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**REPORT ON THE PILOT SURVEY OF INCOME,
CONSUMPTION AND SAVINGS—PART I : INCOME**

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METHODOLOGICAL STUDY

(सितम्बर 1983—दिसम्बर 1984)
(SEPTEMBER 1983-- DECEMBER 1984)



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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REPORT ON THE PILOT SURVEY OF INCOME, CONSUMPTION
AND SAVINGS - PART I : INCOME

SURVEY DESIGN AND RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
CALCUTTA

PREFACE

There is no doubt that a large scale sample survey can only provide a satisfactory solution to the problem of measurement of size distribution of income, the importance of which needs hardly any reiteration. ~~As~~ Attempts ^{have} ~~was~~ made to collect information on household income along with household consumer expenditure data in 9th and 14th rounds of NSS on experimental basis, but no proper methodology for systematic data collection on household income has yet been evolved.

Information on receipts and disbursements was later collected in 19th and 24th rounds of NSS through the integrated household schedule (sch.16). During these rounds NSS estimates for consumer expenditure were found substantially lower than those based on other rounds. This might be due to an integrated approach of data collection on income, expenditure and savings from the same household necessarily leading to a long questionnaire, filling up of which involved long hours of interrogation that affected the quality of data due to fatigue of the informants.

In view of the above difficulties experienced in integrated household surveys, NSSO attempted to conduct a Pilot enquiry on household income in 1983-84 by adopting two different approaches for the measurement of household income. The first approach was to collect household income directly from different sources of earning and the second approach was to collect data on household consumption and savings. The primary object of this enquiry was to explore the possibility of evolving an operationally feasible and technically sound methodology for collection of data on household income through household interview. This methodological survey was carried out in a limited scale covering only five states and four metropolitan cities.

This report is prepared from the survey data based on the first approach of this methodological study. Before taking up large scale survey on all-India basis, this pilot study gives us an exposure beforehand regarding some important problems like casualty of households especially in urban sector, difficulty in the collection and estimation of income from agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, difficulty in the collection and estimation of physical and financial assets and so on. Some drawbacks were also found in the framing of schedules and in the clarity of some points in the instruction manual. In spite of all these limitations, this report provides invaluable analytical insights on household income which is discussed in details in chapter 3 of this report.

I express my sincere gratitude to Prof. N. Bhattacharya and Prof. A. K. Adhikary of ISI who had shouldered all responsibilities for the preparation of this report on the Pilot survey on income. Thanks are also due to Sri A. K. Chatterjee, OSD (retd), Sri S. K. Banerjee, JD, and Sri P. Chowdhury, AD of IDRD who were associated with this project at different stages and participated in the collection and analysis of data as well as drafting of report.

Any suggestion for improvement is welcome.

Calcutta
August 1993

S. RAY
Director, IDRD

Working Group for the Pilot Survey on Income & Savings
(As per DCCGC 31.3 dated 25th July, 1981)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 The importance of data on household income should be obvious to anyone interested in social and economic problems. Such data are essential for the assessment of average income, per household or per capita, and of the degree of inequality of income, between and within regions and across various socio-economic groups.

1.2 The literature on income distribution and income inequality is quite extensive (vide Atkinson, 1975 ; Kakwani, 1980). Unfortunately studies on income distribution in India have been hindered by paucity of data. For a recent examination of the available data one may see Bhalla and Vashista (1988). An earlier review of the same literature was made by Bardhan (1974). The only direct enquiries on household income covering the whole country were conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). While the data obtained by the NCAER have been fairly useful, there is clear evidence of under-reporting of incomes in these enquiries. Thus, Bhalla and Vashista (1988) concluded that the NCAER survey of 1975-76 underestimated aggregate household income by 28 per cent.

1.3 The National Sample Survey (NSS) Organisation has generally avoided the collection of data on household income in view of the inherent difficulties of this task. It has emphasised enquiries on household consumer expenditure in its programme of work. NSS data on consumer expenditure data have been used for many studies on economic inequality in India. In particular, these have been used in conjunction with other data like national accounts data on savings or income tax data, to estimate the size distribution of income in India (vide Bardhan, 1974).

1.4 In this background, the NSS Organisation felt the need of conducting pilot surveys with a view to evolving an appropriate methodology for conducting comprehensive surveys of household income in India. The present report is based on such a pilot survey conducted during 1983-84.

1.5 The design of the pilot enquiry is presented in detail in the next chapter. Some of the essential features are indicated below.

1.6 The survey covered a random sample of households selected from villages and urban blocks representing rural and urban areas of five States, namely, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The metropolitan cities of Delhi and Calcutta were also covered on the view that the problems of data collection were likely to be the most serious in the metropolitan cities.

1.7 The households in each sample village or urban block were first divided into three strata - the lower stratum (L), the middle stratum (M) and the upper stratum (U) - judging by household characteristics. Sample households were then drawn separately from each such stratum. This was done to guarantee the representation of households at different economic statuses in this experimntal study on the collection of household income data. The quality of income data collected in a household survey may vary greatly across these three strata of households.

1.8 Sample households drawn from each sample village/block were divided into three matched sets

1.9 For households in Set I, only income data were collected; for puseholds in Set II, data were collected on consumer expenditure (C) and savings (S); and for households in Set III, data were ollected on both income (Y) and consumption and savings (C and S). This was done on the view that income data (Y) collected may prove to be weak and should, in any case, be judged against the sum (C + S) of consumption expenditure and savings. It is generally believed that the consumption expenditure data have a fair measure of validity (vide Minhas, 1988) - at least, the aggregate of consumer expenditure based on NSS enquiries is in satisfactory agreement with independently collected national accounts data. Even if the savings data are underestimates, the sum C + S may be a truer truth than the directly collected income figure Y.

1.10 One final point each sample household was visited twice during the survey year. For income/savings data, one visit was used to collect data for the six-month period from January to June, and the other, for data for the period from July to December, so that the annual figure for income/savings could be obtained by adding the figures for the two visits. For consumer expenditure, however, data for the last 30 days were collected during each visit on the presumption that household consumer expenditure was relatively stable over any of the six-month periods. Needless to state, data were collected by the interview method by interrogating the head or some responsible member(s) of the sample households.

1.11 The results of this pilot survey should throw light on the following

- (a) Problems of field work faced in an enquiry on household income and savings through repeated visits ,
- (b) Quality of data collected as shown by edit checks applied at various stages ,
- (c) Validity of income data collected vis-a-vis data on consumption and savings and other data (e.g., national accounts data) ,
- (d) Differential biases in the income and savings data across regions, sectors and strata of households.

1.12 Notwithstanding the limitations of the data collected, we may analyse them for a broad study of income distribution in India in the manner in which the NCAER survey data have been utilized. We may, for example, study the degree of inequality in the size distribution of income across households and persons , the contributions of different sources on income to the overall inequality , regional and sectoral disparities in average income per household/person; etc.

1.13 In Chapter 2, we explain the design of the survey and the concepts and definitions used. Chapter 3 presents the findings on household income alongwith eight tables which serve as summary of the detailed tables. A facsimile of the household schedule, 1.1A Income, is provided as Appendix (1). Appendix (2) contains extracts from the Instructions to Field Staff which help to elaborate on certain concepts discussed in Chapter 2. Appendix (3) briefly describes the experience regarding casualties in field work. Appendix (4) discusses the results of data scrutiny, Appendix (5) is a note on the procedure of computation of household income from schedule entries, and Appendix (6) gives an account of the estimation procedure followed.

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Chapter 2

Design of the Pilot Survey

2.1 Geographical coverage : The survey covered both rural and urban areas of 5 States : Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, and also the cities of Calcutta and Delhi.

Sampling Design

2.2 The sampling design was a two-stage stratified one. In the rural sector, the first stage units were 1981 census villages ; in the urban sector, they were CBS blocks. The second stage units were households in both the sectors. In both the sectors, selections were made in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.3 Stratification : The strata for this study were the NSS state-regions or groups of regions in the rural sector. In the urban sector, each of the four metropolitan cities, viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, constituted a stratum by itself. The remaining urban areas within a state were divided into two strata in such a way that towns with population 2 lakhs and above constituted one stratum and all other towns having population less than 2 lakhs formed another stratum.

2.4 First stage sampling units and their allocation : A total sample of 100 villages and 80 blocks was selected from the five states. These 100 villages and 80 urban blocks were allocated over the five states in consideration of the relative sizes of their rural/urban population. The allocated first stage units within a state were further allocated to the strata in proportion to the rural population in case of rural sector and urban population in case of urban sector, such that the sample size was a multiple of 4 to facilitate the formation of 2 sub-samples and 2 sub-rounds in each stratum. In each sample village/block, 24 sample households were selected and 8 of these households were allotted to each of the three sets. (vide chapter 1). The distribution of sample villages/blocks to the states was as follows :

Table D : Number of sample villages and urban blocks and number of sample households allotted to different States/metropolitan cities

sector	State/metropolitan city	number of sample villages/blocks	no. of sample households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	Haryana	12	288
	Maharashtra	20	480
	Orissa	16	384
	Tamil Nadu	20	480
	Uttar Pradesh	32	768
	all 5 States		100
urban excluding metropolitan cities	Haryana	8	192
	Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	8	192
	Orissa	8	192
	Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	8	192
	Uttar Pradesh	24	576
	all 5 States		56
metropolitan cities	Bombay	8	192
	Madras	8	192
	Calcutta	4	96
	Delhi	4	96
	all 4 cities		24
all		100	4320

The number of effectively surveyed villages/blocks, leaving out those which had to be omitted at the processing stage due to data gaps, is given in Table C1, separately for different States/metropolitan cities and sub-samples. Table C2, likewise, gives the number of effectively surveyed households in each State/metropolitan city, set and sub-sample, for which data from both visits were available and found to be usable.

Table 04 : First stage sample sizes : Number of surveyed villages and urban blocks by State/metropolitan city and sub-sample

sector	State/ metropolitan city	number of villages/blocks surveyed		
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	Haryana	6	6	12
	Maharashtra	10	10	20
	Orissa	8	8	16
	Tamil Nadu	10	10	20
	Uttar Pradesh	16	16	32
	all 5 States		50	50
urban excluding metro- politan cities	Haryana	4	4	8
	Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	4	4	8
	Orissa	4	4	8
	Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	4	4	8
	Uttar Pradesh	12	10	22
	all 5 States		28	26
metropolitan cities	Bombay	4	4	8
	Madras	4	4	8
	Calcutta	2	2	4
	Delhi	2	2	4
	all 4 cities		12	12
all		90	88	178

* excluding those for which data were not available for tabulation.

Table CB : Second stage sample sizes : number of surveyed households by State/metropolitan city, sub-sample and set

State/ metropolitan city	number of households surveyed*								
	set I			set II			set III		
	s.s.-1	s.s.-2	comb.	s.s.-1	s.s.-2	comb.	s.s.-1	s.s.-2	comb.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Karnataka	47	46	93	47	47	94	48	45	93
Maharashtra	77	76	155	77	74	151	74	78	152
Orissa	62	61	123	62	62	124	63	62	125
Tamil Nadu	79	76	155	78	74	152	78	77	157
Uttar Pradesh	122	125	247	128	124	252	126	126	252
all 5 States	387	386	773	392	381	773	389	350	779
Karnataka	30	29	59	28	28	56	29	29	57
Maharashtra (incl. Bombay)	31	30	61	31	32	63	30	29	58
Orissa	30	31	61	28	30	58	30	31	61
Tamil Nadu (incl. Madras)	31	31	62	31	32	63	32	32	64
Uttar Pradesh	81	75	154	84	69	153	82	65	147
all 5 States	203	194	397	202	191	393	203	184	387
Bombay	30	32	62	29	30	59	28	30	58
Madras	31	29	60	30	30	60	28	30	58
Calcutta	16	16	32	16	16	32	15	16	31
Delhi	16	15	31	15	15	30	16	14	30
all 4 cities	93	92	185	90	91	181	87	90	177
	683	672	1355	684	663	1347	679	664	1343

* excluding those for which data for two visits were not available for tabulation.

2.5 Selection of first stage units : The villages were selected systematically with probability proportional to population in the form of two independent sub-samples. The urban blocks were selected systematically with equal probability also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.6 Hamlet-group and sub-block selection : In case the population of a sample village or block happened to be 1200 or more, it was sub-divided into two or more equal (in terms of population) hamlet groups/sub-blocks and one of these was selected at random for the survey.

2.7 Formation of sub-strata in villages/blocks . In the rural sector, the households listed in the sample village/hamlet-group were divided into 3 sub-strata on a joint consideration of the existence of any member of the household with white collar job* and the area of land possessed by the household. All households, barring those with at least one member of the household having white collar job, were first arranged in ascending order of the area of land possessed, followed by households with at least one member having white collar job in the same order as they were listed. The first 30% of the households constituted sub-stratum stratum 1, the next 55%, sub-stratum 2, and the ~~remaining~~^{remaining} 15%, sub-stratum 3. In the urban sector, the households listed in a sample block/sub-block were first arranged in ascending order of their average monthly per capita consumer expenditure as collected in the stage of listing of households. Then the first 30% of the households from this arranged list constituted sub-stratum 1, the next 60% sub-stratum 2, and the remaining 10%, sub-stratum 3.

2.8 Allocation and selection of sample households : In each sample village/block, 9 households were drawn from sub-stratum 1, 9 from sub-stratum 2 and 6 from sub-stratum 3, the selection in each case being circular systematic. This made a total of 24 sample households from each sample village/block. The selected households in each sub-stratum were numbered according to the order of selection.

sub-stratum	sample household numbers
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

The allocation of households to the three sets is shown in the following table :

sub-stratum	sample household nos.allocated to different sets		
	set I	set II	set III
1	1, 4, 7	2, 5, 8	3, 6, 9
2	1, 4, 7	2, 5, 8	3, 6, 9
3	1, 4	2, 5	3, 6

2.9 Schedules of enquiry : There were two schedules canvassed other than the household-listing schedules : "Schedule 1.1A : Income" and Schedule 1.1B : Consumption and Savings". Schedule 1.1A recorded receipts and expenditure on household enterprise account in agriculture and non-agriculture, as well as wages and salaries, rent, dividend and interest, scholarships, remittances, etc., received by household members. Schedule 1.1B recorded (a) household consumption expenditure on different items of food, clothing and miscellaneous goods services and (b) savings in physical and financial assets. In addition, both schedules collected demographic particulars of household members and particulars of the dwelling unit of the household.

2.10 Reference period : To reduce recall error the data were collected in two visits from each sample household. The interviews were carried out during September 1983-August 1984 for Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and U.P. and during January-December 1984 for the other regions.

sub-stratum	sample household numbers
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

The allocation of households to the three sets is shown in the following table

sub-stratum	sample household nos. allocated to different sets		
	set I	set II	set III
1	1, 4, 7	2, 5, 8	3, 6, 9
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2.10 Reference period : To reduce recall error the data were collected in two visits from each sample household. The interviews were carried out during September 1983-August 1984 for Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and U.P. and during January-December 1984 for the other regions.

2.13 Household size : The number of normally resident members of a household excluding servants* was taken as its size. It included a temporary stay-aways but excluded temporary visitors and guests. Paying guests** were included.

2.14 Casualty household : For many sample households data were available for the first visit but not for the second visit. These were treated as casualty households. Casualties also arose in the following way. If a sample household could not be surveyed during the first visit due to temporary absence of members from home, refusal or other reasons, it was to be substituted by another household drawn from the same sub-stratum as specified in the instructions. If a household could be neither surveyed nor, for some reason, substituted, it became a casualty.

2.15 Workers : Those normally resident members of a household - again excluding servants* and including paying guests** - whose usual activity status during the reference period was "working", were taken as the workers. [The "usual status" approach considers the time spent by a person during the reference period in each of three states of activity : (1) working (or gainfully employed), (2) seeking or available for work (or unemployed) and (3) not in labour force. The state in which the person spent the maximum or longest time is considered his or her usual activity status during the period.]

2.16 Non-working income recipients : Those household members who were not workers according to the above definition, but who received more or less regular income from non-gainful sources like pension, rent, interest, royalty, scholarship, stipend etc., during the reference period were considered to be non-working income recipients.

