the week was considered 'seeking/available for work' (or unemployed). Others were considered 'not available for work (or not in labour force). Each member of the sample household was, thus, assigned a unique activity status for the week. Aggregates of persons under the different activity status thus assigned provided the distribution of persons by activity during an average week of the survey period of one year.

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

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 the persons assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category, i.e., 'working or employed' in para 4.11.

(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.

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

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

(f) *Worker (self-employed) in household enterprise-usual and current status code* (11 : Persons who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprise are defined as 'self-employed'—the term used to designate their activity status. There are different kinds of self-employed. Some may operate their enterprise without hiring any labour. Some others may occasionally hire a few labourers. There is also a third category who, by and large, regularly run their enterprises by hiring labour. The first two groups of self-employed are called own-account workers and the third, employers.

(g) *Worker as helped 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) *Worker as regular salaried/wage employees-usual and current status coed* 31 : Persons working in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting, in return, salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are treated as regular salaried/wage employees. The category, salaried/wage employees will include not only salary and wage earners getting time wage but also earners getting piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part time.

(i) *Worker as casual wage labour-usual and current status codes* 41 & 51 : Persons engaged in other' 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 in the Government project sites a type of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in publi cworks activities which include 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. The casual labourers doing only such public work activities are casual labour in public works. The rest are casual wage labourers in other types of work.

(j) *Had work in household enterprises but did not work due to sickness/other reasons-current status code* 61/62 *and had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to sickness/other reasons - current status code* 71/72 : Persons engaged in household farm or non-farm enterprises or working in other' 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/non-farm enterprises or employed in others' farm/non-farm enterprises as 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 others, a lot of work for free collection of vegetables, roots, firewood, etc., and also spinning and weaving of cloth for household use. Persons found to be spending regularly some of their time in performing the above mentioned activities alongwith household chores, belong to this category.

4.3 *SUMMARY RESULTS*

4.31 The key indicators of employment and unemployment based on the two different approaches mentioned in para 4.11, obtained from the 46th round survey are now presented in the following paragraphs. The all-India estimates are presented in the Statement 41-44 alongwith the corresponding results obtained from the earlier surveys starting with the second quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment. This will give a comparative picture of the employment-unemployment situation from 1977-78 (corresponding to the 32nd round) to the present survey period (1990-91). It is to be noted that the results pertaining to 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-88 are based on quinquennial surveys carried out in relatively large number of households, while that for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 are based on annual surveys conducted in smaller number of households. In the statement 4.6 to 4.10, the 46th round estimates obtained for the various States and groups of smaller States/Union Territories are presented. Detailed All-India tables are given in the appendix to the report.

4.4 *EMPLOYED*

4.41 The two different kinds of estimates of the employed presented are (i) number of persons employed based on the usual status and (ii) average number of persons employed in a week (based on the current weekly status). The first one has a reference period of 365 days and the second, 7 days. The usually employed are presented in two categories (see para 4.12), (a) usually employed in the principal status (ps and usually employed in the subsidiary status (ss). The usually employed in a ps are those whose principal usual status is 'employed' or 'working'. A person whose principal usual status is that of a 'non-worker' but pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity is considered as working in the subsidiary status. Persons engaged in the weekly status are those who were engaged in any gainful activity for at least one hour on any one day of the reference week.

4.42 The 'usual status' approach reflects the long term picture of employment and does not take into consideration the seasonal fluctuations in the activity pattern. The other approach i.e., the current weekly status approach reflects the overall effects caused by intermittent changes in the activity pattern during the year. Statement 4.1 presents the estimates of persons employed per 1000 persons derived from the 46th round survey alongwith the corresponding comparable estimates of earlier rounds according to usual status and current weekly status for all-India by sex and sector.

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			
46 (1990-91)	542	553	535	242	292	230
45 (1989-90)	537	548	528	252	319	230
43 (1987-88)	517	539	504	245	323	220
38 (1983)	528	547	511	248	340	227
32 (1977-78)	537	552	519	248	331	232
			URBAN			
46 (1990-91)	508	513	506	123	143	124
45 (1989-90)	501	512	503	124	146	121
43 (1987-88)	496	506	492	118	152	119
38 (1983)	500	512	492	120	151	118
32 (1977-78)	497	508	490	123	156	125

The surveys of 45th and 46th rounds run consecutively while the other three rounds have almost a five years interval between them. Between the 43rd and 45th round, however, the gap is of one year only. As already explained the quinquennial surveys on employment were initiated from the 27th round. From the 45th round, the scope of the annual survey on consumer expenditure was extended to include some key questions on the current and usual activity statuses of the household members along with their demographic particulars.

The estimates obtained from-these rounds ignoring the sampling fluctuations, present a reasonably stable employment scenario at the all-India level. However, it may be seen that with refrence to the two immediately preceding rounds (viz. 45th and 43rd), the proportion of employed males (both principal status and weekly status) in the rural sector shows a slightly increasing trend, whereas the urban proportion remaining nearly stable at 50 per cent. But the interesting feature is that the female employment rate (both principal status and weekly status) remaining stable. during the five rounds reported. The female employment rate by principal status in rural sector remaining at about 25% whereas that by weekly status at about 23% Similarly these rates in urban sector remain at 12%. It is also observed that weekly status employment rates are consistently lower than usual status employed rates over the rounds for both males and females indicating thereby the under employment of the work force defined as per usual status. The persons might have been temporarily out of the work force due to non-availability of work through out the year.

4.43 *Distribution of usually employed by status of employment* : Persons classified as employed are categorised into three broad groups according to their status of employment. These groups (i) self-employed((ii) regular employees and (iii) causual labour. The distribution of the usually employed by the above three groups are given in Statement 4.2. Statement 4.2 brings out the basic structure of the work force.

STATEMENT 4.2 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED BY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT

all-India

round and year	usually employed					
	principal status			all		
	self employed	regular employees	casual labour	self employed	regular employees	casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RURAL MALES						
46 (1990-91)	552	131	317	557	128	315
45 (1989-90)	591	100	309	597	98	305
43 (1987-88)	575	104	321	586	100	314
38 (1983)	595	106	299	605	103	292
32 (1977-78)	622	108	270	628	106	266
RURAL FEMALES						
46 (1990-91)	545	45	410	586	30	376
45 (1989-90)	565	36	399	609	28	363
43 (1987-88)	549	49	402	608	37	355
38 (1983)	541	37	422	619	28	353
32 (1977-78)	563	37	400	621	28	351
URBAN MALES						
46 (1990-91)	404	445	151	407	442	151
45 (1989-90)	413	421	166	423	413	164
43 (1987-88)	410	444	146	417	437	146
38 (1983)	402	445	153	409	437	154
32 (1977-78)	399	472	129	404	464	132
URBAN FEMALES						
46 (1990-91)	439	301	260	490	259	251
45 (1989-90)	435	331	234	486	292	222
43 (1987-88)	393	342	265	471	275	254
38 (1983)	373	318	309	458	258	284
32 (1977-78)	422	308	270	495	249	256

More than half of the employed in the rural areas are in the 'self-employed' category. In urban areas this proportion is about 40 per cent. While in rural areas only about 10 per cent of the male work force are 'regular employees', it is only about 4 per cent for females. The percentage of 'causual labour' is higher in rural sector and this percentage is more for females than males in both rural and urban sectors. As for the shift over the years in the distribution of the usually employed, it can be seen from the above statement that in the case of rural males, the proportion of 'self-employed' to the total employed shows a decrease. Leaving out the 45th round, this decrease is roughly or the order of 2 per cent. This decrease corresponded to the increase in 'casual labour' except in the present round where the proportion of 'regular employees' shows an increase. The distribution in the case of urban males is reasonably stable over the years. The distribution of the usually employed female by their status shows some erratic changes.

4.5 *Unemployed*

4.51 As in the case of 'employed', for 'unemployed' also, two different estimates are obtained from the annual survey data viz. (i) number of persons usually unemployed based on the 'usual status' classification and (ii) number of persons unemployed on an average in a week based on the 'weekly status' classification. The first estimate indicates the magnitude of persons unemployed for a relatively longer period during the reference period of 365 days and approximates to an indicator relating to the 'chronically unemployed. Two estimates of the usually unemployed are presented—usually unemployed in the principal status (ps) and usually unemployed excluding the subsidiary status workers (usual adjusted). Some of the unemployed obtained on the basis of principal status might be working in a subsidiary capacity. Hence the unemployment rate derived on the basis of usual adjusted is expected to be lower than that based on principal status. The other estimates (current weekly status) give average weekly picture of 'unemployment' during the survey year and include both chronic and also the intermittent unemployment caused by seasonal fluctuations in employment of those categorised as usually employed.

4.52 *Unemployment rates (UR)* : Number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (total of employed and unemployed) is termed as unemployment rate. Statement 4.3 below presents the unemployment rates, along with the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons. The unemployment rates of the current survey for both male and female in rural sector are seen to be lower than those of earlier rounds reported here. The rates of 46th round for rural males are uninformaly lower than the corresponding rates of 45th round, essentially because of a countervailing increase in the proportion of employed. As for urban males, the unemployment rates of the round are seen to be not much different from the rates obtained in 45th round though the CWS rate is marginally higher. While looking at the URs of females, it is to be borne in mind that the labour force participation of females is very low when compared to that of males, a fact which will not be evident in these 'rates'.

STATEMENT 4.3 : UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED PER 1000 PERSONS IN THE LABOUR-FORCE) BY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS.

all-India

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

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

4.6 *Under utilisation of labour time of the usually employed* :

4.61 The two important aspects of the employment scenario in the Indian context are the dominant role of agriculture in providing jobs and the 'self employed status of those employed. Both those in turn help to absorb a large number of unemployed at very low productivity level. As agriculture related activities are highly seasonal, persons may not find enough work in lean seasons, though they may be categorised as 'employed' based on the major time criteria. A decomposition of the usually employed by their weekly status helps to reveal this dimension. Statement 4.4 gives the distribution of the usually employed (taking into account both the principal status employed and the subsidiary status employed) by their current weekly status. The corresponding results obtained in 45th, 43rd and 38th rounds are also presented in the statement.

STATEMENT 4.4 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY STATUS) BY THEIR BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS.

all-India

current weekly status (rounds)	male				female			
	46	45	43	38	46	45	43	38
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RURAL								
employed	962	961	931	929	762	708	675	767
unemployed	10	11	23	23	10	9	8	24
not in labour force	28	28	46	48	228	283	317	319
URBAN								
employed	980	977	967	958	843	826	768	776
unemployed	8	7	17	17	6	8	17	15
not in labour force	12	16	16	26	151	166	215	218

The two annual surveys (viz. 45th and 46th) show an improved situation with regard to the underemployment when compared to the two previous quinquennial rounds. As for males, the distribution of the usually employed is similar in both the annual rounds. As for females, there has been a increasing in the number of usually employed since 1987-88 for both rural and urban sectors as per their weekly status. The withdrawal from labour force shown by their weekly status is even smaller.

4.7 *Sub-sample estimates* :

4.71 As mentioned earlier, the first stage sample units were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples of equal sizes. This has helped in generating two sets of results based on the two sub-samples as also the results based on the combined sample. Closeness of the estimates based on the two sets of samples, obviously indicates the consistency of the results. Statement 4.5 gives the estimates of key indicators of employment and unemployment based on the results generated from the survey data based on the two sub-samples and also the pooled sample. The results reveal fairly good closeness of the sub-sample estimates of all indicators.

STATEMENT 4.5 : SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES OF KEY INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

all-India

mtes		rural			urban		
		SS1	SS2	combined	SS1	SS2	combined
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
percentage of employed : usual status (ps)	male	53.6	54.7	54.2	51.3	50.5	50.8
	female	24.9	23.6	24.2	12.8	12.0	12.3
	person	39.6	39.9	39.8	32.8	32.0	32.6
usual status (ps & ss)	male	54.8	56.0	55.3	51.9	51.0	51.3
	female	30.0	28.4	29.2	14.7	13.6	14.3
	person	42.8	42.8	42.8	34.2	33.1	33.7
current weekly status (cws)	male	52.5	54.5	53.5	51.1	50.0	50.6
	female	23.7	22.4	23.0	12.7	12.0	12.4
	person	38.6	39.1	38.9	32.8	31.8	32.4
percentage of unemployed : usual status (ps)	male	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.8	2.1	2.4
	female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
	person	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.4	1.6
current weekly status (cws)	male	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.1	2.5	7.2
	female	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
	person	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.7
percentage of usually employed (all) working according to cws	male	95.5	97.0	96.2	97.9	97.9	98·0
	female	76.4	76.1	76.2	84.4	84.4	84.3
	person	88.9	90.4	89.7	95.2	95.3	95.1

4.8 *Regional estimates* :

4.81 In view of the smallness of the sample size for the annual surveys on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment, the detailed state wise tables are not presented in survey results (Part II) of the issue. Key however, are presented for the major states and groups of smaller states and union territories* in Statement 4.6—4.10. The descriptions of the Statements are :—

Statement 4.6 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad current weekly activity, sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

Statement 4.7 : Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal), sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

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

Statement 4.9 : Per 1000 distribution of usual working persons by broad groups of industry, sex and residence status for each state/Union territory.

Statement 4.10 : Per 1000 distribution of usually employed (principal and subsidiary status) persons by broad current weekly activity, sex and residence status for each state/union territory.

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

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

The distribution of usually working in the principal status and also in the principal as well as subsidiary status by the three broad groups of industry sections—primary, secondary and tertertiary is presented in Statement 4.9. The broad current weekly activity (working', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force') distribution of the usually employed in the principal and subsidiary statuses is given in Statement 4.10.

STATEMENT 4.6 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL

MALE

State/union territoy	Working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employees	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	280	62	195	537	15	211	7	230	448	1000
Assam	353	58	66	477	6	330	18	169	517	1000
Bihar	227	44	295	566	16	151	8	259	418	1000
Gujarat	220	54	252	526	7	226	30	211	467	1000
Haryana	386	53	128	567	34	297	2	100	399	1000
Karnataka	279	72	215	566	9	215	6	204	425	1000
Kerala	227	83	192	502	37	309	14	138	461	1000
Madhya Pradesh	311	96	122	529	4	126	13	328	467	1000
Maharashtra	249	125	153	527	11	269	3	190	462	1000
Orissa	341	60	142	543	29	189	32	207	428	1000
Punjab	359	107	82	548	7	229	6	210	445	1000
Rajasthan	338	32	118	494	4	286	14	202	502	1000
Tamil Nadu	303	8	211	598	25	216	2	159	377	1000
Uttar Pradesh	375	7	67	515	2	196	16	271	483	1000
West Bengal	271	56	1	514	8	201	7	270	478	1000
North Eastern	312	65	93	470	10	306	19	195	520	1000
North Western	285	75	202	562	8	217	5	208	430	1000
Southern	179	194	176	549	8	275	2	166	433	1000
All-India	302	71	162	535	12	212	11	230	453	1000

*The groups of/smalle/states/union territories are :

(i) North Bastern : Arunaceal Pradesh, Mauipur, Megalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura

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

(iii) Southern : Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadeep and Pondichery

STATEMENT 4.6 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TRERRITORY.

RURAL — FEMALE

state/union territory	working: self employed	working: regular employee	working: casual labour	working: total	unemployed	not in labour force: students	not in labour force: engaged in domestic duties	not in labour force: others	not in labour force: total	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	197	8	219	424	15	103	231	227	561	1000
Assam	40	15	26	81	—	276	466	177	919	1000
Bihar	43	6	78	127	4	95	448	326	869	1000
Gujarat	128	4	128	260	4	202	362	172	736	1000
Haryana	100	3	13	116	—	247	440	197	844	1000
Karnataka	165	6	137	308	8	154	268	262	684	1000
Kerala	40	60	79	179	8	213	473	127	813	1000
Madhya Pradesh	233	15	85	333	—	72	350	245	667	1000
Maharashtra	170	7	152	329	1	170	302	198	670	1000
Orissa	122	10	89	221	13	140	407	219	766	1000
Punjab	35	23	12	70	1	173	514	242	929	1000
Rajasthan	283	2	23	308	1	102	226	363	691	1000
Tamil Nadu	182	25	181	388	7	159	271	175	605	1000
Uttar Pradesh	101	4	14	119	—	91	492	298	881	1000
West Bengal	69	17	23	109	12	180	474	225	879	1000
North Eastern	193	11	27	231	8	238	336	187	761	1000
North Western	159	5	129	293	7	153	282	265	700	1000
Southern	82	11	40	133	—	309	334	224	867	1000
All-India	131	11	85	230	5	136	378	255	759	1000

STATEMENT 4.6 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL — PERSONS

state/union territory	working: self-employed	working: regular employee	working: casual labour	working: total	unemployed	not in labour force: students	not in labour force: engaged in domestic duties	not in labour force: others	not in labour force: total	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	239	36	207	482	15	159	117	227	503	1000
Assam	213	39	48	300	4	305	218	173	696	1000
Bihar	135	24	188	347	10	123	228	292	643	1000
Gujarat	177	31	193	401	5	214	187	193	694	1000
Haryana	271	32	81	384	20	277	180	193	596	1000
Karnataka	222	39	176	437	3	185	137	233	555	1000
Kerala	134	71	136	341	22	261	244	132	637	1000
Madhya Pradesh	274	59	106	439	3	101	167	290	558	1000
Maharashtra	212	70	153	435	6	221	145	193	559	1000
Orissa	233	35	116	384	22	165	215	214	594	1000
Punjab	198	66	48	312	5	201	257	225	683	1000
Rajasthan	311	21	72	404	2	197	117	280	594	1000
Tamil Nadu	243	54	195	492	16	188	136	168	492	1000
Uttar Pradesh	245	41	42	328	1	147	241	283	671	1000
West Bengal	176	37	110	323	10	195	225	247	667	1000
North Eastern	257	39	62	358	10	276	165	191	632	1000
North Western	222	41	165	428	8	185	143	236	564	1000
Southernern	127	96	103	326	4	293	180	197	670	1000
All-India	222	42	125	309	8	170	188	240	603	1000

STATEMENT 4.6 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TRERRITORY.

URBAN MALE

state /union terriotory	working				unemp-loyed	not in labour force				all
	self employed	regular employed	casual labour	total		stu-dents	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	2 5	213	101	519	38	272	8	163	443	1000
Assam	195	259	37	491	16	354	15	124	493	1000
Bihar	214	174	66	454	25	311	16	194	521	1000
Gujarat	182	242	87	511	19	284	5	470	181	1000
Haryana	230	241	40	511	17	264	5	203	472	1000
Karnataka	179	228	91	498	21	279	9	193	481	1000
Kerala	183	115	164	462	80	305	17	136	458	1000
Madhya Pradesh	192	207	65	464	21	280	12	223	515	1000
Maharashtra	197	271	57	525	30	261	6	178	445	1000
Orissa	205	225	57	487	33	264	14	202	480	1000
Punjab	279	180	68	527	23	261	7	182	450	1000
Rajasthan	195	213	58	466	22	261	6	245	512	1000
Tamil Nadu	184	236	111	531	36	228	6	199	433	1000
Uttar Pradesh	239	171	76	486	15	260	10	229	499	1000
West Bengal	213	261	63	537	40	236	13	174	423	1000
North Eastern	156	257	37	449	26	335	18	172	525	1000
North Western	197	255	67	519	20	278	10	173	461	1000
Southern	178	320	45	543	39	294	2	122	418	1000
All India	205	226	75	506	27	266	9	112	467	1000

STATEMENT 4.6 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemp-loyed	not in labour force				all
	self-emplyed	regular emlpoyed	casual labour	total		students	engaged in dome-stic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	83	22	49	154	12	228	420	186	834	1000
Assam	3	43	15	61	5	270	491	173	934	1000
Bihar	24	23	21	68	3	255	458	216	929	1000
Gujarat	36	27	26	89	3	242	480	186	908	1000
Haryana	47	20	18	85	2	275	383	155	913	1000
Karnataka	80	54	53	187	3	241	394	175	810	1000
Kerala	44	28	68	140	36	221	450	153	824	1000
Madhya Pradesh	37	45	28	110	3	228	447	212	887	1000
Maharashtra	45	47	34	126	4	268	447	155	870	1000
Orissa	56	28	37	121	9	189	455	226	870	1000
Punjab	28	42	7	77	2	235	522	164	921	1000
Rajasthan	139	32	8	179	—	171	397	253	821	1000
Tamil Nadu	98	63	56	217	8	190	403	182	775	1000
Uttar Pradesh	39	17	7	63	2	222	455	258	935	1000
West Bengal	24	35	24	83	17	219	532	149	980	1000
North Eastern	68	65	8	141	12	335	354	158	847	1000
North Western	69	45	34	148	5	243	431	173	847	1000
Southern	20	27	10	57	6	245	549	143	937	1000
All India	56	58	30	124	7	231	447	218	896	1000

STATEMENT 4.6 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	143	117	75	335	24	250	217	174	641	1000
Assam	112	165	26	303	12	319	221	145	685	1000
Bihar	128	106	46	280	14	284	217	205	706	1000
Gujarat	111	137	57	305	11	263	238	183	684	1000
Haryana	146	139	30	315	110	270	224	181	675	1000
Karnataka	130	142	71	343	13	260	199	185	644	1000
Kerala	108	69	113	290	56	259	249	146	654	1000
Madhya Pradesh	120	131	47	298	13	255	216	218	689	1000
Maharashtra	126	164	47	337	18	264	215	166	645	1000
Orissa	140	138	48	326	23	232	207	212	651	1000
Punjab	161	114	40	315	13	249	249	174	672	1000
Rajasthan	169	129	35	333	12	220	187	246	655	1000
Tamil Nadu	141	150	83	374	22	211	203	190	604	1000
Uttar Pradesh	145	99	44	288	9	241	220	242	703	1000
West Bengal	127	157	45	329	30	229	249	163	641	1000
North Eastern	114	167	24	305	20	333	177	165	675	1000
North Western	136	156	51	343	13	262	208	174	644	1000
Southern	105	186	29	120	23	270	255	132	657	1000
All-India	135	136	53	324	17	248	219	192	659	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL) ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ahdhra Pradesh	267	62	224	553	3	225	5	214	444	1000
Assan	353	58	67	478	6	331	18	167	516	1000
Bihar	235	50	285	570	12	151	9	258	418	1000
Gujarat	233	53	242	528	6	232	30	204	466	1000
Haryana	367	55	175	597	2	302	1	98	401	1000
Karnataka	277	68	228	573	5	221	5	196	422	1000
Kerala	228	78	181	487	47	319	16	131	466	1000
Madhya Pradesh	305	91	135	531	2	132	9	326	467	1000
Maharashtra	237	120	179	536	10	271	7	176	454	1000
Orissa	321	60	197	578	6	187	27	202	416	1000
Punjab	353	108	84	545	11	227	10	207	444	1000
Gajasthan	334	53	117	504	2	283	13	198	494	1000
Tamil Nadu	302	84	226	612	16	220	1	151	372	1000
Uttar Pradesh	384	67	68	519	3	201	13	264	478	1000
West Bengal	248	57	208	513	6	204	8	269	481	1000
North Eastern	315	65	93	473	10	308	19	190	481	1000
North Western	283	71	214	568	5	223	4	200	427	1000
Southern	169	195	188	552	6	276	2	164	442	1000
All-India	299	71	172	542	7	216	11	224	451	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL) ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL FEMALE

state/union territory	Working				unemp-loyed	not in labour force				all
	self-emoloyed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in dome-stic duties*q*	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	172	7	267	446	4	111	226	213	550	1000
Assam	48	14	24	81	1	276	466	176	918	1000
Bihar	32	9	64	105	—	100	471	324	895	1000
Gujarat	147	5	131	283	3	205	341	168	714	1000
Haryana	66	3	6	75	—	248	481	196	925	1000
Karnataka	193	6	170	369	4	157	250	220	627	1000
Kerala	65	61	79	205	9	222	440	124	786	1000
Madhya Pradesh	251	14	103	368	—	70	317	245	632	1000
Maharashtra	161	6	192	359	—	183	270	188	641	1000
Orissa	152	9	122	283	—	139	365	213	717	1000
Punjab	27	17	46	90	1	172	493	244	909	1000
Rajasthan	264	1	21	286	—	183	267	344	714	1000
Tamil Nadu	172	25	207	404	3	160	263	170	593	1000
Uttar Pradesh	96	3	15	114	—	92	511	283	886	1000
West Bengal	58	17	28	103	—	180	492	225	597	1000
North Eastern	198	10	25	233	9	249	327	189	758	1000
North Western	186	5	159	350	3	156	266	225	647	1000
Southern	64	74	132	270	—	323	257	150	730	1000
All-India	132	11	99	242	1	139	378	240	757	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL) ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

RURAL PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unmep-loyed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged indome-stic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	221	36	245	522	3	169	113	213	495	1000
Assam	215	39	48	302	4	304	218	172	694	1000
Bihar	133	30	175	338	6	126	240	290	656	1000
Gujarat	193	30	191	414	4	218	177	187	582	1000
Haryana	245	33	106	384	1	281	196	138	615	1000
Karnataka	235	37	199	471	4	189	128	208	525	1000
Kerala	145	70	130	345	28	270	230	127	627	1000
Madhya Pradesh	282	56	121	459	1	103	149	288	540	1000
Maharashtra	202	66	185	453	5	229	131	182	542	1000
Orissa	237	35	161	433	3	164	193	207	564	1000
Puujab	193	64	64	321	6	200	248	225	673	1000
Rajasthan	299	28	71	398	1	196	126	279	601	1000
Tamil Nadu	237	54	217	508	9	189	133	161	483	1000
Uttar Pradesh	249	37	43	329	1	150	247	273	670	1000
West Bengal	160	39	124	823	3	193	133	248	674	1000
North Eastern	261	39	62	362	10	279	160	189	628	1000
North Western	235	39	187	460	4	190	134	212	536	1000
Southern	113	129	158	400	3	301	140	156	597	1000
All-India	219	41	137	898	4	179	186	832	598	1000

STATEMENT (4.7) : PER 1000 DISITRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL) ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	211	213	103	527	34	282	5	152	439	1000
Assam	195	264	30	489	16	353	17	125	495	1000
Bihar	219	176	66	461	19	312	16	192	520	1000
Gujarat	182	243	85	510	20	290	5	175	470	1000
Haryana	229	242	41	512	17	269	5	197	471	1000
Karnataka	172	228	90	490	23	298	6	183	487	1000
Kerala	184	116	185	485	52	311	16	136	463	1000
Madhya Pradesh	194	209	69	472	15	289	11	213	513	1000
Maharashtra	195	271	61	527	28	267	6	172	445	1000
Orissa	217	228	54	499	27	265	14	195	474	1000
Punjab	278	186	72	536	15	258	7	184	449	1000
Rajasthan	187	222	54	463	22	277	5	233	515	1000
Tamil Nadu	187	239	116	542	28	235	5	190	430	1000
Uttar Pradesh	237	172	80	489	12	265	10	224	499	1000
West Bengal	211	261	64	536	42	238	14	170	422	1000
North Eastern	155	255	37	447	28	337	17	171	525	1000
North Western	191	255	67	513	22	290	8	167	465	1000
Southern	168	321	47	536	37	304	2	121	427	1000
Ali-India	205	226	77	608	24	274	9	185	468	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY (PRINCIPAL), ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	84	23	50	157	9	236	424	174	834	1000
Assam	3	43	17	63	5	274	489	169	932	1000
Bihar	23	24	21	68	2	257	458	215	930	1000
Gujarat	35	25	26	86	5	253	480	176	909	1000
Haryana	31	29	18	78	—	277	492	153	922	1000
Karnataka	82	55	53	190	4	258	386	162	806	1000
Kerala	56	23	72	151	51	227	418	153	798	1000
Madhya Pradesh	34	38	29	101	2	237	450	210	897	1000
Maharashtra	47	47	41	135	4	272	434	155	861	1000
Orissa	51	28	34	113	9	189	468	221	878	1000
Punjab	28	41	8	77	2	238	517	166	921	1000
Rajasthan	140	33	17	190	—	181	381	248	810	1000
Tamil Nadu	101	60	58	219	7	196	400	178	774	1000
Uttar Pradesh	33	17	7	57	2	225	461	255	941	1000
West Bengal	19	33	24	76	20	215	536	153	904	1000
North Eastern	70	65	7	142	12	340	348	158	846	1000
North Western	68	44	35	147	6	250	428	169	847	1000
Southern	21	28	10	59	5	247	549	140	936	1000
All-India	54	37	32	123	7	236	446	188	870	1000

STATEMENT 4.7 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY BROAD USUAL ACTIVITY PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH TATES/UNION TERRITORY.

URBAN PERSONS

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	146	116	76	338	21	262	216	163	641	1000
Assam	112	167	23	302	12	321	221	144	686	1000
Bihar	130	108	46	284	11	286	216	203	705	1000
Gujarat	110	137	57	304	13	271	237	175	683	1000
Haryana	139	144	30	313	9	274	227	177	678	1000
Karnataka	127	143	71	341	14	279	193	173	645	1000
Kerala	115	66	124	305	52	267	231	145	643	1000
Madhya Pradesh	119	129	51	299	9	265	205	222	692	1000
Maharashtra	125	164	52	341	16	271	209	163	643	1000
Orissa	144	139	46	329	19	233	213	206	652	1000
Punjab	161	177	41	319	9	249	247	176	672	1000
Rajasthan	166	134	37	337	12	232	179	240	651	1000
Tamil Nadu	144	151	87	382	18	214	202	184	600	1000
Uttar Pradesh	141	99	45	285	7	248	221	239	708	1000
West Bengal	123	156	46	325	32	230	251	162	643	1000
North Eastern	114	165	23	302	20	339	174	165	678	1000
North Western	134	155	52	341	14	273	204	168	645	1000
Southern	101	186	29	316	22	278	254	130	652	1000
	134	136	56	326	16	254	217	187	658	1000

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

RURAL MALE

state/union territory	working				unemployed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	278	62	236	576	2	204	4	214	422	1000
Assam	368	58	67	493	5	319	17	166	502	1000
Bihar	238	50	287	575	12	148	9	256	413	1000
Gujarat	239	53	245	537	5	225	30	203	458	1000
Haryana	370	57	175	602	2	300	1	95	396	1000
Karnataka	287	68	228	583	4	214	5	194	413	1000
Kerala	247	78	185	510	42	310	10	128	448	1000
Madhya Pradesh	313	91	140	544	—	125	9	322	456	1000
Maharashtra	245	120	185	550	9	259	7	175	441	1000
Orissa	323	60	197	580	4	187	27	202	416	1000
Punjab	365	108	84	557	10	217	10	206	433	1000
Rajasthan	359	53	117	529	2	268	13	188	469	1000
Tamil Nadu	316	84	227	627	14	207	1	151	359	1000
Uttar Pradesh	394	57	68	529	1	194	13	263	470	1000
West Bengal	267	57	209	533	5	195	8	259	462	1000
North Eastern	321	65	97	483	10	298	19	190	507	1000
North Western	294	71	214	579	4	215	4	198	417	1000
Southern	173	195	188	556	6	274	1	163	438	1000
All-India	308	71	174	553	6	208	11	222	441	1000

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

RURAL FEMALE

state/union territory	working					not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total	unemployed	students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	216	7	293	516	2	107	163	212	482	1000
Assam	76	14	29	119	1	272	432	176	880	1000
Bihar	75	9	71	155	—	100	421	324	845	1000
Gujarat	211	5	188	404	3	202	223	168	593	1000
Haryana	156	4	13	173	—	247	384	196	827	1000
Karnataka	230	7	176	413	3	155	209	220	584	1000
Kerala	119	61	89	269	9	220	378	124	722	1000
Madhya Pradesh	278	14	121	413	—	70	276	241	587	1000
Maharashtra	176	6	200	382	—	183	247	188	618	1000
Orissa	176	9	132	317	—	139	335	209	683	1000
Punjab	105	17	49	171	1	172	412	244	828	1000
Rajasthan	304	1	21	326	—	100	230	344	674	1000
Tamil Nadu	204	25	212	441	2	156	231	170	557	1000
Uttar Pradesh	136	3	17	156	—	91	470	283	844	1000
West Bengal	98	18	46	162	—	179	434	225	838	1000
North Eastern	209	10	25	244	9	239	320	188	747	1000
North Western	230	6	165	401	3	154	217	225	596	1000
Southern	81	74	145	300	—	321	229	150	700	1000
All-India	171	11	110	292	1	137	330	240	707	1000

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

RURAL PERSONS

state/union territory	working					not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total	unemployed	students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	248	36	262	546	2	156	83	213	452	1000
Assam	238	39	50	327	4	297	201	171	669	1000
Bihar	157	30	181	368	6	125	212	289	626	1000
Gujarat	226	30	218	474	4	215	121	186	522	1000
Haryana	283	35	109	427	1	279	157	136	572	1000
Karnataka	258	37	202	497	4	185	107	207	499	1000
Kerala	182	70	136	388	25	265	196	126	587	1000
Madhya Pradesh	297	56	131	484	—	100	131	285	516	1000
Maharashtra	213	66	191	470	5	224	120	181	525	1000
Orissa	251	35	165	451	2	163	179	205	547	1000
Punjab	235	64	67	366	6	195	208	225	628	1000
Rajasthan	331	28	71	430	1	187	118	264	569	1000
Tamil Nadu	260	54	220	534	8	181	116	161	458	1000
Uttar Pradesh	272	37	44	353	1	146	228	272	646	1000
West Bengal	188	39	134	361	3	188	206	242	636	1000
North Eastern	269	39	65	373	10	271	157	189	617	1000
North Western	259	40	190	489	4	185	110	212	507	1000
Southern	124	129	164	417	3	301	123	156	580	1000
All-India	248	42	143	428	4	174	168	230	568	1000