2.17 Household industry-occupation : The principal occupation of the household was first determined as that which, among all occupations pursued by household members excluding paying guests and servants, fetched the maximum ~~to~~ earning to the household during the reference period. This occupation could conceivably have been pursued in different industries by one or more members of the household. The principal industry was that which, among all such industries, fetched the maximum earnings to the household through this occupation.

* The decision to exclude servants differs from that made at the time of planning the survey and was taken at the processing stage due to unforseen data deficiencies.

** The decision to include paying guests among workers was also made at the processing stage.

2.18 Highest education attained by head of household : For determining educational attainment, only courses successfully completed have been considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to first year B.A. the highest educational standard attained was considered to be "secondary".

2.19 Income from agriculture and allied activities : This was defined as the total non-wage receipts from household enterprises in cultivation, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry and other agriculture-allied activities, net of all expenditure incurred in such enterprises including crop share and agricultural rent paid. Receipts was understood in case of crops cultivated and other primary products (like milk, eggs, wool, hair, bristles, fish, honey, wax, etc.) as a value of total produce, no matter whether sold or consumed (the part consumed being evaluated at ex farm prices). But in case of secondary and tertiary products like ghee, butter, meat etc., obtained out of live-stock reared and maintained by the household and services produced, only the part of the produce sold or meant for sale was considered as receipts. The part of secondary and tertiary products consumed by the household was accounted in the form of primary products from which they were produced. Expenditure included that ~~was~~ on procured/purchased materials as well as seed, fodder, manure etc. obtained out of home produce which was evaluated at ex farm prices. Cash rent received from agriculture was not recorded as "income from agriculture and allied activities" but was shown as "income from rent".

2.20 Income from non-agricultural household enterprises : This refers to an income accruing to households from unincorporated non-agricultural household enterprises belonging to them, wholly or partly. Unincorporated enterprises are those engaged in the production and distribution of goods and services not for the sole purpose of domestic consumption and carried out by household members with/without the help of hired outside labour without being incorporated under the Companies Act or any such Act of the Government. Non-agricultural enterprises excluded enterprises in the sector of agriculture, animal husbandry poultry, fishing and forestry. The term "household enterprises" excludes ~~manufacturing enterprises~~ manufacturing enterprises registered under Sections 2m (1) and 2m (ii) and Section 85 of the Factories Act of the Government of India.

2.21 Income from wages and salaries : This included all wages and salaries accrued, bonus, overtime, employer's contribution to provident fund and other social security contributions, received by members of the household for working in any enterprise not belonging to the household. Wages in kind, evaluated at local retail prices, ~~was~~ were included.

2.22 Income from rent, dividend and interest : This excluded rent or interest paid by one member of a household to another member of the same household as in the case of a paying guest's rent payment to the host household. Agricultural rent received as crop was not included here but was recorded as " income from agriculture and allied activities".

2.23 Income from other sources : This included (1) from manufacturing enterprises registered under Sections 2m(1) and 2m(ii) and section 55 of the Factory Act, (2) all types of pension and receipts on account of scholarship, stipend and royalties, (3) remittances received regularly, (4) amounts received as gift or charity, compensation and medical reimbursement, (5) receipt from sale of goods obtained as free collection, e.g., firewood, by any member of the household.

2.24 Licence fees . This included expenses incurred on account of transport licence fees, municipal taxes, and any other government levy or rates or taxes other than income tax paid for non-consumer (productive) purposes.

2.25 Total disposable income : Total pre-~~tax~~ income of the household was obtained by summing up incomes from the five sources - (1) agriculture and allied activities, (2) non-agricultural enterprises, (3) wages and salaries, (4) rent, dividend and interest, and (5) other sources - and deducting (i) licence fees and (ii) interest paid on loan for enterprise. Total disposable income was then obtained as total pre-tax income minus income tax.

Preliminary Findings : Household IncomeIntroduction

3.1 Tables 1 to 8 below present a summary of the detailed results on income. Here we make some brief comments on these text tables keeping the objectives of the Pilot Survey in view.

3.2 Tables 1R, 1U and 1M show the estimated averages of household size, and of the number of workers and non-working income recipients per household, separately for each sector (rural/urban excluding metropolitan cities/metropolitan cities) and each State or metropolitan city. For the sake of interest, the estimates are shown separately for households belonging to sets I and III of the study. Conceivably, the estimates might be affected by the difference in the scope of data collection for each sample household between these two sets of households. The last two columns of the table show the percentage of workers among the household members. Here, as in other tables, the estimates are given by subsamples and also for the combined sample. The divergence between sub-sample estimates indicates the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.

3.3 Table 2 shows the estimated number of households and persons, and estimated household income, both aggregate and per household, separately for each sector (rural/urban excluding metropolitan cities/metropolitan cities) and each State/metropolitan city and also for each set of households. Estimates of income per capita are not presented but they can be easily derived from the figures presented in this table.

3.4 Tables 3R, 3U and 3M present the size distributions of population by annual per capita income, separately by sector, state/metropolitan city and set of households.

3.5 Tables 4A (R,U,M) show for each sector, State/metropolitan city and set of households, the estimates of household annual income by source and of per household disposable income. It is easy to derive the corresponding estimates on per capita basis, but we do not present such estimates in this preliminary report. Tables 4B (R,U,M) express the figures in cols. (6) - (10) of Tables 4A (R,U,M) as percentages of their total (col.(6) + col.(7) + col.(8) + col.(9) + col.(10)).

3.6 Tables 5 (R,U,M) show, separately for sectors, States/metropolitan cities and sets of households, the variation in average per person income across selected industry-occupation groups of households. This table may throw some light on the reliability and validity of the data.

3.7 Tables 6R, 6U and 6M present estimates of average per capita household income, separately by sectors, States/metropolitan cities and by classes of education of household head. These tables explore the relationship between the highest educational standard attained by the head of household and the per capita income of the household.

3.8 Tables 7 and 8 present a simple measure of inequality based on ^{Lorenz} curves. Table 7 considers the ranking of households in ascending order of per capita household income and presents the percentage shares of the bottom 50 percent of the population in the aggregate of incomes over all households. Table 8, on the other hand, considers the ranking of households in ascending order of total household income and presents the percentage shares of the bottom 50 percent of the households in the same aggregate of household incomes. Both tables present the percentage shares by sectors, states/metropolitan cities and sets of households. One shortcoming of all these estimates is that the primary data on household incomes used for their computation included some negative incomes, which is not allowed in the theory dealing with Lorenz curves.

The Results

3.9 It is seen from Tables 1 (R,U,M) that average household size and average number of workers per household vary considerably across regions but much of the variation may be due to sampling errors. Haryana (rural) seems to have relatively large households, on the average. The variation between Sets I and III is not at all significant. The overall average of household size is about 5.25 for rural areas and 5 for both metropolitan cities and for urban areas excluding metropolitan cities. The corresponding averages for the number of workers per household are about 2.2 for rural areas, 1.5 for urban areas excluding metropolitan cities and 1.7 for the metropolitan

3.10 Table 12, cols. (15) - (17), show that in most of the States, in rural areas, 40 to 45 per cent of the persons were workers. An exceptionally low figure, around 33% is observed for Haryana. The highest figure (about 47%) is observed for Maharashtra. On the whole, taking the five States together, workers formed about 42% of all household members, which is quite sensible.

Table 10, relating to urban areas excluding metropolitan cities, tends to show lower participation rates (workers as percentage of population) compared to rural areas. The overall percentage seems to be about 31.

Table 14, relating to the four metropolitan cities, shows participation rates nearly as low as for urban areas excluding metropolitan cities. The overall rate is about 34%. Calcutta, known to have a large proportion of migrant workers living alone, seems to show a relatively high participation rate (nearly 44%)*

3.11 Non-working income recipients form a very small fraction of the population in all the sectors, States and metropolitan cities.

3.12 The estimates of household income set out in Table 2 should be subjected to external checks, e.g., comparisons with State-sectorwise income figures.

3.13 The figures in Table 2, cols. (16) - (18), for average income per household show marked divergence between sub-samples in many cases. These are presumably due to small sample sizes as we get such cases oftener for the urban sector excluding metropolitan cities and also for the metropolitan cities but very seldom for the rural sector, where the sample sizes are larger. Thus, the city of Delhi shows strikingly large sub-sample divergence for both sets of households. Clearly, household income being highly variable from one household to another, one needs a fairly large sample to obtain a ~~more~~ reasonably ~~wide~~ stable estimate of average household income.

3.14 In general, average household income is lower in rural areas than in urban areas of the same State even if the four metropolitan cities are excluded. The inter-State differentials are also in keeping with expectations. The following shows the simple mean of the two estimates for each State, corresponding to the two sets of households :

The average household size appears to be smaller in Calcutta than in most other regions — vide cols. (6) - (8).

Sector	average annual income per household (Rs.'00)				
	Haryana	Maharashtra	Orissa	Tamil Nadu	U.P.
rural	82	57	43	36	53
urban (incl. m. cities)	147	108	80	89	97

Roughly speaking, the urban average is about twice as high as the rural average, for the same State. This needs to be checked. It is possible that under-statement of income has been more serious in rural areas, inflating the urban : rural ratio. The average household income figure for rural Tamil Nadu appears to be too low.

3.15 The corresponding simple means for the four metropolitan cities are as under :

average annual income/household (Rs.'00)			
<u>Bombay</u>	<u>Madras</u>	<u>Calcutta</u>	<u>Delhi</u>
175	103	171	214

These estimates are, on the whole, plausible, if one remembers the large sampling errors affecting set x subsamplewise estimates. Thus, average per household income is generally much higher for the metropolitan cities than for other urban areas of the five States.

3.16 The differentials in average per household income across sectors, states and metropolitan cities point to a fair measure of validity of the income data, but obviously the data needs further scrutiny including checks against figures for consumption and savings collected in the Pilot Survey.

3.17 Tables 3R, 3U and 3M show how the households or persons covered in the pilot survey were spread over the different classes of annual per capita income, starting from below Rs.200 and ending with Rs.8000 and above. On the whole, the percentage of population falling in the highest class (Rs.8000 and above) was the lowest (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) in rural areas, somewhat higher (1 to 2 per cent)

in the urban areas excluding metropolitan cities and the highest (about 6%) for the metropolitan cities. Two of the metropolitan cities — Calcutta and Delhi — appear to show about 10 to 15% of their population belonging to this highest class. For Bombay this percentage was about 2 to 4 per cent only and for Madras, it was less than 1. While the low figure for Bombay could be due to sampling errors, the high percentages for Delhi and Calcutta suggest that understatement of income by the upper classes might not have been too serious in every case. The percentages for the lowest class (below Rs.200) were the highest (about 5%), on the whole, for rural areas, somewhat lower (nearly 3%) for urban areas excluding metropolitan cities and much lower (about $\frac{1}{2}$ %) for the metropolitan cities. These differentials are also reflected in the distributions in their entirety.

3.18 Divergence between the subsample-wise distributions in Tables 23, 24 and 25 is quite large, in many cases, because of the small sample sizes. However, cumulated distributions would show greater stability than the distributions presented in Table 3.

3.19 The overall figures in Tables 4A (R,U,M) may be seen at a glance from the following :

sector	average annual disposable income/hh (Rs./CC)					
	Set I			Set III		
	s.s.1	s.s.2	combined	s.s.1	s.s.2	combined
rural	47	50	48	56	51	54
urban (excl. metropolitan cities)	93	111	101	90	107	97
metropolitan cities	176	132	155	199	155	177

The divergence between subsamples is large for metropolitan cities. Detailed examination shows that the divergence is especially large for Delhi. Nevertheless, the inter-sectoral differentials in average income per household are fairly realistic.

3.20 The variation in average household income between Sets I and III is not quite clear. However, the small difference observed for the rural sector is noticed for most of the States.

3.21 Tables 4B (R,U,M) show that, on the whole, in rural areas, about 47% of the total household income originated in agriculture and allied activities as against 33% from wages and salaries. Non-agricultural enterprises had a share of about 10%. The contribution of rent, dividend and interest was negligible, around 0.5%. Other sources accounted for about 11 per cent of total income. In the urban sector, excluding metropolitan cities, wages and salaries contributed nearly 58% of total income, followed by non-agricultural enterprises (about 23%) and other sources (about 14%). Agriculture and allied activities (about 2%) and rent, dividend and interest (about 3%) contributed the rest. In the metropolitan cities, wages and salaries had a share of nearly 55%, non-agricultural enterprises accounted for about 31%, and other sources roughly 8%. Rent, dividend and interest had a share of 5%. Agriculture and allied activities was of negligible importance (nearly 0.5%).

3.22 Looking at individual States/cities, Table 4B - B shows a strikingly low share of agriculture and allied activities for Tamil Nadu (rural) which is balanced by a relatively large share of wages and salaries. The opposite picture is seen for Uttar Pradesh (rural).

3.23 Returning to Tables 4A (R,U,M), one can examine the average amount per household paid annually as "license fee and interest on loan for enterprise" and as "income tax". Both these amounts are quite small and negligible compared to average disposable income per household. Even for the four metropolitan cities, the average amount paid as income tax was about Rs 46 per household per year and that for license fee etc. was nearly the same, while the average annual disposable income was Rs 16500 per household, roughly speaking.

3.24 The figures for all five States combined in Table 5R show that the average household income per person was the lowest for agricultural labourers (about Rs 730 per year) and the highest for "others" (about Rs 1835 per year). However, "service workers" appeared to be nearly as poor as "agricultural labourers". "Owner-cultivators" and "sales workers" were somewhat better off*. The "others" category was much above all these groups in respect of average per capita income. Some differences can be noticed between Set III and Set I households, but these are not at all statistically significant.

* Sample sizes were, however, quite small for some of these industry-occupation groups.

3.25 The corresponding figures in Table 5U present a somewhat different picture. Sales workers and service workers were much better off than agricultural labourers and owner-cultivators. The "others" group again occupied the highest position. Sample sizes were smaller here than in Table 5R, and the divergence between sub-sample estimates often very large.

3.26 The estimates of average per capita income for the four cities combined presented in Table 5M are either not available or highly erratic, for all the industry-occupation groups, obviously due to the small sample sizes.

3.27 In Tables 5R, 6U and 6M, one might expect a positive association between educational standard of the head of household and average per person household income as educational standard influences occupation to a large extent. However, in the present case, the evidence of association might be blurred because the head of the household may be the customary head based on age/seniority and may not be the principal earner of the household - in fact, the head of the household may be an old and retired person.

3.28 Anyway, the figures for all states combined in Table 6R show that average per capita income is more or less stable over the four lowest educational standards, but rises considerably thereafter when one moves from the "primary" level to the "middle" school level and also from the "middle" to the "secondary" school level. The corresponding pattern in Table 6U is broadly similar, but the figures are more erratic. The overall figures for the four cities combined presented in Table 6M are highly erratic, mainly due to small sample sizes, but they suggest that average per capita income rises appreciably as one passes from the lowest educational standard ("not literate") to the next higher standards. The rise may be considerable between "not literate" and "primary" school levels and also between "primary" and "secondary" school levels.

3.29 Coming to Tables 7 and 8, one finds that for the rural sector and the urban sector excluding metropolitan cities, the shares in Table 7 tend to be higher than the corresponding shares in Table 8, but the picture seems to be reversed for the metropolitan cities. This is understandable because in Table 7 persons were ranked by per capita income whereas in Table 8 households were ranked

by total household income. Most of the shares in Table 7 are around 20 per cent, ^{lower than what is} which is found from the NSS enquiries for consumer expenditure. This is realistic because per capita income is more unequally distributed than per capita consumer expenditure. The differences between the two sets of households is, on the whole, small and non-significant. ~~It~~ Some of the estimates show large divergence between sub-samples. In fact, one figure for Tamil Nadu in Table 8 is negative, due to the ~~xxx~~ inclusion of some negative incomes in the computation, which is open to criticism.

Table 18 : Estimated averages of household size and number of workers and non-working income recipients per household, separately for States, sub-samples and sets I and III of households - rural

States	set of hrs	number of sample households			average household size			average no. of workers per household			average no. of non-working income recipients per household			percentage of workers among household members		
		s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Haryana	I	47	46	93	6.12	6.68	6.40	1.90	2.09	2.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	32.41	31.26	31.82
	III	48	45	93	6.55	6.00	6.28	2.31	2.04	2.18	0.04	0.12	0.08	35.31	33.91	34.67
Maharashtra	I	77	78	155	5.36	5.68	5.51	2.38	2.60	2.48	0.06	0.03	0.04	44.45	45.84	45.13
	III	74	78	152	4.98	5.42	5.19	2.48	2.61	2.54	0.02	0.02	0.02	49.69	48.13	48.91
Orissa	I	62	61	123	4.37	4.83	4.60	1.87	1.94	1.91	0.17	0.09	0.13	42.92	40.14	41.47
	III	63	62	125	5.13	5.82	5.47	1.98	2.74	2.35	0.14	0.06	0.10	38.53	47.02	42.96
Tamil Nadu	I	79	76	155	4.15	4.60	4.38	1.80	2.05	1.93	0.04	0.02	0.03	43.37	44.63	44.08
	III	78	79	157	4.75	4.85	4.81	1.81	2.31	2.07	0.07	0.03	0.05	37.99	47.52	43.01
U.P.	I	122	125	247	5.37	5.75	5.37	2.05	2.21	2.13	0.02	0.03	0.02	38.25	41.13	39.69
	III	126	126	252	5.70	5.66	5.61	2.20	2.32	2.29	0.02	0.01	0.02	42.10	40.94	41.50
all 5 States	I	387	386	773	5.00	5.20	5.28	2.04	2.22	2.14	0.05	0.03	0.04	40.67	42.11	41.40
	III	389	390	779	5.20	5.50	5.35	2.20	2.42	2.31	0.05	0.03	0.04	42.39	43.99	43.20

Table 10 : Estimated averages of household size and number of workers and non-working income recipients per household, separately for States, sub-sample sets I and III of households : urban excluding metropolitan cities

State	set of hhs	number of sample households			average household size			average no. of workers per household			average no. of non-working income recipients per household			percentage of workers among household members		
		s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Haryana	I	30	29	59	4.61	5.44	4.83	1.19	1.37	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.92	25.10	25.63
	III	29	28	57	5.07	6.12	5.42	1.46	1.91	1.61	0.10	0.00	0.07	29.72	31.22	29.66
Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	I	31	30	61	4.52	5.16	4.82	1.35	1.84	1.58	0.10	0.13	0.11	29.83	35.70	32.77
	III	30	29	58	4.89	4.38	4.65	1.36	1.38	1.37	0.43	0.17	0.31	27.77	31.60	29.46
Orissa	I	30	31	61	3.63	4.87	3.95	1.80	1.24	1.65	0.03	0.13	0.05	49.50	25.51	41.80
	III	30	31	61	3.59	5.01	3.96	1.62	1.44	1.57	0.12	0.17	0.13	45.03	28.83	39.68
Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	I	31	31	62	3.45	5.55	4.36	1.14	1.48	1.29	0.28	0.16	0.23	33.19	26.75	29.62
	III	32	32	64	3.34	4.78	3.97	1.15	1.49	1.30	0.31	0.00	0.18	34.37	31.17	32.69
U.P.	I	81	73	154	5.83	5.77	5.80	1.62	2.03	1.80	0.16	0.03	0.11	27.85	35.20	30.98
	III	82	65	147	5.99	4.79	5.46	1.64	1.48	1.57	0.07	0.04	0.06	27.45	30.90	28.79
all 5 States	I	203	194	397	4.75	5.49	5.07	1.46	1.80	1.61	0.15	0.09	0.13	30.69	32.88	31.70
	III	203	184	387	4.90	4.71	4.82	1.46	1.46	1.46	0.22	0.07	0.15	29.82	31.05	30.34

Table 1M : Estimated averages of household size and number of workers and non-working income recipients per household, separately for cities, sub-samples and sets I and III of households : metropolitan cities only

metropolitan city	set of hhs	number of sample households			average household size			average no. of workers per household			average no. of non-working income recipients per household			percentage of workers among household members		
		s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Bombay	I	30	32	62	5.29	4.79	5.04	1.67	1.38	1.53	0.00	0.01	0.05	31.62	28.76	30.28
	III	28	30	58	6.70	4.27	5.50	2.00	1.50	1.76	0.07	0.32	0.19	29.94	35.07	31.91
Madras	I	31	29	60	4.84	5.21	5.02	2.17	1.34	1.76	0.04	0.03	0.03	44.77	25.73	34.93
	III	28	30	58	4.88	5.41	5.15	1.67	1.62	1.65	0.17	0.04	0.10	34.23	29.96	31.99
Calcutta	I	16	16	32	3.10	4.01	3.51	1.52	1.49	1.51	0.18	0.32	0.24	48.99	37.26	42.95
	III	15	16	31	3.22	5.21	4.12	1.60	2.17	1.86	0.06	0.29	0.17	49.81	41.58	45.11
Delhi	I	16	15	31	4.34	6.45	5.65	1.25	2.08	1.76	0.05	0.00	0.02	28.81	32.22	31.23
	III	16	14	30	5.73	5.01	5.28	1.25	1.97	1.86	0.14	0.00	0.05	32.32	37.34	35.28
all 4 cities	I	93	92	185	4.64	5.20	4.93	1.70	1.56	1.63	0.08	0.06	0.07	36.68	30.02	33.06
	III	87	90	177	5.47	4.86	5.15	1.83	1.71	1.77	0.10	0.17	0.14	33.36	35.27	34.29

Table 2 : Estimated number of households and persons and estimated aggregate and average of annual household income separately for sectors, States/Metropolitan cities and sub samples and for sets I and III of households.

Sector	State/ Metropolitan city	set of sets	No. of sample households			estimated number (000)						estimated household income					
			households			persons			aggregate (Rs. 10 ⁶)			per household (Rs.)					
			s.s. I	s.s. II	comb.	s.s. I	s.s. II	comb.	s.s. I	s.s. II	comb.	s.s. I	s.s. II	comb.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Rural	Baryaha	I	17	16	93	1337	1591	1618	10075	15634	10337	2855	11501	12179	7848	1777	7510
		III	10	15	91	2637	1542	1580	10709	9256	9991	16126	12037	14081	9645	7805	8856
	Maharashtra	I	77	78	155	2601	8181	8637	18757	46354	17553	48114	48255	48184	5291	5826	5510
		III	74	78	152	2000	8181	8637	15209	44376	11838	53385	47305	50147	5873	5780	5829
	Orissa	I	62	61	123	1945	4898	4740	21718	23655	22703	17895	22665	20180	3552	4627	4085
		III	63	62	125	1547	4784	4882	25566	27812	26690	21624	22151	21888	1310	4632	4483
	Tamil Nadu	I	79	76	155	6216	6782	6498	25794	31182	28487	17617	24038	20828	2835	3544	3205
III		78	79	157	6215	6783	6500	29525	32930	31232	25984	26396	25190	4381	2892	4030	
Uttar Pradesh	I	123	125	247	16902	16888	16895	90777	90643	90711	85295	84352	84823	5047	4995	5021	
	III	126	126	252	16900	16889	16895	90604	95618	93111	100243	88151	94218	5934	5226	5577	
all 5 States	I	387	386	773	38825	38337	38584	137103	203474	139789	181578	190813	186195	4677	4576	4825	
	III	389	390	779	38826	38181	38504	201731	209991	205862	217402	196039	206723	5800	5125	5369	
Urban (excl. metro- politan cities)	Baryaha	I	20	29	59	107	192	399	1872	1045	1459	5422	2953	4187	13746	15189	14002
		III	29	28	57	107	204	305	2062	1245	1652	5512	4488	5008	13572	22079	16408
	Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	I	31	30	61	2804	2488	2658	12781	12645	12812	14834	23408	28622	12325	9004	10720
		III	30	36	66	2816	2488	2657	13815	10903	12358	27228	30838	25012	3633	12390	10924
	Orissa	I	30	31	61	1123	396	760	4635	1910	3008	7911	5149	6532	7036	12985	8587
		III	30	31	61	1123	396	761	4036	1986	3012	7594	3712	45654	6754	19367	17435
	Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	I	31	31	62	2283	1758	2020	7833	9770	8822	16527	27213	21872	7207	15463	10817
III		31	31	64	2282	1760	2021	7631	8404	8018	14588	14846	14327	6388	7982	7081	
Uttar Pradesh	I	81	73	154	4678	1451	3075	26906	19914	23410	40109	14009	37657	8688	19817	13124	
	III	82	85	147	4613	3612	4128	27636	17161	22551	46828	17405	42115	10151	10262	10207	
all 5 States	I	203	194	397	11256	8290	9773	53516	45536	19511	101800	91735	98269	9210	11084	10034	
	III	203	180	387	11254	8482	9872	55310	10004	47592	101738	90285	96125			9735	

Table 2 : Estimated number of households I and III of
(contd.) households.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Metro- politan	Bombay	7	30	37	62	1673	2430	1650	8848	7198	8123	31620	21875	27718	20088	13132	16806
		111	29	30	58	1677	2229	1658	11206	6950	9081	72814	26978	29926	18643	16965	18125
	Madras	1	31	29	60	1028	1622	1775	1978	5377	5151	9163	10901	10033	8909	10663	9783
		114	28	30	58	1078	1571	1076	5021	9531	5274	9654	12304	11879	9582	12032	10881
Calcutta	1	26	16	32	717	530	654	2222	2358	2790	9965	9862	9913	13900	16746	15189	
	113	15	16	31	717	548	651	2306	1070	2687	11902	13031	12467	16603	22127	19091	
Balki	1	16	15	31	668	1079	894	2900	7086	4994	19284	14493	16690	28865	13186	19113	
	111	14	14	30	670	1078	885	3812	5509	6669	26811	15114	28963	48129	13761	23723	
	all 6 Cities	7	93	92	185	4087	4129	4213	18950	22571	28760	72613	52133	64602	17624	13167	15123
		511	87	90	177	4087	4129	4214	22361	21069	21717	61442	67428	74434	19927	15539	17667

Table 3R : Percentage distribution of persons over classes of annual per capita income, separately for States, sub-samples and sets I and III of households : rural

annual per capita income (₹.)	Percentage of persons																	
	Haryana						Maharashtra						Orissa					
	set I			set III			set I			set III			set I			set III		
	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
below 200	5.99	-	3.39	2.39	-	1.23	8.93	12.12	13.41	2.26	10.75	6.46	0.38	2.03	1.24	1.06	3.56	2.35
200 - 399	4.08	4.49	4.29	1.23	14.12	7.20	6.64	3.56	5.12	14.59	7.74	11.20	8.45	5.11	6.71	17.34	8.03	11.45
400 - 599	5.72	15.90	11.30	2.63	10.35	5.21	14.00	17.43	15.22	6.56	13.97	10.20	27.00	17.80	22.20	20.56	23.19	21.95
500 - 999	29.80	2.20	36.18	16.05	18.19	17.04	37.75	27.34	32.67	36.92	32.98	34.97	44.11	40.22	42.87	40.89	35.26	37.95
1000 - 1499	25.59	16.50	10.91	51.20	51.47	59.27	16.25	14.07	15.10	21.62	18.17	19.91	9.16	17.51	13.51	10.48	23.17	17.09
1500 - 1999	14.95	12.49	13.62	11.33	5.16	8.24	7.49	7.5	7.47	7.28	4.15	5.73	7.48	11.83	9.76	5.32	6.63	6.0
2000 - 2999	10.32	5.94	8.06	24.64	17.26	21.22	4.44	6.58	5.5	6.31	7.16	6.73	1.51	3.86	2.73	3.06	1.95	2.48
3000 - 3999	-	1.02	0.52	2.57	1.05	2.03	1.03	2.42	1.71	0.95	3.27	2.10	0.92	-	0.44	0.93	-	0.45
4000 - 5999	0.34	0.47	0.41	-	-	-	2.26	3.43	2.8	2.36	1.28	1.52	-	0.60	0.31	-	-	-
5000 - 7999	-	-	-	0.75	0.54	0.65	0.19	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.10	-	-	-
8000 & above	1.20	-	0.58	-	0.67	0.31	-	-	-	1.16	0.56	0.85	-	0.24	0.12	0.39	0.20	0.29
all classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of sample hhs	47	46	93	48	45	93	77	78	155	74	78	152	62	61	123	63	62	125

annual per capita income (₹.)	Percentage of persons																	
	Tamil Nadu						Uttar Pradesh						all 5 states					
	set I			set III			set I			set III			set I			set III		
	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
below 200	14.21	9.30	11.52	7.22	6.35	6.76	1.50	2.48	1.94	-	4.14	2.12	5.11	6.93	6.03	1.82	5.62	3.76
200 - 399	20.34	14.80	16.87	7.02	14.16	10.72	14.41	9.20	11.81	14.30	15.97	15.16	2.08	7.92	9.97	2.99	12.55	12.75
400 - 599	18.98	21.90	20.57	39.18	23.62	30.98	27.84	21.56	24.70	21.06	17.30	19.13	22.25	19.89	21.06	19.41	19.06	18.22
500 - 999	25.23	35.43	30.82	22.02	33.16	27.92	27.94	32.49	30.21	29.71	29.37	29.03	32.00	33.25	32.63	30.90	30.56	30.75
1000 - 1499	15.53	9.63	12.30	9.63	11.85	13.80	17.60	20.61	19.10	17.36	21.10	19.28	16.47	6.84	16.66	7.42	19.78	18.62
1500 - 1999	2.97	3.61	3.32	5.18	8.00	6.67	6.25	7.62	6.94	3.94	3.60	3.77	6.71	7.71	7.22	5.44	4.91	5.17
2000 - 2999	1.18	4.38	2.93	5.30	2.25	3.69	1.61	4.06	2.84	8.07	8.44	8.26	2.79	4.76	3.79	7.52	6.73	7.11
3000 - 3999	-	1.74	0.95	2.49	-	1.18	0.95	1.76	1.33	2.51	0.88	1.68	0.79	1.66	1.23	1.98	1.14	1.55
4000 - 5999	1.56	-	0.71	1.90	0.41	1.11	0.86	0.05	0.46	2.61	0.20	1.37	1.18	0.90	1.04	1.98	0.42	1.8
6000 - 7999	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.28	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.03
8000 & above	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.31	0.62	0.17	0.39	0.44	-	0.21	0.35	0.10	0.22	0.51	0.21	0.3
all classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no of sample hhs	79	76	155	73	79	157	122	125	247	126	126	252	387	386	773	389	250	779

1
20
1

Table XI : Percentage distribution of persons over classes of annual per capita income, separately for States, sub-samples and sets I and II of households : urban excluding, 1953, 31st census.