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

URBAN MALE

state/union territory	working				unemp-loyed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	213	214	103	530	34	280	5	151	436	1000
Assam	205	264	32	501	15	342	17	125	484	1000
Bihar	225	176	66	467	19	307	16	191	514	1000
Gujarat	187	244	87	518	19	285	4	174	463	1000
Haryana	230	242	42	514	16	268	5	197	470	1000
Karnataka	175	228	90	463	23	295	6	183	484	1000
Kerala	203	116	185	504	50	302	15	129	446	1000
Madhya Pradesh	203	210	71	484	15	277	11	213	501	1000
Maharashtra	198	272	61	531	28	263	6	172	441	1000
Orissa	220	228	54	502	27	262	14	195	471	1000
Punjab	281	186	72	539	15	257	6	183	446	1000
Rajasthan	190	222	54	466	21	275	5	233	513	1000
Tamil Nadu	189	239	118	546	26	233	5	190	428	1000
Uttar Pradesh	241	172	80	493	11	264	10	222	496	1000
West Bengal	214	262	64	540	39	238	13	170	421	1000
North Eastern	158	255	37	450	28	334	17	171	522	1000
North Western	195	255	67	517	22	286	8	167	461	1000
Southern	178	321	47	546	37	294	2	121	417	1000
All-India	209	227	77	513	24	269	9	185	463	1000

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

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	working				unemp-loyed	not in labour force				all
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total		students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	96	23	56	177	7	234	408	174	816	1000
Assam	11	45	19	75	5	274	477	169	920	1000
Bihar	36	24	25	85	1	256	444	214	914	1000
Gujarat	54	26	37	117	5	251	451	176	878	1000
Haryana	93	29	21	143	—	276	428	153	857	1000
Karnataka	103	55	56	214	4	258	365	159	782	1000
Kerala	97	23	72	192	51	227	377	153	757	1000
Madhya Pradesh	53	39	30	122	2	234	433	209	876	1000
Maharashtra	54	48	44	146	4	272	423	155	850	1000
Orissa	62	28	41	131	9	189	450	221	860	1000
Punjab	54	41	10	105	2	236	492	165	893	1000
Rajasthan	161	33	18	212	—	181	359	248	788	1000
Tamil Nadu	109	61	60	230	7	195	392	176	763	1000
Uttar Pradesh	46	17	9	72	2	224	447	255	925	1000
West Bengal	31	35	24	90	19	213	525	153	891	1000
North Eastern	72	65	8	145	12	340	345	158	843	1000
North Western	88	44	38	170	6	250	407	167	824	1000
Southern	37	20	11	76	5	246	533	140	919	1000
All-India	70	37	36	143	7	235	428	187	850	1000

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

URBAN PERSONS

state/union territory	working					not in labour force				
	self-employed	regular employee	casual labour	total	unemployed	students	engaged in domestic duties	others	total	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	153	117	81	315	20	258	208	163	629	1000
Assam	121	168	25	314	11	315	216	144	675	1000
Bihar	139	108	48	295	11	282	210	202	694	1000
Gujarat	123	137	62	322	12	270	222	174	666	1000
Haryana	167	144	32	343	9	273	198	177	648	1000
Karnataka	140	143	72	355	14	276	183	172	631	1000
Kerala	146	66	124	336	50	264	208	142	614	1000
Madhya Pradesh	133	129	52	314	9	258	208	211	677	1000
Maharashtra	129	165	53	347	16	269	205	163	637	1000
Orissa	151	131	49	339	19	231	205	206	642	1000
Punjab	174	117	43	334	9	247	235	175	657	1000
Rajasthan	175	135	37	347	11	232	170	240	642	1000
Tamilnadu	149	151	89	389	17	213	198	183	594	1000
Uttar Pradesh	150	99	47	296	7	244	215	238	697	1000
West Bengal	131	158	46	335	30	226	247	162	635	1000
North Eastern	117	165	24	306	20	336	173	165	674	1000
North Western	144	155	53	352	14	273	194	167	634	1000
Southern	113	186	30	329	22	272	247	130	649	1000
All-India	142	137	58	337	16	252	209	186	647	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL MALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	740	746	85	83	175	171	1000	1000
Assam	777	785	57	54	166	161	1000	1000
Bihar	703	705	121	119	176	176	1000	1000
Gujarat	677	677	190	190	133	133	1000	1000
Haryana	642	642	253	250	105	108	1000	1000
Karnataka	798	799	103	103	99	98	1000	1000
Kerala	590	603	137	136	273	261	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	775	779	35	35	190	186	1000	1000
Maharashtra	672	681	185	180	143	139	1000	1000
Orissa	767	766	112	112	121	122	1000	1000
Punjab	700	706	82	79	218	215	1000	1000
Rajasthan	662	677	89	84	249	239	1000	1000
Tamil Nadu	640	649	204	199	156	152	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	705	709	113	112	182	179	1000	1000
West Bengal	718	725	111	109	171	166	1000	1000
North Eastern	624	629	75	75	301	296	1000	1000
North Western	786	789	105	104	109	107	1000	1000
Southern	580	582	64	64	356	354	1000	1000
All-India	705	710	123	121	172	169	1000	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL FEMALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	354	830	95	95	51	75	1000	1000
Assam	725	784	116	107	159	109	1000	1000
Bihar	774	761	111	145	115	94	1000	1000
Gujarat	773	825	98	81	129	94	1000	1000
Haryana	914	955	1	4	85	41	1000	1000
Karnataka	912	919	68	62	20	19	1000	1000
Kerala	540	635	122	100	338	265	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	961	958	12	17	27	25	1000	1000
Maharashtra	920	922	21	21	59	57	1000	1000
Orissa	774	787	42	48	184	165	1000	1000
Punjab	509	728	233	123	258	149	1000	1000
Rajasthan	942	949	41	36	17	15	1000	1000
Tamil Nadu	798	807	164	158	38	35	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	831	862	92	80	77	58	1000	1000
West Bengal	392	546	367	276	241	178	1000	1000
North Eastern	834	835	39	44	127	121	1000	1000
North Western	912	921	68	62	20	17	1000	1000
Southern	716	715	4	32	280	253	1000	1000
All-India	842	849	33	81	75	70	1000	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL PERSONS

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	788	783	90	90	122	127	1000	1000
Assam	772	786	63	62	165	152	1000	1000
Bihar	714	717	119	124	167	159	1000	1000
Gujarat	709	786	160	147	131	117	1000	1000
Haryana	664	694	232	209	104	97	1000	1000
Karnataka	843	848	90	87	67	65	1000	1000
Kerala	575	614	133	123	292	263	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	844	849	27	29	129	122	1000	1000
Maharashtra	763	771	125	120	112	109	1000	1000
Orissa	768	772	91	91	141	137	1000	1000
Punjab	677	710	101	90	222	200	1000	1000
Rajasthan	760	776	70	67	170	157	1000	1000
Tamil Nadu	703	716	189	182	108	102	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	725	741	110	105	165	154	1000	1000
West Bengal	669	687	149	144	182	169	1000	1000
North Eastern	687	691	65	66	248	243	1000	1000
North-Wastern	834	842	91	87	75	71	1000	1000
Southern	629	635	41	61	330	314	1000	1000
All-India	745	755	111	109	144	136	1000	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN MALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	89	90	306	303	605	607	1000	1000
Assam	21	21	142	137	837	842	1000	1000
Bihar	125	123	220	221	655	656	1000	1000
Gujarat	61	60	334	336	605	604	1000	1000
Haryana	84	84	272	272	644	644	1000	1000
Karnataka	121	121	383	379	496	500	1000	1000
Kerala	248	250	280	281	472	469	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	126	130	295	297	579	573	1000	1000
Maharashtra	94	95	413	413	493	492	1000	1000
Orissa	139	138	226	230	635	632	1000	1000
Punjab	48	52	311	309	641	639	1000	1000
Rajasthan	71	71	298	299	631	630	1000	1000
Tamil Nadu	114	113	370	371	516	516	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	81	83	316	316	603	601	1000	1000
West Bengal	42	41	394	390	564	569	1000	1000
North Eastern	122	125	87	89	791	786	1000	1000
North Western	79	79	367	366	554	555	1000	1000
Southern	89	87	339	332	572	581	1000	1000
All-India	91	92	336	336	573	572	1000	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN FEMALE

state/union territory	primary (0)		secondary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	264	293	253	263	283	444	1000	1000
Assam	29	29	11	176	960	795	1000	1000
Bihar	193	282	223	203	584	515	1000	1000
Gujarat	216	245	296	313	488	442	1000	1000
Haryana	97	225	238	316	665	459	1000	1000
Karnataka	205	205	343	333	452	462	1000	1000
Kerala	278	412	363	302	357	286	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	179	219	365	334	476	447	1000	1000
Maharashtra	237	248	377	376	386	376	1000	1000
Orissa	352	382	229	243	419	374	1000	1000
Punjab	23	163	229	237	748	600	1000	1000
Rajasthan	460	489	272	247	268	264	1000	1000
Tamil Nadu	230	240	386	382	384	378	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	161	187	349	343	490	470	1000	1000
West Bengal	28	49	219	271	753	680	1000	1000
North Eastern	189	198	58	59	753	743	1000	1000
North Western	175	173	294	302	531	525	1000	1000
Southern	282	218	254	348	518	434	1000	1000
All-India	223	249	318	316	459	435	1000	1000

STATEMENT 4.9 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN PERSONS

state/union territory	primary (0)		secodary (1-5)		tertiary (6-9)		total	
	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers	ps workers	all workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	130	142	293	294	577	564	1000	1000
Assam	22	21	130	142	848	837	1000	1000
Bihar	132	144	220	219	648	637	1000	1000
Gujarat	83	93	328	331	589	576	1000	1000
Haryana	85	110	268	281	647	609	1000	1000
Karnataka	144	146	373	366	483	488	1000	1000
Kerala	256	299	303	287	441	414	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	135	146	302	304	563	550	1000	1000
Maharashtra	121	125	405	405	474	470	1000	1000
Orissa	171	179	228	234	601	587	1000	1000
Punjab	45	68	302	297	653	635	1000	1000
Rajasthan	173	188	292	285	535	527	1000	1000
Tamil Nadu	147	151	376	376	477	473	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	89	95	320	319	591	586	1000	1000
West Bengal	40	42	376	376	584	582	1000	1000
North Eastern	137	141	81	82	782	777	1000	1000
North Western	98	100	352	352	550	548	1000	1000
Southern	101	101	331	335	568	564	1000	1000
All-India	115	123	334	332	551	545	1000	1000

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY STATUS) PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

RURAL

state/union territory	male			female			persons		
	working	un-employed	not in labour force	working	un-employed	not in labour force	working	un-employed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	930	23	47	808	27	165	874	25	101
Assam	967	2	31	646	—	354	914	2	84
Bihar	983	4	13	699	—	301	924	3	73
Gujarat	978	5	17	624	5	371	836	5	159
Haryana	939	53	8	485	—	515	865	44	91
Karnataka	970	10	20	742	14	244	876	12	112
Kerala	954	19	27	669	1	330	856	13	131
Madhya Pradesh	972	6	22	796	1	203	903	4	93
Maharashtra	960	4	36	847	1	152	917	3	80
Orissa	936	42	22	686	44	270	848	43	109
Punjab	977	2	21	327	—	673	862	2	172
Rajasthan	937	4	59	875	2	123	914	3	83
Tamil Nadu	952	46	32	878	13	109	921	15	64
Uttar Pradesh	970	3	27	742	—	258	925	2	75
West Bengal	959	7	34	638	10	352	891	8	101
North Eastern	970	—	30	929	—	71	957	—	43
North Western	969	10	21	726	14	260	871	11	118
Southern	989	4	7	442	—	558	777	2	221
All-India	962	10	28	762	10	228	897	10	90

STATEMENT 4.10 : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY EMPLOYED (PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY STATUS) PERSONS BY BROAD CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY, SEX AND RESIDENCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE/UNION TERRITORY

URBAN

state/union territory	male			female			persons		
	employed	unemployed	not in labour force	employed	un-employed	not in labour force	employed	un-employed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	976	8	16	843	32	125	942	14	44
Assam	975	3	22	805	—	195	957	3	40
Bihar	971	8	21	798	6	196	949	7	44
Gujarat	987	4	9	739	—	261	944	3	53
Haryana	995	2	3	589	14	397	919	4	77
Karnataka	985	2	13	842	—	158	943	1	56
Kerala	917	49	34	682	—	312	845	36	119
Madhya Pradesh	955	14	31	834	6	166	932	12	56
Maharashtra	987	4	9	860	5	135	962	4	34
Orissa	967	14	19	898	—	102	957	11	32
Punjab	975	17	8	732	—	268	940	14	46
Rajasthan	976	8	16	832	—	168	935	6	59
Tamil Nadu	972	15	13	934	3	63	962	11	27
Uttar Pradesh	983	7	10	844	—	156	967	6	27
West Bengal	991	6	3	860	15	125	975	7	18
North Eastern	992	—	8	936	—	64	975	—	21
North Western	990	2	8	838	—	162	956	1	43
Southern	995	2	3	753	—	247	969	2	29
All-India	980	8	12	843	6	151	951	8	41

PART II

SURVEY RESULTS

1. Results on distribution of households and persons by monthly per capita expenditure class for different calorie intake levels : NSS 38th Round (January 1983—December 1983).

2. Results on the Fourth Annual Survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment : NSS 46th Round (July 1990—June 1991).

SURVEY RESULTS

1. Results on distribution of households by monthly per capita expenditure class for different calorie intake levels : NSS 38th Round (January 1983—December 1983).

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LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

TABLE (1.00R) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

ALL-INDIA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 7803

monthy per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	110	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	1136
30—40	109	29	13	4	4	1	1	—	23	1553
40—50	166	89	49	27	15	8	3	1	47	3293
50—60	175	142	111	69	41	26	11	2	72	5092
60—70	141	182	137	114	82	51	27	8	90	6334
70—85	134	220	228	206	180	134	77	23	144	10705
85—100	67	143	168	184	175	177	124	140	130	10163
100—125	53	116	165	198	222	239	230	124	166	13514
125—150	22	38	65	92	122	150	184	136	102	8536
150—200	13	24	44	70	99	134	198	243	106	8807
200—250	5	8	11	20	31	42	79	156	46	3783
250—300	2	3	4	8	12	16	32	90	22	1736
300 & above	3	3	4	7	16	22	34	176	34	2679
all cases	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	77331
sample hhs.	11375	7606	9517	9660	8750	7409	13314	9700	77331	—

TABLE (1.01R): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 566

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	87	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	52
30—40	83	22	7	10	6	—	—	—	16	92
40—50	147	67	33	16	15	5	5	—	37	202
50—60	196	116	91	46	18	27	8	2	61	330
60—70	156	165	140	95	76	46	30	2	86	475
70—85	139	253	242	216	174	113	71	30	151	812
85—100	68	138	165	186	154	183	113	41	130	735
100—125	63	133	174	183	212	227	212	120	167	939
125—150	20	34	75	121	153	164	177	134	113	622
150—200	18	35	50	84	114	151	212	214	113	623
200—250	17	15	17	22	48	48	101	165	55	302
250—300	3	2	5	12	12	22	45	90	24	134
300 & above	3	2	—	7	18	17	26	203	33	183
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5501
sample hhs.	667	537	710	757	675	581	949	625	5501	—

TABLE (1·02 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : ASSAM RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 364

monthly per capita expenditure	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	11
30—40	20	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	11
40—50	58	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	9	31
50—60	107	26	9	—	—	—	—	—	18	73
60—70	200	109	35	11	3	—	—	—	48	167
70—85	312	300	208	74	36	8	2	7	136	492
85—100	191	292	265	245	137	65	29	—	161	668
100—125	71	192	326	396	358	297	151	51	258	944
125—150	15	35	106	150	268	312	249	120	151	552
150—200	—	21	31	74	137	200	361	323	115	418
200—250	5	9	7	24	32	61	35	258	44	153
250—300	2	8	4	19	15	38	27	113	19	59
300 & above	—	1	2	4	13	18	46	127	15	51
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3630
sample hhs.	464	481	655	630	477	337	436	150	3630	—

TABLE (1.03 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : BIHAR RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 797

monthly per capita expenditure	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—120	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	70
30—40	175	32	5	3	—	—	—	—	29	235
40—50	313	148	69	16	12	2	1	—	72	585
50—60	213	244	193	103	61	14	7	1	103	818
60—70	111	245	220	139	110	64	25	10	118	919
70—85	83	194	278	266	251	209	104	53	173	1383
85—100	28	73	126	192	245	227	171	52	139	1100
100—125	16	46	66	140	213	268	322	191	162	1285
125—150	1	11	28	38	57	122	190	176	81	636
150—200	2	2	14	39	35	68	134	260	70	548
200—250	2	2	1	8	10	20	32	130	25	189
250—300	1	—	—	2	1	4	5	47	7	53
300 & above	1	—	—	3	5	1	9	99	14	104
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7925
sample hhs	1187	821	1010	1028	921	756	1325	877	7925	—

TABLE (1.04 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : GUJARAT RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 252

monthly per capita expendiure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	ali classes	samlpe hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1
30— 40 . .	30	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	18
40— 50 . .	68	10	—	14	4	—	—	—	15	39
50— 60 . .	152	56	11	19	4	—	2	—	39	104
60— 70 . .	201	116	62	26	21	—	10	—	63	163
70— 85 . .	206	277	234	194	151	11	17	—	150	360
85—100 . .	139	232	225	174	158	141	53	4	146	377
100—125 . .	92	201	250	289	287	260	176	75	203	508
125—150 . .	47	43	122	165	177	218	210	145	135	336
150—200 . .	15	28	40	89	127	225	353	324	136	329
200—250 . .	6	16	16	14	37	79	85	212	49	122
250—300 . .	—	3	4	11	13	13	45	85	20	48
300 & above .	3	13	8	4	17	53	49	155	31	30
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2502
sample hhs. . .	423	339	343	353	269	210	334	231	2502	—

TABEE (1.05 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : HARYANA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 111

monthly per capita expendiure class	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	152	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	10
30— 40 . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
40— 50 . .	120	27	—	6	5	—	—	—	13	10
50— 60 . .	82	169	16	9	13	11	—	—	20	20
60— 70 . .	66	179	59	34	50	6	10	—	34	37
70— 85 . .	110	343	238	140	66	80	37	4	91	97
85—100 . .	121	181	245	221	129	116	42	27	110	121
100—125 . .	129	107	307	389	289	218	155	92	199	219
125—150 . .	115	13	68	81	202	227	241	85	143	155
150—200 . .	38	10	62	77	173	218	237	225	161	187
200—250 . .	19	—	—	12	42	40	153	190	86	100
250—300 . .	8	—	—	18	18	53	62	160	59	58
300 & above .	32	—	—	13	11	30	62	216	69	68
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1083
sample hhs. . .	175	63	86	139	131	123	246	220	1083	—

TABLE (1.06R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY ER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : HIMACHAL PRADESH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 174

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	219	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	17
30—40	36	—	—	—	—	—		—	2	4
40—50	80	25	16	—	13	5	—	—	8	15
50—60	126	61	57	—	5	—	4	—	16	26
60—70	102	128	100	66	24	39	4	—	31	51
70—85	108	168	173	149	60	24	14	8	52	93
85—100	107	66	228	199	196	86	91	4	96	151
100—125	100	174	150	294	276	237	179	82	172	311
125—150	30	185	128	134	155	238	202	113	156	279
150—200	54	69	92	101	162	224	276	306	220	373
200—250	2	24	24	20	56	38	9[illegible]	181	91	156
250—300	—	31	21	7	36	27	42	111	51	8
300 & above	16	11	9	25	18	81	90	195	92	131
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1696
sample hhs.	96	79	107	142	181	165	464	462	1696	—

TABLE (1.07R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : JAMMU & KASHMIR RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 264

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	35	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
30—40	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
40—50	85	25	5	—	4	—	—	—	6	16
50—60	196	160	46	31	14	2	—	—	26	56
60—70	142	149	96	72	31	—	3	4	34	82
70—85	98	308	269	187	159	82	38	—	102	255
85—100	105	154	252	242	203	189	136	24	152	402
100—125	130	50	173	252	327	381	300	114	253	680
125—150	84	9	63	97	168	203	186	168	151	407
150—200	70	8	80	58	65	94	234	394	172	425
200—250	6	11	15	21	13	24	62	152	53	147
250—300	—	6	—	7	4	21	23	52	20	58
300 & above	—	20	—	32	12	4	18	91	27	69
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2607
sample hhs.	123	115	174	272	318	390	765	450	2607	—

TABLE (1.08R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : KARNATAKA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 335

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	56	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	34
30—40 . .	135	14	12	—	2	—	—	—	27	87
40—50 . .	130	64	29	19	13	—	3	—	37	125
50—60 . .	207	140	102	70	25	30	1	—	75	243
60—70 . .	156	169	101	90	73	46	26	4	79	256
70—85 . .	132	219	233	169	139	101	67	24	127	424
85—100 . .	76	161	175	159	161	131	102	39	116	391
100—125 . .	55	121	207	219	247	260	289	147	185	622
125—150 . .	27	63	64	144	141	216	173	131	114	384
150—200 . .	19	65	48	85	106	156	207	261	120	400
200—250 . .	2	23	19	29	50	32	66	144	49	162
250—300 . .	—	5	3	13	23	11	39	79	24	83
300 & above . .	5	9	8	2	19	16	29	170	37	125
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3336
sample hhs. . .	586	322	375	355	349	262	556	531	3336	—

TABLE (1.09R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : KERALA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 310

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	14
30—40 . .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17
40—50 . .	66	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	20	61
50—60 . .	104	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	32	92
60—70 . .	160	67	21	3	—	4	—	6	59	171
70—85 . .	258	146	61	42	16	5	—	10	110	334
85—100 . .	171	249	125	104	49	16	22	—	117	362
100—125 . .	121	298	348	225	157	168	51	20	174	539
125—150 . .	52	149	197	253	270	196	84	44	136	419
150—200 . .	19	56	159	254	303	283	313	94	146	450
200—250 . .	6	17	61	68	122	172	259	189	84	260
250—300 . .	1	7	7	24	47	61	104	149	36	114
300 & above .	6	4	14	24	36	94	168	488	75	231
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	1000	1000	3064
sample hhs. . .	884	399	376	346	274	191	326	268	3064	—

TABLE (1.10R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MADHYA PRADESH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 78

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample hhs.
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	108	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	68
30—40	212	78	41	14	17	7	2	—	37	218
40—50	203	203	94	50	26	12	9	4	61	370
50—60	184	197	178	139	59	42	21	4	91	558
60—70	128	211	177	150	123	79	45	15	106	615
70—85	68	151	230	258	282	213	116	33	166	962
85—100	46	84	125	151	195	222	172	54	135	780
100—125	23	69	89	135	155	207	234	147	142	795
125—150	12	13	38	50	69	102	163	164	88	484
150—200	10	14	22	41	50	71	150	243	88	476
200—250	3	4	4	5	20	27	39	124	32	187
250—300	2	2	2	2		11	24	69	17	92
300 & above	2	—	—	—	1	7	24	145	26	137
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5742
sample hhs.	557	513	736	769	695	596	1097	778	5742	

TABLE (1.11R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MAHARASHTRA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 560

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample hhs.
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	48	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	39
30—40	75	19	6	3	4	2	1	—	15	92
40—50	151	93	53	35	17	8	2	—	48	274
50—60	158	159	91	69	46	19	13	—	74	419
60—70	151	142	134	118	118	52	29	8	96	541
70—85	186	198	217	191	168	111	77	32	153	868
85—100	78	141	157	165	151	199	129	39	133	756
100—125	65	138	181	208	216	288	226	132	172	939
125—150	39	53	74	103	110	126	150	144	101	560
150—200	22	42	64	58	98	161	192	223	101	553
200—250	11	8	13	34	33	68	94	137	46	252
250—300	8	2	4	8	16	25	40	91	22	123
300 & above	8	2	7	8	15	20	46	194	32	172
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5588
sample hhs.	786	663	826	783	662	531	802	515	5588	—

TABLE (1.12R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MANIPUR RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 120

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9
30—40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
40—50	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
50—60	118	66	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	17
60—70	99	110	91	4	7	—	—	—	21	30
70—85	94	364	237	98	50	19	9	25	76	106
85—100	70	185	152	255	187	132	31	14	130	140
100—125	112	192	251	319	300	165	171	30	211	251
125—150	73	60	214	196	233	307	262	119	218	254
150—200	110	17	42	105	157	266	360	195	196	226
200—250	—	—	10	23	54	80	110	281	73	84
250—300	18	—	—	—	9	27	45	213	33	37
300 & above	—	15	—	—	4	5	11	123	14	16
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1181
sample hhs.	66	70	120	175	204	186	275	85	1181	—

TABLE (1.13R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ORISSA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 310

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	41
30—40	185	22	15	—	—	—	—	—	38	107
40—50	252	97	35	19	9	3	—	—	65	194
50—60	230	115	119	58	16	7	5	6	89	263
60—70	114	258	156	101	56	27	9	7	94	300
70—85	77	230	281	236	169	130	36	24	145	477
85—100	23	130	230	304	248	213	122	26	156	450
100—125	17	73	123	203	245	323	293	100	164	512
125—150	11	7	26	33	142	141	249	194	94	302
150—200	—	5	3	44	67	113	197	298	81	268
200—250	1	—	—	2	13	18	54	182	27	85
250—300	—	3	8	—	2	3	7	63	9	26
300 & above	—	2	3	—	32	21	34	110	21	61
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3086
sample hhs.	553	349	412	365	335	306	491	275	3086	—

TABLE (1.14R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : PUNJAB RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 219

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	73	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	7	17
30—40 . .	38	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
40—50 . .	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12
50—60 . .	88	23	28	4	—	—	—	—	11	25
60—70 . .	138	206	24	15	8	4	—	—	28	60
70—85 . .	118	289	154	113	35	29	6	1	56	121
85—100 . .	102	162	146	136	96	123	42	2	77	159
100—125 . .	168	187	324	319	285	201	146	22	170	351
125—150 . .	79	77	120	138	215	269	175	58	137	303
150—200 . .	82	69	124	180	218	239	317	248	217	470
200—250 . .	28	16	50	59	54	62	188	219	122	263
250—300 . .	5	3	10	17	40	36	68	130	59	126
300 & above . .	12	16	9	17	50	37	57	320	107	244
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2159
sample hhs. . .	182	123	170	222	218	221	475	548	2159	—

TABLE (1.15R): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : RAJASTHAN RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 358

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	511	28	12	2	—	—	1	—	61	242
30—40 . .	103	130	59	17	10	—	3	—	28	94
40—50 . .	87	168	111	64	38	22	10	1	45	154
50—60 . .	80	163	202	113	79	67	25	1	70	225
60—70 . .	45	114	134	190	142	75	43	10	79	262
70—85 . .	45	196	172	198	183	145	111	13	114	404
85—100 . .	49	70	105	140	159	181	150	32	109	391
100—125 . .	30	90	122	114	179	203	191	111	136	492
125—150 . .	25	24	28	59	78	122	148	127	92	340
150—200 . .	17	9	36	63	82	110	169	244	119	434
200—250 . .	2	4	9	21	20	33	70	158	56	204
250—300 . .	4	—	3	12	8	19	34	95	31	110
300 & above . .	2	3	6	8	23	24	46	208	59	206
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3558
sample hhs. . .	425	193	314	362	394	375	757	738	3558	—

TABLE (1.16R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : TAMIL NADU RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 461

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	195	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	61	296
30—40 . .	87	14	2	2	—	—	—	—	29	152
40—50 . .	147	32	12	11	3	3	2	—	53	252
50—60 . .	149	92	48	26	14	12	3	3	68	321
60—70 . .	128	141	112	72	33	24	10	3	83	392
70—85 . .	144	277	182	163	107	69	57	5	136	631
85—100 . .	57	180	187	199	143	139	82	26	113	523
100—125 . .	62	149	239	262	273	262	168	110	159	705
125—150 . .	17	51	96	108	134	141	184	117	85	391
150—200 . .	10	43	93	104	163	217	262	197	105	471
200—250 . .	4	13	12	33	46	62	118	172	45	202
250—300 . .		1	3	11	39	39	40	104	21	98
300 & above . .	2	5	12	11	45	32	74	261	42	167
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	4601
sample hhs. . .	1462	555	562	453	348	256	546	419	4601	—

TABLE (1.17R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : UTTAR PRADESH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 1061

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	95	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	94
30—40 . .	147	67	26	5	4	1	1	—	23	246
40—50 . .	222	170	110	64	30	19	3	1	59	625
50—60 . .	202	218	198	129	87	50	19	2	91	969
60—70 . .	139	202	184	174	132	89	48	14	105	1096
70—85 . .	94	153	207	243	255	210	119	36	154	1640
85—100 . .	39	82	113	164	175	189	161	67	127	1362
100—125 . .	38	64	93	116	178	224	249	161	157	1696
125—150 . .	10	26	41	52	64	98	179	155	96	1061
150—200 . .	8	8	20	33	53	79	139	235	92	981
200—250 . .	—	1	7	11	13	21	47	125	37	390
250—300 . .	1	—	1	6	4	2	24	81	21	190
300 & above . .	2	—	1	3	6	18	12	121	27	263
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10568
sample hhs. . .	989	802	1135	1198	1227	1183	2231	1803	10568	—

TABLE (1.18R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : WEST BENGAL RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 504

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	87
30—40 . .	116	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	137
40—50	161	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	46	247
50—60 . .	208	98	34	16	10	6	—	2	73	391
60—70 . .	156	277	112	91	20	17	2	4	108	496
70—85 . .	121	280	316	219	114	45	14	2	153	765
85—100 . .	45	167	264	228	209	178	62	20	139	739
100—125 . .	29	97	175	260	291	278	227	38	153	823
125—150 . .	10	23	45	91	158	221	269	71	90	473
150—200 . .	10	14	31	62	139	179	256	295	94	478
200—250 . .	1	5	6	19	31	37	116	239	41	201
250—300 . .	—	5	2	8	9	14	31	149	18	86
300 & above . .	2	5	6	6	19	24	23	179	22	103
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5026
sample hhs. . .	1189	624	711	651	533	365	595	358	5026	—

TABLE (1.19R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 74

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
30—40 . .	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
40—50 . .	85	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9
50—60 . .	77	—	4	—	—	27	—	—	10	8
60—70 . .	114	35	207	6	—	—	—	—	34	18
70—85 . .	210	222	49	219	16	6	—	—	67	49
85—100 . .	219	194	155	123	120	10	35	3	90	66
100—125 . .	86	240	206	149	324	231	78	24	161	107
125—150 . .	54	225	173	192	103	96	92	35	110	97
150—200 . .	89	26	86	95	236	153	210	40	130	107
200—250 . .	14	32	107	144	108	122	184	94	111	91
250—300 . .	—	12	—	53	44	246	120	158	90	60
300 & above . .	14	—	13	19	47	112	282	647	184	116
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	731
sample hhs. . .	81	81	74	83	84	70	161	117	731	—

TABLE (1.20 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : CHANDIGARH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 4

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60— 70 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70— 85 . .	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1
85—100 . .	—	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1
100—125 . .	421	—	170	331	—	—	—	—	114	6
125—150 . .	—	674	86	331	—	—	—	—	59	3
150—200 . .	333	—	484	339	502	—	—	190	227	8
200—250 . .	—	—	174	—	335	665	121	92	161	8
250—300 . .	—	—	86	—	—	—	231	—	70	3
300 & above .	—	—	—	—	162	335	648	718	312	10
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1004
sample hhs. . .	6	2	7	3	4	4	9	5	40	—

TABLE (1.21 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 32

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
30— 40 . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
40— 50 . .	129	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	12
50— 60 . .	174	124	17	—	—	—	—	—	86	27
60— 70 . .	298	175	167	57	—	—	—	—	173	48
70— 85 . .	234	314	297	310	134	62	—	—	236	63
85—100 . .	38	145	273	175	183	129	—	—	122	38
100—125 . .	87	51	130	163	208	87	169	—	105	33
125—150 . .	7	44	55	115	53	339	298	—	61	19
150—200 . .	7	53	38	94	246	382	149	346	78	22
200—250 . .	—	74	22	57	44	—	177	—	32	8
250—300 .	—	—	—	—	44	—	63	450	24	6
300 & above . .	—	—	—	29	89	—	145	204	23	8
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	286
sample hhs. . .	95	47	54	38	19	9	13	11	286	—

TABLE (1.22 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : DELHI RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 5

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60 . .	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1
60— 70 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70— 85 . .	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1
85—100 . .	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	1
100—125 . .	577	640	—	121	—	143	—	—	175	8
125—150 . .	—	—	325	527	—	—	—	—	81	4
150—200 . .	—	380		—	467	527	267	108	189	8
200—250 . .	—	—	—	192	—	—	88	123	62	4
250—300 . .	—	—	421	160	—	240	322	53	143	7
300 & above . .	—	—	254	—	533	90	322	717	280	12
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	46
sample hhs. . .	7	3	4	6	3	6	7	10	46	—

TABLE (1.23 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : GOA, DAMAN & DIU RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 13

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60— 70 . .	136	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	3
70— 85 . .	93	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3
85—100 . .	160	18	210	36	36	—	—	—	63	11
100—125 . .	165	18	270	123	213	—	10	19	102	18
125—150 . .	185	279	172	85	11	8	—	326	111	17
150—200 . .	57	279	209	415	607	421	397	23	315	27
200—250 . .	—	—	—	—	—	233	287	326	115	8
250—300 . .	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	20	1
300 & above . .	204	—	—	341	—	338	306	307	213	11
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	99
sample hhs. . .	11	8	22	15	9	10	17	7	99	—