annual per capita income (%)	TABLE XI (cont.)																		
	States						All India (excl. of Jammu & Kashmir)						Urban						
	Set I	Set II	Comb.	Set I	Set II	Comb.	Set I	Set II	Comb.	Set I	Set II	Comb.	Set I	Set II	Comb.	Set I	Set II	Comb.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
below 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.27	-	1.28	4.00	-	3.43	15.33	-	1.27	
200 - 399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	-	-	-	4.14	3.44	3.91	
400 - 599	0.41	-	0.27	-	-	-	2.03	11.50	6.73	-	-	-	1.77	2.50	2.44	0.35	10.74	4.21	
500 - 999	11.55	2.11	3.23	12.30	6.81	8.10	24.51	16.50	20.51	16.92	21.50	19.13	14.54	18.09	15.55	30.72	24.61	25.30	
1000 - 1499	7.72	2.41	5.32	7.09	4.51	5.35	24.35	20.13	22.55	27.37	16.94	22.54	21.05	17.72	26.20	31.46	29.57	23.41	
1500 - 1999	21.21	31.79	35.10	27.54	7.21	19.50	1.13	20.77	10.77	11.63	7.31	9.72	6.37	26.13	11.25	5.21	1.40	4.76	
2000 - 2999	20.24	29.67	23.22	31.24	49.47	30.10	10.24	17.74	16.16	22.16	37.00	29.19	13.57	11.05	12.37	21.15	2.42	14.95	
3000 - 3999	27.23	22.37	27.54	-	2.57	0.69	6.95	7.57	7.31	5.12	9.56	7.54	5.36	2.60	5.15	9.20	16.71	12.08	
4000 - 5999	6.72	1.22	4.75	11.45	13.53	13.07	8.47	6.50	4.47	7.42	3.61	5.74	7.34	2.62	5.91	1.33	1.43	1.36	
5000 - 7999	0.55	1.68	1.02	9.74	0.17	0.14	2.67	1.09	1.26	0.97	2.27	1.54	1.25	6.54	2.95	4.49	2.11	3.71	
8000 & above	4.28	2.56	3.55	0.46	3.35	1.55	6.45	0.34	3.69	0.41	1.72	1.01	3.19	9.08	5.08	0.78	1.56	1.04	
all classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample units	30	29	39	29	20	27	31	30	31	20	25	26	30	31	31	30	31	31	

annual per capita income (%)	Tamil Nadu (excl. of Jammu & Kashmir)						Other States						all 5 states						
	Set I			Set II			Set I			Set II			Set I			Set II			
	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Below 200	-	6.69	3.71	-	20.74	10.93	0.75	-	5.03	-	0.96	0.15	3.01	1.44	3.37	1.59	4.40	2.83	
200 - 399	5.35	7.81	5.71	3.21	5.19	4.23	2.43	0.73	1.70	4.39	3.76	4.15	2.01	2.84	2.39	3.31	2.90	3.49	
400 - 599	2.35	12.05	7.73	6.55	21.63	14.60	1.55	8.13	6.55	7.00	3.53	5.62	2.57	9.69	5.84	4.53	6.65	5.42	
600 - 999	31.44	7.44	16.13	20.71	13.55	17.01	21.15	25.37	22.35	19.05	12.39	19.00	22.56	16.12	20.60	19.33	18.33	12.91	
1000 - 1499	24.72	9.30	16.12	15.39	6.71	3.77	22.03	23.15	23.14	05.42	12.70	21.53	20.52	21.57	24.30	21.36	15.32	14.52	
1500 - 1999	3.92	-	1.73	12.32	2.57	7.01	5.72	12.55	6.73	21.39	19.13	19.70	4.73	13.36	8.73	16.32	10.39	14.02	
2000 - 2999	3.54	13.13	12.17	21.79	7.23	14.11	17.41	8.15	13.77	19.12	22.16	17.74	15.05	14.14	15.39	19.01	23.13	20.76	
3000 - 3999	-	5.23	2.03	12.44	1.11	5.04	2.04	0.70	2.00	4.77	7.57	3.35	3.00	6.39	6.42	5.23	4.63	3.63	
4000 - 5999	25.86	27.31	27.12	5.41	1.71	1.17	2.11	5.31	6.92	4.32	2.30	5.24	10.15	8.41	9.76	4.74	7.53	5.72	
6000 - 7999	-	-	-	0.27	12.54	7.00	-	1.22	0.52	2.50	0.10	1.60	0.75	1.15	0.94	2.37	3.43	2.82	
8000 & above	1.73	5.62	3.54	-	0.97	0.51	0.50	0.35	0.24	0.48	3.13	1.40	2.35	2.15	2.26	0.01	2.23	1.12	
all classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample units	31	31	62	30	32	64	61	73	154	62	55	147	173	154	327	303	124	117	

State	set of hrs	sub-sample	no. of sample hrs	estimated no. of hrs ('000)	estimated annual energy per household by source (Rs.)					annual per household licence fee and interest on loan for enterprise (Rs.)	annual income tax per household (Rs.)	annual disposable income per household (Rs.)
					agriculture and allied activities	non-agricultural enterprise	wages and salaries	rent, dividend and interest	other sources			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Haryana	I	1	30	406	29	602	7301	742	30	793	0	13348
		2	29	192	76	9154	5459	332	398	29	0	15389
		comb.	59	299	44	7030	6711	610	154	548	0	18002
	III	1	39	506	36	3390	7842	1664	632	0	0	13572
		2	28	201	-21	12526	8616	483	475	0	0	22079
		comb.	57	305	17	6442	8100	1271	580	0	0	26408
Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	I	1	31	2826	942	6674	4157	19	736	203	0	12325
		2	30	2499	180	1240	7103	84	426	20	0	9004
		comb.	61	2658	585	4130	5516	50	591	117	0	10770
	III	1	30	2826	113	1409	6211	733	1543	5	0	9633
		2	28	2189	1	1603	6834	270	4691	78	0	12390
		comb.	58	2657	62	1542	6502	277	3017	39	0	10924
Orissa	I	1	30	1124	735	709	5001	28	562	0	0	7036
		2	31	397	987	4934	6335	489	439	207	0	12985
		comb.	61	760	801	1610	5369	151	530	54	0	8587
	III	1	30	1124	1052	1049	4026	8	618	0	0	6754
		2	31	397	341	2002	5506	301	545	7	0	9367
		comb.	61	761	867	1596	4112	53	599	2	0	7435
Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	I	1	31	2284	1	1331	5764	78	370	327	4	7237
		2	31	1760	31	820	12261	1150	1491	19	393	15463
		comb.	62	2021	15	1110	10613	584	858	193	173	10917
	III	1	32	2284	10	629	4274	219	1315	58	1	6384
		2	32	1760	135	-978	7024	836	1445	227	294	7981
		comb.	64	2021	67	-71	5473	467	1372	171	125	7091
Uttar Pradesh	I	1	81	4616	572	2094	4807	411	1143	5	13	8623
		2	73	3454	21	5193	1241	61	352	6	337	9047
		comb.	154	4035	336	1420	4381	261	804	5	15	9184
	III	1	81	4613	415	1955	7113	245	432	8	0	10151
		2	65	3644	87	5986	1470	82	632	4	65	10264
		comb.	147	4128	271	1734	5508	173	520	6	0	10321
all 5 States	I	1	203	11257	546	3093	4822	219	786	148	8	9310
		2	194	8221	119	3157	6936	346	621	23	994	11054
		comb.	397	9774	365	3120	5719	274	715	75	1043	10054
	III	1	203	11254	307	1515	6023	277	916	15	0	9012
		2	186	8472	62	3265	5415	209	1083	73	535	10855
		comb.	357	9973	211	2277	5764	290	1375	40	148	9735

Table 43-M : Estimated annual income per household by source and disposable income per household, separately/cities, sub-sample and sets I and III of households : metropolitan cities only

metropolitan city	set of hhs	sub-sample	no. of sample hhs	estimated no. of hhs ('000)	estimated annual income per household by source (Rs.)					annual per household licence fees and interest on loan for enterprise (Rs.)	annual income tax per household (Rs.)	annual disposable income per household (Rs.)
					agriculture and allied activities	non-agricultural activities	wages and salaries	rent, dividend and interest	other sources			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Bombay	I	1	30	1674	0	3116	12149	1911	3147	214	215	20089
		2	32	1629	2	5580	7710	0	144	3	0	13432
		comb.	62	1651	1	4331	9960	969	1666	110	11	16806
	III	1	28	1674	0	6767	8542	2402	2084	151	80	19643
		2	30	1629	286	3946	8731	60	2573	2	38	15569
		comb.	58	1651	142	5869	8635	1292	2326	78	59	18119
Madras	I	1	31	1028	0	475	7961	395	81	3	1	8909
		2	29	1023	13	1132	9121	131	265	0	0	10583
		comb.	60	1025	7	803	8539	263	173	1	0	9783
	III	1	28	1024	0	801	7973	427	396	15	10	9582
		2	30	1012	161	1347	9802	82	748	15	161	12032
		comb.	58	1026	80	1073	9085	255	572	10	36	10801
Calcutta	I	1	16	717	0	1245	11804	2106	113	11	357	13900
		2	16	509	-91	1601	12601	621	1735	1	20	16746
		comb.	32	653	-41	1441	12164	977	845	16	376	15187
	III	1	15	717	0	5600	9599	476	1019	4	86	16607
		2	16	582	0	4153	14194	1624	2057	20	196	22127
		comb.	31	653	0	5085	11670	694	1487	6	236	19094
Delhi	I	1	16	668	0	8524	15421	4916	370	416	0	29965
		2	15	1019	1201	6090	5305	301	280	0	0	13186
		comb.	31	884	747	7010	9137	2076	300	157	0	39113
	III	1	16	668	0	19294	17665	1996	674	0	0	40129
		2	14	1099	0	5206	8328	410	7	0	0	13751
		comb.	30	884	0	12536	11948	1810	250	0	0	23723
all 4 cities	I	1	93	4097	0	1397	11573	1034	1302	158	0	17624
		2	93	4139	296	4132	6097	219	425	1	0	13167
		comb.	186	4213	152	1586	9283	1031	889	77	0	15329
	III	1	87	4097	0	7191	10075	1534	1242	67	18	18927
		2	90	4339	145	4500	9622	369	1423	3	65	24539
		comb.	177	4213	75	5791	10842	934	2315	34	57	17607

Table 3M : Percentage distribution of persons over classes of annual per capita income, separately for cities, sub-samples and sets I and III of households : metropolitan cities only.

annual per capita income (Rs.)	percentage of persons																	
	Bombay						Madras						Calcutta					
	set I			set III			set I			set III			set I			set III		
	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
below 200	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.24	1.05	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 - 399	12.76	-	6.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.69	-	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 - 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.62	3.20	3.00	-	7.96	4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 - 999	-	16.61	7.78	-	8.08	3.10	12.48	21.25	17.02	24.24	16.01	19.93	35.27	5.64	20.01	-	-	-
1000 - 1499	1.18	8.97	4.83	16.17	-	9.97	33.70	38.70	36.29	10.22	15.62	13.05	14.87	3.11	8.81	31.33	4.78	7.59
1500 - 1999	16.24	7.48	12.14	34.79	15.01	27.21	21.54	1.17	11.01	26.83	12.96	19.56	-	5.64	2.91	18.88	15.35	16.86
2000 - 2999	32.24	29.27	30.85	14.17	17.36	15.39	17.61	4.13	10.64	13.79	24.66	19.49	7.84	31.41	30.28	5.66	2.89	4.08
3000 - 3999	3.67	18.97	10.84	15.11	25.48	19.08	2.94	17.85	10.65	9.56	1.01	5.08	6.17	4.70	5.41	0.94	43.82	25.43
4000 - 5999	25.74	13.04	19.79	10.36	22.25	14.91	5.75	13.33	9.67	6.50	20.74	13.97	11.41	20.62	16.16	15.88	13.30	14.75
6000 - 7999	-	5.25	2.46	7.40	8.51	7.83	1.80	0.22	0.98	1.44	0.42	0.91	-	1.95	1.01	29.76	14.46	21.02
8000 & above	8.18	0.40	4.53	1.63	3.31	2.27	0.49	-	0.24	0.74	0.59	0.66	24.44	6.91	15.41	17.55	4.80	10.27
all classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample hhs	30	52	62	28	30	58	31	29	60	28	30	58	16	16	32	15	16	31

annual per capita income (Rs.)	percentage of persons											
	Delhi						all 4 cities					
	set I			set III			set I			set III		
	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
below 200	-	-	-	-	5.04	2.97	0.28	-	0.15	0.19	1.52	0.74
200 - 399	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.96	-	2.72	1.50	-	0.77
400 - 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69	0.79	0.75	-	2.10	1.02
600 - 999	-	4.41	3.13	-	-	-	7.41	12.73	10.30	5.44	6.87	6.14
1000 - 1499	-	50.81	36.05	-	46.23	27.27	11.15	28.51	20.59	11.56	16.89	14.14
1500 - 1999	-	7.87	5.59	4.53	5.04	4.83	13.24	5.92	9.26	26.18	11.92	19.26
2000 - 2999	11.39	20.62	18.08	11.82	22.60	18.18	22.34	23.00	22.70	12.80	18.54	15.58
3000 - 3999	-	6.34	4.50	8.28	13.98	11.41	3.21	13.25	8.67	11.23	18.62	14.81
4000 - 5999	37.27	5.49	14.72	20.76	-	8.51	20.57	11.53	15.66	11.84	14.82	13.29
6000 - 7999	22.70	4.26	9.62	23.85	-	9.78	3.95	3.41	3.65	11.19	5.03	8.20
8000 & above	28.64	-	8.32	30.76	7.50	17.04	11.20	0.86	5.58	8.06	3.91	6.05
all classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
no. of sample hhs	16	15	31	16	14	30	93	92	185	87	90	177

Table 4A-B : Estimated annual income per household by source and disposable income per household, separately for States, sub-samples and sets I and III of households surveyed

State	set of hhs	sub-sample	no. of sample hhs	estimated no. of hhs ('000)	estimated annual income per household by source (Rs.)					annual per household licence fee and interest on loan for enterprise (Rs.)	annual income tax per household (Rs.)	annual disposable income per household (Rs.)
					agricultural and allied activities	non-agricultural enterprise	wages and salaries	rent, dividend and interest	other sources			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Kerala	I	1	47	1628	4057	460	2015	0	542	29	0	7648
		2	46	1592	3111	1981	1892	17	657	36	0	7225
		comb.	93	1615	3591	1213	2161	0	599	30	0	7540
	III	1	40	1631	4734	113	4126	0	889	31	0	9345
		2	49	1642	4047	1103	3531	33	1050	17	0	7605
		comb.	93	1590	4478	601	2867	16	956	15	0	8816
Maharashtra	I	1	77	9034	2512	151	2047	3	551	7	0	5294
		2	78	8165	1573	372	3001	51	475	76	0	5696
		comb.	155	8637	2066	496	2517	25	515	40	0	5579
	III	1	74	9009	2545	172	2739	7	436	26	0	5873
		2	78	8165	1757	697	2603	45	359	6	0	5790
		comb.	152	8637	2191	511	2717	25	400	16	0	5629
Orissa	I	1	62	4967	1037	322	1801	4	391	4	0	3532
		2	61	4579	1404	952	1330	0	976	0	0	4617
		comb.	123	4940	1240	637	1517	2	691	2	0	4085
	III	1	63	4862	1369	104	2297	19	445	1	0	4340
		2	62	4192	1814	679	1421	4	715	1	0	4622
		comb.	125	4867	1591	476	1857	12	597	2	0	4453
Tamil Nadu	I	1	79	6215	303	435	1630	3	421	34	0	2873
		2	76	6782	813	459	2057	24	210	29	0	3544
		comb.	155	6499	609	642	1843	12	315	31	0	3709
	III	1	70	6215	208	820	2431	13	214	8	0	4181
		2	79	6703	615	325	2487	10	671	19	0	3822
		comb.	157	6499	410	562	2360	11	692	13	0	4016
Uttar Pradesh	I	1	122	16901	2967	412	996	14	631	41	0	5047
		2	125	16879	3121	416	854	2	622	19	0	4925
		comb.	247	16895	3052	439	925	10	626	20	0	5021
	III	1	126	16931	3294	603	877	53	563	13	0	5034
		2	126	16889	3327	302	1010	10	594	30	0	5270
		comb.	252	16895	3561	457	931	31	579	22	0	5377
All 3 States	I	1	387	38325	2251	363	1531	9	553	26	0	4677
		2	386	38147	2170	615	1600	17	566	31	0	4977
		comb.	773	38506	2211	907	1565	11	559	29	0	4825

Table A5-2 : Composition of estimated annual income by source separately for States, sub-sample and total of householders: Rural

State	ser. of hhs	sub-sample	no. of sample hhs	Percentage of annual income by source					total *	estimated annual income (% million)
				agriculture and allied activities	cultural enter-Price.	wages and salaries	rent, divi. and interest	other sources		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Haryana	I	1	47	81.53	5.54	35.75	0.00	6.88	100.00	12998
		2	46	42.87	27.30	20.55	0.23	9.05	100.00	11357
		comb	93	47.44	15.98	28.57	0.11	7.31	100.00	23355
	III	1	48	48.05	1.37	41.86	0.00	8.72	100.00	16144
		2	45	52.36	14.12	19.56	0.43	13.52	100.00	12064
		comb	93	49.69	6.83	32.32	0.18	10.77	100.00	28208
Maharashtra	I	1	77	47.58	2.97	39.23	0.02	10.40	100.00	42183
		2	78	25.30	14.60	50.30	0.86	7.95	100.00	42876
		comb	155	36.76	9.83	44.80	0.44	9.16	100.00	48529
	III	1	74	43.15	2.91	46.42	0.12	7.35	100.00	53624
		2	78	31.05	15.42	46.54	0.78	6.21	100.00	47354
		comb	152	37.48	8.78	46.42	0.43	6.84	100.00	62087
Orissa	I	1	62	29.16	9.06	50.66	0.12	10.99	100.00	17712
		2	61	31.65	20.72	26.54	0.00	21.09	100.00	22687
		comb	123	30.56	15.60	37.12	0.05	16.66	100.00	40400
	III	1	63	31.54	6.93	50.84	0.43	10.25	100.00	21631
		2	62	35.15	14.23	30.68	0.08	15.86	100.00	22158
		comb	125	33.39	10.62	40.64	0.25	13.09	100.00	33894
Tamil Nadu	I	1	79	13.23	15.18	56.81	0.11	14.57	100.00	17832
		2	76	22.75	12.85	57.56	0.74	6.10	100.00	24334
		comb	155	18.71	13.84	57.24	0.49	9.73	100.00	31093
	III	1	78	4.97	19.59	52.19	0.31	17.04	100.00	26033
		2	79	15.74	8.31	56.33	0.25	17.16	100.00	25323
		comb	157	10.36	13.90	52.36	0.28	17.10	100.00	26778
Uttar Pradesh	I	1	122	52.51	8.69	19.56	0.35	12.78	100.00	86008
		2	125	62.25	8.30	17.03	0.03	12.40	100.00	84874
		comb	247	60.61	8.50	18.31	0.19	12.55	100.00	85341
	III	1	126	63.50	11.52	14.33	0.88	9.67	100.00	100509
		2	126	63.57	5.89	19.24	0.18	11.32	100.00	88564
		comb	252	63.50	8.88	16.63	0.55	10.34	100.00	94584
all 3 States	I	1	307	47.96	7.65	32.55	0.19	11.75	100.00	182631
		2	306	43.33	13.09	31.95	0.34	11.30	100.00	182008
		comb	773	45.54	10.44	32.24	0.27	11.52	100.00	187310
	III	1	309	47.31	9.16	33.13	0.52	9.88	100.00	217931
		2	390	43.77	9.95	32.42	0.34	11.52	100.00	196763
		comb	779	46.58	9.54	32.79	0.43	10.66	100.00	207347

* Total income here is not exclusive of (1) interest paid only for household enterprise (2) licence fees, and all kinds of government levies, rates and taxes paid.