TABLE (1.24 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MIZORAM RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 128

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample hhs.
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40 . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
40—50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
50—60 . .	30	—		—	—	—	—	—	3	3
60—70 . .	43	25	11	6	—	—	—	—	11	13
70—85 . .	329	142	110	51	47	—	19	—	90	118
85—100 . .	253	209	197	124	87	87	102	30	147	190
100—125 . .	230	383	354	419	322	273	265	193	329	411
125—150 . .	74	107	220	183	279	320	256	148	204	258
150—200 . .	35	102	93	205	208	207	297	487	175	213
200—250 . .	—	28	15	9	42	89	62	95	33	39
250—300 . .	—	5	—	4	11	24	—	—	5	6
300 & above. .	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	47	2	3
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
sample hhs. . .	134	159	238	236	179	110	160	39	1255	—

TABLE (1.25 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : PONDICHERRY RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 9

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample hhs.
	less than 70	70—80—	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
30—40 . .	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3
40—50 . .	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3
50—60 . .	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	4
60—70 . .	324	234	67	—	—	—	—	—	163	13
70—85 . .	180	254	183	—	—	—	—	—	133	14
85—100 . .	96	239	314	311	136	—	—	218	170	19
100—125 . .	56	188	317	243	146	—	—	—	133	11
125—150 . .	—	—	—	86	287	543	124	138	70	8
150—200 . .	—	85	119	360	—	348	533	138	128	15
200—250 . .	—	—	—	—	145	109	78	253	31	4
250—300 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	10	10	1
300 & above. . .	—	—	—	—	287	—	123	253	39	3
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	99

TABLE (1.00 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

ALL-INDIA URBAN BLOCKS : 4138

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	163
30—40	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	179
40—50	53	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	421
50—60	100	29	13	6	5	3	2	—	25	922
60—70	115	69	38	18	9	6	3	—	38	1402
70—85	183	144	87	49	31	19	12	2	76	2852
85—100	144	151	132	79	58	42	22	7	87	3413
100—125	154	246	213	190	138	104	67	31	151	5893
125—150	7	136	161	163	147	131	85	39	119	5055
150—200	71	124	183	211	227	219	208	132	167	7016
200—250	25	46	83	121	139	168	168	131	103	4218
250—300	9	20	39	63	95	118	138	112	67	2695
300 & above	18	24	48	99	148	189	296	546	147	5863
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	4009
sample hhs.	6507	4716	5824	5875	4669	3561	5568	3372	40092	—

TABLE (1.01 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 285

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25
30—40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16
40—50	67	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	34
50—60	95	27	13	2	4	3	—	7	24	66
60—70	130	85	54	12	3	—	4	5	46	108
70—85	16	97	7[illegible]	43	33	26	16	—	1	222
85—100	107	176	162	126	83	61	34	6	105	260
100—125	158	272	245	250	187	106	118	44	187	440
125—150	63	108	175	155	140	147	107	51	121	344
150—200	71	84	153	193	247	258	283	177	173	465
200—250	15	23	34	116	118	173	130	115	79	220
250—300	18	14	49	47	66	89	139	107	59	158
300 & above	24	10	31	57	118	136	168	488	96	272
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2630
sample hhs.	459	364	425	371	317	200	351	173	2630	—

TABLE (1.02 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ASSAM URBAN BLOCKS : 84

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—50 . .	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
50—60 . .	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10
60—70 . .	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	11
70—85 . .	206	68	53	26	—	—	—	—	54	38
85—100 . .	167	160	197	32	14	—	—	—	80	65
100—125 . .	175	253	236	170	58	67	6	—	136	115
125—150 . .	105	189	159	222	281	103	76	—	159	127
150—200 . .	88	191	187	309	332	301	260	114	230	203
200—250 . .	13	58	94	127	116	258	325	207	136	113
250—300 . .	4	40	23	64	107	93	98	119	62	58
300 & above . .	—	2[illegible]	51	51	91	179	236	561	106	94
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	835
sample hhs. . .	110	102	127	153	119	75	107	42	835	—

TABLE (1.03 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : BIHAR URBAN BLOCKS : 213

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
30—40 . .	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12
40—50 . .	90	26	3	—	—	—	2	—	14	25
50—60 . .	187	46	12	8	18	—	—	—	32	70
60—70 . .	129	130	58	61	26	5	2	—	51	97
70—85 . .	179	237	183	69	71	13	17	—	96	204
85—100 . .	139	204	238	128	59	93	37	5	114	248
100—125 . .	100	203	173	208	183	169	81	30	146	323
125—150 . .	1[illegible]	62	104	181	203	156	103	35	116	261
150—200 . .	42	36	96	161	225	235	256	193	160	338
200—250 . .	40	7	46	63	109	150	206	149	97	204
250—300 . .	6	—	32	53	51	104	99	144	59	124
300 & above . .	2	28	56	68	55	76	192	439	107	218
all classes .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2127
sample hhs. . .	258	210	310	327	298	200	336	188	2127	—

TABLE (1.04 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : GUJARAT URBAN BLOCKS : 177

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11
30—40 . .	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	2
40—50 . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
50—60 . .	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17
60—70 . .	10	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	16	23
70—85 . .	166	91	34	15	13	—	—	—	48	91
85—100 . .	226	138	87	31	15	24	13	—	78	136
100—125 . .	223	361	229	173	120	104	47	8	175	304
125—150 . .	101	147	180	217	162	171	81	20	142	257
150—200 . .	44	144	276	251	325	288	249	138	209	377
200—250 . .	18	52	150	145	187	207	227	144	132	209
250—300 . .	10	28	12	60	66	82	171	139	62	110
300 & above . .	10	22	33	102	112	118	211	552	117	185
all classes . . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1726
sample hhs. . .	282	237	255	283	198	145	193	133	1726	—

TABLE (1·05 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : HARYANA URBAN BLOCKS : 53

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
30—40 . .	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
40—50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	3	2
50—60 . .	47	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
60—70 . .	72	75	55	—	—	—	—	—	24	8
70—85 . .	181	155	66	93	—	30	2	—	60	28
85—100 . .	109	151	209	132	79	—	6	—	82	40
100—125 . .	201	189	115	311	175	45	28	3	122	67
125—150 . .	150	117	192	100	202	224	68	27	127	69
150—200 . .	10[illegible]	58	177	202	200	247	169	59	151	88
200—250 . .	[illegible]4	48	97	44	131	67	265	155	119	66
250—300 . .	—	81	32	88	136	234	212	141	118	55
300 & above . .	41	47	56	31	78	152	242	602	173	91
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	524
sample hhs. . .	62	52	72	65	55	49	95	74	524	—

TABLE (1.06 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : HIMACHAL PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 32

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
30—40 . .	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
40—50 . .	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3
50—60 . .	48	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
60—70 . .	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
70—85 . .	180	109	—	13	—	—	—	—	25	6
85—100 . .	149	34	45	32	22	32	—	—	26	10
100—125 . .	159	146	246	68	209	—	13	—	75	22
125—150 . .	26	112	207	101	84	187	9	—	60	16
150—200 . .	63	151	317	53	234	186	207	125	180	47
200—250 . .	130	9	184	164	95	350	111	108	135	46
250—300 . .	—	—	—	—	41	62	65	110	48	17
300 & above . .	—	—	—	568	315	184	594	658	422	98
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	271
sample hhs. . .	23	19	16	28	29	21	70	65	271	—

TABLE (1.07 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : JAMMU & KASHMIR URBAN BLOCKS : 123

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
30—40 . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
40—50 . .	19	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
50—60 . .	67	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
60—70 . .	56	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
70—85 . .	175	117	42	22	20	14	—	—	37	46
85—100 . .	102	191	150	31	45	48	21	—	71	85
100—125 . .	162	259	338	254	188	138	115	—	197	242
125—150 . .	157	237	180	282	248	214	178	55	205	268
150—200 . .	45	131	171	226	280	280	263	130	211	259
200—250 . .	68	5	61	83	166	115	136	117	98	110
250—300 . .	—	18	39	60	29	88	99	260	68	68
300 & above . .	45	13	15	43	24	103	188	458	94	82
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1185
sample hhs. . .	68	98	205	191	175	174	202	72	1185	—

TABLE (1.06 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : KARNATAKA URBAN BLOCKS : 235

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
30—40	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	18
40—50	68	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	33
50—60	105	24	19	11	4	6	10	—	28	66
60—70	132	90	31	6	11	6	2	—	39	102
70—85	185	139	85	48	31	57	16	4	76	168
85—100	123	170	141	55	62	38	21	11	77	178
100—125	161	280	185	141	151	91	61	26	134	317
125—150	54	133	202	225	148	112	98	75	126	290
150—200	64	78	177	213	222	171	225	163	162	353
200—250	17	48	102	201	160	139	172	110	116	244
250—300	13	11	7	36	81	153	128	92	62	134
300 & above	9	15	52	66	130	226	268	519	153	365
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2274
sample hhs.	432	211	281	302	241	211	339	257	2274	—

TABLE (1.09U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAEKE LEVEL

STATE : KERALA URBAN BLOCKS : 141

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11
30—40	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
40—50	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14
50—60	79	36	—	—	13	—	—	—	26	37
60—70	108	26	9	—	18	—	5	—	35	52
70—85	231	61	40	34	5	—	—	—	77	107
85—100	205	221	53	18	25	9	4	4	90	117
100—125	124	261	274	290	104	9	47	12	141	178
125—150	66	166	234	231	185	129	95	4	124	166
150—200	63	139	251	222	204	273	131	226	166	212
200—250	13	35	83	73	179	273	173	114	95	127
250—300	13	18	12	32	57	86	191	98	56	74
300 & above	1	32	44	100	209	221	354	541	164	235
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1341
sample hhs.	368	152	140	143	118	100	165	155	1341	—

TABLE (1.10U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CA PITA ENPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MADHYA PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 256

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
30—40	11	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6
40—50	49	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	7	19
50—60	108	48	30	12	14	3	—	—	26	64
60—70	148	91	110	32	24	11	5	—	53	115
70—85	211	151	164	99	86	25	24	—	98	229
85—100	136	159	131	121	120	61	24	7	98	268
100—125	140	273	234	293	198	144	89	46	187	447
125—150	92	113	144	165	160	168	122	39	130	334
150—200	60	96	122	148	195	242	295	229	173	406
200—250	33	44	25	43	96	110	125	183	77	197
250—300	3	3	17	23	63	73	109	95	47	117
300 & above	—	12	18	62	43	162	206	401	102	255
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2460
sample hhs.	244	275	362	406	315	250	390	218	2460	—

TABLE (1.11U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA ENPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MAHARASHTRA URBAN BLOCKS : 532

Monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
30—40	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20
40—50	41	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	58
50—60	66	25	20	4	2	—	—	—	1c	110
60—70	100	65	23	13	13	10	2	—	35	190
70—85	157	103	67	26	6	10	3	9	60	311
85—100	156	103	94	48	37	24	16	8	73	384
100—125	166	190	166	13z	80	67	60	62	129	643
125—150	105	150	14z	107	108	55	37	3z	103	526
150—200	93	218	207	220	180	135	110	85	164	858
200—250	37	71	120	171	141	215	138	90	115	587
250—300	16	15	58	88	138	146	168	100	79	388
300 & above	31	46	91	191	296	337	465	614	206	1081
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5163
sample hhs.	909	751	832	800	561	374	609	327	5163	—

TABLE (1.12U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MANIPUR URBAN BLOCKS : 65

Monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
30—40	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
40—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—60	53	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
60—70	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
70—85	339	116	12	31	3	—	—	—	34	21
85—100	73	234	222	141	44	23	—	—	73	46
100—125	138	230	523	388	281	129	71	18	217	143
125—150	140	349	148	210	322	327	414	199	290	164
150—200	129	32	64	136	218	320	319	343	224	139
200—250	28	—	31	30	47	157	65	332	83	43
250—300	—	—	—	53	79	35	78	42	47	16
300 & above	—	29	—	11	—	10	53	65	22	8
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	594
sample hhs.	36	32	65	99	89	111	118	44	594	—

TABLE (1.13U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : NAGALAND URBAN BLOCKS : 32

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie inake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 W above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—50	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
50—60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60—70	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
70—85	40	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
85—100	—	45	—	—	—	22	—	—	6	3
100—125	288	204	118	55	—	—	—	—	78	21
125—150	178	120	150	54	62	81	99	—	96	31
150—200	70	446	283	315	234	321	84	—	251	75
200—250	51	66	119	238	231	259	236	250	184	56
250—300	80	92	190	227	221	—	183	45	165	50
300 & above.	227	—	140	112	252	318	398	705	209	75
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	315
sample hhs.	3	24	69	80	45	23	35	9	315	—

TABLE (1.14U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : ORISSA URBAN BLOCKS : 91

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 -30 . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
30 -40 . .	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
40 -50 . .	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10
50 -60 . .	120	68	13	—	7	4	—	—	21	21
60 -70 . .	155	146	40	14	10	—	2	—	38	35
70 -85 . .	153	217	212	54	18	—	10	4	77	75
85 -100 . .	101	158	199	162	64	37	46	—	101	86
100 -125 . .	92	151	234	224	221	143	152	4	168	148
125 -150 . .	61	114	115	162	170	245	98	102	136	124
150 -200 . .	27	65	45	188	147	275	241	90	145	137
200 -250 . .	57	45	46	74	165	123	96	153	96	80
250 -300 . .	5	—	58	52	59	111	122	153	70	59
300 & above .	58	36	38	70	138	63	232	494	134	121
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	901
sample hhs. . .	84	84	119	169	136	97	135	77	901	—

TABLE (1.15U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : PUNJAB URBAN BLOCKS : 168

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13
30—40 . .	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
40—50 . .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
50—60 . .	171	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	22
60—70 . .	35	38	14	7	—	—	—	—	12	22
70—85 . .	179	133	46	12	8	6	—	—	53	84
85—100 . .	124	100	106	90	15	4	—	—	56	105
100—125 . .	166	225	180	118	96	117	15	5	109	216
125—150 . .	81	236	187	182	212	160	50	7	127	209
150—200 . .	88	109	311	338	206	213	249	48	185	324
200—250 . .	26	72	61	106	209	130	183	133	114	204
250—300 . .	6	21	38	29	105	150	173	171	86	112
300 & above .	27	57	57	117	149	220	329	637	209	316
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1642
sample hhs. . .	285	185	217	204	187	135	249	180	1642	—

TABLE (1.16U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : RAJASTHAN URBAN BLOCKS : 168

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
30—40 . .	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
40—50 . .	56	29	18	—	—	—	—	—	12	18
50—60 . .	155	56	24	6	14	—	2	—	31	36
60—70 . .	118	74	59	28	29	15	8	—	40	58
70—85 . .	151	155	93	70	47	12	19	8	66	111
85—100 . .	67	93	156	125	89	35	36	15	76	144
100—125 . .	148	191	198	205	195	167	72	47	147	250
125—150 . .	122	151	128	191	114	171	133	59	132	217
150—200 . .	98	139	174	162	201	287	231	167	183	291
200—250 . .	5	64	91	80	107	141	149	203	107	165
250—300 . .	4	26	37	41	109	63	113	138	69	103
300 & above . .	21	22	22	93	95	109	235	364	128	205
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
sample hhs. . .	180	156	222	212	186	152	277	225	1610	—

TABLE (1.17U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : TAMIL NADU URBAN BLOCKS : 391

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18
30—40 . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	32
40—50 . .	43	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	54
50—60 . .	87	10	8	—	—	3	3	—	29	104
60—70 . .	94	50	13	13	2	—	5	—	39	162
70—85 . .	221	127	53	32	4	13	38	—	100	347
85—100 . .	161	167	132	66	33	41	16	10	103	395
100—125 . .	176	265	227	180	99	58	48	53	161	577
125—150 . .	62	148	171	194	142	104	68	47	110	447
150—200 . .	73	136	216	255	237	243	179	107	158	580
200—250 . .	14	36	84	106	180	199	199	150	91	341
250—300 . .	3	19	54	78	113	124	136	76	56	215
300 & above .	16	18	38	75	189	215	308	557	122	414
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3686
sample hhs. . .	1120	425	498	405	316	224	389	239	3686	—

TABLE (1.18 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : UTTAR PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 434

Monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie in take level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
30—40 . .	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	24
40—50 . .	86	29	10	—	3	—	—	—	19	91
50—60 . .	160	65	25	27	12	11	3	—	44	200
60—70 . .	164	108	83	50	9	17	4	—	62	279
70—85 . .	171	212	142	111	71	47	13	—	105	482
85—100 . .	117	170	137	114	119	87	45	18	106	457
100—125 . .	145	203	238	224	182	163	102	47	165	700
125—150 . .	41	92	135	148	146	147	123	44	109	478
150—200 . .	66	79	124	157	226	201	203	173	147	621
200—250 . .	28	25	60	88	94	130	178	147	88	307
250—300 . .	4	4	22	31	69	75	119	127	50	203
300 & above . .	10	7	24	50	68	121	210	445	98	402
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	4312
sample hhs. . .	689	561	674	581	469	397	581	360	4312	—

TABLE (1.19 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : WEST BENGAL URBAN BLOCKS : 341

monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24
30—40 . .	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
40—50 . .	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	30
50—60 . .	90	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	56
60—70 . .	117	64	9	4	4	1	—	—	29	92
70—85 . .	177	132	72	33	15	—	3	—	64	209
85—100 . .	148	169	143	50	27	17	4	—	81	271
100—125 . .	145	250	212	149	92	90	37	5	131	438
125—150 . .	99	138	143	163	140	127	64	44	121	419
150—200 . .	56	80	223	243	253	215	191	63	170	605
200—250 . .	38	76	98	156	144	180	180	93	117	406
250—300 . .	10	46	47	86	125	157	170	112	85	283
300 & above . .	19	33	52	117	199	213	350	683	164	552
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3389
sample hhs. . .	520	409	522	566	408	316	407	241	3389	—

TABLE (1.20 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS URBAN BLOCKS : 31

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40 . .	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
40—50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—60 . .	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
60—70 . .	75	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3
70—85 . .	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
85—100 . .	115	54	40	—	—	—	—	—	19	5
100—125 . .	278	389	76	33	58	—	—	—	74	21
125—150 . .	69	138	350	144	89	88	16	—	98	28
150—200 . .	264	332	228	218	159	220	132	—	182	53
200—250 . .	51	—	156	241	178	262	207	—	162	56
250—300 . .	—	—	96	195	193	63	184	16	124	32
300 & above . .	—	40	53	169	323	366	462	984	314	103
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	306
sample hhs. . .	30	20	28	48	47	29	75	29	306	—

TABLE (1.21U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : CHANDIGARH URBAN BLOCKS : 15

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80 90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
30—40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—50 . .	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
50—60 . .	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3
60—70 . .	118	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3
70—85 . .	26	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	12	3
85—100 . .	75	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5
100—125 . .	213	339	—	—	44	—	—	—	53	6
125—150 . .	167	95	409	19	—	—	—	—	82	12
150—200 . .	40	—	221	298	221	37	163	—	137	22
200—250 . .	—	218	106	238	167	127	—	—	86	13
250—300 . .	35	105	80	39	169	199	—	77	78	11
300 & above . .	105	—	123	406	398	637	837	923	473	65
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	147
sample hhs. . .	27	6	18	18	19	12	223	24	147	—

TABLE (1.22 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : DELHI URBAN NO. OF VILLAGES/BLOCKS : 116

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	111—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
30— 40 . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
40— 50 . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
50— 60 . .	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
60— 70 . .	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	11
70— 85 . .	117	62	4	9	25	—	—	—	28	19
85—100 . .	145	94	37	39	25	22	—	—	44	46
100—125 . .	155	316	233	105	45	25	27	—	113	115
125—150 . .	138	219	250	87	86	14	9	—	101	111
150—200 . .	98	197	195	224	280	145	136	27	165	208
200—250 . .	44	27	125	178	169	236	123	66	119	168
250—300 . .	14	62	57	180	169	215	96	56	101	133
300 & above . .	32	14	99	177	220	343	612	853	297	330
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1146
sample hhs . .	135	126	156	166	141	113	195	114	1146	—

TABLE (1.23 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : GOA, DAMAN & DIU URBAN NO. OF VILLAGES/BLOCKS : 35

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60 . .	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11
60— 70 . .	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3
70— 85 . .	71	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2
85—100 . .	—	28	76	—	—	—	—	—	12	2
100—125 . .	127	449	244	444	95	—	—	—	203	20
125—150 . .	—	66	168	56	—	59	—	—	49	9
150—200 . .	63	63	358	217	224	127	155	44	172	28
200—250 . .	36	100	—	79	210	243	175	94	124	21
250—300 . .	—	99	39	154	200	292	180	96	141	19
300 & avove . .	110	—	54	49	271	279	489	769	260	35
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	140
sample hhs. . .	11	18	20	26	20	12	18	15	140	—

TABLE (1.24 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : MIZORAM URBAN BLOCKS : 43

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
20— 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60— 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70— 85	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
85—100	130	—	20	36	—	—	—	—	20	7
100—125	117	252	116	113	67	—	32	—	90	39
125—150	146	174	192	182	121	8	40	—	122	51
150—200	439	442	376	345	397	448	168	29	342	148
200—250	—	64	170	208	114	294	243	61	160	71
250—300	31	44	25	79	175	167	288	633	153	57
300 & above	51	21	102	37	125	83	229	278	106	45
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	420
sample hhs.	30	41	61	91	73	47	60	17	420	—

TABLE (1.25 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : PONDICHERRY URBAN BLOCKS : 14

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3
50— 60	67	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	37	6
60— 70	183	70	—	102	—	—	—	—	70	9
70— 85	451	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	20
85—100	92	244	102	176	—	—	—	—	91	16
100—125	142	169	158	239	349	353	320	111	209	25
125—150	—	15	—	60	33	50	47	—	30	7
150—200	—	239	176	208	168	246	187	30	132	23
200—250	—	15	209	—	239	—	192	30	65	8
250—300	—	—	—	162	—	37	127	45	39	6
300 & above	—	15	—	54	212	314	127	783	151	23
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	146
sample hhs.	37	25	13	17	11	11	16	16	146	—

TABLE (2.00 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

ALL-INDIA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 803

Monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	96	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	17	5785
30—40 . .	113	31	14	4	3	1	1	—	25	9182
40—50 . .	170	90	50	27	15	8	3	—	51	19076
50—60 . .	182	148	120	72	44	25	11	1	81	29966
60—70 . .	144	188	141	115	84	62	29	7	97	36320
70—85 . .	134	217	233	212	186	139	80	21	153	60516
85—100 . .	68	141	170	189	182	183	128	42	136	56457
100—125 . .	53	112	156	200	228	248	243	127	167	72337
125—150 . .	21	37	60	88	119	154	185	138	98	43423
150—200 . .	13	22	40	64	91	123	193	259	96	41620
200—250 . .	3	7	10	18	26	36	73	157	38	15354
250—300 . .	1	2	3	7	10	14	27	89	17	7054
300& above . .	2	3	3	4	11	16	26	160	24	9924
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	408014
sample persons .	65931	43902	53969	53256	47176	38917	65224	39639	39639	408014

TABLE (2.01 R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 566

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	159
30—40 . .	99	24	9	11	4	—	—	—	20	526
40—50 . .	157	94	33	17	25	3	3	—	44	1065
50—60 . .	222	115	113	48	22	22	11	—	74	1791
60—70 . .	161	171	144	103	73	49	43	—	98	2446
70—85 . .	141	247	233	233	188	131	80	27	165	4036
85—100 . .	63	137	156	178	158	191	112	40	131	3421
100—125 . .	60	132	169	182	219	227	230	115	168	4278
125—150 . .	20	81	63	115	142	159	163	136	102	2582
150—200 . .	17	33	55	80	106	140	207	235	104	2582
200—250 . .	11	13	15	20	42	42	91	157	44	1112
250—300 . .	4	2	8	9	9	21	34	87	19	479
300 & above . .	1	2	—	4	13	15	24	204	25	637
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	25114
sample persons .	3371	2789	3582	3644	3139	2617	3876	2116	25114	—

TABLE (2.02R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

ASSAM — RURAL — NO. OF VILLAGES : 364

Monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	59
30—40	21	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	71
40—50	72	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	12	222
50—60	116	26	8	—	—	—	—	—	21	462
60—70	222	105	36	9	3	—	—	—	55	1058
70—85	308	314	230	89	52	7	4	12	158	3065
85—100	168	294	275	261	172	80	33	—	199	3955
100—125	56	198	321	413	378	369	218	71	277	5474
125—150	12	25	89	133	245	319	280	164	137	2725
150—200	—	17	24	59	99	165	323	344	86	1696
200—250	7	9	8	15	25	37	105	207	29	555
250—300	—	5	3	11	16	8	18	100	10	186
300 & above	—	2	—	6	11	15	19	102	9	173
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	19701
sample persons	2771	2858	3919	3482	2492	1711	1937	545	19701	—

TABLE (2.03R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : BIHAR — RURAL — NO. OF VILLAGES : 797

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	56	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	425
30—40	180	32	6	2	—	—	—	—	33	1409
40—50	316	144	73	18	9	1	—	—	78	3412
50—60	215	254	198	105	59	11	7	1	111	4767
60—70	107	243	218	191	100	59	20	11	120	5012
70—85	82	193	287	270	269	187	93	30	176	7640
85—100	25	76	126	206	247	241	166	51	141	6040
100—125	14	42	60	144	228	289	337	191	162	6942
125—150	1	11	22	32	53	133	197	190	77	3231
150—200	3	1	10	25	25	55	142	270	61	2517
200—250	1	1	—	5	8	20	27	124	19	816
250—300	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	48	5	207
300 & above	—	—	—	2	2	—	6	85	9	358
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	427776
sample persons	7061	4729	5776	5715	4941	4039	8799	3716	42776	—

TABLE (2.04R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : GUJARAT RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES: 252

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	116
30—40	31	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	112
40—50	77	9	—	14	7	—	—	—	18	270
50—60	161	64	35	24	7	—	1	—	48	701
60—70	208	119	71	21	23	—	13	—	73	1024
70—85	198	297	231	173	125	14	10	—	154	2206
85—100	140	230	213	191	164	151	41	2	154	2193
100—125	80	175	265	309	297	261	201	100	209	2813
125—150	43	44	128	161	185	222	232	186	136	1868
150—200	17	27	28	86	126	224	334	337	119	1605
200—250	4	10	14	11	36	72	77	169	36	500
250—300	—	2	4	6	19	11	43	81	15	206
300 & above	3	18	7	5	11	45	48	125	24	329
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	13943
sample persons	2716	2092	1937	2004	1504	1157	1639	894	13943	—

TABLE (2.05R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : HARYANA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 111

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	104	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	57
30—40	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
40—50	96	19	—	4	4	9	—	—	11	53
50—60	106	162	16	9	15	7	—	—	28	168
60—70	79	183	64	25	28	7	10	—	36	242
70—85	130	323	226	165	7	74	36	2	104	680
85—100	114	177	264	242	129	117	44	29	124	832
100—125	166	91	293	395	304	221	156	94	213	1427
125—150	134	11	75	75	206	252	230	95	145	957
150—200	31	15	56	54	171	194	256	232	148	1048
200—250	18	—	—	7	36	43	143	203	76	559
250—300	9	—	—	14	22	58	79	154	54	328
300 & above	5	—	—	10	9	27	56	191	50	321
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6679
sample persons	526	458	636	958	845	710	1420	1126	6679	—

TABLE (2.06R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : HIMACHAL PRADESH SECTOR : RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 174

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	180	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	104
30—40	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25
40—50	90	33	12	—	11	4	—	—	10	90
50—60	125	65	69	—	5	—	5	—	19	165
60—70	107	157	118	84	34	40	5	—	44	370
70—85	99	190	203	161	65	23	21	9	67	601
85—100	125	83	206	195	211	105	105	2	114	893
100—125	139	189	161	299	281	276	203	96	200	1832
125—150	32	186	98	148	147	246	243	153	177	1559
150—200	46	64	89	81	156	201	266	330	201	1682
200—250	18	18	23	18	61	34	72	158	68	577
250—300	—	15	10	6	27	10	34	99	35	302
300 & above	3	2	11	5	3	59	45	152	51	397
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8597
sample persons	599	535	693	820	1044	881	2317	1708	8597	—

TABLE (2.07) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : JAMMU AND KASHMIR RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 264

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 -30	25	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	20
30 -40	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	36
40 -50	87	28	4	–	3	–	–	–	7	107
50 -60	184	175	43	34	11	3	–	–	29	370
60 -70	167	145	103	76	38	–	3	2	40	572
70 -85	112	312	301	207	182	90	40	–	119	1765
85 -100	125	164	255	266	205	282	161	28	173	2655
100 -125	116	143	198	252	305	383	312	131	259	4125
125 -150	85	13	51	80	160	208	187	163	145	2283
150 -200	53	10	42	58	57	85	205	385	146	2135
200 -250	3	2	2	19	10	15	51	140	40	675
250 -300	–	2	–	3	2	11	19	44	14	248
300 & above	–	6	–	5	15	3	17	107	23	351
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	15342
sample persons	862	769	1088	1708	2006	2392	4364	2153	15342	–

TABLE (2.08R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : KARNATAKA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 335

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	44	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	157
30—40 . .	133	16	14	—	3	—	—	—	30	527
40—50 . .	122	64	34	16	10	—	2	—	38	708
50—60 . .	224	146	107	75	18	30	—	—	84	1507
60—70 . .	161	150	103	91	78	45	27	3	86	1543
70—85 . .	134	198	243	167	144	105	69	27	132	2471
85—100 . .	70	619	176	182	175	130	111	42	124	2335
100—125 . .	50	117	200	218	260	282	291	137	185	3488
125—150 . .	30	68	58	133	150	218	178	126	112	2086
150—200 . .	15	31	44	71	95	138	208	274	108	1994
200—250 . .	3	20	15	35	37	25	61	148	42	763
250—300 . .	—	5	4	9	17	13	33	82	20	375
300 & above .	4	11	3	2	13	14	20	164	29	537
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	18491
sample persons .	3477	1999	2250	2011	1982	1421	2983	2368	18491	—

TABLE (2.09R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : KERALA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 310

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample pesons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	82
30—40 . .	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	125
40—50 . .	78	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	27	442
50—60 . .	112	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	39	602
60—70 . .	164	8	22	2	—	4	—	2	69	1095
70—85 . .	252	156	55	40	17	7	—	8	122	2000
85—100 . .	166	258	144	114	49	24	11	—	131	2125
100—125 . .	117	283	342	219	153	152	45	13	174	2860
125—150 . .	48	145	199	260	272	199	80	36	133	2210
150—200 . .	17	55	150	263	318	283	320	67	135	2199
200—250 . .	3	17	68	53	114	183	270	173	70	1151
250—300 . .	1	6	6	22	50	57	114	192	32	525
300 & above .	4	3	11	26	27	91	159	509	54	897
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	16313
sample persons .	5546	2288	2096	1828	1376	842	1427	910	16313	—

TABLE (2-10R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : MADHYA PRADESH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 578

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110-120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	110	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	416
30—40	220	85	43	14	16	10	3	—	43	1385
40—50	198	209	91	49	21	8	12	1	66	2197
50—60	186	197	191	145	48	47	24	2	101	3363
60—70	122	214	185	152	48	92	43	17	116	3679
70—85	67	141	223	254	132	212	118	31	170	5406
85—100	48	86	127	156	202	212	182	51	139	4390
100—125	22	37	86	132	148	193	245	149	136	4125
125—150	18	9	32	51	75	109	149	157	79	2338
150—200	6	14	19	36	48	71	150	266	79	2357
200—250	1	5	2	5	19	23	37	116	26	811
250—300	—	1	1	1	2	11	21	68	13	371
300 & above	—	—	—	—	2	11	16	141	19	535
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	31373
sample persons	3459	3150	4340	4500	3779	3189	5570	3186	31373	—

TABLE (2.11R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : MAHARASHTRA NO. OF VILLAGES : 560

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	155
30—40	80	21	6	3	2	1	—	—	17	515
40—50	170	96	57	36	17	9	1	—	56	1633
50—60	161	169	102	73	57	19	11	—	84	2442
60—70	166	148	143	126	95	48	33	8	107	3065
70—85	191	204	219	203	160	115	85	21	163	4113
85—100	74	126	161	165	156	201	136	38	135	3918
100—125	61	163	168	191	228	222	234	146	170	4794
125—150	32	56	66	102	141	140	156	126	96	2753
150—200	16	36	59	59	91	141	187	215	88	2512
200—250	8	7	8	31	33	69	92	167	41	1161
250—300	5	2	3	7	8	26	32	100	17	497
300 & above	5	1	7	4	12	18	33	179	22	629
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	28787
sample persons	4337	3918	4596	4189	3489	2652	3637	1969	28787	—

TABLE (2.12R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : MANIPUR RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 120

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	52
30—40 . .	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20
40—50 . .	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	34
50—60 . .	110	84	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	94
60—70 . .	104	101	85	3	6	—	—	—	23	165
70—85 . .	95	346	222	89	53	18	7	54	82	597
85—100 . .	70	178	138	291	175	155	31	4	142	791
100—125 . .	129	177	299	320	287	155	184	32	221	1373
125—150 . .	87	74	191	179	261	341	295	163	233	1432
150—200 . .	101	17	56	96	153	254	350	208	182	1111
200—250 . .	—	—	7	21	47	60	85	242	53	323
250—300 . .	21	—	—	—	11	12	38	171	22	130
300 & above . .	—	23	—	—	6	3	9	125	11	68
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6190
sample persons .	390	426	698	988	1106	948	1318	316	6190	—

TABLE (2.13R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ORISSA RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 310

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	211
30—40 . .	189	19	11	—	—	—	—	—	40	574
40—50 . .	265	98	32	22	9	5	—	—	72	1089
50—60 . .	228	179	118	48	13	3	5	1	91	1394
60—70 . .	118	274	149	101	51	25	6	2	99	1602
70—85 . .	71	224	312	235	170	135	29	4	153	2588
85—100 . .	26	133	243	320	278	220	117	13	166	2437
100—125 . .	12	60	102	207	262	339	286	84	159	2576
125—150 . .	7	6	26	33	143	138	275	207	92	1527
150—200 . .	—	3	4	33	53	108	203	322	71	1209
200—250 . .	—	—	—	—	10	13	42	194	21	345
250—300 . .	—	2	1	—	1	6	6	76	7	106
300 & above .	—	2	—	—	9	7	32	96	13	207
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	15865
sample persons .	2993	1871	2335	1854	1719	1673	2402	1018	15865	—

TABLE (2.14R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : PUNJAB RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 219

monthly per-capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of notm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	65	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	7	95
30—40	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	36
40—50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	65
50—60	108	22	26	5	—	—	—	—	14	184
60—70	154	237	18	17	8	1	—	—	34	417
70—85	131	229	174	117	34	30	3	1	62	762
85—100	84	175	148	149	94	115	36	2	78	928
100—125	185	174	299	318	308	222	166	18	183	2182
125—150	78	79	125	146	200	276	187	67	163	1814
150—200	91	39	139	163	221	233	308	286	218	2658
200—250	10	9	48	60	51	58	201	211	114	1393
250—300	3	17	9	16	48	37	48	130	53	630
300a& above	5	14	5	7	36	28	52	284	85	1135
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	12299
sample persons	1152	816	1047	1349	1322	1249	2645	2719	12299	—

TABLE (2.15R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : RAJASTHAN RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 358

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	507	27	8	2	—	—	—	—	66	1435
30—40	114	131	57	18	10	—	2	—	32	591
40—50	88	166	105	65	34	21	7	—	47	900
50—60	80	168	193	123	76	60	25	2	75	1355
60—70	41	129	156	190	130	81	39	9	84	1606
70—85	49	193	172	195	182	147	117	15	122	2440
85—100	48	68	119	133	167	186	159	29	115	2330
100—125	23	85	120	125	195	207	199	122	141	2840
125—150	19	19	23	59	84	137	154	140	92	1924
150—200	24	9	31	59	82	106	178	275	116	2388
200—250	2	2	19	21	29	23	67	157	48	971
250—300	4	—	3	7	3	15	31	81	23	477
300 & above	2	3	5	2	18	18	24	170	39	767
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	20024
sample persons	2583	1187	1939	2243	2418	2159	4085	3410	20024	—

TABLE (2.16R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : TAMIL NADU RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 461

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	164	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	59	1289
30—40	93	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	35	793
40—50	149	34	14	8	2	1	1	—	61	1283
50—60	163	96	52	21	9	8	4	1	82	1684
60—70	134	140	111	71	38	23	10	2	94	1928
70—85	144	265	181	183	111	67	50	3	146	2961
85—100	56	178	196	200	145	132	75	23	116	2355
100—125	63	160	230	263	275	265	166	79	154	2923
125—150	17	47	94	106	134	43	178	95	74	1529
150—200	9	50	92	100	157	235	265	203	92	1813
200—250	5	13	13	32	49	69	132	209	40	778
250—300	—	1	4	12	45	34	41	104	17	327
300 & above	2	4	9	4	34	23	78	281	30	515
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	20178
sample persons	7379	2740	2665	1975	1415	1004	1882	1118	20178	—

TABLE (2.17R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PERCAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : UTTAR PRADESH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 1061

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	80	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	493
30—40	157	73	29	5	3	1	1	—	27	1575
40—50	221	162	106	59	27	21	3	1	63	3642
50—60	203	222	211	129	96	47	19	1	103	5885
60—70	149	192	189	177	141	87	51	10	115	6463
70—85	91	161	215	249	255	224	125	35	166	9521
85—100	41	93	112	168	183	186	169	77	134	7699
100—125	36	61	81	119	170	236	255	179	156	9071
125—150	10	20	36	47	60	100	185	157	89	5117
150—200	9	9	14	28	47	69	126	238	77	4486
200—250	—	1	4	10	11	18	38	126	29	1691
250—300	1	—	—	7	4	2	19	70	14	752
300 & above	2	—	1	1	5	9	9	105	17	974
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	57369
sample persons	5998	4944	6772	6981	7008	6633	11569	7464	57369	—

TABLE (2.18R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : WEST BENGAL RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 504

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	120–150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0–30	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	420
30–40	110	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	738
40–50	164	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	48	1409
50–60	210	104	33	9	9	3	—	3	77	2197
60–70	154	310	112	60	18	8	—	4	108	2753
70–85	122	262	329	229	113	44	14	3	158	4303
85–100	56	146	268	230	201	215	58	24	143	4098
100–125	39	99	161	270	320	270	245	27	157	4543
125–130	10	27	48	99	157	216	239	59	84	2473
150–200	11	12	28	60	10	186	277	306	92	2533
200–250	2	3	5	23	21	27	119	245	36	922
230–300	—	4	1	2	12	2	30	172	17	388
300 & above	1	5	6	6	11	17	17	158	17	422
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	27199
sample persons	6853	3473	3924	3693	2846	1948	2852	1610	27199	—

TABLE (2.19R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 74

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	120–150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0–30	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
30–40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17
40–50	100	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	99
50–60	87	—	17	—	—	112	—	—	26	100
60–70	116	40	207	9	—	—	—	—	50	129
70–85	216	215	68	238	41	3	—	—	99	367
85–100	225	188	143	124	117	26	93	13	121	460
100–125	77	276	228	177	316	260	128	58	191	669
125–150	34	230	175	201	136	146	144	65	139	568
150–200	92	12	65	63	248	100	236	64	133	511
200–250	4	12	90	118	67	98	179	163	90	368
250–300	—	2	—	25	52	99	71	171	49	177
300 & above	12	—	8	12	24	75	128	160	80	247
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3715
Sample persons	592	390	526	465	428	302	597	154	3715	—

TABLE (2.20R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : CHANDIGARH RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 4

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60—70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70—85	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	4
85—100	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4
100—125	498	—	255	260	—	—	—	—	159	37
125—150	—	756	129	607	—	—	—	—	107	25
150—200	316	—	434	133	659	—	—	609	279	44
200—250	—	—	156	—	139	627	167	27	148	35
250—300	—	—	26	—	—	—	502	—	85	12
300 & above	—	—	—	—	202	373	331	364	169	28
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	189
sample persons	35	10	25	23	22	28	29	17	189	—

TABLE (2.21R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : DADRA AND NAGAR HAVEL RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 32

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
30—40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
40—50	129	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	78
50—60	174	140	15	—	—	—	—	—	101	171
60—70	327	172	181	87	—	—	—	—	210	313
70—85	227	325	341	371	122	120	—	—	261	377
85—100	33	135	271	262	275	55	—	—	127	218
100—125	88	33	105	97	228	93	285	—	93	153
125—150	8	29	25	85	48	303	376	—	43	72
150—200	5	83	33	64	143	429	140	466	61	87
200—250	—	67	28	28	30	—	75	—	22	27
250—300	—	—	—	—	40	—	79	442	12	17
300 & above	—	—	—	7	114	—	46	91	9	17
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1534
sample persons	608	263	299	168	86	45	41	24	1534	—

TABLE (2.22R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : DELHI RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 5

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	Less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—60	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	12
60—70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70—85	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	10
85—100	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	9
100—125	484	932	—	99	—	98	—	—	202	52
125—150	—	—	449	502	—	—	—	—	105	29
150—200	—	68	—	—	526	690	155	98	156	39
200—250	—	—	—	189	—	—	154	107	58	22
250—300	—	—	423	209	—	165	422	24	146	42
300 & above	—	—	128	—	474	47	269	771	209	51
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	266
sample persons	58	17	31	37	11	35	35	42	266	—

TABLE (2.23R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : GOA DAMAN & DIU RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 13

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie lintake level (% of norm)									sample pers ons
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 -60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60—70	208	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	20
70—85	124	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	18
85—100	171	17	291	42	25	—	—	—	97	72
100—125	173	19	322	174	202	—	13	11	140	103
125—150	188	349	203	82	172	6	—	194	137	89
150—200	97	218	162	553	600	508	413	54	333	127
200—250	—	—	—	—	—	313	271	559	94	25
250—300	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
300 & above	39	—	—	150	—	173	303	183	101	22
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	477
sample persons	59	49	145	71	48	39	54	12	477	—

TABLE (2.24R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

MIZORAM RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 128

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	Less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
40— 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15
60— 70	38	21	8	7	—	—	—	—	10	61
70— 85	390	176	107	60	60	—	28	—	115	685
85—100	252	216	233	135	90	123	123	44	169	989
100—125	201	365	362	453	366	335	315	283	352	1988
125—150	52	115	208	167	261	290	264	200	189	1087
150—200	35	79	63	170	180	189	231	404	135	747
200—250	—	26	18	7	28	54	39	54	22	114
250—300	—	3	—	1	5	10	—	—	2	12
300 & above	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	15	2	12
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5715
sample persons	742	794	1119	1087	770	491	592	120	5715	—

TABLE (2.25R) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

PONDICHERRY RURAL NO. OF VILLAGES : 9

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	Less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
30— 40	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	12
40— 50	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	18
50— 60	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	18
60— 70	307	195	119	—	—	—	—	—	171	59
70— 85	184	248	170	—	—	—	—	—	140	63
85—100	113	262	381	351	188	—	—	73	187	90
100—125	60	207	270	219	136	—	—	—	125	43
125—150	—	—	—	124	343	683	222	276	82	41
150—200	—	68	61	306	—	262	345	230	101	54
200—250	—	—	—	—	201	55	231	337	38	24
250—300	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	5	2
300 & above	—	—	—	—	133	—	146	84	19	8
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	434
sample persons	151	72	66	46	14	23	45	17	434	—

TABLE (2.00U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

ALL-INDIA URBAN BLOCKS : 4138

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	740
30—40	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1060
40—50	59	11	4	—	1	—	—	1	15	2725
50—60	107	30	15	6	5	2	2	—	31	5858
60—70	128	74	46	22	11	7	2	—	50	8934
70—85	196	136	100	60	36	19	12	4	96	17862
85—100	151	185	143	89	74	43	25	8	106	20728
100—125	156	250	230	214	160	126	76	26	173	34070
125—150	68	129	162	182	170	155	107	43	129	27230
150—200	56	115	169	212	234	229	234	148	161	33297
200—250	16	37	67	102	125	165	170	147	85	17439
250—300	8	13	30	53	78	106	134	122	52	10228
300 & above	10	18	34	59	106	149	237	501	92	18327
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	198498
sample persons	39035	28337	32474	29095	21760	15907	21640	10260	198498	—

TABLE (2.01U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 285

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	47
30—40	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	88
40—50	77	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	17	200
50—60	100	29	14	3	5	5	—	2	28	368
60—70	147	88	52	12	4	—	1	2	55	590
70—85	196	203	85	44	33	26	23	—	99	1217
85—100	111	177	162	136	70	44	25	2	112	1308
100—125	139	286	251	255	206	101	103	32	196	2248
125—150	60	102	183	160	157	171	117	20	126	1666
150—200	70	70	145	205	280	273	272	160	164	2071
200—250	16	18	25	102	100	160	138	115	70	910
250—300	23	15	40	47	53	83	145	139	52	664
300 & above	10	8	26	36	85	116	177	529	69	936
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	12313
sample persons	2445	1839	2289	1738	1419	793	1290	500	12313	—

TABLE (2.02U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PEUSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : ASSAM URBAN BLOCKS : 84

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs-)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—50	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
50—60	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	73
60—70	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	72
70—85	210	113	76	35	—	—	—	—	78	279
85—100	188	209	191	47	19	—	—	—	109	427
100—125	179	284	314	178	84	123	130	—	179	734
125—150	71	160	145	254	374	104	93	—	173	635
150—200	85	161	169	332	336	351	348	140	230	906
200—250	10	33	69	81	101	236	356	297	99	428
250—300	3	37	10	37	64	79	68	120	37	167
300 & above	—	4	25	35	22	107	126	444	43	183
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3914
sample persons	741	573	648	696	533	283	344	96	3914	—

TABLE (2.03U) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPNDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : BIHAR URBAN BLOCKS : 213

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
30—40	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	70
40—50	111	15	2	—	—	—	1	—	19	183
50—60	197	60	15	2	16	—	—	—	43	469
60—70	148	137	71	67	35	10	2	—	68	652
70—85	189	242	214	98	91	11	15	—	126	1358
85—100	129	221	242	145	75	104	49	2	135	1505
100—125	92	209	185	230	210	195	94	22	166	1890
125—150	11	75	115	213	242	167	156	56	134	1488
150—200	26	24	62	146	207	261	285	234	139	1538
200—250	23	7	38	45	72	126	203	179	73	754
250—300	11	—	28	31	29	87	76	167	40	453
300 & above	—	9	29	23	23	38	118	341	48	529
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10897
all persons	1696	1374	1771	1612	1530	989	1343	582	10897	—

TABLE (2.04 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : GUJARAT URBAN BLOCKS : 177

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	71
30— 40 . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	7
40— 50 . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25
50— 60 . .	52	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	118
60— 70 . .	85	15	—	5	—	—	—	—	20	142
70— 85 . .	186	104	53	20	14	—	—	—	67	655
85—100 . .	235	154	84	37	18	11	3	—	95	883
100—125 . .	221	366	263	209	132	152	52	7	212	1940
125— 50 . .	83	157	177	262	179	195	78	8	155	1462
150—200 . .	32	125	301	246	332	276	3 1	149	205	1878
200—250 . .	8	37	72	126	201	197	245	138	103	900
250—300 . .	7	23	11	45	52	79	153	108	44	417
300 & above . .	9	15	39	50	73	88	169	590	71	584
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	9082
sample persons .	1815	1521	1484	1562	967	634	766	333	9082	—

TABLE (2.05 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : HARYANA URBAN BLOCKS : 53

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12
30— 40 . .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	3	8
50— 60 . .	54	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	38
60— 70 . .	76	74	59	—	—	—	—	—	30	54
70— 85 . .	260	236	104	108	—	20	1	—	99	220
85—100 . .	80	175	229	122	145	—	3	—	102	232
100—125 . .	224	182	113	326	193	51	53	1	146	428
125—150 . .	149	111	175	113	181	310	87	7	136	396
150—200 . .	67	50	149	198	193	183	203	100	142	416
200—250 . .	18	15	80	45	102	41	248	154	92	247
250—300 . .	—	58	51	67	107	24	210	195	106	250
300 & above . .	20	36	39	22	74	147	196	528	120	319
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2625
sample persons .	387	340	421	364	272	206	370	265	2625	—

TABLE (2.06 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : HIMACHAL PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 32

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie Intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
30— 40 . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
40— 50 . .	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20
50— 60 . .	96	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20
0— 70 . .	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
70— 85 . .	1 0	141	—	22	—	—	—	—	31	35
85— 00 . .	125	26	60	64	23	31	—	—	37	53
100—125 . .	250	167	300	178	297	—	16	—	142	147
125—150 . .	26	106	196	202	57	184	11	—	77	77
150—200 . .	92	398	250	773	259	232	331	205	234	234
200—250 . .	102	87	194	182	91	290	144	132	141	180
250—300 . .	—	—	—	—	51	77	81	114	46	62
300 & above . .	—	—	—	279	222	185	418	550	246	257
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1103
sample persons .	142	109	88	135	141	85	241	162	1103	—

TABL (2.07 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : JAMMU & KASHMIR URBAN BLOCKS : 23

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calrie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	75
30— 40 . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
40— 50 . .	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	17
50— 60 . .	107	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	59
60— 70 . .	56	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	48
70— 85 . .	155	137	49	26	25	21	—	—	48	334
85—100 . .	95	230	164	44	51	93	36	—	96	654
100—125 . .	172	268	383	300	215	157	167	—	241	1651
125—150 . .	159	244	177	323	231	244	223	82	226	1598
150—200 . .	32	80	157	188	283	264	256	120	187	1278
200—250 . .	51	1	34	61	138	91	111	135	73	452
250—300 . .	—	6	30	35	13	97	103	208	50	290
300 & above . .	18	7	2	22	18	33	103	454	48	253
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6712
sample persons .	503	633	1340	1122	947	928	986	286	6712	—

TABLE (2.08U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : KARNATAKA URBAN BLOCKS :235

monthly per capita expenditure class Rs.	calorie intake level (% of norms) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	29
30— 40 . .	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	125
40— 50 . .	74	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	223
50— 60 . .	123	22	26	7	7	7	16	—	38	409
60— 70 . .	149	105	40	4	11	1	7	—	55	708
70— 85 . .	194	137	85	61	16	22	16	9	86	1006
85—100 . .	149	165	165	63	86	25	26	20	100	1137
100—125 . .	158	287	174	155	176	103	69	16	149	1790
125—150 . .	47	135	150	253	194	156	123	73	138	1648
150—200 . .	34	74	166	191	245	210	214	172	146	1730
200—250 . .	13	34	98	171	126	158	169	149	101	1153
250—300 . .	3	5	11	45	72	149	144	88	53	546
300 & above . .	2	19	45	50	68	168	215	472	101	1264
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	11768
sample persons	2698	1297	1717	1507	1180	925	1473	971	11768	

TABLE (2.09 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : KERALA URBAN BLOCKS: 141

monthly per capita expenditure class Rs.	calorie intake level (% of norm) less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all Classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30 . .	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	55
30— 40 . .	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	71
40— 50 . .	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	101
50— 60 . .	81	30	—	—	12	—	—	—	30	236
60— 70 . .	111	33	6	—	12	—	1	—	41	312
70—85 . .	232	74	41	30	4	—	—	—	91	668
85—100 . .	200	220	61	31	17	9	4	1	105	709
100—125 . .	128	238	280	334	128	8	50	17	165	1045
125—150 . .	61	103	283	231	188	137	110	3	139	980
150—200 . .	63	123	235	210	197	311	133	189	154	1057
200—250 . .	13	29	64	77	215	277	189	101	85	584
250—300 . .	5	21	2	23	45	101	217	82	43	283
300 & above . .	1	29	28	63	182	157	297	607	114	849
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6950
sample persons .	2256	944	827	767	537	493	614	512	6950	—

TABLE (2.10 U) : PER1000 DISTRIBUTION OFPERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : MADHYA PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 256

monthly per capita expenditure class (R)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	Less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30— 40 . .	10	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	67
40— 50 . .	49	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	8	117
50— 60 . .	139	57	29	17	1	2	—	—	35	437
60— 70 . .	146	101	135	47	30	13	4	—	71	761
70— 85 . .	161	214	161	116	74	30	21	—	113	4455
85—100 . .	178	166	143	134	152	66	30	4	123	1775
100—125 . .	113	247	242	280	221	168	30	43	200	2706
125—150 . .	81	120	142	167	176	187	153	54	141	1884
150—200 . .	47	78	106	139	175	239	314	305	155	1093
200—250 . .	16	46	17	31	76	94	114	188	57	825
250—300	2	2	13	27	36	70	105	92	35	474
300 & above .	2	9	9	42	48	131	129	315	59	762
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	13133
sample persons .	1552	1766	2304	2262	1704	1260	1676	609	13133	—

TABLE (2.11 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : MAHARASHTRA URBAN BLOCKS: 532

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	44
30— 40 . .	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	101
40— 50 . .	47	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	14	404
50— 60 . .	68	23	20	4	1	—	—	—	23	687
60— 70 . .	119	64	31	17	14	18	2	—	47	1249
70— 85 . .	160	117	66	32	8	8	2	27	74	1960
85—100 . .	165	112	107	46	50	18	26	3	89	2324
100—125 . .	171	199	187	154	86	92	55	29	148	3640
125—150 . .	98	140	147	132	129	67	50	29	114	2913
150—200 . .	79	223	204	247	203	127	148	93	173	4465
200—250 . .	29	60	110	174	149	228	157	96	108	2699
250—300 . .	13	14	53	78	130	156	157	103	66	1660
300 & above . .	19	34	66	116	230	286	403	621	138	3691
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	25837
sample persons .	5585	4438	4602	3794	2504	1569	2336	1009	25837	—

TABLE (2.12 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : MANIPUR URBAN BLOCKS: 65

Monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
30— 40 . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60 . .	36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17
60— 70 . .	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18
70— 85 . .	422	111	12	29	10	—	—	—	46	142
85—100 . .	73	239	245	165	60	28	—	—	83	296
100—125 . .	100	238	632	443	300	137	72	25	238	868
125—150 . .	112	373	85	210	298	366	449	243	299	289
150—200 . .	93	5	15	98	205	301	275	350	190	650
200—250 . .	31	—	11	32	36	132	52	323	66	220
250—300 . .	—	—	—	11	92	19	81	23	40	63
300 & above . .	—	23	—	13	—	17	70	36	26	41
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3228
sample persons .	242	185	385	517	502	600	606	191	3228	

TABLE (2.13U): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : NAGALAND URBAN BLOCKS: 32

monthy per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all clases	Sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
50— 60 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60— 70 . .	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
70— 85 . .	44	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
85—100 . .	—	70	—	—	—	67	—	—	15	21
100—125 . .	396	193	180	155	—	—	—	—	135	93
125—150 . .	251	177	228	111	92	155	159	—	164	138
150—200 . .	103	430	311	364	325	490	107	—	301	246
200—250 . .	21	68	86	190	235	156	293	258	150	130
250—300 . .	51	23	143	122	202	—	202	21	111	86
300 & above . .	82	—	52	58	145	132	239	721	109	115
all clases . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	844
sample persons .	98	97	197	151	96	81	101	23	844	—

TABLE (2.14U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : ORISSA URBAN BLOCKS: 91

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs)	calorie intake level									
	Less than 70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
30—40	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12
40—50	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	66
50—60	140	96	5	..	4	4	..	..	27	114
60—70	181	149	48	12	2	..	2	..	45	202
70—85	185	234	241	63	27	..	24	2	99	446
85—100	114	177	214	181	77	51	48	..	120	500
100—125	71	163	290	264	259	142	123	2	186	792
125—150	50	68	119	218	227	262	124	98	156	690
150—200	38	62	33	210	154	300	333	108	162	680
200—250	21	14	23	22	135	136	108	168	70	297
250—300	6	..	30	15	36	45	101	113	38	150
300 & above	14	16	8	14	78	60	137	508	76	300
all samples	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	4255
sample persons	477	475	629	820	558	470	582	244	4255	—

TABLE (2.15 U): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : PUNJAB URBAN BLOCK S : 168

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	83
30—40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	52
40—50	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	45
50—60	134	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	113
60—70	41	47	19	4	..	..	..	..	18	140
70—85	201	149	51	13	10	8	..	..	75	530
85—100	136	168	131	104	24	7	..	..	82	699
100—125	183	223	207	123	114	134	18	4	138	1249
125—150	84	206	212	211	203	161	65	10	144	1130
150—200	59	92	269	334	223	216	359	86	195	1569
200—250	21	66	47	89	188	140	181	189	100	860
250—300	1	7	25	34	82	116	121	190	56	418
300 & above	26	64	39	88	155	217	255	522	136	1011
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7899
sample persons	1692	1093	1168	1040	916	544	949	497	7899	..

TABLE (2.16 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : RAJASTHAN URBAN BLOCKS :168

monthly per capital expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									sample persons
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	39
30—40	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	26
40—50	54	29	19	..	..	..	..	..	14	120
50—60	148	40	32	10	9	..	..	..	34	250
60—70	153	94	68	29	34	16	4	..	54	400
70—85	170	172	98	97	65	10	32	6	87	779
85—100	57	121	168	148	116	41	50	23	95	971
100—125	129	218	231	227	204	163	87	60	168	1558
125—150	129	145	127	200	125	231	163	85	50	1244
150—200	90	114	141	138	208	286	248	170	171	1419
200—250	3	40	79	63	107	146	122	252	93	749
250—300	1	9	26	28	92	41	127	136	54	410
300 & above	11	19	11	59	42	67	166	268	72	662
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8627
sample persons	1169	1000	1420	1159	966	789	1212	852	8627	..

TABLE (2.17 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL

STATE : TAMIL NADU URBAN BLOCKS : 391

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	77
30—40	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	184
40—50	44	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	282
50—60	88	9	7	..	..	1	1	..	35	602
60—70	98	52	7	9	2	..	6	..	47	889
70—85	227	130	59	33	3	11	14	..	117	1892
85—100	158	168	135	60	30	31	8	13	113	2071
100—125	200	280	239	168	103	48	42	30	181	2901
125—150	60	145	168	209	145	114	81	21	112	2141
150—200	58	143	220	260	254	254	205	90	150	2584
200—250	11	35	79	110	165	212	204	148	75	1377
250—300	2	16	51	88	129	126	158	78	50	845
300 & above	10	18	34	62	167	204	281	621	86	1374
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	17219
sample persons	6317	2550	2444	1872	1275	873	1246	642	17219	..

TABLE (2·18 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : UTTAR PRADESH URBAN BLOCKS : 434

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less then 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—30	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	49
30—40	26	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	175
40—50	92	30	11	—	4	—	—	—	24	623
50—60	181	70	28	28	13	7	1	—	56	1342
60—70	188	113	94	63	10	14	2	—	81	1886
70—85	180	216	162	133	82	63	17	—	131	3162
85—100	120	185	138	129	145	91	53	18	124	2830
100—125	99	202	248	251	209	197	124	57	184	4075
125—150	33	84	132	136	159	164	145	60	110	2471
150—200	49	86	111	151	219	204	208	198	131	2942
200—250	9	19	46	63	68	116	192	155	65	1469
250—300	6	2	10	21	47	58	107	138	33	715
300 & above	3	4	21	25	45	86	151	373	53	1184
all classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	22923
sample persons	4431	3672	4032	3201	2321	1878	2309	1079	22923	—

TABLE (2·19 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : WEST BENGAL URBAN BLOCKS : 341

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11
0—30	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	81
30—40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	75
40—50	89	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	206
50—60	100	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	355
60—70	137	65	8	5	1	1	—	—	40	573
70—85	201	154	86	39	14	—	1	—	87	1236
85—100	161	226	168	59	41	16	5	—	113	1672
100—125	114	238	238	197	124	117	41	2	160	2420
125—150	65	124	164	192	195	152	82	73	134	2106
150—200	45	85	201	253	244	252	220	78	165	2681
200—250	23	57	78	114	134	185	186	101	94	1465
250—300	88	15	28	67	115	122	170	154	62	953
300 & above	7	24	29	73	132	154	295	591	96	1551
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	15424
sample persons	2889	2415	2624	2571	1676	1199	1386	664	15424	—

TABLE (2·20 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS URBAN BLOCKS : 31

Monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	120–150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0– 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30– 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40– 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50– 60	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
60– 70	132	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	26
70– 85	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10
85–100	104	82	49	—	—	—	—	—	30	31
100–125	299	407	77	35	74	—	—	—	112	118
125–150	50	117	438	102	130	127	51	—	126	154
150–200	250	321	205	253	169	304	173	—	221	248
200–250	37	—	100	324	232	236	243	—	170	230
250–300	—	—	120	155	133	54	168	37	97	100
300 & above	—	24	11	130	252	280	365	963	202	263
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1200
sample persons	160	130	141	176	165	113	250	64	1200	—

TABLE (2·21 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : CHANDIGARH URBAN BLOCKS : 15

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70–80	80–90	90–100	100–110	110–120	120–150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0– 30	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11
30– 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40– 50	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
50– 60	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	15
60– 70	143	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	21
70– 85	46	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	18	24
85–100	88	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	32
100–125	201	366	—	—	65	—	—	—	71	34
125–150	156	103	455	15	—	—	—	—	100	62
150–200	56	—	221	359	167	64	249	—	162	102
200–250	—	157	89	266	187	201	—	—	104	61
250–300	38	113	148	46	228	281	—	132	106	62
300 & above	84	—	28	314	354	454	751	868	329	171
All classes	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	600
sample persons	163	34	81	87	75	40	67	53	600	—

TABLE (2.22U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLSAS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : DELHI URBAN BLOCKS : 116

monthly per capita expenditure class	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150& above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
30— 40 . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18
40— 50 . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
50— 60 . .	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	34
60— 70 . .	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	61
70— 85 . .	132	79	4	8	34	—	—	—	38	122
85—100 . .	163	61	73	38	16	25	—	—	60	267
100—125 . .	199	385	263	147	41	46	36	—	165	757
125—150 . .	127	199	239	100	85	13	14	—	116	607
150—200 . .	75	194	190	276	315	120	161	19	180	1034
200—250 . .	23	24	99	154	170	238	109	73	104	598
250—300 . .	19	33	51	173	124	201	102	97	91	502
300 & above . .	26	5	80	104	215	358	578	812	208	1131
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5153
sample persons . .	789	761	811	701	619	494	706	275	5153	—

TABLE (2.23 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : GOA, DAMAN & DIU URBAN BLOCKS : 15

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all casses	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60 . .	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6
60— 70 . .	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15
70— 85 . .	116	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	15
85—100 . .	—	23	127	—	—	—	—	—	22	14
100—125 . .	84	505	246	503	67	—	—	—	273	107
125—150 . .	—	105	238	49	—	33	—	—	68	69
150—200 . .	64	39	316	177	400	250	172	30	182	130
200—250 . .	29	119	—	70	326	233	195	127	117	89
250—300 . .	—	70	36	147	113	405	295	63	132	75
300 & avobe . .	323	—	37	49	95	79	338	780	151	86
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	586
sample persons .	55	106	106	116	66	43	52	42	586	—

TABLE (2.24 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : MIZORAM URBAN BLOCKS : 43

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intatke level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all classes	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50— 60 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60— 70 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70— 85 . .	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
85—100 . .	152	—	32	47	—	—	—	—	29	45
100—125 . .	122	262	143	144	91	—	55	—	120	244
125—150 . .	180	185	203	208	151	9	69	—	151	284
150—200 . .	399	420	379	339	380	502	143	41	347	690
200—250 . .	—	68	184	187	122	207	270	30	157	319
250—300 . .	12	188	110	45	140	114	254	710	108	184
300 & above .	28	27	49	29	115	77	209	220	79	161
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
sample persons .	152	214	307	440	348	197	220	60	1938	—

TABLE 2.25 U) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS FOR EACH CALORIE INTAKE LEVEL.

STATE : PONDICHERRY URBAN BLOCKS : 14

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	calorie intake level (% of norm)									
	less than 70	70—80	80—90	90—100	100—110	110—120	120—150	150 & above	all casses	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 30 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30— 40 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40— 50 . .	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	18
50— 60 . .	58	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	41	30
60— 70 . .	203	104	—	113	—	—	—	—	97	57
70— 85 . .	487	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	108
85—100 . .	39	266	51	155	—	—	—	—	96	83
100—125 . .	97	172	230	271	355	382	301	33	191	115
125—150 . .	—	18	141	40	68	67	59	—	33	39
150—200 . .	—	207	118	161	155	276	129	36	107	90
200—250 . .	—	—	187	—	165	—	83	27	39	22
250—300 . .	—	—	—	202	—	41	139	40	37	28
300 & above . .	—	3	—	58	257	234	290	384	136	93
all classes . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	683
sample persons .	207	129	59	75	46	50	55	62	683	—

SURVEY RESULTS

2. Results on Fourth Annual Survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment : NSS 46th Round (July 1990—June 1991).

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TABLE (1) PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES AND NO. OF PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES:6984

monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)			average number per 1000 households			
			all persons			
			adult			
	households	persons	male	female	children	all incl. NR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
00 — 65	10	10	1254	1324	2482	5060
65 — 80	15	22	1814	1924	3028	6766
80 — 95	43	52	1573	1525	2713	5811
95 — 110	61	74	1525	1563	2731	5819
110 — 125	61	60	1289	1455	2052	4796
125 — 140	70	83	1688	1672	2351	5711
140 — 160	114	118	1544	1543	1902	4989
160 — 180	119	131	1425	1422	2449	5296
180 — 215	135	130	1677	1518	1429	4624
215 — 280	164	152	1521	1450	1485	4456
280 — 385	111	101	1685	1447	1243	4375
385 and above	97	67	1409	1067	846	3322
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	1000	1000	1543	1461	1809	4813
sample number	13750	65807	21513	20343	23921	65807

TEBLE (1) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION BY HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES AND NO. OF PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES.