Table 43-B : Composition of estimated annual income by source separately for States, sub-samples and sets I and III of households : urban excluding metropolitan cities

State	set of sub-samples	no. of sample hrs	percentage of annual income by source						total	estimated annual income (Rs. million)
			agriculture and allied activities	non-agricultural enterprise	salaries and allowances	rent, dividend and interest	other sources			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Haryana	I	1	30	0.21	42.53	31.65	5.25	0.27	100.00	3744
		2	29	0.19	59.37	35.41	2.13	2.92	100.00	2951
		comb	59	0.20	48.32	42.32	4.20	1.05	100.00	4352
	III	1	29	0.25	25.04	57.75	12.26	4.52	100.00	5513
		2	26	0.10	36.73	39.02	2.19	2.15	100.00	4427
		comb	55	0.17	34.25	50.36	7.74	3.33	100.00	5000
Maharashtra (excluding Bombay)	I	1	31	2.52	53.25	33.16	0.16	5.37	100.00	35287
		2	30	2.30	43.72	37.63	0.94	4.72	100.00	23426
		comb	61	2.47	37.91	35.45	0.46	5.42	100.00	28944
	III	1	30	1.17	15.44	54.44	2.94	16.09	100.00	27239
		2	28	0.02	15.96	50.99	2.02	35.01	100.00	33356
		comb	58	0.54	15.52	57.04	2.43	25.47	100.00	30298
Orissa	I	1	30	10.44	10.08	71.08	0.40	7.99	100.00	7911
		2	31	7.48	37.39	48.02	3.78	3.33	100.00	5232
		comb	61	9.25	20.95	61.90	1.75	6.13	100.00	6571
	III	1	30	15.58	15.54	59.61	0.12	9.15	100.00	7595
		2	31	3.64	29.89	58.73	1.95	5.81	100.00	3777
		comb	61	11.65	20.25	59.32	0.71	8.05	100.00	5456
Tamil Nadu (excluding Madras)	I	1	31	0.01	17.52	76.45	1.03	4.89	100.00	17282
		2	31	0.21	9.17	77.36	4.88	9.39	100.00	27959
		comb	62	0.11	9.92	77.01	5.26	7.67	100.00	23611
	III	1	32	0.16	9.75	65.30	3.39	20.40	100.00	14722
		2	32	1.60	11.55	83.01	9.88	17.07	100.00	14901
		comb	64	0.88	0.96	74.70	6.65	18.72	100.00	14811
Uttar Pradesh	I	1	81	6.97	24.05	51.53	4.73	13.13	100.00	40192
		2	73	0.22	52.61	42.99	0.61	3.57	100.00	34026
		comb	154	3.63	37.15	47.61	2.94	9.74	100.00	37139
	III	1	82	4.09	19.24	70.01	2.41	4.25	100.00	46264
		2	65	0.07	34.30	33.81	0.10	6.16	100.00	37419
		comb	147	2.56	16.58	53.97	1.69	5.10	100.00	43141
all 5 States	I	1	203	3.77	32.68	50.93	2.31	8.30	100.00	106536
		2	194	1.07	28.24	62.03	3.11	5.56	100.00	92704
		comb	397	1.38	30.61	56.10	2.69	7.03	100.00	99620
	III	1	203	3.39	16.89	65.35	3.06	10.11	100.00	101933
		2	184	0.75	29.55	60.99	2.70	17.95	100.00	83879

Table 48-M : Composition of estimated annual income by source separately for cities, sub-samples and sets I and III of households ; metropolitan cities only.

metropolitan city	set of hhs	sub-sample	no. of sample hhs	percentage of annual income by source						estimated annual income (₹. million)
				agriculture and allied activities	non-agricultural enterprise	wages and salaries	rent, dividend and interest	other sources	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Bombay	I	1	30	0.00	15.33	59.78	9.40	15.49	100.00	34015
		2	32	0.01	41.54	57.38	0.00	1.07	100.00	21880
		comb.	62	0.00	25.59	58.84	5.72	9.84	100.00	27947
	III	1	28	0.00	34.05	42.98	12.49	10.49	100.00	33254
		2	30	1.72	29.79	52.50	0.41	15.50	100.00	27041
		comb.	58	0.77	32.14	47.28	7.07	12.73	100.00	30253
Madras	I	1	31	0.00	5.33	89.33	4.43	0.91	100.00	9165
		2	29	0.13	10.62	85.54	1.23	2.48	100.00	10904
		comb.	60	0.07	8.20	87.27	2.69	1.77	100.00	10034
	III	1	28	0.00	8.34	85.08	4.45	4.13	100.00	9869
		2	30	1.32	11.10	80.75	0.67	6.16	100.00	12413
		comb.	58	0.74	9.88	81.78	2.34	5.26	100.00	11141
Calcutta	I	1	16	0.00	6.72	82.74	7.75	0.79	100.00	10229
		2	16	-0.54	10.04	75.24	4.90	10.36	100.00	9863
		comb.	32	-0.27	9.37	79.06	6.35	5.49	100.00	10046
	III	1	15	0.00	23.55	57.49	2.85	6.11	100.00	11968
		2	16	0.00	19.96	63.56	7.27	9.21	100.00	13152
		comb.	31	0.00	26.43	60.67	5.17	7.73	100.00	12560
Delhi	I	1	16	0.00	29.11	52.73	17.06	1.09	100.00	19563
		2	15	3.11	46.19	40.23	2.29	2.19	100.00	14493
		comb.	31	3.08	36.38	47.41	10.77	1.56	100.00	17028
	III	1	16	0.00	49.33	44.02	4.97	1.68	100.00	26811
		2	14	0.00	36.40	60.51	2.98	0.05	100.00	15114
		comb.	30	0.00	44.57	49.98	4.26	1.09	100.00	20963
all 4 cities	I	1	93	0.00	16.84	64.87	10.60	7.74	100.00	72972
		2	92	2.24	31.38	61.49	1.66	3.23	100.00	57139
		comb.	185	0.99	23.23	63.36	6.67	5.76	100.00	65056
	III	1	67	0.00	35.88	50.27	7.65	6.20	100.00	61912
		2	90	0.93	25.93	61.66	2.37	9.12	100.00	67721
		comb.	177	0.42	31.38	55.42	5.26	7.52	100.00	74816

* Total income here is not exclusive of (1) interest paid on loan for household enterprise (2) licence fees and all kinds of government levies, rates and taxes paid.

State	selected household industry-occupation groups*		no. of single households						average annual household income per person (Rs.)					
			set I			set III			set I			set III		
			1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	1. agriculture and allied activities**	1. owner-cultivator	14	22	26	18	27	45	1784	938	1249	1240	1067	1176
		2. agricultural labourer	7	4	11	0	2	10	1038	888	973	1103	1133	1207
	2. others	1. sales worker	-	4	4	1	3	4	-	1524	1525	1390	1053	1045
		2. service worker	4	-	4	3	1	4	1491	-	1491	1208	622	1071
	3. others	1	1	3	5	-	5	2627	1786	2257	1887	-	1067	
	all		47	46	93	46	49	93	1282	1084	1179	1301	1200	1409
Uttar Pradesh	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	20	24	54	32	34	66	1004	748	898	1193	966	1093
		2. agricultural labourer	19	20	49	17	21	39	876	752	797	1008	833	910
	2. others	1. sales worker	1	2	4	1	1	2	1604	1638	1617	899	667	789
		2. service worker	2	-	2	-	3	3	601	-	601	-	1194	2195
	3. others	6	5	11	3	5	8	1560	2716	1900	1615	3026	2967	
	all		71	76	155	74	78	152	907	1041	1013	1178	1066	1223
Orissa	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	23	24	48	25	13	48	744	880	787	702	749	728
		2. agricultural labourer	29	21	41	21	19	40	814	662	643	671	638	701
	2. others	1. sales worker	2	6	8	1	4	7	1371	1530	1483	1007	481	525
		2. service worker	2	-	2	-	-	-	632	-	632	-	-	-
	3. others	6	4	10	6	6	13	1851	2079	1955	1979	1788	1908	
	all		62	61	123	63	62	125	814	958	889	846	796	820
Tamil Nadu	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	17	24	41	12	17	29	616	732	688	649	673	595
		2. agricultural labourer	16	20	36	22	28	50	609	688	656	749	640	633
	2. others	1. sales worker	5	3	10	1	1	4	774	813	783	554	1369	781
		2. service worker	5	2	8	0	5	13	1231	1689	1493	2368	2246	1662
	3. others	6	2	8	0	5	13	1231	1689	1493	2368	2246	1662	
	all		74	76	155	74	77	157	683	771	731	889	807	879
West Bengal	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	20	24	54	24	20	46	949	893	964	1168	1028	1088
		2. agricultural labourer	21	29	41	22	27	49	728	574	683	848	678	702
	2. others	1. sales worker	2	1	3	5	-	5	1394	921	1147	1844	-	1844
		2. service worker	-	1	2	1	2	3	-	797	797	889	944	813
	3. others	5	4	9	5	6	11	2329	1128	1443	1307	1691	1889	
	all		121	129	245	128	116	251	940	931	935	1107	922	1012
All 5 States	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	261	275	353	163	171	334	951	899	976	1104	942	1022
		2. agricultural labourer	81	95	126	90	97	189	771	666	717	800	702	745
	2. others	1. sales worker	21	17	29	15	16	31	1118	1343	1260	1265	877	1156
		2. service worker	11	6	19	7	7	14	714	611	754	748	1117	904
	3. others	27	17	41	27	23	49	1758	1649	1692	1776	2221	1978	
	all		387	386	733	389	386	739	921	947	933	1079	976	1060

* Industry excludes manufacturing, construction and transport etc. besides households having no industry-occupation.

** Includes 1977 and others not shown.

Table 50 : Average household income per person for households in selected industries, occupation groups separately for States, sub-samples and sets I and III of households : urban excluding metropolitan cities

State	Selected household industry-occupation groups*		No. of sample households						Average annual household income per person (Rs.)						
			set I			set III			set I			set III			
			s.s.-1	s.s.-2	comb.	s.s.-1	s.s.-2	comb.	s.s.-1	s.s.-2	comb.	s.s.-1	s.s.-2	comb.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Haryana	1. agriculture and allied activities**	1. owner-cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. agricultural labourer	1	-	1	1	-	2	1406	-	1406	1149	-	1149	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	2	0	8	-	6	6	1437	2625	2547	-	4576	4576	-
		2. service worker	-	3	5	-	6	6	-	3502	3552	1608	4106	2438	-
		3. others	12	5	31	14	7	70	3498	3124	3413	3134	3119	3131	-
		all	30	13	59	26	26	61	2896	3828	2872	2675	3607	3026	-
Haryana (excl. Meerut)	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	960	960	-	750	750	-
		2. agricultural labourer	2	-	2	-	1	1	613	-	613	-	840	840	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	5	-	5	5	3	8	2088	-	2865	831	2478	1417	-
		2. service worker	2	2	4	1	-	1	2525	888	1635	2620	-	2620	-
		3. others	9	13	22	8	14	72	3054	2391	2639	2782	1357	2546	-
		all	21	20	61	30	28	58	2725	1745	2234	1971	2828	2349	-
Orissa	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	7	4	11	5	3	8	991	1217	1022	2263	585	2004	-
		2. agricultural labourer	4	2	6	-	1	7	3115	803	2677	1497	840	1346	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	-	5	5	1	-	1	-	4922	4522	1029	-	1029	-
		2. service worker	3	2	5	-	3	3	1896	3858	2308	-	1692	1692	-
		3. others	3	8	11	4	9	13	2235	2457	2351	1961	2694	2337	-
		all	20	21	61	30	31	61	1937	2668	2171	1882	1069	1878	-
Tamil Nadu (excl. Madurai)	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4708	4708	-	1632	1632	-
		2. agricultural labourer	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	433	433	691	238	287	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	2	0	8	2	2	4	2696	927	1210	2460	1271	1988	-
		2. service worker	6	-	6	5	1	6	981	-	981	1893	601	1714	-
		3. others	8	-	8	6	3	8	2973	-	2973	2353	6320	3531	-
		all	21	21	61	32	37	64	2099	2785	2479	1911	1671	1785	-
Uttar Pradesh	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	4	1	5	-	2	8	745	875	743	631	431	627	-
		2. agricultural labourer	3	1	4	3	1	4	845	349	733	887	660	932	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	11	15	26	11	14	25	2849	1786	2178	1298	2204	1856	-
		2. service worker	7	0	17	7	4	11	2446	1851	2039	1280	1121	1330	-
		3. others	7	21	34	20	11	31	1325	1705	1322	2556	3509	3040	-
		all	32	37	81	43	65	147	1491	1708	1883	1894	2142	1868	-
all 5 States	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	11	7	18	11	7	18	678	1245	920	1076	642	1014	-
		2. agricultural labourer	10	4	14	8	5	13	1293	471	1027	1085	478	644	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	20	17	37	10	35	45	2814	1778	2073	927	2395	1683	-
		2. service worker	19	18	37	10	15	30	1894	1755	1843	1918	1300	1658	-
		3. others	50	34	101	31	23	84	2094	2528	2243	2599	1367	2873	-
		all	100	76	197	60	104	197	1956	2016	1855	1844	2282	2020	-

* Industry classes manufacturing, construction and transport left out, besides households having no industry-occupation.