ALL-INDIA URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS. : 7477

monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)			average number per 1000 households			
			all persons			
			adult			
	households	persons	male	female	children	all incl. nr
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
00 — 90	14	14	1036	1276	2196	4508
90 — 110	19	27	1620	1880	3138	6638
110 — 135	41	57	1699	1825	2807	6381
135 — 160	57	72	1600	1618	2514	5732
160 — 185	73	92	1724	1661	2359	5744
185 — 215	90	107	1753	1592	2042	5387
215 — 255	111	122	1669	1597	1714	4980
255 — 310	125	131	1667	1546	1544	4758
310 — 385	137	134	1691	1449	1316	4456
385 — 520	141	116	1495	1229	1016	3740
520 — 700	103	70	1382	1072	651	3107
700 and above	89	558	1380	990	612	2982
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	
all classes	1000	1000	1591	1426	1532	4549
sample number	14895	69779	24785	21956	23031	69779

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA RURAL MALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

age-group (years)	general education								per thousands distribution of persons	smple persons
	not literate	literate & below primary	primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 — 4 . .	968	27	—	—	—	—	5	1000	124	3967
5 — 9 . .	467	478	28	—	—	—	27	1000	132	4478
10 — 14 . .	227	304	357	105	3	—	4	1000	129	4226
0 — 14 . .	549	274	129	35	1	—	12	1000	385	12671
15 — 19 . .	201	130	175	301	188	5	0	1000	98	3569
20 — 24 . .	256	148	84	219	240	53	0	1000	82	2844
25 — 29 . .	322	163	142	197	122	54	0	1000	77	2591
30 — 34 . .	432	202	115	115	90	46	0	1000	64	2351
35 — 39 . .	469	166	150	117	77	21	—	1000	68	2291
40 — 44 . .	344	159	152	141	190	14	—	1000	57	1839
45 — 49 . .	485	253	68	88	84	22	—	1000	38	1616
50 — 54 . .	624	183	107	47	28	11	—	1000	42	1303
55 — 59 . .	610	195	92	33	64	6	0	1000	34	1022
60 & above . .	639	237	84	25	12	3	0	1000	55	2117
15 & above . .	399	175	124	152	124	26	0	1000	615	21543
not recorded . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a11 . . .	456	215	126	107	77	16	5	1000	1000	34214
sample persons .	12669	7668	5280	4615	3051	692	239	34214		—

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

age - group (years)	general education								per thousand distribution of persons	sample person
	not litarate	literate & below primary	primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	((7)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 — 4 . .	962	30	—	—	—	—	8	1000	111	3632
5 — 9 . .	371	382	37	—	—	—	10	1000	143	3981
10 — 14 . .	346	187	360	92	7	—	8	1000	111	3637
0 — 14 . .	621	216	124	28	2	—	9	1000	365	1125
15 — 19 . .	463	88	137	215	96	1	0	1000	65	2942
20 — 24 . .	635	83	106	84	74	17	1	1000	91	2952
25 — 29 . .	629	137	101	68	50	15	0	1000	90	2801
30 — 34 . .	672	101	93	69	59	6	—	1000	64	2311
35 — 39 . .	758	91	74	40	30	7	0	1000	70	2099
40 — 44 . .	627	71	51	33	15	3	0	1000	50	1655
45 — 49 . .	839	69	48	24	16	0	4	1000	55	1477
50 — 54 . .	883	69	18	8	21	0	1	1000	38	1182
55 — 59 . .	902	51	33	5	7	2	0	1000	30	877
60 and above .	912	60	18	3	3	0	4	1000	62	2047
15 and above .	715	87	78	68	44	7	1	1000	635	20343
not recordrd . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
a11 . . .	681	134	95	53	29	4	4	1000	1000	31593
sample persons .	18317	5455	3637	2477	1284	214	189	31593	—	—

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

age group (years)	general education								per thousand distribution of persons	sample persons
	not literate	ilterate & below primary	primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 — 4 . .	966	28	—	—	—	—	6	1000	118	7599
5 — 9 . .	519	430	33	—	—	—	18	1000	137	8459
10 — 14 . .	280	252	359	99	4	—	6	1000	120	7863
0 — 14 . .	583	247	127	32	1	—	10	1000	375	23921
15 — 19 . .	318	111	158	262	148	3	0	1000	92	6511
20 — 24 . .	447	115	95	151	156	35	1	1000	87	5796
25 — 29 . .	480	150	121	131	84	34	0	1000	83	5392
30 — 34 . .	547	154	104	93	75	27	0	1000	64	4662
35 — 39 . .	609	130	113	80	54	14	0	1000	69	4390
40 — 44 . .	561	119	107	93	111	9	0	1000	54	3494
45 — 49 . .	686	148	57	51	46	10	2	1000	46	3093
50 — 54 . .	742	131	66	29	25	6	1	1000	40	2485
55 — 59 . .	740	131	66	20	39	4	0	1000	32	1890
60 & above . .	777	147	50	14	8	2	2	1000	58	4164
15 and above .	554	132	101	111	85	16	1	1000	625	41886
not recorded . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a l l . . .	565	75	111	81	54	10	4	1000	1000	65807
sample persons .	30986	13123	8937	7092	4335	906	428	65807	—	—

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISRTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCK : 7477

age-group (years)	general education								per thousand distribution of persons	sample persons
	not literate	literate & below primary	primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above	not recorded	all		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 — 4 . .	903	86	—	—	—	—	11	1000	101	3603
5 — 9 . .	253	653	59	—	—	—	35	1000	119	4197
10 — 14 . .	96	241	430	215	9	—	9	1000	114	4280
0 — 14 . .	397	339	168	74	3	—	19	1000	334	12080
15 — 19 . .	85	74	153	351	327	9	1	1000	110	4106
20 — 24 . .	109	81	145	201	340	123	1	1000	101	3633
25 — 29 . .	140	135	122	189	238	175	1	1000	82	3107
30 — 34 . .	152	117	115	191	246	179	0	1000	77	2767
35 — 39 . .	113	162	135	180	249	161	0	1000	70	2649
40 — 44 . .	123	135	126	173	262	180	1	1000	55	2126
45 — 59 . .	169	132	135	175	252	137	0	1000	52	1867
50 — 54 . .	180	149	171	139	208	153	0	1000	37	1335
55 — 59 . .	244	214	128	134	176	102	2	1000	25	1002
60 and above .	278	197	142	126	166	84	7	1000	57	2193
15 and above .	144	126	137	204	263	125	1	1000	666	24785
not recorded . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a l l . . .	228	197	147	161	177	83	7	1000	1000	36868
sample persons .	7651	6950	5335	5056	7133	3391	348	36868	—	—

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCK : 7477

age-group (years)	general education: not literate	literate & below primary	primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above	not recorded	all	per thousand distribution of persons	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 — 4	912	50	—	—	—	—	8	1000	108	3367
5 — 9	259	636	73	—	—	—	29	1000	116	3839
10 — 14	114	225	429	204	16	—	12	1000	118	3755
0 — 14	418	319	172	70	5	—	16	1000	342	10951
15 — 19	170	66	138	273	339	10	4	1000	98	3277
20 — 24	269	103	135	142	226	124	1	1000	94	3161
25 — 29	314	106	138	134	194	114	0	1000	91	2943
30 — 34	324	111	160	156	160	89	0	1000	77	2523
35 — 39	341	114	142	141	158	104	0	1000	70	2362
40 — 44	400	131	136	123	152	58	0	1000	52	1724
45 — 59	440	147	132	115	106	60	0	1000	45	1526
50 — 54	583	139	73	81	83	37	4	1000	34	1161
55 — 59	556	162	119	58	85	19	1	1000	27	955
60 and above	680	151	79	45	30	8	7	1000	70	2324
15 and above	369	115	129	141	175	69	2	1000	658	21956
not recorded	698	—	—	—	—	—	302	1000	0	4
all	386	184	144	117	117	45	7	1000	1000	32911
sample persons	11262	6260	4618	4368	4393	1702	308	32911	—	—

TABLE (2) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY GENERAL EDUCATION FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : URBAN PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCK : 7477

age-group (years)	general education: not literate	literate & below primary	primary	middle	secondary	graduate & above	not recorded	all	per thousand disribution of persons	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 — 4	907	83	—	—	—	—	10	1000	105	6960
5 — 9	256	646	66	—	—	—	32	1000	116	8036
10 — 14	105	233	429	210	12	—	11	1000	115	8035
0 — 14	406	330	170	72	4	—	18	1000	336	23031
15 — 19	123	70	146	316	332	10	3	1000	104	7383
20 — 24	183	91	140	174	288	123	1	1000	98	6794
25 — 29	227	121	130	162	216	144	0	1000	87	6050
30 — 34	234	114	136	174	206	136	0	1000	77	5290
35 — 39	221	139	138	162	206	134	0	1000	70	5011
40 — 44	250	133	131	150	212	124	0	1000	54	3850
45 — 49	288	139	134	149	187	103	0	1000	49	3393
50 — 54	364	144	126	113	151	100	2	1000	36	2496
55 — 59	399	188	123	96	131	61	2	1000	26	1957
60 & above	490	173	109	83	94	44	7	1000	63	4517
15 & above	250	121	133	174	222	98	2	1000	664	46741
not recorded	525	—	—	—	—	—	475	1000	0	7
all	303	191	146	140	148	65	7	1000	1000	69779
sample persons	18913	13210	9957	10424	11526	5093	656	69779	—	—

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 : 6984

Item	monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)													per 1000 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	all classe	house holds reporting consumpt.	house-holds reporting consumpt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							quantity (0.00) kg.								
rice	2.28	3.32	4.57	6.87	6.65	7.36	6.87	7.35	7.90	7.83	6.02	7.44	6.95	922	12811
wheat	1.73	1.62	4.16	3.06	3.63	3.33	4.17	5.65	3.87	5.23	7.69	7.84	4.82	710	9164
jowar	1.69	3.13	1.80	1.08	0.96	1.09	0.68	0.47	1.26	0.79	0.76	0.38	0.93	133	1288
bajra	0.37	0.32	0.50	0.16	0.28	0.56	0.54	0.59	0.74	0.46	0.68	0.37	0.51	73	708
maize	1.04	0.45	1.09	0.96	0.53	0.40	1.29	0.29	0.18	0.29	0.36	0.16	0.52	88	1170
other cereals	1.02	0.53	0.50	0.45	0.69	0.43	0.26	0.17	0.38	0.33	0.13	0.11	0.33	97	1014
total cereals	8.13	9.37	12.62	12.85	12.74	13.17	13.81	14.52	14.33	14.93	15.64	16.30	14.06	988	13508
gram	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.05	147	2035
cereals substs.	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.07	83	1248
							value (Rs. 0.00)								
rice	8.14	12.36	17.27	27.34	26.34	31.13	28.53	32.02	33.82	35.47	28.32	36.22	30.07	922	12811
Wheat	4.42	4.86	9.36	8.60	9.44	10.64	12.90	17.09	11.68	14.80	22.09	24.21	14.10	710	9164
jowar	2.75	6.05	3.64	2.31	1.99	2.17	1.75	1.17	3.09	2.05	1.87	0.96	2.15	133	1288
bajra	0·92	0.72	1.13	0.35	0.68	1.46	1.37	1.49	1.92	1.09	1.73	0.95	1.28	73	703
maize	2.36	1.23	3.07	2.08	1.11	0.89	2.81	0.62	0.39	0.68	0.93	0.44	1.20	88	1170
other cereals	2.15	1.17	1.10	1.17	1.59	0.97	0.62	0.35	0.99	0.77	0.45	0.51	0.81	97	1014
total	20.74	26.49	35.57	41.85	41.15	47.26	47.98	52.74	51.89	54.86	56.39	63.29	49.61	988	13508
gram	0.00	0.28	0.18	0.20	0.36	0.15	0.24	0.29	0.38	0.66	0.95	0.98	0.44	147	2035
cereal substs	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.34	0.18	0.24	0.19	0.16	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.28	0.24	83	1248
sample hhlds.	96	175	386	566	721	869	1294	1252	1989	2606	1986	1810	13750	xxx	xxx

TABLE (3) : QUANTITY (KG.0.00) AND VALUE (RS.0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS, GRAM AND CENTRAL SUBSTITUTES PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS.

NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

ALL-INDIA: URBAN

item	monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)												per 1000	sample
	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	house holds reporting consumpt.	households reporting cosumpt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
rice	2.81	4.32	4.94	5.19	5.40	5.78	5.33	5.64	5.66	5.20	4.90	5.09	5.32	904	13411
wheat	3.07	2.82	3.43	4.29	4.26	4.55	4.99	5.07	5.07	5.30	5.50	5.38	4.77	842	12446
jowar	0.85	1.39	0.80	0.77	0.45	0.37	0.39	0.28	0.28	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.40	94	890
Bajra	0.23	0.30	0.26	0.21	0.14	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.04	0.20	54	558
maize	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	24	405
other cereals	0.14	0.15	0.23	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.10	41	445
total cereals	7.23	9.01	9.71	10.62	10.45	11.13	11.09	11.34	11.38	10.98	10.84	10.77	10.84	942	13945
gram	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.06	218	3288
cereals substs.	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.04	104	1308
	value Rs. (0.00)														
rice	11.04	18.65	21.18	23.19	21.52	27.57	25.86	27.94	29.24	27.45	28.32	31.12	26.45	904	13411
wheat	8.97	8.13	11.15	13.74	14.09	14.92	17.26	18.05	18.39	19.82	21.87	22.83	16.96	842	12446
jowar	2.09	3.69	1.90	1.88	1.32	1.02	1.12	0.82	0.92	0.71	0.58	0.50	1.12	94	890
bajra	0.64	0.82	0.73	0.57	0.47	0.73	0.56	0.59	0.71	0.46	0.49	0.13	0.57	54	558
maize	0.31	0.07	0.12	0.19	0.05	0.24	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	24	405
other cereals	0.35	0.39	0.57	0.21	0.46	0.22	0.17	0.30	0.24	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.26	41	445
total cereals	23.40	31.76	35.65	39.78	40.91	44.70	45.17	47.82	49.60	48.70	51.55	54.87	45.50	942	13945
gram	0.03	0.45	0.18	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.45	0.71	0.68	0.98	1.20	1.40	0.63	218	3288
cereal substs.	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.29	0.33	0.56	0.31	0.49	0.59	0.31	104	1308
sample hhlds.	159	218	543	808	969	1250	1563	1916	2113	2375	1500	1391	14805	xxx	xxx

TABLE (4) : VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OE BROAD GROUP OF FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA RURAL

NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

item	monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)														%age to total expend.	per 1000 hhs. rep. con·	sample hhs. rep. con.
	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			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
cereals . . .	20.73	26.50	35.57	41.85	41.16	47.27	47.98	52.75	51.88	54.86	55.39	63.30	—	49.61	24.66	988	13508
gram . . .	0.00	0.28	0.18	0.20	0.36	0.15	0.24	0.29	0.38	0.66	0.95	0.98	—	0.44	0.21	147	2035
cereal subst . .	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.34	0.18	0.24	0.19	0.16	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.28	—	0.24	0.12	83	1248
pulse & prod .	2.36	3.86	3.84	5.28	5.68	6.39	7.52	8.48	9.26	11.74	11.75	15.87	—	8.80	4.35	952	13084
milk & prod· .	1.23	3.58	1.93	2.87	5.12	7.12	10.29	15.74	17.14	24.90	41.94	63.34	—	19.04	9.41	724	9874
edible oil . .	2.96	5.18	5.13	6.51	8.03	8.10	9.61	13.11	12.29	13.95	18.69	23.74	—	12.09	5.97	969	13306
meat, egg, fish .	0.32	1.43	2.76	3.26	3.78	4.33	5.66	4.34	7.79	9.83	10.92	18.35	—	7.08	3.50	554	9739
vegetables . .	3.97	5.27	5.62	8.22	8.86	9.36	11.12	13.17	13.32	14.89	18.43	22.40	—	12.75	6.30	986	13472
fruits & nuts . .	0.46	0.91	0.87	1.53	1.34	1.66	1.74	2.53	3.40	4.51	7.03	12.91	—	3.63	1.79	643	9195
sugar . . .	1.21	2.21	1.55	2.69	3.28	3.51	3.91	4.31	5.52	7.26	9.95	2 .25	—	6.03	2.98	891	12520
salt . . .	0.25	0.27	0.32	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.60	—	0.43	0.21	585	13429
spices . . .	2.33	3.29	2.75	3.39	3.77	3.65	4.05	4.00	5.60	5.80	6.99	8.86	—	4.93	2.43	83	13362
beverage,refreshment	1.85	1.87	2.64	3.07	4.17	5.09	5.18	4.63	7.92	11.45	14.81	25.41	—	8.27	4.09	877	12730
food-total . .	37.72	54.70	63.20	79.61	86.11	97.27	107.89	123.93	135.28	160.60	197.66	276.29	—	133.34	66.02	999	13732
pan, tob., intox. .	2.62	3.31	3.80	3.92	4.62	4.96	6.44	5.45	7.50	10.70	10.76	13.47	—	7.34	3.62	784	10757
fuel & light . .	7.71	8.12	10.09	9.45	11.04	11.32	13.19	14.21	16.07	18.56	21.35	30.82	—	15.62	7.72	992	13601
clothing . .	0.57	0.02	2.53	2.22	1.96	2.39	3.03	3.94	7.84	10.83	23.15	49.37	—	9.78	4.83	250	3776
foot-wear . .	—	0.10	0.06	0.17	0.32	0.42	0.48	0.87	0.86	1.48	4.73	7.40	—	1.55	0.76	14	2254
misc. goods & services	5.64	6.70	7.27	8.37	13.31	14.48	17.75	20.53	24.77	36.94	54.04	93.90	—	28.53	14.11	995	13556
rents . . .	—	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.22	0.03	0.09	0.27	0.51	0.50	1.78	5.49	—	0.75	0.37	46	1123
tax cesses . .	—	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.47	0.07	0.18	0.38	—	0.13	0.06	25	406
durable goods .	0.02	0.13	1.18	0.19	0.35	0.63	0.65	1.11	2.30	4.03	6.94	46.44	—	5.08	2.51	138	17-0
non-food total .	16.56	18.38	24.97	24.37	31.83	34.27	41.69	46.39	60.32	83.11	122.93	247.27	—	68.78	33.98	998	13725
total cons· exp. .	54.28	73.08	88.17	103.98	117.94	131.54	149.58	170.32	195.60	243.71	320.59	523.56	—	202.12	100.00	1000	13748
sample hhlds· .	96	175	386	566	721	869	1294	1252	1989	2606	1986	1810	—	13750	xxx	xxx	xxx

TABLE (4) : VALUE (RS. 0.00) OF CONSUMPTION OF BROAD GROUP OF FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS PER PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

item	monthly per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)													all classes	%age to total expend.	per 1000 hhs. rep.	sample hhs. rep. con.
	00—90	90—110	110—135	135—160	160—185	185—215	215—255	255—310	310—385	385—520	520—700	700 & above	not recd.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
cereals	23.40	31.75	35.66	39.78	40.92	44.71	45.17	47.81	49.60	48.69	51.53	54.85	—	45.50	13.92	942	13945
gram	0.03	0.45	0.18	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.45	0.71	0.68	0.98	1.20	1.40	—	0.63	0.19	218	3288
cereal subst.	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.29	0.33	0.56	0.31	0.49	0.59	—	0.31	0.09	104	1308
pulse & prod	3.81	5.75	6.39	7.50	8.45	9.33	10.58	11.67	11.81	14.21	16.61	18.27	—	11.44	3.50	926	13740
milk & prod.	2.60	5.46	8.93	10.62	14.08	20.01	23.54	32.06	39.50	51.01	63.56	81.02	—	32.37	9.90	848	12640
edible oil	5.21	6.41	8.98	11.00	12.97	14.99	17.35	19.97	22.51	25.70	30.43	37.84	—	19.42	5.94	933	13828
meat, egg, fish	1.51	2.92	4.86	5.79	7.08	8.79	10.57	11.09	13.72	16.15	22.48	31.82	—	12.27	3.75	595	8498
vegetables	4.89	6.46	9.01	11.02	12.62	13.71	16.05	17.60	20.28	25.22	27.38	34.12	—	17.99	5.50	933	13855
fruits & nuts	0.78	1.29	1.89	2.16	2.90	3.45	5.30	6.32	8.44	12.08	18.14	28.21	—	7.87	2.40	831	12027
sugar	1.86	2.79	3.82	4.50	5.36	5.86	7.08	8.01	8.59	9.48	10.85	13.11	—	7.45	2.28	909	13541
salt	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.48	0.52	0.51	0.61	0.65	—	0.46	0.13	932	13839
spices	2.43	3.59	3.92	4.29	4.96	5.45	5.91	6.59	6.98	7.61	8.78	9.96	—	6.30	1.92	932	13813
beverage, ref	4.61	6.34	6.79	8.69	9.09	11.83	14.25	17.91	23.28	35.58	57.58	86.38	—	23.76	7.27	984	14525
food-total	51.39	73.56	90.87	106.90	119.34	139.02	156.97	180.55	208.47	247.53	309.64	398.22	—	185.77	56.79	998	14783
pan, tob., intox.	3.37	3.27	3.76	5.11	6.03	6.59	8.01	8.75	9.22	12.17	15.78	19.22	—	8.98	2.74	644	9404
fuel & light	7.79	10.30	11.95	14.49	16.30	17.30	19.16	21.55	24.31	27.31	32.28	39.01	—	21.58	6.60	972	14367
clothing	1.29	0.43	0.62	1.39	2.73	3.16	4.83	9.48	14.56	28.30	37.94	87.57	—	15.58	4.76	231	3447
foot-wear	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.38	0.70	0.56	1.09	1.91	2.66	4.89	6.95	13.35	—	2.73	0.83	170	2623
ms. goods & serv.	7.04	11.51	13.59	17.81	23.16	27.44	35.26	45.82	65.95	92.63	135.11	281.80	—	63.31	19.48	994	14742
rents	0.45	1.35	1.91	2.05	3.48	3.80	6.81	9.69	13.20	21.28	31.55	55.63	—	12.82	3.92	347	5067
tax, cesses	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.14	0.27	0.46	0.41	0.51	0.94	1.88	2.27	20.23	—	1.89	0.57	128	1966
durable goods	0.00	0.10	0.31	0.38	0.65	0.72	1.16	2.74	3.36	10.55	23.62	173.44	—	14.09	4.31	144	1991
non food—total	20.11	27.11	32.29	41.75	53.32	60.03	76.73	100.45	134.20	199.01	285.50	690.25	—	140.98	43.21	996	14781
total cons. exp.	71.50	100.67	123.16	147.84	172.66	199.05	233.70	281.00	342.67	446.54	595.14	1088.47	—	326.75	100.00	998	14799
sample hhlds.	159	218	543	808	969	1250	1563	1916	2113	2375	1500	1391	—	14805	xxx	xxx	xxx

TABLE (5) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF TWO SQUARE MEALS A DAY FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS

ALL-INDIA : RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	whether all members of the households get two square meals a day					
	through out the year	only some months of the year	no	not reported	all	sample hhlds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
00 — 65	560	396	44	—	1000	96
65 — 80	624	258	7	11	1000	175
80 — 95	692	291	17	—	1000	386
95 — 110	716	268	16	—	1000	566
110 — 125	817	171	12	—	1000	721
125 — 140	861	128	10	1	1000	869
140 — 160	894	87	18	1	1000	1294
160 — 180	825	172	3	—	1000	1252
180 — 215	927	70	2	1	1000	1989
215 — 280	951	44	2	3	1000	2606
280 — 385	957	34	2	7	1000	1986
385 and above	980	15	5	—	1000	1810
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	883	108	7	2	1000	13750
sample hhlds.	12423	1106	187	34	13750	xxx

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF TWO SQUARE MEALS A DAY FOR EACH MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASS.

ALL- INDIA : URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

monthly per capita expenditure class (Rs.)	whether all members of the households get two sq are meals a day					
	through out the year	only some months of the year	no	not reported	all	sample hhlds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
00 — 90	796	159	45	—	1000	159
90 — 110	770	211	19	0	1000	218
110 — 135	865	104	27	4	1000	543
135 — 160	901	64	31	4	1000	808
160 — 185	931	56	9	4	1000	969
185 — 215	940	34	22	4	1000	1250
215 — 255	970	24	3	3	1000	1563
255 — 310	967	25	5	3	1000	1916
310 — 385	984	9	2	5	1000	2113
385 — 520	981	10	3	6	1000	2375
520 — 700	960	4	1	35	1000	1500
700 and above	993	3	2	2	1000	1391
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	955	30	8	7	1000	14805
sample hhlds.	14233	385	115	72	14805	xxx

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL--INDIA : RURAL MALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 6984

current weekly activty		age-group in years													all groups	sample person
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		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17
11, 21 61& 62	0] . . .	—	6	58	239	326	344	372	380	322	549	457	431	458	235	7409
	1—5 . . .	—	0	2	22	36	64	56	39	98	36	28	87	40	26	991
	6—9 . . .	—	—	3	27	76	92	56	65	94	75	69	71	62	41	2498
	0—9 . . .	—	6	63	288	438	500	474	484	464	658	554	589	560	302	10898
31, 71 & 72	0 . . .	—	0	15	16	9	20	38	34	13	17	6	38	5	15	457
	1—5 . . .	—	0	0	6	11	26	50	48	57	6	28	43	1	16	538
	6—9 . . .	—	3	1	14	30	87	254	81	225	85	56	37	9	40	1578
	0—9 . . .	—	3	16	36	70	133	142	163	295	108	90	11	15	71	2573
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	0	70	122	173	191	237	274	179	169	207	185	123	122	3153
	1—5 . . .	—	—	7	31	47	58	97	25	22	35	30	17	3	25	836
	6—9 . . .	—	3	4	33	28	46	9	33	16	14	9	5	5	15	514
	0—9 . . .	—	3	81	186	248	295	343	332	217	218	246	207	131	162	4503
11—72	0 . . .	—	116	343	377	528	555	647	688	515	735	670	654	685	372	11019
	1—5 . . .	—	0	9	59	94	148	193	112	127	75	86	147	44	67	2865
	6—9 . . .	—	6	8	74	134	225	119	179	335	174	134	113	76	96	4590
	0—9 . . .	—	12	160	510	756	928	959	979	976	984	890	914	706	535	17974

TABLE (6) (Contd.) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA: RURAL MALE NO. OF VILLAGES SAMPLE : 6984

cur. weekly act.		age-group in years													all	smaple
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	groups	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
81	x	—	—	0	16	42	19	11	5	7	2	5	11	3	9	419
82	x	—	0	1	9	15	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	3	85
81 & 82	x	—	0	1	25	57	21	11	7	8	2	7	11	4	12	504
11—82	x	—	12	161	535	813	949	970	986	984	986	897	925	710	547	18478
91	x	—	506	707	400	157	32	0	0	—	0	3	—	11	212	8005
92	x	—	9	14	17	4	1	2	5	3	1	5	9	16	7	326
93	x	—	4	22	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	170
94—97	x	—	402	96	44	17	13	27	8	12	13	89	64	257	96	2933
98	x	—	0	—	0	7	5	1	1	—	0	5	1	3	1	55
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	sxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	133	4247
91—99	x	1000	988	839	465	187	51	30	14	16	14	103	75	290	453	15736
11—99	x	1000	997	999	1002	999	1000	998	1001	1001	999	999	1000	1000	998	34214
pers. dst./000	. . .	124	132	129	98	82	77	64	68	57	38	42	34	55	999	xxx
sample persons	. . .	3967	4478	4226	3569	2844	2591	2351	2291	1839	1616	1303	1022	2117	34214	xxx

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : RURAL FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

cur. weekly act. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11, 21, 61 & 62	0	—	5	44	116	148	200	172	145	214	276	200	141	61	109	3183
	1—5	—	1	3	24	28	38	15	11	18	11	19	45	15	15	497
	6—9	—	0	1	19	15	15	12	27	18	27	12	10	5	10	420
	0—9	—	6	48	159	191	253	199	183	250	314	231	196	81	134	4100
31, 71 & 72	0	—	0	0	1	6	6	11	2	6	0	2	9	1	3	121
	1—5	—	—	1	4	2	9	1	1	1	3	2	0	—	2	73
	6—9	—	0	4	0	12	6	8	15	11	8	22	5	3	6	2J2
	0—9	—	0	5	5	20	21	20	18	18	11	26	14	4	11	466
41 & 51	0	—	2	39	97	124	136	144	125	158	125	100	86	28	77	1844
	1—5	—	—	4	7	15	4	17	7	7	14	17	10	1	6	222
	6—9	—	0	0	1	5	4	3	5	1	2	18	3	1	2	123
	0—9	—	2	43	105	144	144	164	137	166	131	135	99	30	85	2189
11—72	0	—	7	83	214	278	342	327	272	373	391	302	236	90	189	5148
	1—5	—	1	8	35	45	51	33	19	25	28	38	55	16	23	722
	6—9	—	0	5	20	32	25	23	47	30	37	52	18	9	18	815
	0—9	—	8	96	269	355	418	383	338	434	456	392	309	115	230	6655
81	x	—	—	0	7	11	5	4	9	—	2	1	—	1	3	106
82	x	—	0	0	1	2	4	2	—	—	12	—	8	0	2	38
81 & 82	x	—	0	0	8	13	9	6	9	—	14	1	8	1	5	144
11—82	x	—	8	96	277	368	427	389	347	434	470	393	317	116	235	6899
91	x	—	397	542	170	29	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	8	136	5440
92	x	—	22	154	368	445	403	432	424	426	400	476	457	397	284	0340
93	x	—	2	43	125	138	152	168	225	125	107	100	111	111	94	3014
94—97	x	—	358	165	54	19	13	8	2	12	18	25	111	367	107	2995
98	x	—	0	0	6	1	4	1	1	0	4	3	2	1	2	36
99	x	.1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	142	3869
91—99	x	.1000	992	904	723	632	573	611	653	566	530	607	683	884	765	24694
11—99	x	.1000	998	1001	1001	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1999	1001	1001	1000	31593
pers. dst./000		111	143	111	85	91	90	64	70	50	55	38	30	62	1001	xxxxx
sample person		.3632	3981	3637	2942	2952	2801	2311	2099	1655	1477	1182	877	2047	31593	xxxxx

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL — PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

cur. weekly act. status	Industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11, 21, 61 & 62	0	—	5	52	184	236	269	277	267	275	394	341	301	257	174	10592
	1—5	—	1	3	23	32	51	31	25	34	21	24	69	27	21	1488
	6—9	—	0	2	23	45	52	35	47	60	47	43	44	33	27	2918
	0—9	—	6	57	230	313	372	343	339	369	462	408	414	317	222	14998
31, 71 & 72	0	—	0	8	9	17	13	25	19	10	8	4	25	3	9	578
	1—5	—	0	1	5	6	17	26	25	32	4	16	24	0	9	611
	6—9	—	2	2	8	21	45	32	49	129	41	40	23	6	24	1850
	0—9	—	2	11	22	44	75	83	93	171	53	60	72	9	42	3039
41 & 51	0	—	1	56	111	148	163	193	202	170	138	158	141	75	100	4997
	1—5	—	—	5	20	31	30	59	16	15	24	24	14	2	16	1058
	6—9	—	2	2	18	17	24	6	19	9	7	13	4	3	9	637
	0—9	—	3	63	149	196	217	258	237	194	169	195	159	80	125	6692
11—72	0	—	6	116	304	401	445	495	488	455	540	503	467	335	283	16167
	1—5	1	1	9	48	69	98	116	66	81	49	64	107	29	46	3157
	6—9	—	4	6	49	83	121	73	115	198	95	96	71	42	60	5405
	0—9	—	11	131	401	553	664	684	669	734	684	663	645	406	389	24729
81	x	—	—	0	12	26	12	8	7	4	2	3	6	2	6	525
82	x	—	0	1	5	8	3	1	1	0	7	1	4	0	2	123
81 & 82	x	—	0	1	17	34	15	9	8	4	9	4	10	2	8	648
11—82	x	—	11	132	418	587	679	693	677	738	693	667	655	408	397	25377
91	x	—	449	634	300	92	16	1	0	1	0	3	1	9	175	13445
92	x	—	16	76	173	228	209	207	208	193	228	220	208	209	140	9666
93	x	—	3	31	58	71	79	80	109	56	61	46	50	58	48	3184
94—97	x	—	380	127	48	18	13	18	5	12	16	60	85	314	101	5928
98	x	—	0	0	3	4	4	1	1	0	2	4	1	2	2	91
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	137	8116
91—99	x	1000	989	868	582	413	321	307	323	262	307	333	345	592	603	40430
11—99	x	1000	1000	1000	999	999	1000	999	999	999	999	1098	1002	999	1001	65807
pers. dst./000		118	137	120	92	87	83	64	69	54	46	40	32	58	1000	xxxxxx
sample person		7599	8459	7863	6511	5796	5392	4662	4390	3494	3093	2845	1899	4164	65807	xxxxxx

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : URBAN — MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

cur. weekly act. status	Industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11, 21	0	—	1	2	14	39	32	32	49	34	41	47	74	110	28	947
	1—5	—	0	10	31	80	85	73	93	92	103	101	67	76	52	1908
	6—9	—	1	19	61	182	243	242	209	216	194	217	256	144	125	5946
	0—9	—	2	31	106	301	360	347	351	342	338	365	397	330	205	8801
31, 71 & 72	0	—	—	1	1	1	6	4	5	3	9	10	3	0	3	100
	1—5	—	0	11	33	103	165	158	181	166	188	166	123	27	84	2095
	6—9	—	0	6	46	113	223	300	320	352	340	322	262	36	139	5505
	0—9	—	0	18	80	217	394	462	506	521	537	498	388	63	226	7700
45 & 51	0	—	0	1	14	20	27	26	26	24	20	13	25	13	14	379
	1—5	—	1	13	38	68	56	62	65	56	45	39	23	17	35	1014
	6—9	—	0	10	31	47	46	68	27	30	26	23	38	17	26	893
	0—9	—	1	24	83	135	129	156	118	110	91	75	86	47	75	2286
11—72	0	—	1	4	29	60	65	62	80	61	70	70	102	123	45	1426
	1—5	—	1	34	102	251	306	293	339	314	336	306	213	120	171	5017
	6—9	—	1	35	138	342	512	610	556	598	560	562	556	197	290	12344
	0—9	—	3	73	269	653	883	965	975	973	966	938	871	440	506	18787
81	x	—	1	4	57	94	55	13	7	12	7	4	6	7	24	713
82	x	—	—	2	9	13	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	2	323	104
81 & 82	x	—	1	6	66	107	58	14	9	13	13	9	7	9	27	817
11—82	x	—	4	79	335	760	941	979	984	986	979	943	878	449	533	19604
91	x	—	701	818	606	205	25	5	0	0	—	2	—	9	266	10055
92	x	—	9	9	13	11	11	2	2	3	2	12	4	18	7	313
93	x	—	1	3	1	2	7	0	1	—	0	0	8	3	2	54
94—97	x	—	210	91	45	22	15	13	12	10	18	38	110	520	81	2912
98	x	—	0	—	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	1	1	26
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	110	3904
91—99	x	1000	996	921	665	240	59	21	16	14	21	57	122	551	467	17264
11—99	x	1000	999	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	1000	1001	1000	36868
pers. dst/000		101	119	114	110	101	82	77	70	55	52	37	25	57	999	xxx
sample person.		3603	4197	4280	4106	3633	3107	2767	2649	2126	1867	1335	1002	2193	36868	xxx

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

cur. weekly act. status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11,21, 61& 62	0	—	1	3	7	15	24	23	16	27	21	63	31	12	14	384
	1—5	—	1	14	27	36	22	31	39	55	28	16	21	22	22	538
	6—9	—	3	2	13	16	33	35	38	44	30	42	54	23	20	652
	0—9	—	5	19	47	67	79	89	93	126	79	121	106	57	56	1574
31,71 & 72	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	13
	1—5	—	—	4	5	11	12	7	6	24	6	20	9	2	7	170
	6—9	—	1	5	5	32	41	65	88	65	67	51	54	13	30	1109
	0—9	—	1	9	10	43	53	73	95	77	77	71	63	15	38	1292
41 & 51	0	—	1	2	16	19	12	16	25	19	19	35	17	7	12	231
	1—5	—	—	4	11	17	18	16	21	15	27	19	3	2	10	206
	6—9	—	—	4	11	7	15	13	6	14	23	10	8	11	8	235
	0—9		1	10	38	43	45	45	52	48	69	64	28	20	30	672
44 -72	0	—	2	5	23	34	36	40	42	49	44	98	48	19	27	628
	1—5	—	1	22	43	64	52	54	66	94	61	55	33	26	39	914
	6—9	—	4	11	29	55	89	113	132	123	120	103	116	47	58	1996
	0—9	—	7	38	95	153	177	207	240	266	225	256	197	92	124	3538
81	x	—	0	0	11	25	17	4	2	1	—	2	2	1	6	166
82	x	—	—	0	1	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	33
81 & 82	x	—	0	0	12	27	19	5	4	1	—	3	2	1	7	199
11—82	x	—	7	38	107	180	196	212	244	267	225	259	199	93	131	3737
91	x	—	998	786	475	107	7	3	2	1	1	3	4	8	231	7944
92	x	—	14	88	356	616	690	681	650	658	657	606	632	434	395	13324
93	x	—	3	18	41	81	95	95	98	80	97	68	52	45	52	1180
94—97	x	—	215	70	21	18	12	9	6	4	20	64	112	414	74	2413
98	x	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	11
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxz	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	116	3612
91—99	x	1000	993	962	893	820	804	788	756	733	775	741	801	907	869	29174
11—99	x	1000	999	999	1009	1000	1000	999	997	1000	1000	1001	1001	999	1002	32911
pers. dst/000	x	108	116	118	98	94	91	77	70	52	45	34	27	70	999	xxx
sample person	x	3357	3839	3755	3277	3161	2943	2523	2362	1724	1526	1161	955	2324	32911	xxx

TABLE (6) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : URBAN — PERSONS — NO OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

cur. weekly act status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persone
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11, 21, 61 & 62	0 . . .	—	1	3	11	28	28	28	33	31	33	54	53	59	22	1331
	1—5 . . .	—	1	12	29	60	54	53	68	75	70	62	44	47	38	2446
	6—9 . . .	—	2	11	40	106	137	144	128	137	122	137	156	80	75	6598
	0—9 . . .	—	4	26	80	194	219	225	229	243	225	253	253	186	135	10375
31, 71 & 72	0 . . .	—	—	0	1	1	3	2	3	3	7	5	1	0	2	113
	1—5 . . .	—	0	8	20	61	88	87	98	100	108	99	67	14	47	2265
	6—9 . . .	—	1	6	28	76	132	189	211	219	220	198	159	24	87	6614
	0—9 . . .	—	1	14	49	138	223	278	312	322	335	302	227	38	136	8992
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	1	2	15	20	20	21	26	22	20	23	21	9	13	610
	1—5 . . .	—	0	9	26	45	37	40	44	37	37	30	13	9	23	1220
	6—9 . . .	—	0	7	22	29	30	42	17	22	25	17	23	14	17	1128
	0—9 . . .	—	1	18	63	94	87	103	87	81	82	70	57	32	53	2958
11—72	0 . . .	—	2	5	27	49	51	51	62	56	60	82	75	68	37	2054
	1—5 . . .	—	1	29	75	166	179	180	210	212	215	191	124	70	108	5931
	6—9 . . .	—	3	24	90	211	299	375	356	378	367	352	338	118	179	14340
	0—9 . . .	—	6	58	192	426	529	606	628	646	642	625	537	256	324	22325
81	x . . .	—	1	2	37	63	36	9	5	7	4	3	4	4	15	879
82	. .	—	—	1	6	8	2	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	137
81 & 82	x . . .	—	1	3	43	71	38	10	7	8	7	4	4	5	17	1016
11—82	x . . .	—	7	61	235	497	567	616	635	654	649	629	541	261	341	23341
91	. . .	—	699	801	546	160	16	4	1	0	0	2	2	8	248	17999
92	x . . .	—	11	47	166	286	351	324	308	301	288	285	315	237	193	13637
93	x . . .	—	2	10	19	38	51	45	47	37	43	31	30	25	26	1924
94—97	x . . .	—	212	81	34	19	14	11	9	7	19	50	111	465	78	5325
98	x . . .	—	0	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	1	37
99	x . . .	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	113	7516
91—99	x . . .	1000	993	939	765	503	433	384	365	346	351	371	459	739	659	46438
11—99	x . . .	1000	999	1001	1001	1001	1001	999	999	1000	1002	999	1001	999	1001	69779
pers. dst/1000	. . .	105	116	115	104	98	87	77	70	54	49	36	26	63	1001	xxx
sample person	. . .	6960	8036	8035	7383	6794	6050	5290	5011	3850	3393	2496	1957	4517	69779	xxx

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : RURAL MALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0 . . .	—	5	60	235	341	351	360	376	309	514	477	452	469	234	7443
	1—5 . . .	—	—	2	22	30	63	62	39	50	29	27	63	37	26	962
	6—9 . . .	—	—	3	33	60	89	50	55	94	83	80	67	50	39	2430
	0—9 . . .	—	5	65	290	431	503	472	470	453	626	584	582	557	299	10835
31	0 . . .	—	0	15	16	30	21	38	35	15	14	11	38	3	16	457
	1—5 . . .	—	0	0	6	11	25	49	47	57	9	28	40	0	16	536
	6—9 . . .	—	3	1	14	29	76	51	75	225	84	70	6	9	39	1568
	0—9 . . .	—	3	16	36	70	122	138	157	297	117	115	121	12	71	2561
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	0	71	126	186	215	267	299	200	198	193	220	136	133	3460
	1—5 . . .	—	—	6	28	68	58	75	29	22	38	27	19	2	25	817
	6—9 . . .	—	3	1	33	21	48	14	32	12	14	8	6	5	14	520
	0—9 . . .	—	3	78	187	275	321	356	360	234	250	228	245	143	172	4797
11—51	0 . . .	—	5	146	377	557	587	665	710	524	726	681	710	608	383	11360
	1—5 . . .	—	0	8	56	109	146	186	115	129	76	82	125	39	67	2315
	6—9 . . .	—	6	5	80	110	213	115	162	331	181	164	113	64	92	4518
	0—9 . . .	—	11	159	513	776	946	966	987	984	983	927	958	711	542	18193
81	x . . .	—	0	1	15	46	13	6	1	1	5	1	3	0	7	36
11—81	x . . .	—	11	160	528	822	959	972	988	985	988	928	951	711	549	18555
91	x . .	—	517	712	412	160	32	0	0	—	0	3	—	9	216	8181
92	x . . .	—	10	13	16	4	0	2	5	3	1	2	6	18	7	309
93	x . . .	—	2	21	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4	144
94—97	x . . .	—	393	94	38	14	9	26	7	12	11	66	43	259	91	2778
99	x . . .	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx*	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	133	4247
91—99	x . . .	1000	989	840	472	178	41	28	12	15	12	72	49	289	451	15695
11—99	x . . .	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1002	999	999	1000	999	1000	34214
Pers. dst/000	. . .	124	132	129	98	82	77	64	68	57	38	42	34	55	999	xxx
sample person	. . .	3967	4478	4226	3569	2844	2591	2351	2291	1839	1616	1303	1022	2117	34214	xxx

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : RURAL FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES :6984

usual activity status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11&21	0	—	5	49	140	155	203	168	145	199	230	197	183	68	111	3321
	1—5	—	1	2	21	28	20	16	14	18	8	4	44	15	12	461
	6—9	—	0	1	15	9	16	12	27	16	25	12	10	6	9	412
	0—9	—	6	52	176	192	239	196	186	233	263	213	237	89	132	4194
31	0	—	0	0	1	8	6	11	3	7	4	1	2	1	3	115
	1—5	—	—	1	4	2	9	1	1	1	3	2	0	—	2	72
	6—9	—	0	4	0	12	7	8	15	11	8	21	5	3	6	267
	0—9	—	0	5	5	22	22	19	19	19	15	24	7	4	141	454
41 & 51	0	—	2	37	136	142	148	164	146	185	144	131	97	29	90	2199
	1—5	—	—	4	7	16	4	15	5	4	12	17	7	2	6	224
	6—9	—	—	0	1	9	4	3	5	5	2	18	2	1	3	127
	0—9	—	2	41	144	167	156	182	156	194	158	166	106	32	99	2550
11—51	0	—	7	86	277	305	357	343	294	391	378	329	282	98	204	5635
	1—5	—	1	7	32	46	33	32	20	23	23	23	51	17	20	757
	6—9	—	0	5	16	30	27	23	47	32	35	51	17	10	18	806
	0—9	—	8	98	325	381	417	398	361	446	436	403	350	125	242	7198
81	x	—	0	0	2	5	4	2	1	—	—	0	0	0	1	77
11—81	x	—	8	98	327	386	421	400	362	446	436	403	350	125	243	7275
91	x	—	400	553	176	32	2	5	3	4	5	3	2	10	139	5543
92	x	—	28	170	347	425	397	413	399	409	403	459	451	389	279	8933
93	x	—	2	42	117	145	169	172	234	129	139	112	116	114	99	3078
94—97	x	—	349	137	33	12	11	10	2	12	17	23	81	362	98	2895
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	142	3869
91—99	x	1000	992	902	673	614	579	600	638	554	564	597	650	875	757	24318
11—99	x	1000	999	999	1000	1000	1002	1001	1002	1000	1001	998	999	1000	1000	31593
pers. dst./1000		111	143	111	85	91	90	64	70	50	55	38	30	62	1001	xxx
sample person		3632	3981	3637	2942	2952	2801	2311	2099	1655	1477	1182	877	2047	31593	xxx

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : RURAL PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11& 21	0	—	5	55	193	248	274	269	264	260	351	348	331	266	175	10751
	1—5	—	0	2	22	29	41	40	27	36	17	17	55	25	19	1423
	6—9	—	0	2	25	34	51	32	41	59	50	49	42	28	25	2842
	0—9	—	5	59	240	311	366	341	332	355	418	414	428	319	219	15029
31	0	—	0	8	10	19	14	25	19	11	9	6	22	2	10	572
	1—5	—	0	1	5	6	16	26	25	32	5	16	24	0	9	603
	6—9	—	1	2	8	20	40	30	46	129	41	51	25	6	23	1835
	0—9	—	1	11	23	45	70	81	90	172	55	73	71	8	42	3015
41 & 51	0	—	1	56	130	163	180	218	225	193	168	165	165	82	112	5659
	1—5	—	—	5	19	42	30	46	17	14	23	23	14	2	16	1041
	6—9	—	2	1	19	15	25	9	19	9	7	12	4	3	9	647
	0—9	—	3	62	168	220	235	273	261	216	198	200	183	87	137	7347
11—51	0	—	6	119	333	430	468	512	508	464	528	519	518	350	297	16995
	1—5	—	0	8	46	77	87	112	69	82	45	56	93	27	44	3072
	6—9	—	3	5	52	69	116	71	106	197	98	112	71	37	57	5324
	0—9	—	9	132	431	576	671	695	683	743	671	687	682	414	398	25391
81	x	—	0	1	9	25	8	4	1	0	2	1	2	0	4	439
11—81	x	—	9	133	440	601	679	699	684	743	673	688	684	414	402	25830
91	x	—	458	641	306	95	16	2	1	2	3	3	1	10	179	13724
92	x	—	19	83	163	218	207	199	197	185	230	210	203	206	137	9242
93	x	—	2	30	55	73	88	82	114	58	79	52	52	60	50	3226
94—97	x	—	371	113	36	13	10	18	4	12	15	47	60	310	95	5669
99	x	1000	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	137	8116
91—99	x	1000	991	867	560	399	321	301	316	257	327	312	316	586	598	39977
11—99	x	1000	999	1000	1001	999	1000	999	1000	1001	1001	1001	1002	1001	1000	65807
pers.dst/1000	x	118	137	120	92	87	83	64	69	64	46	40	32	58	1000	xxx
sampleperson		7599	8459	7863	6511	5796	5352	4662	4390	3494	3093	2485	1899	4164	65807	xxx

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : URBAN MALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

usual activity		age-group in years														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	all classes	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0	—	—	2	13	40	31	30	48	35	42	52	77	111	29	969
	1—5	—	—	10	31	82	86	72	95	94	105	96	68	76	52	1906
	6—9	—	1	14	61	180	242	240	206	218	193	218	250	146	124	5914
	0—9	—	1	26	105	302	359	347	349	347	340	366	395	333	205	8789
31	0	—	—	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	9	9	2	0	2	92
	1—5	—	0	10	32	101	162	158	184	165	191	166	123	27	84	2088
	6—9	—	0	6	45	117	228	307	321	351	342	327	266	35	140	5547
	0—9	—	0	17	78	219	399	469	509	519	542	502	391	62	226	7727
41 & 51	0	—	0	2	13	20	29	27	29	25	23	18	31	15	15	408
	1—5	—	1	13	40	66	60	61	67	57	45	39	22	13	35	1080
	6—9 . . .	—	0	11	31	47	46	68	29	31	27	24	45	21	27	919
	0—9	—	1	26	84	133	135	156	125	113	95	81	98	49	77	2357
11—51	0	—	0	5	27	61	64	66	81	63	74	79	110	126	46	1469
	1—5	—	1	33	103	249	313	291	346	316	341	301	213	116	171	5024
	6—9	—	1	31	137	344	516	615	556	600	562	569	561	202	291	12380
	0—9	—	2	69	267	664	893	972	983	979	977	949	884	444	508	10873
81	x	—	1	6	58	105	56	10	6	6	5	2	1	4	24	747
11—81	x	—	3	75	325	759	949	982	989	985	982	951	885	448	532	19620
91	x	—	715	838	626	213	26	5	0	1	0	1	—	8	274	10266
92	x	—	9	8	12	8	8	2	2	3	2	8	3	21	7	293
93	x	—	1	2	1	2	6	0	1	—	0	0	8	3	2	54
94—97	x	—	197	77	36	18	11	11	8	11	16	40	104	520	75	2731
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	3904
91—99	x	1000	997	925	675	241	51	18	11	15	18	49	115	552	468	17248
11—99	x	1000	999	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	1002	1001	999	36868
pers. dst./000	. . . .	101	119	114	110	101	82	77	70	55	52	37	25	57	999	xxx
sample person	. . . .	8603	4197	4280	4106	3633	3107	2767	2649	2126	1867	1335	1002	2193	36868	xxx

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA : URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

usual activity status	industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0	—	1	3	7	16	24	24	18	27	21	68	36	12	14	400
	1—5 . . .	—	2	13	26	37	20	32	40	49	32	18	23	21	21	515
	6—9	—	1	2	14	18	29	34	39	41	29	44	54	23	19	642
	0—9	—	4	18	47	71	73	90	97	117	82	130	113	56	54	1557
31	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	—	—	1	15
	1—5	—	—	5	5	6	13	7	7	24	6	20	9	2	7	168
	6—9	—	1	4	5	30	38	65	89	65	67	46	54	11	29	1093
	0—9	—	1	9	10	36	51	73	97	92	77	68	63	13	37	1276
41 & 51	0	—	1	2	17	18	16	18	26	20	20	33	18	7	12	241
	1—5	—	—	8	11	15	20	17	26	13	30	19	4	2	11	220
	6—9	—	—	4	11	10	16	13	6	15	23	10	8	11	9	249
	0—9	—	1	14	39	43	52	48	58	48	73	62	30	20	32	710
11—51	0	—	2	5	24	34	40	43	45	50	45	103	54	19	27	656
	1—5	—	2	26	42	58	53	56	73	86	68	57	36	25	39	903
	6—9	—	2	10	30	58	83	112	134	121	119	100	116	45	57	1984
	0—9	—	6	41	96	150	176	211	252	257	232	260	206	89	123	3543
81	x	—	0	0	14	26	24	6	3	—	—	0	4	0	7	215
11—81	x	—	6	41	110	176	200	217	255	257	232	260	210	89	130	3758
91	x	—	704	799	491	112	7	3	2	1	1	3	5	10	236	8139
92	x	—	14	79	345	607	683	692	644	648	649	598	612	425	392	13125
93	x	—	3	20	41	92	103	80	92	90	98	77	62	53	54	1979
94—97	x	—	210	61	13	13	7	8	7	4	20	62	111	423	72	2298
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	116	3612
91—99	x	1000	994	959	890	824	800	783	745	743	768	740	790	911	870	29153
11—99	x	1000	1001	1001	1000	1000	1000	998	1001	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	32911
pers. dst /000	. . . .	108	116	118	98	94	91	77	70	52	45	34	27	70	999	xxx
sample person	. . . .	3357	3839	3755	3277	3161	2943	2523	2362	1724	1526	1161	955	2324	32911	xxx

TABLE (7) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN — PERSONS — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

usual activity		age-group in years														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	all groups	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0	—	0	3	10	29	28	30	34	31	33	59	57	59	22	1369
	1—5	—	1	11	29	61	53	53	69	73	73	60	46	47	38	2421
	6—9	—	1	8	40	106	135	142	127	136	121	138	153	81	74	6556
	0—9	—	2	22	79	196	216	225	230	240	227	257	256	187	134	10346
31	0	—	—	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	7	6	1	0	2	107
	1—5	—	0	8	20	58	90	86	100	100	110	99	66	14	47	2256
	6—9	—	1	5	27	77	133	192	211	219	222	198	162	23	87	6640
	0—9	—	1	13	48	136	225	281	314	322	339	303	229	37	136	9003
41 & 51	0	—	1	2	14	19	23	23	28	23	21	25	25	11	14	649
	1—5	—	0	10	27	42	40	40	48	37	38	30	13	7	24	1250
	6—9	—	0	8	22	30	31	42	18	24	25	17	27	16	18	1168
	0—9	—	1	20	63	91	94	105	94	84	84	72	65	34	56	3067
11—51	0	—	1	5	25	49	53	56	65	57	61	90	83	70	38	2125
	1—5	—	1	29	76	161	183	179	217	210	221	189	125	68	109	5927
	6—9	—	2	21	89	213	299	376	356	379	368	353	342	120	179	14364
	0—9	—	4	55	190	423	535	611	638	646	650	632	550	258	326	22416
81	x	—	1	3	39	69	39	8	5	3	3	1	3	2	16	962
11—81	x	—	5	58	229	492	574	619	643	649	563	633	553	260	342	23378
91	x	—	710	819	565	167	16	4	1	1	1	2	3	9	254	18405
92	x	—	11	42	161	282	346	329	305	300	285	280	301	235	190	13418
93	x	—	2	11	19	43	55	38	44	42	43	35	35	29	27	2033
94—97	x	—	203	70	26	16	9	10	7	8	18	50	108	467	74	5029
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	113	7516
91—99	x	1000	995	942	771	508	426	381	357	351	347	367	447	740	658	46401
11—99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1001	999	1001	1001	1001	998	1004	1002	1001	69779
pers. dst/000	. . . .	105	116	115	104	98	87	77	70	54	49	36	26	63	1001	
-sample person	. . . .	6960	8036	8035	7383	6794	6050	5290	5011	3850	3393	2496	1957	4517	65779	xxx

TABLE (8) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL — MALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity status	Industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0 . . .	—	14	82	266	354	351	359	376	313	513	476	453	483	242	7768
	1—5 . . .	—	—	3	22	30	63	62	39	50	29	28	63	37	26	983
	6—9 . . .	—	0	3	35	61	90	51	55	94	83	80	67	50	40	2490
	0—9 . . .	—	14	88	323	445	504	472	470	457	625	584	583	570	308	11241
31	0 . . .	—	0	15	16	30	21	38	35	15	14	11	38	3	16	457
	1—5 . . .	—	0	0	6	11	25	49	47	57	9	28	43	0	16	536
	6—9 . .	—	3	1	14	29	76	51	75	225	84	76	42	9	39	1571
	0—9 . . .	—	3	16	36	70	122	138	157	297	107	115	123	12	71	2564
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	2	75	139	186	216	267	299	200	203	193	220	136	135	3500
	1—5 . . .	—	—	6	28	69	58	77	29	22	38	27	19	2	25	834
	6—9 . . .	—	3	2	33	21	48	14	32	12	14	8	6	5	14	528
	0—9 . . .	—	5	83	200	276	322	358	360	234	255	228	245	143	174	4862
11—51	0 . . .	—	16	172	421	570	588	664	710	528	730	680	711	622	393	11725
	1—5 . . .	—	0	9	56	110	146	188	115	129	76	83	125	39	67	2353
	6—9 . . .	—	6	6	82	111	214	116	162	331	181	164	115	64	93	4589
	0—9 . . .	—	22	187	559	791	948	968	987	988	987	927	951	725	553	18667
81	x . . .	—	0	1	13	40	11	5	1	0	1	1	3	0	6	304
11—81	x . . .	—	22	188	572	831	959	973	988	988	988	928	954	725	559	18971
91	x . . .	—	514	685	370	151	32	0	0	—	0	3	—	9	208	7822
92	x . . .	—	10	13	16	4	0	2	5	0	1	2	6	18	7	295
93	x . . .	—	2	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	145
94—97	x . . .	—	385	93	36	14	9	25	7	12	11	66	40	245	89	2734
99	x . . .	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	133	4247
91—99	x . . .	1000	978	812	428	169	41	27	12	12	12	72	46	275	441	15243
11—99	x . . .	1000	1000	1002	999	999	1001	1001	1000	1001	1000	1000	1001	1000	1001	34214
pers. dst/000	. . .	124	132	129	98	82	77	64	68	57	38	42	34	55	1000	xxx
sample person	. . .	3967	4478	4226	3569	2844	2591	2351	2291	1839	1616	1303	1022	2217	34214	xxx

TABLE (8) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL — FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity		age-group in years														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	all groups	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0 . . .	—	6	65	174	191	255	240	196	242	324	236	218	129	145	4309
	1—5 . . .	—	1	5	23	29	43	17	16	19	12	5	47	15	15	570
	6—9 . . .	—	0	1	15	20	17	13	29	17	33	12	11	7	11	491
	0—9 . . .	—	7	71	212	240	315	270	241	278	369	253	276	151	171	5370
31	0 . . .	—	0	0	2	8	7	11	3	8	4	1	2	1	3	128
	1—5 . . .	—	—	1	4	2	9	1	1	1	3	2	0	–	2	73
	6—9 . . .	–	0	4	0	12	7	8	15	11	8	23	5	3	6	270
	0—9 . . .	—	0	5	6	22	23	20	19	20	15	26	7	4	11	471
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	2	40	147	156	159	185	163	212	169	134	98	35	100	2477
	1—5 . . .	—	—	4	8	18	4	15	7	4	12	17	10	2	7	253
	6—9 . . .	—	0	0	1	9	6	3	5	5	2	18	2	1	3	137
	0—9 . . .	—	2	50	156	183	169	203	175	221	183	169	110	138	110	2867
11—51	0 . . .	—	8	111	323	355	421	436	362	462	497	371	318	165	248	6914
	1—5 . . .	—	1	10	35	49	56	33	24	24	27	24	57	17	24	896
	6—9 . . .	—	0	5	16	41	30	24	49	33	43	53	18	11	20	898
	0—9 . . .	—	9	126	374	445	507	493	435	519	567	448	393	193	292	8708
81	x . . .	—	0	0	2	5	4	1	0	—	—	—	0	0	1	69
11—81	x . . .	—	9	126	376	450	511	494	435	519	567	448	393	193	293	8777
91	x . . .	—	399	545	172	32	2	5	2	3	5	3	2	10	137	5454
92	x . . .	—	28	152	318	388	362	361	363	350	321	433	422	363	251	8069
93	x . . .	—	2	40	101	118	114	133	198	117	90	93	108	74	79	2553
94—97	x . . .	—	349	137	33	12	11	7	2	11	17	23	75	360	98	2871
99	x . . .	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	142	3869
91—99	x . . .	1000	991	874	624	550	489	506	565	481	433	552	607	807	707	22816
11—99	x . . .	1000	998	1000	1000	1003	1001	1002	1001	1000	1000	1000	1001	1000	1000	31593
pers. dst./000	. . .	111	143	111	85	91	90	64	70	50	55	38	30	62	1001	xxx
sample person	. . .	3632	3981	3637	2942	2952	2801	2311	2099	1655	1477	1182	877	1047	31593	xxx

TABLE (8) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL — PERSONS — NO OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity		age-group in years														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	all groups	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0	—	10	74	225	272	303	303	290	281	406	366	349	304	196	12077
	1—5	—	1	4	23	29	53	41	28	36	19	17	56	26	21	1553
	6—9	—	0	2	26	40	52	33	42	59	55	49	42	28	26	2981
	0—9	—	11	80	274	341	408	377	360	376	480	432	447	358	243	16611
31	0	—	0	8	10	19	14	25	19	11	9	6	22	2	10	585
	1—5	—	0	1	5	6	16	26	25	32	5	16	24	0	9	609
	6—9	—	1	2	8	20	40	30	46	129	41	52	26	6	23	1841
	0—9	—	1	11	23	45	70	81	90	172	55	74	72	8	42	3035
41 & 51	0	—	2	62	143	171	186	228	233	206	184	166	165	85	118	5977
	1—5	—	—	5	19	43	30	47	18	14	23	25	15	2	16	1087
	6—9	—	2	1	19	15	26	9	19	9	7	12	4	3	9	665
	0—9	—	4	68	181	229	242	284	270	229	214	201	184	90	143	7729
11—51	0	—	12	144	378	462	503	556	542	498	599	538	536	391	324	18639
	1—5	—	1	10	47	78	99	114	71	82	47	56	95	28	46	3249
	6—9	—	3	5	53	75	118	72	107	197	103	113	72	37	58	5487
	0—9	—	16	159	478	615	720	742	720	777	749	707	703	456	428	27375
81	x	—	0	0	8	22	7	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	373
11—81	x	—	16	159	486	637	727	745	720	777	749	708	705	456	432	27748
91	x	—	455	626	282	91	16	2	3	2	3	3	1	10	174	13276
92	x	—	19	74	150	200	188	174	179	157	183	199	191	192	124	8364
93	x	—	2	29	48	59	59	63	96	53	51	43	48	39	40	2698
94—97	x	—	367	112	34	13	10	16	4	11	14	47	55	303	93	5605
99	x	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	137	8116
91—99	x	1000	984	841	514	363	273	255	280	223	251	292	295	544	568	38059
11—99	. . . . .	1000	1000	998	1000	999	999	1000	999	1001	999	1000	1000	1000	1000	65807
pers./dst./000	. . . . .	118	137	120	92	87	83	64	69	54	46	40	32	58	1000	xxx
sample person	. . . . .	7599	8459	7863	6511	5796	5392	4662	4390	3494	3093	2485	1899	4164	65807	xxxx

TABLE (8) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN MALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS - 7477

curent weekly activity		age-group in years														
status	Industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0 . . .	—	0	3	16	42	31	35	48	35	42	53	77	112	30	102
	1—5 . . .	—	0	12	36	83	86	72	95	94	106	96	68	76	53	1940
	6—9 . . .	—	1	19	66	183	246	240	207	218	193	220	250	148	126	6026
	0—9 . . .	—	1	34	118	308	363	347	350	347	341	369	395	336	209	8978
31	0 . . .	—	—	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	9	9	2	0	2	92
	1—5 . . .	—	0	10	33	102	167	158	184	165	191	166	123	27	84	2091
	6—9 . . .	—	0	6	46	118	228	307	321	352	342	327	267	36	141	5559
	0—9 . . .	—	0	17	80	221	399	469	509	520	542	502	392	63	227	7742
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	0	2	13	20	29	27	29	25	23	18	31	15	15	410
	1—5 . . .	—	1	13	42	67	60	61	67	57	45	39	22	13	35	1039
	6—9 . . .	—	0	11	32	47	47	68	29	31	27	24	45	21	27	927
	0—9 . . .	—	1	26	87	134	136	156	125	113	95	81	98	49	77	2376
11—51	0 . . .	—	0	6	30	63	64	66	81	63	74	80	110	127	47	1514
	1—5 . . .	—	1	35	111	252	313	291	346	316	342	301	213	116	172	5070
	6—9 . . .	—	1	36	144	348	521	615	557	601	562	571	562	205	294	12512
	0—9 . . .	—	2	77	285	663	898	972	984	980	978	952	885	448	513	19096
81	x . . .	—	1	6	56	103	53	10	5	5	5	2	1	4	24	717
11—81	x . . .	—	3	83	341	766	951	982	989	985	983	954	886	452	537	19813
91	x . . .	—	715	830	610	207	24	5	0	1	0	1	—	8	269	10111
92	x . . .	—	9	8	12	7	8	2	2	3	2	8	3	21	7	288
93	x . . .	—	1	2	1	2	6	0	1	—	0	0	8	3	2	52
94—97	x . . .	—	197	77	36	18	11	11	8	11	15	37	103	516	75	2700
99	x . . .	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	110	3904
91—99	x . . .	1000	997	917	659	234	49	18	11	15	17	46	114	548	463	17055
11—99	x . . .	1000	999	1000	1001	999	999	1000	999	999	1001	1000	1001	999	1000	36868
pers. dis./000	. . .	101	119	114	110	101	82	77	70	55	52	37	25	57	999	xxx
sample person	. . .	3603	4197	4280	4106	3633	3107	2767	2649	2126	1867	1335	1002	2193	36868	xxx

TABLE (8) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN — FEMALE — NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

usual activity status	Industry	age-group in years 0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0 . . .	—	1	6	12	23	30	36	28	39	35	91	48	17	21	600
	1—5 . . .	—	2	16	32	42	26	41	43	57	45	20	25	24	26	652
	6—9 . . .	—	1	3	18	20	36	42	46	52	35	58	56	25	23	791
	0—9 . . .	—	4	25	62	85	92	119	117	148	115	169	129	66	70	2043
31	0 . . .	—	—	—	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	2	—	—	1	17
	1—5 . . .	—	—	5	5	6	14	7	7	24	6	20	9	2	7	171
	6—9 . . .	—	—	4	5	32	39	66	90	65	67	46	54	11	29	1102
	0—9 . . .	—	1	9	10	38	54	73	98	92	77	68	63	13	37	1290
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	1	2	17	21	19	19	28	22	20	37	20	8	14	274
	1—5 . . .	—	—	8	11	18	24	19	29	14	30	19	11	2	13	244
	6—9 . . .	—	—	4	11	10	18	14	6	15	24	11	9	14	9	271
	0—9 . . .	—	1	14	39	49	61	52	63	51	74	67	40	24	36	789
11—51	0 . . .	—	2	3	29	44	50	56	57	64	59	130	68	25	36	891
	1—5 . . .	—	2	29	48	66	64	67	79	95	81	59	45	28	46	1067
	6—9 . . .	—	2	11	34	62	93	121	142	132	126	115	119	50	61	2164
	0—9 . . .	—	6	48	111	172	207	244	278	291	266	304	232	103	143	4122
81	x . . .	—	0	0	14	26	21	6	3	—	—	0	2	0	7	204
11—81	x . . .	—	6	48	125	198	228	250	281	291	266	304	234	103	150	4326
91	x . . .	—	704	796	489	112	7	3	2	1	1	3	5	10	235	8097
92	x . . .	—	14	76	335	592	663	665	626	624	620	566	599	416	378	12753
93	x . . .	—	3	19	38	86	95	74	84	80	93	65	54	49	50	1835
94—97	x . . .	—	210	61	13	12	7	8	7	4	20	62	108	422	71	2288
99	x . . .	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	116	3612
91—99	x . . .	1000	994	952	875	802	772	750	749	709	734	696	766	897	850	28585
11—99	x . . .	1000	1001	999	999	999	1000	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	998	1002	32911
pers. dst/000	. . .	108	116	118	98	94	91	77	70	52	45	34	27	70	xxx	xxx
sample person	. . .	3357	3839	3755	3277	3161	2943	2523	2362	1724	1526	1161	995	2324	32911	xx

TABLE (8) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN — PERSONS — NO OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

usual activity		age-group in years														
status	industry	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & above	all groups	sample persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 & 21	0 . . .	—	0	5	14	34	31	36	39	37	39	70	63	62	25	1612
	1—5 . . .	—	1	14	34	65	56	57	70	77	79	61	47	49	40	2592
	6—9 . . .	—	1	11	45	109	140	146	131	141	124	146	154	83	77	6817
	0—9 . . .	—	2	30	93	208	227	239	240	255	242	277	264	194	142	11021
31	0 . . .	—	—	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	7	6	1	0	2	109
	1—5 . . .	—		8	20	58	90	86	100	100	110	99	66	14	47	2262
	6—9 . . .	—	1	5	28	78	133	192	211	219	222	198	162	23	88	6661
	0—9 . . .	—	1	13	49	137	225	281	314	322	339	303	229	37	137	9032
41 & 51	0 . . .	—	1	2	15	21	24	23	29	24	21	27	26	11	14	684
	1—5 . . .	—	0	10	28	45	42	41	49	37	38	30	16	7	25	1283
	6—9 . . .	—	0	8	23	30	32	42	18	24	24	18	27	27	19	1198
	0—9 . . .	—	1	20	66	96	98	106	96	85	85	75	69	35	58	3165
11—51	0 . . .	—	1	7	30	56	57	52	71	64	67	103	90	73	41	2405
	1—5 . . .	—	1	32	82	168	188	184	219	214	227	190	129	70	112	6137
	6—9 . . .	—	2	24	96	217	305	380	360	384	372	362	343	123	184	14676
	0—9 . . .	—	4	63	208	441	550	626	650	662	666	655	562	266	337	23218
81	x . . .	—	1	3	37	68	37	8	4	3	3	1	1	2	16	921
11—81	x . . .	—	5	66	245	509	587	634	654	665	669	656	563	268	353	24139
91	x . . .	—	710	814	556	163	15	4	1	1	1	2	3	9	252	18208
92	x . . .	—	11	41	156	273	338	317	298	289	272	264	298	230	184	13041
93	x . . .	—	2	10	18	40	51	35	40	37	41	30	31	27	25	1887
94—97	x . . .	—	203	69	25	15	9	10	7	8	17	48	105	466	73	4988
99	x . . .	1000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	113	7516
91—99	x . . .	1000	995	934	755	491	413	366	346	335	331	344	437	732	647	45640
11—99	x . . .	1000	999	999	1000	1001	1000	999	999	1001	4001	999	1001	999	1001	69779
pers dst/000	. . .	105	116	115	104	98	87	77	70	54	49	36	26	63	xxx	xxx
sample person	. . .	6960	8036	8035	7383	6794	6050	5290	5011	3850	3393	2496	1957	4517	69779	xxx

TABLE (9) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY INDUSTRY.