** Sharecroppers and others not shown.

Metro-politan city	selected household industry-occupation groups		no. of simple households						average annual household income per person (Rs.)					
			set. I			set. III			set. I			set. III		
			total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	total 1953-54	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Delhi	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. agricultural labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	1	3	7	8	3	8	2501	3030	3498	2511	1802	2381
		2. service worker	4	2	5	4	2	2	3034	3453	2272	5793	3278	5164
3. others		4	7	11	7	1	14	2623	2650	5110	2709	5475	4179	
all		10	12	23	19	6	33	3000	2805	3337	2734	3877	3295	
Madras	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. agricultural labourer	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	702	702	-	-	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	3	2	5	3	4	5	3175	1970	2377	368	1569	1217
		2. service worker	8	4	10	6	2	6	1432	1700	1975	3969	2538	3386
3. others		5	11	16	6	6	12	3323	2432	3356	3474	3329	3787	
all		11	17	32	15	12	33	1840	2067	1947	1982	2214	3100	
Bihar	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. agricultural labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	4	-	4	3	4	7	2613	-	2613	4547	3382	3794
		2. service worker	1	1	2	1	1	1	3600	1273	2536	8844	-	8844
3. others		3	6	11	4	6	10	3501	3403	5453	7227	3483	5433	
all		14	16	27	18	11	31	4456	4100	4229	3162	4245	4639	
Delhi	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. agricultural labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	2	2	4	3	2	6	4257	1721	2489	22139	780	7509
		2. service worker	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	1805	1805	4738	2389	2561
3. others		13	3	16	10	1	19	6778	3500	8014	4848	4402	4612	
all		15	15	32	14	4	38	6647	2045	3362	7000	2744	4489	
all 4 cities	1. agriculture and allied activities	1. owner-cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. agricultural labourer	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	702	702	-	-	-
	2. others	1. sales worker	11	9	20	11	11	26	4390	2507	2991	4525	3023	3599
		2. service worker	11	9	19	10	7	17	1937	1352	1973	5339	2712	3830
3. others		27	27	56	27	25	52	6378	2825	4627	3956	4418	4192	
all		49	46	105	48	43	135	3501	2532	3111	3642	3200	3429	

Average household income per person classified by educational level attained by head of household, separately for States, Sub-samples and sets I and III of households - rural

State	Highest education attained by head of household	Sample households						Average annual household income per person (Rs.)					
		set I			set III			set I		set III			
		no. of households	no. of persons	no. of persons	no. of households	no. of persons	no. of persons	1951	1952	1951	1952		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Uttar Pradesh	not literate	12	14	71	17	29	64	228	259	1312	1457	1124	1229
	literate without formal schooling	1	1	1	1	3	1	170	-	270	2616	1973	2251
	literate but below primary	1	1	5	2	11	13	474	932	711	942	1713	1185
	primary	1	1	8	5	12	17	1234	866	924	1528	1394	1403
	middle	1	1	5	1	17	9	979	1354	1121	1425	1296	1317
	secondary	1	1	1	1	3	4	3773	3773	3022	3022	1487	1532
	graduate	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all classes	47	46	93	48	45	93	1192	1091	1179	1503	1300	1409
Maharashtra	not literate	37	32	69	37	42	78	731	891	650	1771	891	1120
	literate without formal schooling	2	2	4	2	1	3	1716	719	1705	491	978	599
	literate but below primary	5	8	13	6	7	13	594	381	473	431	1478	1180
	primary	19	21	40	21	19	40	1114	631	892	1173	656	958
	middle	7	9	16	5	5	10	1218	2882	1072	1093	1230	1146
	secondary	5	5	10	2	3	5	341	1939	1406	654	954	651
	graduate	2	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all classes	72	78	155	74	78	152	787	1041	1013	1178	1066	1123
Kerala	not literate	27	24	61	29	25	44	715	860	801	525	695	637
	literate without formal schooling	12	4	18	9	10	19	761	841	791	777	733	749
	literate but below primary	4	10	14	9	5	14	509	1065	937	621	1127	931
	primary	2	2	4	4	2	6	397	1613	1290	1145	528	961
	middle	11	7	15	9	9	16	345	1149	1042	1121	763	1015
	secondary	4	1	5	2	1	3	1709	981	1535	1419	1403	1376
	graduate	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all classes	62	61	123	63	62	125	814	958	887	845	796	850
Andhra Pradesh	not literate	41	44	82	39	45	84	611	671	647	515	697	636
	literate without formal schooling	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	632	212	1154	-	1194
	literate but below primary	11	8	17	10	5	19	321	495	576	1172	581	832
	primary	13	17	30	15	15	30	735	782	749	873	863	867
	middle	11	9	20	6	6	12	368	1337	1123	1579	1403	1403
	secondary	2	-	2	4	4	8	1143	-	1143	1730	1294	2250
	graduate	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all classes	79	76	155	78	79	157	663	771	731	880	801	819
West Bengal	not literate	77	89	166	84	74	158	678	846	861	886	815	851
	literate without formal schooling	1	2	3	6	5	11	429	585	458	756	828	799
	literate but below primary	12	13	25	5	15	20	739	1066	877	737	1141	1018
	primary	10	10	20	12	10	22	848	869	869	945	747	866
	middle	10	5	15	13	9	21	845	1101	954	1915	1329	1808
	secondary	7	5	12	6	12	18	1798	1583	1710	1211	1140	1379
	graduate	5	1	8	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all classes	122	125	247	126	126	252	840	931	935	1107	922	1012
All States	not literate	219	230	449	226	224	450	866	836	850	933	834	861
	literate without formal schooling	16	11	27	21	18	39	870	794	843	860	813	834
	literate but below primary	35	41	76	12	37	69	655	868	750	676	1095	1004
	primary	47	53	100	57	48	105	970	775	869	1066	733	927
	middle	43	34	76	35	35	68	847	1539	1221	1667	1295	1493
	secondary	18	12	30	15	23	38	1431	1717	1554	2066	1250	1591
	graduate	10	5	15	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	all classes	387	386	773	389	390	779	1221	942	932	1078	934	1004

* Income estimates not shown for this class because of the small sample sizes generally prevailing.

Table 8U : Average household income per person classified by educational level attained by head of household, separately for States, sub-states and sets I and II of households : Urban excluding metropolitan cities

State	Highest education attained by head of household	no. of sample households						Average Annual Household Income per Person (Rs.)					
		set I			set II			set I			set II		
		total	8-9-7	comb.	total	8-9-7	comb.	total	8-9-7	comb.	total	8-9-7	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Maryana	not literate	5	5	10	4	4	8	1608	1774	1694	2047	2187	2115
	literate without formal schooling	3	-	3	3	1	4	4509	-	4509	4553	789	378
	literate but below primary	1	3	3	3	3	6	1227	1271	3024	1314	2791	128
	primary	2	3	5	3	2	5	1005	1114	1165	1159	2461	168
	middle	9	6	15	4	9	13	1081	1777	3226	2179	3666	2611
	secondary	5	8	13	2	6	8	2203	2474	2413	3085	4278	371
	graduate	5	6	10	10	3	13	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		30	29	59	29	28	57	2896	3028	2872	3475	3607	308
Kerala (incl. Cochin)	not literate	12	9	21	6	10	16	1745	1954	1826	1416	1647	170
	literate without formal schooling	1	1	2	2	-	2	3900	2954	3112	481	-	48
	literate but below primary	2	4	6	4	2	6	2608	1633	1941	1405	2144	1800
	primary	5	7	12	2	5	7	3431	477	1940	1154	1635	1502
	middle	1	4	5	1	3	4	2958	54.9	4725	1700	1790	1108
	secondary	4	3	7	10	3	13	2078	2621	3042	3388	5549	2571
	graduate	4	2	6	3	1	4	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		31	30	61	33	29	59	2725	2771	2714	2071	2694	2344
Goa	not literate	11	3	14	12	5	17	1677	221	1520	1347	1100	1308
	literate without formal schooling	3	3	6	3	2	5	2382	2174	1467	1191	417	908
	literate but below primary	2	8	7	2	2	10	2005	2294	1308	646	979	908
	primary	4	4	8	3	2	5	1917	2271	2071	7	3143	559
	middle	3	9	12	4	7	11	2367	3571	3305	2710	3274	2631
	secondary	2	4	11	6	4	12	3207	4711	2933	2207	3243	2608
	graduate	2	3	4	-	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		30	31	61	30	21	61	2537	2411	2171	1652	1617	1578
Tamil Nadu (incl. Madurai)	not literate	12	1	25	10	8	18	450	447	543	1496	1213	1503
	literate without formal schooling	2	-	2	2	1	3	1773	-	1773	2019	139	723
	literate but below primary	1	1	2	4	1	5	1003	1748	2179	1259	127	1009
	primary	9	2	10	7	9	16	1710	497	1083	1761	725	240
	middle	4	4	8	5	5	10	2071	1466	3534	608	513	1073
	secondary	2	6	8	2	5	7	2303	4317	4145	2468	4731	3511
	graduate	1	1	2	2	3	5	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		31	31	62	32	32	64	2099	2729	2479	1911	1471	1765
Uttar Pradesh	not literate	26	24	50	28	24	52	947	1207	2107	1093	1223	1138
	literate without formal schooling	5	2	7	2	1	3	1735	873	1121	1739	1263	1260
	literate but below primary	5	3	12	11	6	17	2118	1300	1829	2453	2019	1767
	primary	11	8	19	9	6	14	1945	3191	1916	1054	1911	1194
	middle	6	5	11	6	4	10	2681	1914	2163	1493	1608	1542
	secondary	16	23	37	19	17	36	2038	2123	2159	1711	3411	3043
	graduate	12	4	16	6	3	13	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		81	73	154	82	83	147	1491	1708	1583	1484	2102	1628
All States	not literate	66	50	116	40	51	111	1336	1279	1309	1279	1344	1403
	literate without formal schooling	14	5	19	12	7	19	1635	1071	1474	1203	810	904
	literate but below primary	20	22	30	36	20	46	1876	1472	1662	1394	1750	1600
	primary	31	21	62	23	24	47	2941	1402	1724	1082	701	942
	middle	23	28	51	20	30	50	2658	2734	2999	1643	1911	1807
	secondary	34	43	76	19	39	78	2615	2974	2767	2741	4412	3432
	graduate	25	16	43	23	13	36	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		203	184	387	183	184	367	1858	2016	1903	1844	2102	2028

* These estimates not shown for this class because of the small sample sizes generally prevailing.

highest education obtained by
head of household

no. of sample households

average number of persons in household (No.)

(1)	(2)	no. of sample households						average number of persons in household (No.)					
		Set I			Set III			Set J			Set XII		
		no. 1	no. 2	comb.	no. 1	no. 2	comb.	no. 1	no. 2	comb.	no. 1	no. 2	comb.
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
Bombay	not literate	8	9	13	5	3	8	1434	2357	1860	1613	2795	1760
	literate without formal schooling	1	2	3	-	1	2	4228	2778	1951	-	1612	2822
	literate but below primary	-	4	4	3	2	5	-	2311	2311	4656	2139	4167
	primary	7	5	12	4	7	11	3790	2763	1377	1710	2887	2589
	middle	3	9	12	4	6	10	3680	3109	1199	2055	4714	3502
	secondary	9	7	16	6	6	12	4712	2950	3800	2944	5272	3632
	graduate	2	-	2	6	4	10	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		30	32	62	28	30	58	3800	2905	2333	2934	3877	3295
Madras	not literate	5	3	8	3	4	7	1062	873	1013	1272	1225	1254
	literate without formal schooling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	literate but below primary	5	4	9	3	2	5	1517	937	1184	1780	765	1257
	primary	5	8	13	3	8	11	1969	1513	1609	1988	1946	1952
	middle	7	6	13	9	5	14	1566	1006	1304	1814	1395	2704
	secondary	6	5	11	6	9	15	2034	3278	2385	2384	2744	2657
	graduate	3	3	6	4	2	6	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		31	29	60	28	30	58	1840	2047	1987	1962	2224	2100
Calcutta	not literate	2	1	3	-	-	-	950	1273	982	-	-	-
	literate without formal schooling	3	2	5	4	-	4	1725	1736	1731	2165	-	2165
	literate but below primary	1	2	3	3	1	4	1304	8123	3301	6108	4558	5902
	primary	2	1	3	1	4	5	2649	1830	2421	3818	4628	4613
	middle	1	-	1	-	1	1	2500	-	2500	-	1681	1681
	secondary	3	5	8	6	4	10	9818	3830	5134	6451	2693	5548
	graduate	4	5	9	1	6	7	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		16	16	32	15	16	31	4886	4180	4329	5162	4245	4639
Delhi	not literate	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	1120	1120	-	1569	1569
	literate without formal schooling	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1033	1033	-	-	-
	literate but below primary	1	4	5	1	-	1	5937	1961	2594	13256	-	13256
	primary	2	1	3	2	1	3	10335	5300	9779	7272	2073	5743
	middle	-	1	3	-	2	2	-	3054	3054	-	2460	2460
	secondary	3	2	5	3	2	5	6562	4121	5363	4937	3155	4460
	graduate	10	-	10	10	1	11	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		16	15	31	16	14	30	6647	3045	3382	7040	2744	4489
all 4 cities	not literate	15	13	28	8	15	23	1265	1383	1325	2518	1615	1574
	literate without formal schooling	4	5	9	4	2	6	1849	2218	2100	2165	1612	1893
	literate but below primary	7	14	21	10	3	13	2808	2066	2238	6786	1524	5575
	primary	16	15	31	10	70	70	4031	2127	1901	3501	2990	3138
	middle	11	18	29	13	14	27	2529	2542	2537	1892	3007	2463
	secondary	21	19	40	21	21	42	4386	3310	3846	3579	3958	3722
	graduate	19	5	27	21	13	34	*	*	*	*	*	*
all classes		93	92	185	87	90	177	3801	2531	3111	3642	3200	3438

* Income estimates not shown for this class because of the small number of households

Table 7 : Percentage share of bottom 50 per cent of the population in aggregate household income, separately for States and metropolitan cities, sub-samples and sets I and III of households.

Sector	State/ metropolitan city	Percentage share of bottom 50 per cent persons					
		Set I			Set III		
		s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural	Haryana	23.0	28.9	25.7	30.9	23.6	27.1
	Maharashtra	23.1	16.8	20.0	21.7	21.4	21.1
	Orissa	31.6	29.7	30.4	28.1	23.7	25.1
	Tamil Nadu	18.6	23.9	21.5	21.4	24.4	22.1
	Uttar Pradesh	24.5	27.3	25.8	22.6	25.0	23.1
	All India	23.7	24.4	24.1	22.4	23.5	22.1
Urban exclud- ing metro- politan cities	Haryana	27.4	32.9	26.7	27.0	32.6	27.1
	Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	19.8	26.0	22.2	22.9	21.4	21.1
	Orissa	21.5	20.5	20.8	6.0	18.9	19.1
	Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	18.5	12.0	13.2	25.6	13.1	3.1
	Uttar Pradesh	9.8	26.6	17.4	24.4	23.6	23.1
	All India excl. metro- politan cities	15.6	21.1	18.1	22.6	15.0	19.1
Metro- politan cities	Bombay	20.6	29.2	23.5	27.9	26.9	26.1
	Madras	27.7	23.5	25.4	26.0	24.4	23.1
	Calcutta	11.4	23.7	17.5	23.6	29.5	25.1
	Delhi	32.6	26.5	19.1	27.0	20.0	17.1
	All India	18.5	23.4	20.7	21.6	22.3	21.1

Table 8 : Percentage share of bottom 50 per cent of households in aggregate household income, separately for states and metropolitan cities, sub-samples and sets I and III of households.