ALL—INDIA : RURAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

industry section	male		female		persons	
	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status	all workers incl. subsid. status workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
agriculture etc.	705	710	842	849	745	755
mining etc. (1)	8	8	2	1	6	6
maufacturing (2)	54	53	50	53	53	53
manufacturing (3)	29	28	16	14	25	24
electricity (4)	5	5	0	0	4	4
construction (5)	27	27	15	13	23	22
wholesale retail trade etc. (6)	46	46	25	26	40	39
transport, storage etc. (7)	22	21	1	1	16	15
financial, insurance etc. (8)	6	6	0	0	4	4
services community, etc. (9)	98	96	49	43	84	78
all (0—9)	1001	1001	1000	1000	1000	1001
sample persons	18193	18667	7198	8708	25391	27375

TABLE (9) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF USUALLY WORKING PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

ALL INDIA : URBAN NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

industry section	male		female		persons	
	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers	principal status workers	all workers incl. subsid. status workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
agriculture etc. (0)	91	92	223	249	115	123
mining etc. (1)	11	11	3	4	10	19
manufacturing (2)	144	144	211	212	156	158
manufacturing (3)	110	110	64	60	102	100
electricity (4)	17	17	4	4	15	14
construction (5)	54	54	36	36	51	50
wholesale retail trade etc. (6)	190	191	100	102	174	173
transport, storage etc. (7)	92	91	19	17	79	76
financial, insurance, etc. services (8)	32	32	14	12	29	28
community, etc. services (9)	259	258	326	304	269	268
all (0—9)	1000	1000	1002	1000	1002	999
sample persons	18873	19096	3543	4122	22416	23218

TABLE (10) : 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 PRINCIPAL STATUS.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL MALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity status	current weekly activity status									per 1000 dist. of persons	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)
11–51	962	10	14	11	3	28	—	28	1000	554	18667
81	89	896	0	15	0	15	—	15	1001	16	304
11–81	952	20	14	11	3	28	—	28	1000	560	18971
91	2	0	982	16	—	998	—	998	1000	208	7822
92–97	3	2	8	986	1	995	—	995	1000	99	3174
91–97	3	1	667	329	0	996	—	996	1000	307	10996
99	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	1000	133	4247
91–99	2	1	465	230	0	695	302	997	1000	440	15243
11–99	535	12	212	107	1	320	133	443	999	1000	34214
sample persons	17974	504	8005	8429	55	11489	4247	15736	34214	—	—

TABLE (10) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity status	current weekly activity status									per 1009 dist. of persons	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)
11–51	762	10	9	218	5	228	—	228	1001	292	8708
81	34	750	3	212	1	216	—	216	1000	1	69
11–81	760	12	5	218	5	228	—	228	1000	293	8777
91	2	0	974	24	—	998	—	998	1000	137	5454
92–97	17	3	1	979	0	980	—	980	1000	428	13493
91–97	13	2	23	747	0	955	—	985	1000	565	18947
99	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	1000	142	3869
91–99	10	2	190	597	0	787	201	988	1000	707	22816
11–99	230	5	136	485	2	623	142	765	1001	999	31593
sample persons	6755	144	5440	15349	36	20825	3869	24694	31593	—	—

TABLE (10) : PER 1000 DISRTIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES : 6984

usual activity status	current weekly activity status									per 1000 dist. of persons	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)
11 – 51	897	10	11	79	3	93	—	93	1000	428	27375
81	81	878	0	41	0	41	—	41	999	4	373
11 – 81	890	18	11	78	3	92	—	92	1000	432	27748
91	2	0	99	19	—	998	—	998	1000	174	13276
92 – 97	14	3	3	979	1	983	—	983	1001	257	16667
91 – 97	9	2	397	592	0	989	–	989	1000	431	29943
99	–	—	–	–	–	–	1000	1000	1000	137	8116
91 – 99	7	1	301	449	0	750	242	992	1000	568	38059
11 – 99	388	8	176	289	2	467	137	604	1000	1001	65807
sample persons	24729	648	13445	18778	91	32314	8116	45130	65807	—	—

TABLE (10) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS

ALL-INDIA : URBAN MALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

usual activity status	current weekly activity status									per 1000 dist. of persons	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)
11 – 51	980	8	5	6	1	12	—	12	999	514	19096
81	27	952	11	10	—	21	—	21	1001	24	717
11 – 81	937	50	6	6	1	13	—	13	1000	538	19813
91	5	2	974	19	0	993	—	993	999	269	10111
92 – 97	10	2	7	980	1	988	—	988	998	83	3040
91 – 97	6	2	946	246	0	992	—	992	999	352	13151
99	–	–	–	–	–	–	1000	1000	1000	110	3904
91 – 99	5	2	568	187	0	755	238	993	1000	462	17055
11 – 99	505	28	266	90	1	357	110	467	1000	999	36868
sample persons	18787	817	10055	3279	26	13360	3904	17264	0000-	—	—

TABLE (10) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN FEMALE NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS : 7477

usual acivity status	current weekly activity status									per 1000 dist. of persons	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)
11 — 51	843	6	6	143	2	151	—	151	1000	142	4122
81	76	831	13	80	—	93	—	93	1000	7	204
11 — 81	810	42	6	140	2	148	—	148	999	149	4326
91	3	1	972	24	—	996	—	996	1000	235	8097
92 — 97	4	0	3	992	1	996	—	996	1000	500	16876
91 — 97	4	0	312	684	0	996	—	996	1000	735	24973
99	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	1000	116	3612
91 — 99	3	0	270	591	0	861	136	997	1000	851	28585
11 — 99	123	6	231	523	1	755	116	871	1001	1001	32911
sample ersons	3538	199	7944	17607	11	25562	3612	29174	32911	—	—

TAB LE (10) : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN THE PRINCIPAL STATUS

ALL-INDIA : URBAN PERSONS NO. OF SAMPLE ELCCKS : 7477

usual activity status	current weekly activity status									per 1000 dist. of persons	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)
11 — 51	951	8	6	34	1	41	—	41	1001	336	23218
81	36	929	11	24	—	35	—	35	999	16	921
11 — 51	912	48	6	33	1	40	—	40	1000	352	24139
91	4	2	973	21	0	994	—	994	1000	253	18208
92 — 97	5	0	4	990	1	995	—	995	1000	282	19916
91 — 97	5	1	462	532	0	994	—	994	1000	535	38124
99	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	1000	1000	113	7516
91 — 99	4	1	381	440	0	821	174	995	999	648	45640
11 — 99	323	18	249	296	0	546	113	659	1001	1001	69779
sample persons	22325	1016	17999	20886	37	38922	7516	46438	69779	—	—

खण्ड-III—हिन्दी

सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन संबंधी पत्रिका

खण्ड XVII, संख्या 3
जनवरी—मार्च 1994, अंक संख्या 58

सांख्यिकी विभाग
योजना मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

मूल्य (एक प्रति)

मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 80.00 रुपए

वार्षिक अंशदान

मूल्य : अन्तर्देशीय 320.00 रुपए

सर्वेक्षण
खण्ड XVII, संख्या 3, जनवरी--मार्च, 1994
(अंक संख्या 58)

विषय-सूची

भिन्न-भिन्न केलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तरों पर प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्ग के अनुसार परिवारों एवं व्यक्तियों के वितरण पर एक टिप्पणी--38वां दौर (जनवरी--दिसम्बर 1983)

निष्कर्षों का सारांश

1.0 खण्ड 2 में यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि इस रिपोर्ट में कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर को प्रतिदिन प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई (प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई के हिसाब से) 2700 कैलौरी के प्रतिमान की आवश्यकता की प्रतिशतता के रूप में अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। इस प्रकार प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर के अनुसार अनुमानित व्यक्तियों और परिवारों के राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशवार वितरण में प्रतिदिन प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी नहीं है अपितु "प्रतिमान का प्रतिशत" है। उदाहरण के तौर पर कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण वर्ग 70–80 का अभिप्राय 2700 के 70 प्रतिशत से लेकर 2700 का 80 प्रतिशत प्रतिदिन उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण की रेंज है।

1.1 प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश जनसंख्या का प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर का प्रतिमान सिद्धांतत 70 प्रतिशत और 120 प्रतिशत के मध्य है। लगभग सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में इस कैलौरी रेंज में, प्रति 1000 ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों में से 500 से 600 व्यक्ति और प्रत्येक 1000 शहरी व्यक्तियों में से 550 से 700 व्यक्ति हैं।

1.2 अधिकांश राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा न्यूनतम प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अंतर्ग्रहण वर्ग में समानुपातिक रूप से अधिक व्यक्ति हैं। यह कहना वास्तव में सही है कि लगभग सभी बड़े राज्यों में दिया गया प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अंतर्ग्रहण स्तर, तथा उस स्तर से नीचे शहरी व्यक्तियों का समानुपात सामान्यत: उसी स्तर से कम ग्रामीण व्यक्ति के समानुपात की अपेक्षा, अधिक है। समस्त भारत स्तर पर प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई अंतर्ग्रहण प्रतिमान के 80 प्रतिशत से कम समस्त व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के प्रति 1000 पर 278 की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्र के लिये प्रति 1000 पर 357 है। अधिकांश प्रमुख राज्यों में शहरी जनसंख्या का आधा भाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, 1000 व्यक्तियों में से 400 की तुलना में प्रतिमान के 90 प्रतिशत से कम कैलौरी ग्रहण करता है। प्रस्तुत किए गए वितरणों से यह देखा जा सकता है कि समस्त भारत स्तर पर, प्रतिमान (यथा शत प्रतिशत स्तर) से कम कैलौरी ग्रहण करने वाले प्रत्येक वर्ग में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के समानुपात की अपेक्षा शहरी जनसंख्या की उच्चतर समानुपात शामिल है। इसके ठीक विपरीत यह प्रतिमान से अधिक कैलौरी ग्रहण करने वाले वर्गों के लिये उपयुक्त है। समस्त भारत स्तर पर प्रतिमान से कम कैलौरी ग्रहण करने वाले व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए 538 की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्र के लिये प्रति 1000 पर 664 है।

1.3 तमिलनाडु और केरल के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, 1000 में से 700 से अधिक व्यक्तियों का प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर, प्रतिमान से कम है और इनमें लगभग 350 व्यक्तियों का प्रति उप इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर वास्तव में 70 प्रतिशत के स्तर से कम है। पश्चिम बंगाल, असम और गुजरात के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 1000 में से 600 से अधिक व्यक्तियों का प्रति उप. इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर प्रतिमान से कम है (समस्त भारत ग्रामीण औसत 538 है) हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब और हरियाणा अधिक सम्पन्न प्रमुख राज्य हैं इनमें 1000 पर 600 से अधिक व्यक्तियों का कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर प्रतिमान से अधिक है।

1.4 शहरी क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम कैलौरी अंतर्ग्रहण रेंज में सबसे अधिक व्यक्ति तमिलनाडु में पाये गये, तत्पश्चात् गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और असम का स्थान रहा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मुकाबले जहां एक ओर कई बड़े राज्य हैं जिनमें प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण के 120 प्रतिशत स्तर से अधिक व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रति 1000 पर 250 व्यक्ति है, दूसरी ओर शहरी क्षेत्र में हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश ही केवल 2 ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां शहरी उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 90 प्रतिशत की तुलना में पंजाब में ग्रामीण-शहरी क्षेत्र में चौंकाने वाले अंतर परिलक्षित होते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में माध्य कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण को प्रतिमान के 110 प्रति. और 120 प्रति. के बीच देखा जा सकता है। सिद्धांत प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण के मामले में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा सम्पन्न शहरी क्षेत्र वाला प्रमुख राज्य केवल उड़ीसा ही प्रतीत होती है।

1.5 प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर के अनुसार परिवारों के राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशवार वितरण की वही विशेषताएं हैं जो व्यक्तियों के तदनुरूपी वितरण की थी। न्यूनतम कैलौरी अन्तर्ग्रहण वर्ग में व्यक्तियों की तुलना में बड़े परिवारों

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का समानुपात मामूली सा कम है। यह विचारणीय है कि बड़े परिवार आकार के कारण प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर में कमी आयी है। समस्त भारत स्तर पर 1000 में से 500 ग्रामीण परिवारों का प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी प्रतिमान का 1000 में से 538 ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों की तुलना में (100 प्रतिशत स्तर से) कम है। इसी प्रकार 1000 में से 582 शहरी परिवारों का (1000 में से 664 शहरी व्यक्तियों की तुलना में) प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण प्रतिमान से कम है।

1.6 आगे, मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग के अनुसार परिवारों और व्यक्तियों का राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशवार वितरण लिया जाता है। यह वितरण, पूर्व अवलोकित कैलोरी अंतर्ग्रहण के पैटर्न पर कुछ प्रकाश डाल सकता है। प्रारम्भ में, इस प्रकार कैलोरी अंतर्ग्रहण स्तरों के संदर्भ के बिना, परिवारों/व्यक्तियों के प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय की जांच की जा सकती है।

1.7 यह देखने में आया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिये व्यक्तियों के समूह का मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वितरण, 60 रुपये से 125 रुपये, अधिकांश राज्यों में प्रति एक हजार व्यक्तियों में से 500 से अधिक व्यक्ति इसी रेंज के अंतर्गत आते हैं। समृद्ध राज्यों में 100-125 रुपये मा. प्र. व्यय की तुलना में अत्यधिक निर्धन राज्यों का मा. प्र. व्यय 85-100 रुपये की रेंज में है। बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में आधी से अधिक ग्रामीण जनसंख्या मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के 85 रुपये के स्तर से कम है जबकि पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में आधी से अधिक ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 125 रुपये के स्तर से ऊपर है।

1.8 शहरी क्षेत्रों में मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा कुछ अधिक है। अधिकांश राज्यों में 1000 व्यक्तियों में से 500 से अधिक व्यक्तियों का मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 70 रुपये और 150 रुपये के मध्य है, जबकि अन्य राज्यों में 150 से 200 व्यक्ति, 150 से 200 रुपये की रेंज में आते हैं। सम्पन्न राज्यों का मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 125 रुपये के मध्य है जबकि निर्धन राज्यों का मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 100 रुपये और 125 रुपये के बीच में है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 150 रुपये से अधिक है।

1.9 राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशवार परिवारों के ग्रामीण और शहरी वितरण, व्यक्तियों के तदनुरूपी मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वितरणों से थोड़े भिन्न हैं।

1.10 यह देखना रह जाता है कि क्या प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर वितरणों में अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय और अन्तर-राज्य अन्तर से क्षेत्र और राज्यों के बीच मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वितरण में भिन्नताओं का पता लगाया जा सकता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये व्यक्ति के अनुसार किए गए वितरणों पर विचार करना उपयुक्त होगा क्योंकि परिवारवार वितरण लगभग यही कहानी कहते हैं।

1.11 पहला मुद्दा यह है कि प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर वितरण को, क्षेत्रीय भिन्नतायें, चाहे राज्य स्तर पर अथवा समस्त भारत स्तर पर हों क्षेत्रों के बीच मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय भिन्नताओं के अनुसार स्पष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। यह देखने में आया है कि (ऊपर 1.2 देखें) कि किसी विशेष कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर से कम व्यक्तियों का समानुपात लगभग प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा, शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिकतम है। मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के विषय में यह स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है कि यदि यह पाया जाता है कि एक विशेष मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय स्तर के नीचे भी व्यक्तियों का समानुपात सामान्यतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्र में अधिकतम रहा। परन्तु अधिकांश राज्यों में विपरीत स्थिति रही है। समस्त भारत स्तर पर यह देखा जा सकता है कि 100 रुपये से नीचे का प्रत्येक मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग, शहरी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रति 1000 व्यक्तियों की बड़ी संख्या दर्शाता है। राज्य स्तर पर भी यही विशेषता देखी जा सकती है यदि मामूली से बड़े मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति वर्गों पर विचार किया जाए।

1.12 प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय या समग्र जीवन निर्वाह स्तर सम्बन्धी आदास भिन्नताओं में प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण में अन्तर राज्य भिन्नताओं को किस प्रकार व्यवस्थित किया जाता है। प्रमाण कुछ मिले-जुले से प्रतीत होते हैं सर्वप्रथम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को लेते हैं। यह देखा गया है कि न्यूनतम कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण वाला कोई राज्य न्यूनतम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाला राज्य हो सकता है और नहीं भी। ग्रामीण भारत के लिये, व्यक्तियों के प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण वितरण के सम्बन्ध में बिहार एक "औसत" राज्य है (अर्थात् बिहार के लिये वितरण समस्त भारत वितरण के समान है) परन्तु प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के विषय में अत्यधिक अल्प मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वाले राज्यों में से एक है। केरल को पुनः ग्रामीण क्षेत्र माना गया है। प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के विषय में तुलनात्मक रूप से लेकर एक सम्पन्न राज्य है परन्तु यहां की जनसंख्या शेष भारत की तुलना में बहुत ही कम कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण करती है। सूची देखने पर ग्रामीण कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तरों में उन अन्तर-राज्य भिन्नताओं का पता चलता है, प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय सम्बन्धी भिन्नताओं के सम्बन्ध में जिनकी व्याख्या नहीं की जा सकती है। दूसरी ओर पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई अत्यधिक ग्रामीण कैलोरी

अन्तर्ग्रहण तथा अत्यधिक ग्रामीण प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय स्तरों वाले राज्य भी हैं और कुछ हद तक जम्मू और कश्मीर और हरियाणा के विषय में भी यह सत्य है। तथापि, वह राज्य वास्तव में प्रति व्यक्ति न्यूनतम मासिक व्यय रेंज वाला होता है जहां कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय द्वारा प्रभावित होता है न कि उच्च प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय रेंज द्वारा ऐसे प्रभाव के प्रमाण अपर्याप्त हैं।

1.13 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गुजरात और असम तथा केरल एवं पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिये भी न्यूनतम कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तरों के लिये, "प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय आधार" नहीं दिखाई देता। मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के सम्बन्ध में तमिलनाडु में व्यक्तियों की बहुत अधिक संख्या है (1000 पर 373) कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तर प्रतिमान के 70 प्रतिशत से कम अर्थात् बिहार में प्रति हजार पर 150 तथा उड़ीसा में प्रति 1000 पर 108 बतायी गई हैं। इसके कई उदाहरण दिए जा सकते हैं। इस लिये कुल मिलाकर प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के विषय में अन्तर-राज्य कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण भिन्नताओं का हिसाब नहीं लगाया जा सकता है और शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के मामले में यह सत्य है।

1.15 इसलिए अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि शहरी तमिलनाडु से 1000 व्यक्तियों में से 373 के 373 व्यक्ति मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के सम्बन्ध में निर्धनतम हैं और परिणामतः सामान्यतः कैलोरियों की आवश्यकता के 70 प्रतिशत के प्रतिमान के खाद्यों को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। यदि कुल मिलाकर प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के अनुसार कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण का निर्धारण किया जाता है तो किसी एक राज्य में 100 रुपये से कम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय मोटे तौर पर अन्तर-राज्य मूल्य अन्तरों के आधार पर से यह स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण 70 प्रतिशत के प्रतिमान से कम है। परन्तु सारणी (5.3 शहरी) में बिहार और उड़ीसा में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय की 0—100 रुपए की रेंज में, प्रति 1000 पर क्रमशः 40 और 310 व्यक्ति दर्शाये गए हैं और केवल 150 (बिहार) और 108 (उड़ीसा में) प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण 70 प्रतिशत के प्रतिमान से कम है।

1.16 सारणी (1.0) भारत के प्रमुख राज्यों के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय मध्य और प्रतिदिन प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण माध्य प्रस्तुत करती है।

सारणी (1.0) राज्य और क्षेत्र के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति औसत मासिक व्यय और प्रतिदिन प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई औसत कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण।

राज्य	औसत प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रु०)		प्रतिदिन प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई औसत कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
1	2	3	4	5
आंध्र प्रदेश	115.40	153.48	2766	2492
असम	113.00	154.01	2517	2455
बिहार	93.75	138.53	2765	2618
गुजरात	122.72	163.61	2616	2458
हरियाणा	151.78	186.86	3178	2772
हिमाचल प्रदेश	151.81	258.62	3302	2929
जम्मू व कश्मीर	129.27	155.29	3196	2713
कर्नाटक	116.84	166.32	2829	2624
केरल	145.20	176.36	2358	2557
मध्य प्रदेश	100.52	144.87	2921	2683
महाराष्ट्र	110.44	184.35	2682	2489
उड़ीसा	98.75	151.42	2624	2735
पंजाब	170.52	185.20	3325	2597
राजस्थान	127.00	159.92	3049	2784
तमिलनाडु	112.23	163.74	2333	2654
उत्तर प्रदेश	104.49	135.48	3014	2527
पश्चिमी बंगाल	104.59	169.95	2512	2488
समस्त भारत	112.45	164.03	2780	2574

अब तक के निष्कर्षों को निम्नानुसार संक्षिप्त किया जा सकता है :—

(1) लगभग सभी बड़े राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा न्यूनतम कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण श्रेणियों में व्यक्तियों के समानुपात कुछ हद तक अधिकतम है ।

(2) तथ्य के बावजूद कि लगभग प्रत्येक राज्य में न्यूनतम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय श्रेणियों में, शहरी व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा समानुपातिक रूप से ग्रामीण व्यक्ति अधिक हैं ।

(3) प्रति उपभोक्ता इकाई कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण वितरण में, राज्यवार अन्तर जिसमें न्यूनतम कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण श्रेणियों में, बताए गए अन्तर भी शामिल हैं, भारत के शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान हैं ।

(4) परन्तु राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय या जीवन निर्वाह स्तर के विषय में इन अन्तरों को स्पष्ट करना कठिन है ।

1.17 निष्कर्ष के संबंध में परिकल्पना की जा सकती है (1) और (2) कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में परिवार के प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय का खाद्य संघटक, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में कम है । (3) और (4) से पता चलता है कि भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों का, क्रय शक्ति की अपेक्षा कृषि और अन्य संघटकों द्वारा पूर्ववत् निर्धारित खाद्य उपभोग संबंधी एक निजी विशिष्ट पैटर्न होता है और जो अधिकांशतः उनके कैलोरी अन्तर्ग्रहण स्तरों को निर्धारित करता है ।

उपभोक्ता व्यय और रोजगार बेरोजगार के चौथे वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (46वां दौर जु० 90—जून 91) पर एक टिप्पणी

प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में परिवार, व्यक्ति, प्रति परिवार व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या का वितरण और औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय

1.1 5 प्रमुख राज्यों और छोटे राज्यों के तीन समूहों के लिए प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय और परिवार के औसत आकार के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए क्रमशः विवरण 3.1 (ग्रामीण) और विवरण 2.1 (शहरी) में दर्शाया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में परिवारों का वितरण, हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों को छोड़कर जहां परिवारों का घनत्व उच्चतर प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में अधिक है, अधिकांश राज्यों में कमोवेश समान पैटर्न पर ही है। तीन उच्च वर्ग अर्थात् 215 रु. और इससे अधिक प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले वर्ग में प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के 12 वर्गों में वितरित हजार परिवारों में से हरियाणा में 852 परिवार, पंजाब में 707 परिवार और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में 659 परिवार शामिल हैं। दूसरी ओर, अन्य राज्यों में कर्नाटक, उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के छोटे राज्य और तमिलनाडु में निम्नतर प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में परिवारों का अधिक घनत्व दिखाई देता है। प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के निम्नतम तीन वर्गों अर्थात् 95 रुपए से कम प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में समस्त भारत स्तर पर प्रति-हजार 68 परिवारों की तुलना में उपर्युक्त तीन राज्यों/राज्य समूहों में परिवारों की प्रति हजार संख्या 148, 139 और 103 है। शहरी क्षेत्र में, परिवारों का वितरण दर्शाता है कि सभी राज्यों में उच्चतर व्यय वर्ग में परिवारों का घनत्व अधिक है। 385 रुपए और इससे अधिक प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले तीन उच्च वर्गों में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने प्रमुख राज्यों में एक हजार परिवारों में से 394 परिवारों का उच्चतम घनत्व पाया गया है। इसके बाद हरियाणा (385), पंजाब (383) और पश्चिम बंगाल (363) का स्थान आता है। इसी प्रकार, छोटे राज्यों के समूहों में भी प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के उच्चतम तीन वर्गों में परिवारों का घनत्व अधिक है। दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के छोटे राज्यों में एक हजार परिवारों में से 517 परिवार और इसके बाद उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के छोटे राज्यों (462) और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के छोटे राज्यों (422) का स्थान आता है। तथापि बिहार, केरल, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अन्य राज्यों/छोटे राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के समूहों की तुलना में निम्न प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में परिवारों का घनत्व अधिक है।

विवरण 2.1 (ग्रामीण) : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राज्य के अनुसार प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में प्रति हजार परिवारों का वितरण और परिवार आकार

राज्य/राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का समूह	प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रुपये)													प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या
	00–65	65–80	80–95	95–110	110–125	125–140	140–160	160–180	180–215	215–280	280–385	385 और इससे ऊपर	सभी श्रेणियां	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	14	26	32	104	77	94	120	82	181	130	69	71	1000	4.21
2. असम	4	10	13	44	47	48	108	139	203	260	89	35	1000	5.14
3. बिहार	7	4	57	56	125	88	150	229	105	93	36	50	1000	4.63
4. गुजरात	0	7	12	16	61	47	180	153	215	131	111	67	1000	5.07
5. हरियाणा	—	—	1	44	10	2	52	0	30	313	208	331	1000	4.42
6. कर्नाटक	17	69	62	71	44	73	61	79	205	176	120	23	1000	5.57
7. केरल	2	2	9	23	32	39	81	111	125	179	217	180	1000	4.37
8. मध्य प्रदेश	12	45	42	88	73	96	153	79	139	82	128	63	1000	5.31
9. महाराष्ट्र	5	13	23	72	61	86	90	47	165	195	94	149	1000	4.84
10. उड़ीसा	5	16	68	95	39	165	134	102	111	146	62	57	1000	5.04
11. पंजाब	—	0	—	1	6	13	16	143	114	248	210	249	1000	5.00
12. राजस्थान	19	3	26	24	38	54	84	106	91	134	210	211	1000	5.12
13. तमिलनाडु	15	25	63	70	79	45	93	94	151	186	86	93	1000	4.11
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	12	3	75	41	41	47	135	166	107	189	112	72	1000	5.09
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	10	11	19	111	50	79	98	82	123	195	142	80	1000	4.51
16. उत्तर–पूर्वी 1/	0	1	14	31	10	45	43	56	141	274	240	145	1000	4.48
17. उत्तर–पश्चिमी 2/	16	65	58	67	42	70	63	78	2000	187	122	32	1000	5.59
18. दक्षिणी 3/	7	1	10	11	17	12	46	31	277	229	234	125	1000	4.29
19. समस्त भारत	10	15	43	61	61	70	144	119	135	164	111	97	1000	4.81

1 अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा शामिल

2 जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़ और दिल्ली शामिल।

3 अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा और नागर हवेली, गोवा, दमण और दीव, लक्षद्वीप और पांडिचेरी।

विवरण 2.1 (शहरी): शहरी क्षेत्रों में राज्य के अनुसार प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में प्रति हजार परिवारों का वितरण और परिवार आकार

राज्य/राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का समूह	प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रुपये)													प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या
	00–65	90–110	110–135	135–160	160–185	185–215	215–255	255–310	310–385	385–520	520–700	700 और इससे ऊपर	सभी श्रेणियां	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	37	23	44	55	96	97	111	140	187	115	43	52	1000	4.31
2. असम	2	0	40	67	65	83	99	167	158	161	93	65	1000	3.95
3. बिहार	7	19	91	96	78	115	65	111	121	137	105	55	1000	4.81
4. गुजरात	10	16	35	42	93	129	117	166	109	157	76	50	1000	4.70
5. हरियाणा	—	9	34	20	16	92	99	165	180	198	150	37	1000	4.53
6. कर्नाटक	14	45	53	67	84	73	95	108	110	142	109	100	1000	4.62
7. केरल	7	64	44	67	86	72	125	103	99	105	75	153	1000	4.75
8. मध्य प्रदेश	20	24	51	67	100	81	96	113	132	147	74	95	1000	5.04
9. महाराष्ट्र	8	14	30	59	54	48	114	119	160	129	149	116	1000	4.66
10. उड़ीसा	4	20	56	50	90	115	92	110	115	180	92	76	1000	4.65
11. पंजाब	0	3	11	34	49	53	115	157	195	181	123	79	1000	4.89
12. राजस्थान	24	2	28	44	53	110	152	150	103	143	95	96	1000	4.82
13. तमिलनाडु	28	28	54	73	84	124	97	125	116	110	76	85	1000	4.17
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	11	16	50	75	74	117	161	99	133	118	70	76	1000	4.94
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	6	8	23	37	69	89	124	136	140	147	128	93	1000	4.07
16. उत्तर-पूर्वी 1/	1	2	3	20	19	65	113	144	211	195	113	114	1000	4.57
17. उत्तर-पश्चिम 2/	8	26	31	39	64	59	75	117	119	193	156	113	1000	4.29
18. दक्षिणी 3/	15	21	33	36	53	33	94	80	118	156	114	247	1000	3.75
19. समस्त भारत	14	19	41	57	73	90	111	125	137	141	103	89	1000	4.55

(1) अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा शामिल ।

(2) जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़ और दिल्ली शामिल ।

(3) अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादर और नागर हवेली, गोवा, दमण और दीव, लक्षद्वीप और पांडिचेरी शामिल ।

1.2 अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, परिवार का औसत आकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 4.8% है। 5 या इससे ऊपर परिवार के औसत आकार वाले राज्यों/छोटे राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के समूहों में 5 और इससे अधिक औसत परिवार आकार वाले राज्य उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र (5.59), कर्नाटक (5.57), मध्य प्रदेश (5.31), असम (5.14), राजस्थान (5.12), उत्तर प्रदेश (5.09), गुजरात (5.07), उड़ीसा (5.04) और पंजाब (5.00) हैं। जबकि तमिलनाडु सरकार ने न्यूनतम परिवार आकार (4.1) सूचित किया है। उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र ने 5.59 का उच्चतम परिवार आकार सूचित किया है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर औसत परिवार आकार 4.55 है। राज्यों में, हरियाणा (4.53), कर्नाटक (4.62), महाराष्ट्र (4.66), उड़ीसा (4.65) और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र (4.57) ने अखिल भारतीय औसत के निकट का ही औसत परिवार आकार सूचित किया है। मामूली सा अधिक परिवार आकार दर्शाने वाले राज्यों में मध्य प्रदेश (5.04), उत्तर प्रदेश (4.98) और पंजाब (4.89) शामिल हैं। अखिल भारतीय औसत से बहुत कम औसत परिवार आकार वाले राज्य दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (3.75), असम (3.95), पश्चिमी बंगाल (4.07) और तमिलनाडु (4.17) हैं।

1.3 15 प्रमुख राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों सहित छोटे राज्यों के तीन समूहों के प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति हजार वितरण और प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक औसत व्यय ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए क्रमशः विवरण 2.2 (ग्रामीण) और 2.2 (शहरी) में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में व्यक्तियों का वितरण हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर-पूर्वी और दक्षिणी क्षेत्र और राजस्थान को छोड़कर अधिकांश राज्यों में कमोबेश समान है। इन राज्यों/क्षेत्रों में, व्यक्तियों का घनत्व उच्चतर प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय वर्गों में अधिक है। यह तथ्य विशेष रूप से हरियाणा में अधिक स्पष्ट है। जहां 215 रुपए और अधिक प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले तीन उच्च वर्गों में 12 प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्ग में फैले हजार व्यक्तियों में से 759 व्यक्ति सम्मिलित हैं। इस संबंध में हरियाणा के बाद पंजाब (694), उत्तर

विवरण 2.2 (ग्रामीण): ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में राज्य के अनुसार प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों परिवारों का प्रतिहजार वितरण और औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय

राज्य/राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का समूह	प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रुपये)													औसत प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय
	00–65	65–80	80–95	95–110	110–125	125–140	140–160	160–180	180–215	215–280	280–385	363 और अधिक	सभी वर्ग	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. आंध्रप्रदेश	7	34	39	128	80	113	98	82	191	119	58	51	1000	186.96
2. असम	3	16	13	55	53	53	115	147	203	250	68	24	1000	196.66
3. बिहार	10	7	61	67	100	140	165	240	87	76	26	21	1000	167.03
4. गुजरात	0	6	15	18	84	61	218	159	197	103	95	44	1000	195.84
5. हरियाणा	—	—	3	79	17	3	87	15	37	330	316	113	1000	280.86
6. कर्नाटक	14	100	66	68	444	75	64	89	171	185	108	16	1000	184.84
7. केरल	2	2	11	35	37	41	98	113	127	175	198	161	1000	261.86
8. मध्य प्रदेश	15	67	42	99	72	119	160	86	84	91	107	58	1000	182.61
9. महाराष्ट्र	14	19	42	87	63	102	101	47	168	156	90	111	1000	214.41
10. उड़ीसा	5	18	64	97	35	143	165	91	162	141	45	34	1000	181.91
11. पंजाब	—	0	—	1	7	19	19	127	133	253	205	236	1000	323.20
12. राजस्थान	23	3	30	22	49	65	81	128	71	118	217	193	1000	257.57
13. तमिलनाडु	17	29	94	80	83	47	92	111	160	156	66	65	1000	188.94
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	10	6	94	52	42	448	119	201	107	184	94	43	1000	197.39
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	8	6	22	176	64	89	96	91	115	169	113	51	1000	196.64
16. उत्तर–पूर्व 1/	0	2	18	44	15	58	46	59	158	255	243	102	1000	257.06
17. उत्तर–पश्चिमी 2/	13	94	61	64	42	72	70	88	167	194	114	21	1000	189.70
18. दक्षिणी 3/	7	1	8	11	21	11	60	40	290	291	203	77	1000	253.73
19. समस्त भारत	10	22	52	74	60	83	118	131	130	152	101	67	1000	202.12

(1) अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम नागालैंड सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा शामिल।
(2) जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, और दिल्ली शामिल।
(3) अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादर और नागर हवेली, गोवा, दमण और दीव, लक्षद्वीप और पांडिचेरी शामिल।

पूर्वी क्षेत्र (600), दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (551) और राजस्थान (528) का स्थान है। अन्य राज्यों में, निम्न प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में व्यक्तियों का घनत्व बिहार में सबसे अधिक है। (215 रुपए से कम प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों में से 877) उच्चतर प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में व्यक्तियों का घनत्व अधिक होने के के कारण 202 रुपए के समस्त भारत के औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय की तुलना में पंजाब (323 रुपए), हरियाणा (281 रुपए), राजस्थान (258 रुपए) और उत्तर-पूर्वी तथा दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (क्रमश: 257 और 254 रुपए) में प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय काफी अधिक है। असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल (प्रत्येक में 197 रुपए) और गुजरात (196 रुपए) ने समस्त भारत के औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के बराबर ही औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय सूचित किया है। बिहार (167 रुपए) का औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय न्यूनतम है। इसके बाद उड़ीसा (182 रुपए), मध्य प्रदेश (183 रुपए), कर्नाटक (185 रुपए) और तमिलनाडु (189 रुपए) का स्थान है।

1.4 शहरी क्षेत्र में व्यक्तियों का वितरण उच्च प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में साधारण घनत्व दर्शाता है। 385 रुपए और इससे अधिक प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले 3 उच्च वर्गों में हरियाणा में केवल 316 व्यक्ति आते हैं जो जो प्रमुख राज्यों में अधिकतम है। इसके बाद प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले 12 वर्गों में वितरित प्रति हजार व्यक्तियों में से महाराष्ट्र में 305 व्यक्ति तथा पंजाब में 294 व्यक्ति आते हैं। तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा तमिलनाडु में प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वाले उच्चतम 3 वर्गों में व्यक्तियों का घनत्व कम है। शहरी भारत में औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय 327 रुपए है राज्य/छोटे राज्यों के समूहों में प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय का अधिक मूल्य सूचित करने वाले राज्य दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (393 रुपए), उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र (365 रुपए), केरल (369 रुपए) और महाराष्ट्र तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र (360 रुपए) प्रत्येक आते हैं।

शिक्षा के अनुसार जनसंख्या का वितरण

3.15 विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था में शैक्षिक नीतियों के समुचित नियोजन के लिए साक्षरता दर का सतत् प्रबोधन स्पष्ट रूप से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। 10 वर्षीय जनगणना के अलावा रा. प्रति. सर्वे. "साक्षरता संबंधी" सांख्यिकी के लिए मुख्य स्रोत है। विवरण 3.3 में रा. प्र. सर्वे. के 46वें दौर तथा अंतिम तीन पंचवर्षीय सर्वेक्षणों से ग्रामीण तथा शहरी भारत के लिए पुरुषों और स्त्रियों के बारे में अलग-अलग प्राप्त साक्षरता दरें दी गई हैं।

विवरण : 2.2 (शहरी) : शहरी क्षेत्र में राज्य के अनुसार प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों में परिवारों का प्रति हजार वितरण और औसत प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय।

राज्य/राज्यों और संघशासित क्षेत्रों का समूह	प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रुपये)													औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय
	00–90	90–110	110–135	135–160	160–185	185–215	215–255	255–310	310–385	385–520	520–700	700 और अधिक	सभी वर्ग	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	35	29	56	64	115	95	111	145	178	93	39	40	1000	296.66
2. असम	3	0	61	116	82	117	109	183	137	124	61	27	1000	295.93
3. बिहार	14	25	120	129	94	124	64	112	111	95	62	50	1000	289.79
4. गुजरात	11	22	51	52	110	148	124	174	103	141	37	27	1000	288.94
5. हरियाणा	—	14	43	23	10	110	102	191	182	189	107	20	1000	345.31
6. कर्नाटक	15	60	84	77	107	90	87	110	113	119	83	55	1000	321.44
7. केरल	9	73	57	76	100	106	126	103	99	76	559	116	1000	369.36
8. मध्य प्रदेश	25	39	67	80	120	88	97	113	127	117	57	60	1000	325.44
9. महाराष्ट्र	13	22	42	44	89	60	126	133	156	117	104	84	1000	360.42
10. उड़ीसा	4	31	62	46	127	144	87	115	135	137	55	57	1000	325.18
11. पंजाब	0	3	18	42	70	72	141	161	199	156	91	47	1000	357.03
12. राजस्थान	22	3	42	59	57	136	175	156	95	130	64	61	1000	331.29
13. तमिलनाडु	14	45	66	79	87	138	123	137	109	85	97	60	1000	311.03
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	15	26	71	100	97	137	152	102	131	87	46	36	1000	288.43
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	3	11	37	56	108	113	153	124	136	109	87	63	1000	342.64
16. उत्तर पूर्वी/1	1	4	3	25	30	104	153	153	232	162	79	54	1000	360.41
17. उत्तर पश्चिमी/2	9	38	54	50	94	81	82	121	125	171	103	72	1000	364.58
18. दक्षिणी/3	4	6	65	48	70	37	138	106	152	173	97	104	1000	393.45
19. समस्त भारत	14	27	57	72	92	107	122	131	134	116	70	58	1000	326.75

(1) अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा शामिल।

(2) जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़, और दिल्ली शामिल।

(3) अण्डेमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादर और नागर हवेली, गोवा, दमण और दीव, लक्षद्वीप और पाण्डिचेरी शामिल।

विवरण 2.3 — लिंग तथा ग्रामीण/शहरी आवास स्तर के अनुसार प्रति एक हजार व्यक्तियों पर साक्षरों की संख्या

रा० प्र० सर्वे दौर (वर्ष)	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री
1	2	3	4	5
32वां दौर (1977–78)	415	184	688	500
38वां दौर (1983)	449	219	693	515
43वां दौर (1987–88)	484	260	719	556
46वां दौर (1990–91)	544	319	772	614

देखने में आया है कि साक्षरता दर में 1977-78 से 1990-91 तक के पिछले 13 वर्षों की अवधि में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है तथा यह वृद्धि 1987-88 से 1990-91 तक की पिछले तीन वर्ष की अवधि में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक रही है। समग्र साक्षरता दर के अतिरिक्त शैक्षिक उपलब्धियों के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तरों के अनुसार व्यक्तियों के विवरण पर नजर डालना भी महत्वपूर्ण है।

1.6 विवरण 3.4 में 5 भिन्न-भिन्न सामान्य शैक्षिक श्रेणियों नामतः "साक्षर नहीं" "साक्षर तथा प्राथमिक कक्षा तक" "मिडिल" "माध्यमिक" और "स्नातक तथा इससे ऊपर" के अनुसार समस्त भारत के लिए वर्ष 1990-91 और 1987-88 के दौरान सभी आयु समूहों के व्यक्तियों के लिए अपेक्षित विवरण दर्शाया गया है।

परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि 1987-88 से 1990-91 तक की तीन वर्ष की अवधि में निरक्षरों का समानुपात घटा है। परन्तु शहरी पुरुषों में "साक्षर तथा प्राथमिक कक्षा तक" के स्तर को छोड़कर भिन्न-भिन्न शिक्षा स्तरों में व्यक्तियों के समानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है।

विवरण 2.4 : सामान्य शिक्षा, श्रेणियों के अनुसार व्यक्तियों का प्रति हजार वितरण

रा० प्र० सर्वेक्षण (वर्ष)	शिक्षा श्रेणियां				
	निरक्षर	साक्षर और प्राथमिक कक्षा तक	मिडिल	माध्यमिक	स्नातक और ऊपर
			ग्रामीण पुरुष		
46वां दौर (1990–91)	456	339	107	77	16
43वां दौर (1987–88)	516	325	90	57	12
			ग्रामीण स्त्री		
46वां दौर (1990–91)	681	229	53	29	4
43वां दौर (1987–88)	740	199	39	19	3
			शहरी पुरुष		
46वां दौर (1990–91)	228	344	161	177	83
43वां दौर (1987–88)	277	357	133	159	70
			शहरी स्त्री		
46वां दौर (1990–91)	386	328	117	117	45
43वां दौर (1987–88)	441	319	97	102	38

उपभोग में लाये गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा मूल्य

1.7 यद्यपि खाद्यान्नों में फूड बास्केट का प्रमुख भाग आता है फिर भी देश के भिन्न-2 भागों में प्रचलित खाद्य आदतों तथा खाद्य पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर खाद्यान्नों की मदों का संघटक एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में बदलता रहता है।

1.8 अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों की खपत का औसत मूल्य 49.61 रु. है। मासिक प्रतिव्यक्ति खपत मूल्य पश्चिम बंगाल (71.84 रु.) अधिकतम है। और इसके बाद बिहार (68.78 रु.) का स्थान है। तथा न्यूनतम पंजाब (33.13 रु.) में है। खाद्यान्न खपत के मूल्य में अन्तर्राज्यीय विभिन्नता का कारण भिन्न-2 राज्यों में उपभोग की गई खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा, उनका संघटन तथा मदों के मूल्यों में विभिन्नता है। चावल खाने वाले राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों की खपत का मूल्य अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। यह मजेदार बात है कि केरल में खाद्यान्नों की खपत मात्रा न्यूनतम है फिर भी तदनरूपी मूल्य (48.55 रु.), गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की अपेक्षा अधिक है।

1.9 शहरी क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों पर खपत का औसत मूल्य समस्त भारत स्तर पर 45.50 रु. है। प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक खपत का मूल्य उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के छोटे राज्यों के समूह (70.06 रु.) के लिए अधिकतम पाया गया है। इसके बाद असम (61.39 रु.) और पंजाब (32.42 रु.) के लिए न्यूनतम पाया गया। यह देखने में आया है कि मुख्य रूप से चावल की खपत वाले राज्यों की खाद्यान्न मदों पर प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय सामान्यतया गेहूं तथा मोटे अनाज की मुख्य खपत वाले राज्यों की तुलना में अधिक है।

विवरण 2.5 : ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए खाद्यान्नों की विभिन्न मदों की खपत की मात्रा और मूल्य तथा निश्चित मूल्य

समस्त भारत

खाद्यान्न मद	प्रति व्यक्ति खपत						कुल खाद्यान्नों की प्रतिशत मात्रा	
	मात्रा (कि० ग्रा०)		मूल्य रु०		कीमत रु०			
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
चावल	6.95	5.32	30.07	26.45	4.32	4.97	49.44	49.07
गेहूं	4.82	4.77	14.10	16.96	2.93	3.56	34.28	44.00
ज्वार	0.93	0.40	2.15	1.12	2.31	2.80	6.61	3.69
बाजरा	0.51	0.20	2.18	0.57	2.51	2.85	3.62	1.85
मक्का	0.52	0.05	1.28	0.14	2.31	2.80	3.70	0.46
अन्य खाद्यान्न	0.33	0.10	0.81	0.26	2.45	2.60	2.35	0.93
सभी खाद्यान्न	14.06	10.84	49.61	45.50	—	—	100.00	100.00

1.10 विवरण 2.5 में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए खाद्यान्नों की विभिन्न मदों की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत तथा उनका निश्चित मूल्य (मूल्य/मात्रा) प्रस्तुत की गई है। विवरण दर्शाता है कि शहरी क्षेत्र में मूल्य काफी ऊंचे हैं। भिन्न-भिन्न खाद्यान्नों के निश्चित मूल्यों में अलग-अलग राज्यों में उल्लेखनीय विभिन्नता भी है। (इसका आकलन विवरण 3.6 ग्रामीण तथा 3.6 शहरी से किया जा सकता है)। उदाहरण के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चावल के मामले में आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में निश्चित मूल्य 3.70 रुपये अथवा इससे कम तक परिवर्तनीय और हरियाणा में 6.40 रुपये तक जबकि शहरी क्षेत्र के मामले में निश्चित मूल्य उड़ीसा में 4.25 रुपये से राजस्थान में 6.55 रुपए तक परिवर्तनीय है।

मदों के वृहत् समूहों पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय :

1.11 15 प्रमुख राज्यों, संघ शासित क्षेत्रों सहित छोटे राज्यों के 3 समूहों तथा समस्त भारत के लिए मदों के वृहत् समूहों में औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए क्रमशः विवरण 2.6 ग्रामीण तथा 2.6 शहरी में प्रस्तुत है। सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से पता चलता है कि सभी राज्यों तथा समस्त भारत में खाद्य, खाद्येतर तथा कुल योग पर औसत प्रति-व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में हमेशा अधिक रहा है। सामान्य रूप से ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में खाद्य मदों पर व्यय उपभोक्ता व्यय का एक प्रमुख भाग है। खाद्य पदार्थों पर अधिक व्यय समस्त भारत में खाद्य, खाद्येतर तथा कुल योग पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में हमेशा अधिक रहा है। सामान्य रूप से ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में खाद्य मदों पर व्यय उपभोक्ता व्यय का एक प्रमुख भाग है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खाद्य पदार्थों पर अधिक व्यय समस्त भारत के खाद्य पदार्थों पर 133 रु. के औसत व्यय की तुलना में पंजाब (195 रु.), हरियाणा (180 रु.), उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के छोटे राज्यों के समूह (173 रु.) दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (172 रु.) तथा केरल (166 रु.) के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिलक्षित हुआ है। दूसरी ओर इन्हीं पर अपेक्षाकृत कम व्यय मध्य प्रदेश (114 रु.), आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक (प्रत्येक 116 रु.) तथा इसके बाद उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र (119 रु.) उड़ीसा (121 रु.), बिहार (124 रु.) और उत्तर प्रदेश (127 रु.) का स्थान है। जहां तक खाद्येतर व्यय का संबंध है पंजाब (128 रु.) ने अधिकतम व्यय सूचित किया है इसके बाद हरियाणा (101 रु.) केरल (96 रु.) और राजस्थान (95 रु.) का स्थान है। तथापित खाद्येतर मदों के बारे में निम्नव्यय बिहार (43 रु.), गुजरात (53 रु.) असम (55 रु.) और पश्चिमी बंगाल (56 रु.) है। खाद्येतर मदों पर समस्त भारत का औसत व्यय (69 रु.) है। खाद्य तथा खाद्येतर व्यय को मिलाकर कुल प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के बारे में 202 रु. के समस्त भारत औसत से अधिक प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय की सूचना देने वाले राज्य पंजाब (323 रु.), हरियाणा (281 रु.), केरल (262 रु.), राजस्थान (258 रु.), उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में छोटे राज्यों का समूह (257 रु.) और महाराष्ट्र (214 रु.) है। दूसरी ओर बिहार (167

रु.) उड़ीसा (182 रु.), मध्य प्रदेश (183 रु.) और कर्नाटक (184 रु.) का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय समस्त भारत औसत से काफी नीचे है।

1.12 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में खाद्य मदों के वृहत् समूहों पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति की मासिक व्यय के बारे में राज्यों में काफी विभिन्नता परिलक्षित होती है। जहां तक दूध और दुग्ध उत्पादों का संबंध है यह देखा गया है कि जबकि ग्रामीण भारतीयों द्वारा दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद पर केवल 19 रु. खर्च किए जाते हैं, हरियाणा (70 रु.), पंजाब (65 रु.) और राजस्थान (52 रु.) के उच्चतर आंकड़े सूचित करते हैं। इसके विपरीत दूध तथा दुग्ध उत्पाद पर बहुत कम प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय उड़ीसा (4 रु.), पश्चिम बंगाल (8 रु.), आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार और तमिलनाडु (प्रत्येक 10 रु.) ने सूचित किया है। मांस, मछली और अण्डों पर समस्त भारत की 7 रुपए की औसत की तुलना में केरल (19 रु.), असम (17 रु.) और पश्चिम बंगाल (15 रु.) ने अधिक व्यय सूचित किया है। इस मद पर और भी अधिक व्यय उत्तर पूर्वी तथा दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में दर्ज किया गया है। दूसरी ओर हरियाणा (0.50 रु.), पंजाब, गुजरात, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश (प्रत्येक रु. 3) में मांस, मछली और अण्डों पर बहुत कम प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय होता है। जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में फलों और मेवों पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय समस्त भारत का 4 रुपये है। फिर भी केरल (18 रु.) ने काफी अधिक प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय सूचित किया है। इसके बाद दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (11 रु.) के छोटे राज्यों के समूहों का स्थान है।

विवरण 2.6 ग्रामीण: राज्यों के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए मदों के वृहत् समूहों पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रु०)

मदें	आंध्र प्रदेश	असम	बिहार	गुजरात	हरियाणा	कर्नाटक	केरल	मध्य प्रदेश	महाराष्ट्र	उड़ीसा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 कुल खाद्यान्न	44.68	64.44	68.79	38.09	38.48	39.23	48.56	47.04	37.77	63.40
2 चना	0.02	0.23	0.46	0.22	1.29	0.84	0.61	0.55	0.18	0.08
3 खाद्यान्न प्रतिस्थायी	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.03	—	0.03	2.63	0.08	1.25	0.20
4 दालें तथा उत्पाद	7.84	6.74	7.53	9.84	8.50	9.58	5.50	8.97	12.12	5.61
5 दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	9.97	10.31	9.63	29.50	69.56	12.43	14.62	12.96	15.84	3.70
6 खाद्य तेल	12.88	9.50	8.34	18.58	9.43	9.85	10.19	10.21	16.90	7.52
7 मांस, मछली और अण्डा	8.25	16.97	5.46	2.86	0.50	6.65	19.27	4.48	9.30	9.25
8 सब्जियां	10.12	15.63	13.96	17.51	14.57	8.44	10.05	12.03	11.24	14.27
9 फल और मेवे	3.09	1.67	0.94	2.48	3.09	5.78	18.04	2.63	6.66	3.07
10 चीनी	3.37	4.22	2.33	8.37	12.60	5.80	5.67	4.86	7.77	2.97
11 नमक	0.50	0.63	0.48	0.17	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.77
12 मसाले	6.85	3.39	2.89	5.14	4.35	6.05	7.61	4.02	5.41	3.48
13 पेय पदार्थ तथा अल्पाहार	7.99	7.79	2.90	9.86	17.64	11.22	22.61	5.54	9.94	6.65
14 खाद्य कुल योग	115.57	141.53	123.94	142.65	180.35	116.22	165.73	113.73	135.27	120.37
15 पान, तंबाकू और नशीले पदार्थ	10.77	9.17	4.40	7.47	17.05	7.22	7.64	8.84	6.19	6.76
16 ईंधन और तेल	13.18	14.89	11.93	16.37	20.86	14.42	17.03	14.59	17.49	14.35
17 कपड़े	11.30	5.62	5.45	2.71	8.95	9.88	10.92	9.18	11.42	10.33
18 जूते	0.68	1.32	0.63	1.20	2.49	1.53	1.18	2.72	0.86	1.10
19 विविध माल तथा सेवा	28.33	20.32	19.85	22.92	37.34	25.63	48.27	20.82	38.49	19.53
20 किराया	1.20	0.39	0.66	0.95	6.77	0.48	0.91	0.20	1.51	0.54
21 कर	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.07	—	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.91	0.00
22 टिकाऊ माल	5.87	8.38	0.43	1.14	7.05	9.39	10.08	12.99	22.27	8.43
23 खाद्येतर पदार्थ कुल योग	71.39	55.13	43.09	52.83	100.51	68.62	96.12	68.88	79.14	61.04
24 कुल व्यय	186.96	196.66	167.03	195.48	280.86	184.84	261.86	182.61	214.41	181.91
25 औसत परिवार आकार	4.21	5.14	4.63	5.07	4.42	5.57	4.37	5.31	4.84	5.04

विवरण 2.6 ग्रामीण (सतत्) : राज्यों के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए मदों के वृहत् समूहों पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रु०)

मदें	पंजाब	राजस्थान	तमिलनाडु	उत्तर प्रदेश	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर पूर्वी	उत्तर पश्चिमी	दक्षिणी	समस्त भारत
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20
1 कुल खाद्यान्न	33.14	42.61	53.08	41.37	71.84	71.89	39.29	46.09	49.61
2 चना	1.14	0.51	0.40	0.71	0.04	0.09	0.83	0.61	0.44
3 खाद्यान्न प्रतिस्थापी	—	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.25	0.03	0.38	0.24
4 दालें और उत्पाद	10.95	6.62	8.26	11.53	4.90	6.15	9.71	10.70	8.80
5 दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	64.71	51.52	9.82	23.48	7.54	10.51	14.19	14.22	19.04
6 खाद्य तेल	19.47	15.60	11.50	13.08	10.63	10.33	10.28	14.44	12.09
7 मांस, मछली और अण्डे	3.30	2.62	7.48	3.49	15.05	30.16	6.79	24.74	7.08
8 सब्जियां	16.78	10.43	10.76	12.95	15.90	21.75	8.87	16.96	12.75
9 फल और मेवे	5.03	4.32	4.03	2.70	1.51	2.31	5.62	10.53	3.63
10 चीनी	18.45	11.14	3.53	8.16	3.08	33.69	5.91	6.40	6.03
11 नमक	0.42	0.37	0.40	0.36	0.61	0.81	0.34	0.36	0.43
12 मसाले	6.37	5.99	8.05	4.35	3.57	4.68	5.96	8.41	4.93
13 पेय पदार्थ तथा अल्पाहार	15.30	11.62	12.33	4.88	6.12	10.85	11.40	18.04	8.27
14 खाद्य पदार्थ: कुल योग	195.06	163.00	129.72	127.10	140.82	173.47	119.22	171.88	133.34
15 पान, तंबाकू और नशीले पदार्थ	6.43	10.26	4.79	6.45	5.93	17.95	7.37	10.49	7.34
16 ईंधन और तेल	24.48	18.62	12.71	16.39	16.26	23.91	14.95	18.17	15.62
17 जूते	6.86	5.06	0.19	1.46	0.90	4.18	1.75	0.77	1.55
18 कपड़े	19.40	12.92	10.12	11.56	8.76	10.73	10.68	7.11	9.78
19. विविध माल तथा सेवाएं	54.55	42.16	25.76	31.05	20.99	24.15	26.32	42.82	28.53
20. किराया	0.31	0.08	1.21	0.16	0.13	0.44	0.53	1.50	0.75
21. कर	—	0.38	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.21	0.07	0.02	0.13
22. टिकाऊ माल	16.11	5.09	4.33	3.22	2.82	2.02	8.81	0.97	5.08
23. खाद्येतर पदार्थ: कुल योग	128.14	94.57	59.22	70.29	55.82	83.59	70.48	81.85	68.78
24. कुल व्यय	323.20	257.57	188.94	1 7.39	196.64	257.06	189.70	253.73	202.12
25. औसत परिवार	5.00	5.12	4.11	5.09	4.51	4.48	5.59	4.29	4.81

1.13 शहरी क्षेत्रों में औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय समस्त भारत के 327/- रु. की तुलना में दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (393 रु.) में अधिकतम है। इसके बाद केरल, (369 रु.), उत्तर पश्चिम (365 रु.) और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र (360 रु.) तथा महाराष्ट्र (365 रु.) का स्थान है और यह उत्तर प्रदेश (288 रु.) में न्यूनतम है। खाद्य मदों पर प्रतिव्यक्ति समस्त भारत का औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय 186 रु. है। किन्तु महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा, पंजाब, पश्चिमी बंगाल के शहरी क्षेत्रों में खाद्य पदार्थों पर उच्चतर प्रतिव्यक्ति औसत व्यय क्रमशः 206 रु., 201 रु., 199 रु. और 197 सूचित किया है। इसी प्रकार हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान के शहरी क्षेत्र में दूध और दुग्ध उत्पादों पर प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय क्रमशः 68/- रु., 59 रु. और 54 रु. है। पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम तथा केरल में मांस, मछली और अण्डों पर अधिकतम प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय क्रमशः 29 रु., 25 रु. और 23 रु. सूचित किया है। दूसरी ओर इन मदों पर हरियाणा (2 रु.), पंजाब (4 रु.), गुजरात और राजस्थान (प्रत्येक 6 रु.) में कम प्रतिव्यक्ति व्यय सूचित किया है। औसत प्रति-व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय का अधिक विचलन राज्य में फल तथा मेवों के मामले में देखने में आता है। फलों और मेवों पर काफी व्यय सूचित करने वाले राज्य केरल (29 रु.), महाराष्ट्र (12 रु.), उत्तर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र (11 रु.) और दक्षिणी (13 रु.) है जबकि समस्त भारत का औसत 8 रु. है।

विवरण 2.6 (शहरी) : राज्यों के अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए मद के वृहत् समूहों पर औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति मासिक व्यय (रु०)

मद	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	असम	बिहार	गुजरात	हरियाणा	कर्नाटक	केरल	मध्य प्रदेश	महाराष्ट्र	उड़ीसा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. कुल खाद्यान्न	49.23	61.38	57.45	36.41	33.73	45.77	44.27	44.58	41.96	57.84
2. चना	0.22	0.41	1.66	0.97	1.21	0.36	0.73	0.70	0.61	0.67
3. खाद्यान्न प्रतिस्थायी	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.14	—	0.02	1.49	0.47	1.41	0.11
4. दाल और उत्पाद	11.58	9.23	10.11	12.44	8.66	11.77	5.64	12.00	14.38	12.07
5. दुध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	21.22	18.40	24.89	38.77	68.20	25.36	19.94	31.33	34.98	14.64
6. खाद्य तेल	18.11	16.26	16.40	29.59	19.54	14.90	10.84	19.56	25.54	15.62
7. मांस, मछली और अण्डे	14.31	24.70	13.38	5.57	1.97	10.93	22.71	6.30	13.22	16.03
8. सब्जियां	15.54	22.08	21.48	19.50	18.64	11.20	11.25	17.94	17.91	25.64
9. फल और मेवे	5.90	4.44	4.79	5.63	9.39	8.75	19.28	6.10	12.03	5.20
10. चीनी	4.76	6.08	5.67	9.26	11.75	6.61	7.03	8.95	8.87	5.87
11. नमक	0.53	0.73	0.54	0.23	0.46	0.41	0.34	0.45	0.46	0.76
12. मसाले	7.33	4.07	4.41	5.91	5.44	6.18	7.60	5.56	6.45	5.42
13 पय पदार्थ तथा अल्पाहार	19.64	24.14	16.93	20.19	22.31	00.55	32.32	16.55	28.22	24.17
14. खाद्य पदार्थ : कुल योग	168.28	191.93	177.78	184.63	201.10	172.81	183.44	171.29	206.04	184.04
15. पान, तम्बाकू और नशीले पदार्थ	10.56	9.13	6.95	7.38	9.55	7.75	11.06	10.13	8.43	10.16
16. ईंधन और तेल	18.88	20.27	17.80	21.52	23.35	22.48	18.65	19.93	24.41	20.79
17. कपड़े	19.22	9.03	16.23	8.18	10.70	16.52	18.46	22.39	14.50	21.22
18 जूते	1.66	2.15	1.87	2.15	6.40	1.97	3.45	3.40	2.77	3.44
19. विविध माल तथा सेवाएं	54.46	40.86	53.59	51.91	76.57	55.77	76.40	63.20	77.38	54.57
20. किराया	14.93	16.35	9.31	7.35	12.53	19.65	7.25	9.85	10.30	7.63
21. कर	0.42	0.30	0.17	0.31	1.58	1.46	35.70	0.61	2.52	0.25
22. टिकाऊ माल	8.25	5.92	6.09	5.51	4.33	21.02	14.95	24.65	14.07	23.08
23. खाद्येतर पदार्थ : कुल योग	128.38	104.00	112.01	104.31	144.21	148.63	185.92	154.15	154.38	141.14
24. कुल व्यय	296.66	296.93	289.79	288.94	345.31	321.44	369.36	325.44	360.42	325.18
25. औसत परिवार आकार	4.31	3.95	4.81	4.70	4.53	4.62	4.75	0.04	4.66	4.65

विवरण 2.6 (शहरी) : राज्यों के अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये मद के वृहत् समूहों पर औसत प्रतिव्यय मासिक व्यय (रु०)

मदें	पंजाब	राजस्थान	तमिलनाडु	उत्तर प्रदेश	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर पूर्वी	उत्तर पश्चिमी	दक्षिणी	समस्त भारत
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	20
1. कुल खाद्यान्न	32.41	39.59	50.52	39.38	59.53	77.06	42.41	48·90	45.50
2. चना	1.28	0.37	0.38	0.65	0.31	0.16	0.59	0.29	0.63
3. खाद्यान्न प्रतिस्थायी	—	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.39	0.31
4. दालें और उत्पाद	10.43	8.28	11.44	11.96	7.39	8.40	12.51	11.43	11.44
5. दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद	59.48	54.26	20.99	36.22	18.91	17.27	39.06	28.38	32.37
6. खाद्य तेल	21.75	23.09	14.19	16.83	17.17	14.11	19.01	16.49	19.32
7. मांस, मछली और अण्डे	4.04	6.35	11.97	7.09	28.91	39.58	11.13	31.26	12.27
8. सब्जियां	19.69	16.61	14.47	16.92	23.65	24.58	17.16	19.02	17.99
9. फल और मेवे	8.13	8.02	6.90	5.47	5.51	3.89	10.88	13.48	7.87
10. चीनी	13.06	11.34	4.70	7.75	4.95	5.16	7.24	7.29	7.45
11. नमक	0.42	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.64	0.92	0.45	0.45	0.46
12. मसाले	5.90	7.03	8.44	5.48	4.82	5.58	6.91	8.41	6.30
13. पेय पदार्थ और अल्पाहार	22.61	18.79	25.78	17.41	25.23	24.18	34.58	52.77	23.76
14. खाद्य पदार्थ : कुल योग	199.20	194.17	170.22	165.56	197.06	220.84	201.94	238.56	185.77
15. पान, तम्बाकू और नशीले पदार्थ	7.64	10.04	7.09	7.96	10.28	19.60	10.11	11.95	8.98
16. ईंधन और तेल	25.74	21.62	19.91	19.88	25.21	25.84	22.68	21.75	21.58
17. कपड़े	17.21	14.99	12.85	13.01	13.13	12.06	17.00	25.17	15.58
18. जूते	6.07	3.44	1.24	2.79	3.35	7.13	2.28	2.12	2.73
19. विविध माल तथा सेवायें	75.15	62.03	56.64	60.57	58.08	53.37	70.83	59.05	63.31
20. किराया	9.97	10.70	20.32	9.04	12.23	14.46	22.11	24.95	12.82
21. कर	0.82	22.06	0.69	0.41	0.11	0.31	2.02	0.84	1.89
22. टिकाऊ माल	15.23	12.23	22.34	9.14	18.19	6.60	15.61	9.06	14.09
23. खाद्येतर पदार्थ: कुल योग	157.83	137.12	141.08	122.87	145.58	139.57	162.64	154.89	140.98
24. कुल व्यय	357.03	331.29	311.30	288.43	342.64	360.41	364.58	393.45	326.75
25 औसत परिवार आकार	4.89	4.82	4.17	4.98	4.07	4.57	4.29	3.75	4.55

ERRATA LIST

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