Sector	State/ metropolitan city	Percentage share of bottom 50 per cent households					
		Set I			Set III		
		s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.	s.s.1	s.s.2	comb.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural	Haryana	21.0	25.7	23.2	20.6	24.9	22.4
	Maharashtra	19.0	19.0	19.0	22.3	21.4	21.8
	Orissa	25.0	26.4	25.0	21.8	23.2	21.5
	Tamil Nadu	18.2	26.0	22.0	20.3	23.3	21.6
	Uttar Pradesh	22.9	21.7	21.8	20.0	20.7	20.3
	All	20.4	21.2	21.3	19.7	20.9	20.2
Urban exclud- ing metro- politan cities	Haryana	28.0	23.1	26.4	27.8	26.4	26.2
	Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	13.4	21.2	17.6	18.3	15.9	16.8
	Orissa	22.3	17.0	19.9	7.0	21.4	11.4
	Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	14.6	10.2	9.5	16.4	-9.6	3.6
	Uttar Pradesh	8.1	27.9	16.8	25.9	18.3	22.4
	All excl. metropolitan cities	12.0	20.6	16.5	19.4	12.6	16.2
Metro- politan Cities	Bombay	20.9	29.5	24.2	29.5	23.0	25.5
	Madras	30.2	21.6	27.4	25.3	21.2	23.0
	Calcutta	10.7	16.7	11.4	24.1	17.6	19.2
	Delhi	34.2	34.7	27.6	19.1	17.8	16.3
	All	18.7	27.3	22.5	21.8	18.9	20.2

Appendix (1)

Facsimile of the household

Schedule 1, 1A & Income

ग्रामीण, RURAL*
शहरी, Urban

मूल प्रति, ORIGINAL*
द्वितीय प्रति, DUPLICATE

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
भारत, वेणुगोड प्रदायक विधिवत प्राप्ति का प्रमाण
PILOT SURVEY ON INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND SAVINGS
जुलाई 1983-जून 1984 / JULY, 1983-JUNE, 1984
गृहस्थ परिवार कार्यक्रम - 1. आय / HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 1. JA INCOME

घर का क्रम ORDER OF VISIT*

क्रम-1 VISIT-1 क्रम-2 VISIT-2

(जुलाई-दिसम्बर 1983)/(जनवरी-जून '84) (JULY-DEC, '83)/(JANUARY-JUNE, '84)

(1) परिवार परिवार की पहचान Identification of sample household	
1. क्रम संख्या serial number	12. गाँव (नाम) village (name)
2. राज्य-क्षेत्र state-region	13. घेरा, घेरे hamlet(s)
3. स्तर stratum	14. ब्लॉक पहचान कार्ड ब्लॉक/चार्ज/सेक्टर/वार्ड/लॉट/घर block identification card-Inv. unit block/charge, sector-block
4. उप-नमूना sub-sample	15. घर का क्रम house number
5. प्रतिदर्श घाट का क्रम संख्या sample village-block no.	16. मुखिया का नाम name of head
6. उप-घेरा sub-round	17. सूचना का नाम name of informant
7. परिवार संख्या संख्या sample household no.	18. सूचना कोड (अ) informant code (a)
8. उप-समूह sub-stratum	19. सूचना प्रकार कोड (ब) type of informant code (b)
9. राज्य state	20. राज्य कोड (c) state code (c)
10. जिला district	21. जिला कोड (द) casualty code (d)
11. स्थानीयता locality/town	22. घन की तिथि date of visit

(2.1) क्षेत्र कार्यों का विवरण particulars of field operations				
क्रम item	अन्वेषक investigator	सहायक अधीक्षक assistant superintendent		अधीक्षक superintendent
		क्षेत्र पर्यवेक्षण field supervision	तालिका लेखा tab. accouty	
1	2	3	4	5
1. नाम name				
2. तिथि(याँ) date(s) of				
(i) सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण/सुरक्षा survey/inspection/security				
(ii) प्राप्ति receipt				
(iii) द्विगुणिकरण duplication		X	X	X
(iv) प्रेषण despatch				
3. संलग्न अधिसूचना/प्रतियाँ no. of addl. rch. sheets attached		X	X	X
4. हस्ताक्षर signature				

कोड करें-घर संख्या 17, 18, 20 और 21 में, जहाँ संकेतित घन प्रेषण किया जा रहा है। N.D.-codes for items 17, 19, 20 & 21 are given on page 2.
को हटा दें जो कार्रवाई योग्य नहीं है। *delete whichever is inapplicable.

(2.2) विभाजन विवरण (संकेत विभाजन केन्द्र में भरा जाना है)
processing particulars (to be filled in at D. P. Centre)

विवरण Item	आवंटन की तिथि date of allotment	सम्पत्ति तिथि date of completion	कार्डों की संख्या number of cards	हस्ताक्षर/ Signature of	
				संकेत विभा. DPA	संकेत विभा. DPS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 गुणवत्ता परीक्षा Quality scrutiny					
2 धाँस Punching	(अ) चरण-1 (a) Phase-1				
	(ब) चरण-2 (b) phase-2				
3 परीक्षण Ver (Reation)	(अ) चरण-1 (a) phase-1				
	(ब) चरण-2 (b) phase-2				

(3) पारिवारिक लक्षण
household characteristics

1 परिवार का आकार household size एकल पुरुष adult male (ii) एकल महिला adult female (iii) बच्चे children (iv) कुल total	4.1	कार्मिकों की संख्या No. of workers	
	4.2	गैर-कार्यरत लाभ प्राप्त सदस्यों की संख्या Number of non working income recipients.	
	5.	पारिवारिक उद्योग तथा व्यवसाय (रा. मी. नं. 1970 तथा रा. म. नं. 1968 के अनुसार) household industry-occupation code (as in NIC-1970 & NCO 1968)	
	6.	मासिक उपभोगिता व्यय (रु.) monthly household expenditure (Rs.)	
	7.	पारिवारिक समूह (संकेतांक) (ब) household group code (e).	
2 परिवार द्वारा धारित भूमि (एकर 0.00) household land possessed (0.00 acres)	8.	पारिवारिक धर्म संकेतांक (ब) household religion code (f)	
3 परिवार द्वारा कृषि भूमि (एकर 0.00) household land cultivated (0.00 acres)			

संकेतों की सूची
CODE LIST

- घट्टा-1 (अ) सूचक संकेतांक (घट्टा 18, खण्ड 1) : परिवार का मुखिया--1, परिवार का अन्य सदस्य--2, अन्य--9.
Block-1 (a) Informant code (item 18, bl. 1) : head of household--1, other member of the household--2, others--9.
- (ब) सूचक प्रकार संकेतांक (घट्टा 19, खण्ड 1) : सहयोगी एवं सक्षम--1, सहयोगी किन्तु असक्षम--2, व्यस्त--3, अनिच्छुक--4, उदासीन 5, अन्य--9.
(b) Type of informant code (item 19, bl. 1) : Co-operative and capable--1, Co-operative but not capable--2, busy--3, reluctant-indifferent--4, others--9.
- (क) सर्वेक्षण संकेतांक (घट्टा 20, खण्ड 1) : मूल परिवार सर्वेक्षित--1, प्रतिस्थापित परिवार सर्वेक्षित--2, आहत (कुछ की सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ)--3
(c) Survey code (item 20, bl. 1) : original household surveyed--1, substitute household surveyed--2, casualty (nothing surveyed)--3
- (ख) आहत संकेतांक (घट्टा 21, खण्ड 1) : सूचक व्यस्त--1, सदस्य घर से बाहर--2, सूचक सहयोगी--3, अन्य--9.
(d) Casualty code (item 21, bl. 1) : informant busy--1, members away from home--2, informant non-co-operative--3, others--9.
- घट्टा-3 (क) पारिवारिक समूह संकेतांक (घट्टा 7, खण्ड 3) : अनुसूचित जाति--1, अनुसूचित जाति--2, नव-बौद्ध--3, अन्य--9.
Block-3 (c) Household group code (item 7, bl. 3) : Scheduled tribe--1, scheduled caste--2, Neo-buddhist--3, others--9.
- (ख) पारिवारिक धर्म संकेतांक (घट्टा 8, खण्ड 3) : हिन्दू--1, इस्लाम--2, ईसाई--3, सिख--4, जैन--5, बौद्ध--6, ज. मी.--7, अन्य--9.
(d) Household religion code (item 8, bl. 3) : Hinduism--1, Islam--2, Christianity--3, Sikhism--4, Jainism--5, Buddhism--6, Zoroastrianism--7, others--9.

शहरी परिवहन का विवरण

निवास स्वामित्व श्रेणी (स्वामित्व-1, किराए पर-2, अन्य-3) House ownership code (owned-1, hired-2, others-3)		9. निवास की हालत श्रेणी (B) निर्धारित किया जाना है। condition of house code (a) (to be assessed)
कवर क्षेत्र (वर्ग मीटर) covered area (square metre)		10. निवास श्रेणी श्रेणी (घर के विवरण क्षेत्र में भरा जाना है) house category code (to be filled in at DP circle)
स्वामित्व भूमि श्रेणी (स्वामित्व-1, किराए पर-2, कूटे हुए हैं-3, अन्य-4) land possessed code (owned-1, rented-2, leased-in-3, others-4)		11. शौचालय प्रकार श्रेणी (B) Type of latrine code (b)
प्लम्ब स्तर (सूखाना-1, 0.00 मीटर-2, 0.00 मीटर से अधिक-3) plumb level (basement-1, 0.00 metre-2, more than 0.00 metre-3)		12. यदि शौचालय फ्लश प्रणाली का है तो ऐसे शौचालयों की संख्या if flush system of latrine no. of such latrines
आवास प्रकार (शाव/बस्ती-1, स्वतंत्र निवास-2, फ्लैट-3) type of dwelling (shawl/bustee-1, independent house-2, flat-3)		13. पाने के पानी का मुख्य स्रोत-श्रेणी (A) primary source of drinking water code (A)
संरचना प्रकार (कच्चा-1, अर्ध-पक्का-2, पक्का-3) type of structure (kutchha-1, semi-pucca-2, pucca-3)		ऊर्जा का मुख्य स्रोत-श्रेणी (A) जिस के लिए प्रयुक्त। primary source of energy (code) used for
फर्श प्रकार (कच्चा-1, नरकड़ी, बांस, सरकपा-2) floor type (mud-1, wood, bamboo, reed-2, brick, cement stone-3, others-4)		14. खाद्य तैयारी (A) cooking (A)
वार्षिक किराया (वास्तविक या अनुमानित के रूप में) शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए (रु. 0.00) monthly rent (actual or imputed for urban areas only) (Rs. 0.00)		15. प्रकाश (A) lighting (A)

कॉड-3, 1]
Block-3.1

घर संख्या 9 : (A) उत्कृष्ट-1, अच्छा सुधार के बिना परामर्श की आवश्यकता नहीं-2, बुरा, जीने योग्य तथा दुरु-3
 Item-9 : (a) excellent-1, fairly good needs no repair-2, bad, dilapidated and impoverished-3.

घर-11 : (A) शौचालय नहीं-1, केवाई (आवृत्त) नहीं-2, केवाई (विभाजित रूप में)-3, सेप्टिक टैंक (आवृत्त) में-4, सेप्टिक टैंक (विभाजित)-5, फ्लश प्रणाली (आवृत्त) में-6, फ्लश (विभाजित)-7 अन्य (आवृत्त) में-8, अन्य (विभाजित)-9
 Item-11 : (b) no latrine-1, service (shared)-2, service (exclusive)-3, septic tank (shared)-4, septic tank (exclusive)-5, flush system (shared)-6, flush (exclusive)-7, others (shared)-8, others exclusive-9.

घर-13 : (A) नदी या पानी-1, नदी पानी-2, हैंड पंप-3, पक्का कुआँ-4, पाने के पानी के लिए आरक्षित पड़े हुए टैंक-5, नहर, नदी, झरना-6, अन्य-8
 Item-13 : (i) tap water-1, tube-well-2, hand pump-3, pucca well-4, ponds, tank reserved for drinking-5, canal, river, spring-6, others-8

घर-14 : (A) कोयला, बांस, गंधक, लकड़ी तथा विभिन्न-2, गैस (कोयला, गैस अथवा प्राकृतिक)-3, गोबर गैस-4, अन्य-5, बिजली-6, अन्य-7, बिजली-8, अन्य-9
 Item-14 : (j) coke, coal-1, Arewood & chips-2, gas (coal, oil or natural)-3, gobar gas-4, dung cake-5, charcoal-6, Kerosene-7, electricity-8, others-9.

घर-15 : (A) बिजली का तेल-1, अन्य तेल-2, मोम-3, बिजली-4, अन्य-5
 Item-15 : (k) Kerosene-1, other oil-2, wax-3, electricity-4, others-5.

(4.1) वारिवारिक उद्यम का विवरण
particulars of household enterprise

उद्यम प्ररूप type of enterprise	क्रम संख्या Srl. no.	उद्यम/व्यवसाय का नाम name of enterprise/profession	उद्यम का पता address of the enterprise	उत्पादित या बेची गई वस्तुओं या सेवाओं के नाम name of goods or services produced or sold	स्वामित्व—1, साझेदारी—2 proprietary—1 partnership—2	यदि साझेदारी हो तो हिस्से का प्रतिशत percentage share in case of partnership
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पशुपालन animal husbandry						
2. जंगल/forestry						
3. मत्स्य/ fishing						
4. मुर्ग पालन / poultry						
5. खनन एवं उत्खनन mining & quarrying						
6. विनिर्माण manufacturing						
7. निर्माण construction						
8. परिवहन एवं भंडारण transport & storage						
9. व्यापार trade						
10. होटल एवं रेस्टोरेंट hotel and restaurants						
11. पेशेवाक एवं सेवाएं profession & services						

*** स्तर संविकाई संबंधी प्रथम गमन की अवधि दि० । जनवरी से 30 दिसंबर तक
द्वितीय गमन की अवधि दि० । जुलाई से 31 दिसम्बर 1983 है ।**

★ status code refers to the period from 1st January to 30th Dec. 83 for the first visit and 1st July to 31st December 83 for the 2nd visit

कॉड-4: स्तर संविकाई (कॉड-8, 800-4) : (i) -संगणक (किसमिया) (ii) स्व-संविकाई (पत्रिका) के अंतर्गत गठालों का कोड—1, (iii) सैन्य सेवा/अनुसूचित वर्ग के व्यक्ति (1-4-83)-2, (iv) श्रमिक के कोड—3

Block-4: Status Code (Code 8 BL-4)

- A. Working (employed): (i) Self employed (including unpaid family helper)-1, (ii) Salaried/wage earning persons (employed)-2, (iii) Casual worker-3.
- बे- → स्व-कार्यवाहक कार्य-सहायक (i) स्व-संगणक (1) (ii) स्व-संविकाई (पत्रिका) के अंतर्गत गठालों का कोड—1, (iii) सैन्य सेवा/अनुसूचित वर्ग के व्यक्ति (1-4-83)-2, (iv) श्रमिक के कोड—3
- B. Non working income recipients: (i) pensioner-4, (ii) member-5, (iii) dividend/bonus recipient-6, (iv) property, shareholding, stipend etc. recipients-7, (viii) remittance recipient -8, (ix) other income recipients from other non-gainful sources like begging, institutional etc.-9.
- बे- → स्व-कार्यवाहक कार्य-सहायक : पेंशनर (कर्म-संगणक के कोड के अंतर्गत गठालों का कोड है) विधवा, श्रमिक कार्य-सहायक के कोड के अंतर्गत गठालों के कोड, अंगणवाड़ी कार्य-सहायक के कोड के अंतर्गत गठालों के कोड—0

C. Non working non-income recipients

- (a) unemployed (seeking work or available for work), student, attending to domestic duties, too old to work, too young to work, disabled and unable to work-0.
- (b) वैवाहिक स्थिति (कॉड-7, 800-4) : अविवाहित=1, वर्तमान में वैवाहिक=2, विवाहपूर्व/विवाहोपरान्त=3.
- (c) सामान्य शिक्षा संविकाई (कॉड-8, 800-4) : अक्षर-01, औद्योगिक शिक्षा के बिना अक्षर-01, अक्षर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले-02, शादीबद्ध-03, विधवा-04, शादीबद्ध-05, स्नातक-06, उच्चतर स्तर के शिक्षा के अंतर्गत गठालों के कोड—07, इंजीनियरी तथा प्रौद्योगिकी-07, विज्ञान-08, अन्य विषय-09.
- (i) marital status (code 7, BL-4): never married-1, currently married-2, widowed/divorced/separated-3.
- (ii) general education code (code 8, BL-4): not literate-01, literate without formal schooling-01, literate last below primary-02, primary-03, middle-04, secondary-05, graduate and above in: agriculture-06, engineering/technology-07, medicine-08, other subjects-09.

कॉड-4 (2) सभ्यता संविकाई (कॉड-17 800-4) : अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-01, अधिकतर से कम का परिवार है-02, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-03, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से कमतर का परिवार है-04, अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-05, अक्षर से कमतर का परिवार है-06, अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-07, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-08, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से कमतर का परिवार है-09, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-10, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से कमतर का परिवार है-11, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-12, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से कमतर का परिवार है-13, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-14, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से कमतर का परिवार है-15, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-16, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से कमतर का परिवार है-17, परिवार के सदस्यों में अक्षर से अधिकतर का परिवार है-18.

Block-4 (i) membership code (code 17, BL-4): still a member of the household-01; ceased to be a member due to: death-02, out migration in search of employment-03, transfer on service/business contract-04, studies-05, marriage-06, transfer of parents/earning member-07, split of the household-08, other reasons-09; became a member due to: merger with the household-10, birth-11, immigration in search of employment-12, transfer on service/business contract-13, studies-14, marriage-15, transfer of parents/earning member-16, other reasons-17.

△ अन्य परिवार के साथ विलीनित=0-8 merged with another household - 08

(5) पानवटी 83 के कृषि 87/बुधवार 83 के दिसम्बर 83 के दौरान कृषि के प्राप्ति
 receipts from cultivation during January, '83 to June, '83/ July, '83 to December, '83

वस्तु का प्रकार Item code	मौसम कोड (क) season code (k)	पानवटी/उत्पाद crop/by product	बुधवार का माह months of sowing	पानवटी बुधवार का माह months of harvesting	कुल कृषि क्षेत्र (0.00 हेक्टेयर में) GROSS AREA SOWN (0.00 acres)	पानवटी की इकाई unit of quantity	प्राप्ति अथवा विक्रय (पानवटी 0.00) में receipts as (quantity in 0.00)			प्राप्ति में से बिक्रय sale out of receipts		पानवटी घटा बिक्रय receipts minus sale		कुल प्राप्ति (12+14) ₹ total coll. (12 + 14) Rs.
							उत्पादन production	पानवटी crop share	कुल (3) + पानवटी (9) total coll. (8) + (9)	पानवटी (0.00) quantity (0.00)	मूल्य (₹.) value (Rs.)	पानवटी 0.00 quantity (0.00)	मूल्य (₹.) value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1		न naddy				पानवटी quintal								
2		गेहूँ rice				"								
3		गेहूँ wheat				"								
4		ज्वार Jowar				"								
10		दोपिपेका Lapioea				"								
11		चना gram				"								
12		अरहर arhar				"								
16		गन्ना sugarcane				"								
18		सरसों mustard				"								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54.		कपास cotton										
55.		जूट jute										
56.		अन्य फाइबर other fibre crops										
57.		कपास tobacco										
64.		घास पाने fodder crops										
65.		अन्य फसलें other crops										
66.		मूले musa			X							
67.		जूट छिद्र Jute stick			X							
68.		तोंड tapiac			X							
69.		अन्य उप-उत्पाद other by products			X							
79.		कुल total	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X

विवरण (अनु-5) : 1-5 राबरा, 6 मरवा, 7 जौ, 8 रागी, 9 अण्डक, 10 जल-13 गुन, 14 मसूर, 15 उड़द, 16 चने, 17 अन्य दालें, 18 कपास, 19 जूट, 20 कपास, 21 कपास, 22 अन्य फाइबर, 23 अन्य फाइबर, 24 अन्य फाइबर, 25 अन्य फाइबर, 26 अन्य फाइबर, 27 अन्य फाइबर, 28 अन्य फाइबर, 29 अन्य फाइबर, 30 अन्य फाइबर, 31 अन्य फाइबर, 32 अन्य फाइबर, 33 अन्य फाइबर, 34 अन्य फाइबर, 35 अन्य फाइबर, 36 अन्य फाइबर, 37 अन्य फाइबर, 38 अन्य फाइबर, 39 अन्य फाइबर, 40 अन्य फाइबर, 41 अन्य फाइबर, 42 अन्य फाइबर, 43 अन्य फाइबर, 44 अन्य फाइबर, 45 अन्य फाइबर, 46 अन्य फाइबर, 47 अन्य फाइबर, 48 अन्य फाइबर, 49 अन्य फाइबर, 50 अन्य फाइबर, 51 अन्य फाइबर, 52 अन्य फाइबर, 53 अन्य फाइबर, 54 अन्य फाइबर, 55 अन्य फाइबर, 56 अन्य फाइबर, 57 अन्य फाइबर, 58 अन्य फाइबर, 59 अन्य फाइबर, 60 अन्य फाइबर, 61 अन्य फाइबर, 62 अन्य फाइबर, 63 अन्य फाइबर, 64 अन्य फाइबर, 65 अन्य फाइबर, 66 अन्य फाइबर, 67 अन्य फाइबर, 68 अन्य फाइबर, 69 अन्य फाइबर, 70 अन्य फाइबर, 71 अन्य फाइबर, 72 अन्य फाइबर, 73 अन्य फाइबर

Item Code (SL 5): Cereals: 5. bajra, 6. maize, 7. horley, 8. ragi, 9. small millets; pulses: 11. mung, 14. masur, 15. urd, 16. kharsai, 17. other pulses; oil seeds: 20. ground nut, 21. lin seed, 22. other oil seeds, spices: 24. turmeric, 25. camarind, 26. other spices; vegetables: 28. cauliflower, 29. cabbage, 30. brinjal, 31. lady's finger, 32. carrot, 33. beet, 34. onion, 35. garlic, 36. ginger, 37. peas. 38. other vegetables; fruits and nuts: 40. guava (in hundreds), 41. water melon (in hundreds), 42. pineapple (in hundreds), 43. cocconut (in hundreds), 44. mango, 45. orange (in hundreds), 46. litchi, 47. apple, 48. grape, 49. other fruits, 50. cashewnut, 51. wal nut, 52. almond, 53. other nuts; plantation crops: 58. opium, 59. tea, 60. coffee, 61. rubber, 62. pan (in hundreds), 63. other plantation crops, 70. flower, 71. leaves other than forest products, 72. seedling, 73. others (specify).

(क) खरीफ—1, शिशिर खरीफ—2 रबी—3 शिशिर रबी—4, वास्तविक—5
(d) kharif—1, late kharif—2, rabi—3, late rabi—4, seasonal—5.

(7) कालखंड 83 के पूरा 83/जुलाई 83 के दिनांक 83 के दौरान पशुधन उत्पाद, पशुधन, पक्षियों, मत्स्य, फार्म परिसरों, आदि से प्राप्त प्रतिलिपि receipts from livestock produce, poultry, fishery, forestry (farm assets etc. during January '83 to June '83/July, '83 to December, '83).

क्र.सं. Sl. no.	उत्पाद का नाम name of product	मूल्य (₹) Value (Rs.)	क्र.सं. Sl. no.	उत्पाद का नाम name of product	मूल्य (₹) Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	दूध milk		13.	मछली fish	
2.	घी ghee		14.	मधुपक्षी पालन, मधु, मीर bee-keeping, honey, wax	
3.	बटर butter		15.	इमारती लकड़ी timber	
4.	अन्य दुग्ध उत्पाद other milk products		16.	जलजल लकड़ी firewood	
5.	मत्स्य, मछुं का मांस, पी-मत्स्य fish, mutton, beef		17.	अन्य लकड़ी लकड़ी other soft wood	
6.	दास तथा त्वचा hides and skins		18.	अन्य वन उत्पाद other forest products	
7.	ऊन, बाल, ब्रिस्टल wool, hair, bristles		19.	कृषि बीजार, परिवहन उपकरण तथा मंचार की किराया पर देने से प्रतिलिपि receipt from hiring out agricultural implements, trans- port, equipments and storage	
8.	गाय/बैंगल cattle/buffalo		20.	उत्पादित सेवाएं services produced	
9.	भेड़/बकरी sheep/goat		21.	अन्य उत्पाद other products	
10.	अन्य पशु other animals		22.	कुल (धरा 1-21) total (Items 1-21)	
11.	पक्षी poultry				
12.	मत्स्य fish				

(8) कालखंड 83 के पूरा 83/जुलाई 83 के दिनांक 83 के दौरान कृषि तथा सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों पर किया गया व्यय expenditure incurred for agriculture and allied activities during January, '83 to June, '83/July, '83 to December, '83.

क्र.सं. Sl. no.	वस्तु item	मूल्य (₹) value (Rs.)	क्र.सं. Sl. no.	वस्तु item	मूल्य (₹) value (Rs.)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	घास (घर सूत्र सहित) grass (including home supply)		11.	घास (घर सूत्र सहित) fodder (including home supply)	
2.	रासायनिक उर्वरक chemical fertiliser		12.	अन्य पशु तथा पक्षी घास other animal and poultry feed	
3.	अन्य मंचार (घर सूत्र सहित) other manure (including home supply)		13.	पशु चिकित्सा मंचार veterinary charges	
4.	कीटाणु नाशक औषधियां आदि pesticides etc.		14.	विद्युत मंचार electricity charges	
5.	नकद या कर्तव्य से भिन्न नकद मंचार *मंचार (पशु दिनों की संख्या) hired animal labour charges in cash & kind *no. of animal days		15.	दहन तेल diesel oil	
6.	नकद या कर्तव्य से भिन्न मंचार * (कार्यरत व्यक्ति दिनों की संख्या) hired human labour charges in cash & kind *no. of person days worked		16.	अन्य विवाह व्यय other irrigation expenses	
7.	पशुधन parasites		17.	घास, दूध आदि का उत्पादन के लिए प्रयुक्त दूध (केवल बिक्री के लिए) milk used to produce ghee, butter etc. (for sale only)	
8.	मंचार मंचार fuel/energy charges		18.	मूजनों की मकद किराया तथा मूजनों cash rent to land owner and land revenue	
9.	परिवहन मंचार transport charges		19.	अन्य व्यय (मकद तथा अतिरिक्त) अन्य मंचार सहित) other expenses (including charges for rental and electricity etc.)	
10.	मंचार मंचार energy charges		20.	कुल (धरा 1 से 19 तक) total (Items 1 to 19)	

ध्यान दें कि प्रतिलिपि का प्रयोग केवल केवल के लिए ही होना चाहिए।
Entry for this item should be made with a check figure
the entry for the item 8/Item 8.

(9) गैर-कृषि उद्यमों में निम्न श्रेणियों के दौरान उत्पादित वस्तु तथा सेवाओं का परिमाण और मूल्य
Quantity and value of goods and services produced from non-agricultural enterprise during

वर्ग Item	परिमाण की इकाई Unit of quantity	पिछले मास का वित्तीय मास समाप्त होने तक Last month/Calendar month ended to		जनवरी 1983 से जून '83/जुलाई '83 से दिसम्बर '83 Jan., '83 to June, '83/July, '83 to Dec., '83	
		परिमाण Quantity	मूल्य (₹.) Value (Rs.)	परिमाण Quantity	मूल्य (₹.) Value (Rs.)
		5	6		
1. खनन तथा उत्खनन mining and quarrying					
खनिज तथा इसके उत्पाद mineral and its products					
(i)					
(ii)					
2. खनन तथा उत्खनन : कुल mining and quarrying : total	X	X		X	
3. विनिर्माण manufacturing					
उत्पाद product					
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					
(iv)					
4. उप-उत्पाद by-product					
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					
5. उत्पादित सेवाएँ services produced	X	X		X	
6. विनिर्माण कुल manufacturing : total	X	X		X	
7. निर्माण construction					
आवासीय भवन निर्माण residential building construction	X	X		X	
अन्य भवन निर्माण other building construction	X	X		X	
अन्य गैर-वहन निर्माण other non-transport construction	X	X		X	
10. निर्माण कुल construction total	X	X		X	
11. परिवहन तथा भंडारण transport and storage					
यांत्रिक वाहन तथा यात्री परिवहन mechanised goods and passenger transport	X	X		X	
12. गैर-यांत्रिक वाहन तथा यात्री परिवहन non-mechanised goods and passenger transport	X	X		X	
13. पशु परिवहन animal transport	X	X		X	
14. भंडारण तथा भण्डारण storage and warehousing	X	X		X	
15. अन्य-परिवहन अथवा भण्डारण सेवाएँ others including services incidental to transport and storage	X	X		X	
16. परिवहन तथा भंडारण कुल transport and storage total	X	X		X	

(5) निम्न तालिका में निम्न अर्थ के दौरान उत्पादित ग्राह्य सेवाओं का परिमाण और मूल्य
quantity and value of goods and services produced from non-agricultural enterprise during

वस्तु item	परिमाण की इकाई unit of quantity	... की समाप्त माह/कैलेंडर माह के दौरान last month/calendar month ending on....		जनवरी, '83 से जून '83, जुलाई, '83 से दिसम्बर, '83 Jan., '83 to June, '83/July, '83 to Dec., '83	
		परिमाण quantity	मूल्य (₹) value (Rs.)	परिमाण quantity	मूल्य (₹) value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
17. व्यापार वाणिज्य					
किरी salt					
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					
(iv) कुल बिक्री sales total:	X	X		X	
18. कमिशन commission	X	X		X	
19. व्यापार कुल trader total :	X	X		X	
20. होटल तथा रेस्टोरेंट hotel and restaurant					
बिक्री (वेना) भोजन meals sold					
21. बिस्किट के साथ तथा अलग-थलग drinks and refreshments sold	X	X		X	
22. लेखांकन चार्ज ledging charges	सिक्किटर दिवस per day				
23. अन्य होटल चार्ज other hotel charges	X	X		X	
24. होटल तथा रेस्टोरेंट : कुल hotel & restaurant : total :	X	X		X	
25. पेशेवर तथा सेवाएं professions and services					
चिकित्सा medical	X	X		X	
26. अध्यापन teaching	X	X		X	
27. कानून विषयक legal	X	X		X	
28. वैयक्तिक personal	X	X		X	
29. वास्तु सम्पत्ति real estate	X	X		X	
30. वित्तीय व्यवसाय financial business	X	X		X	
31. मरम्मत तथा निर्माण सेवाएं repairs and constructions services	X	X		X	
32. अन्य others	X	X		X	
33. पेशेवर तथा सेवाएं कुल professions & services : total		X		X	
34. गैर कृषि उद्योगों से कुल कमाई total earning from non-agricultural enterprises	X			X	

(10) इकाई के नाम पर अन्य सेवाओं (जैसा कि खण्ड 9 में दिया गया है) के लिए के मध्यम रूप में वर्णित करने के दौरान के लिए उक्तों के लिए उपयुक्त आशयों का मूल्य value of inputs consumed for non-agricultural enterprises for goods and services produced (as given in Cl. 9) during the last month/calendar month ended on.....

वस्तु Item	मूल्य (₹.) Value (Rs.)	वस्तु Item	मूल्य (₹.) Value (Rs.)
खनन तथा चक्रीयन Mining and quarrying		14. विद्युत तथा जल शक्ति electricity & water charges	
1. विस्फोटक explosives		15. कुल (खण्ड 10-14) Total (Items 10-14)	
2. अन्य वस्तुएँ Other items		परिवहन तथा भण्डारण transport and storage	
3. विद्युत प्रदान electricity charges		16. पेट्रोल तथा डीजल petrol and diesel	
4. कुल (खण्ड 1-3) total (Items 1-3)		17. मोटोयल तेल motor oil	
निर्माण Manufacturing		18. टायर तथा ट्यूब tyres and tubes	
5. कच्ची सामग्री raw materials		19. विद्युत प्रदान electricity charges	
(i)		20. बैटरियाँ batteries	
(ii)		21. अनिश्चित कुर्ब miscellaneous	
(iii)		22. गधू (बाखरान) तथा अन्य पशुओं के लिए feed for pack animals	
(iv)		23. अन्य सामग्री other materials	
(v)		24. कुल (खण्ड 16-23) total (Items 16-23)	
(vi)		व्यापार Trade	
(vii)		25. खरीदा सामान्य वस्तुएँ merchandise purchased	
(viii)		(i)	
(ix)		(ii)	
(x)		(iii)	
(xi)		(iv)	
(xii) अन्य कच्ची सामग्री other raw materials		(v)	
6. पशु पालने के लिए अन्न feed for power animals		(vi)	
7. तेल, लुब्रिकेंट, बिजली oil, lubricants, electricity		(vii)	
8. सहायक सामग्री auxiliary materials		(viii)	
(i) पैकिंग सामग्री packing materials		(ix)	
(ii) रंग dyes		(x)	
(iii) अन्य सहायक सामग्री other auxiliary materials		(xi)	
9. कुल (खण्ड 5-8) total (Items 5-8)		(xii) अन्य Others	
निर्माण Construction		26. सहायक सामग्री auxiliary material	
10. ईंट, सीमेंट, बालू तथा अन्य सामग्रीएँ bricks, cement, sand and other materials		पैकिंग सामग्री (i) Packing materials	
11. पत्थर और चूना lime and coal		तान, रस्सी आदि (ii) thread, ropes etc.	
12. लकड़ें timber		27. विद्युत प्रदान electricity charges	
13. अन्य सामग्री other materials		28. कुल (खण्ड 25-27) total (Items 25-27)	

(10) उत्पादन सामग्री तथा सेवाओं (जैसा कि खण्ड 9 में दिया गया है) के लिए / value of inputs consumed for non-agricultural enterprises for goods and services produced (as given in Bl. 9) during the last month/calendar month ended on.....

वस्तु Item	मूल्य (₹) Value (Rs.)	वस्तु Item	मूल्य (₹) value (Rs.)
1	2	1	2
होटल तथा रेस्टोरेंट <u>hotel and restaurants</u>		व्यवसाय तथा सेवाएं <u>profession and services</u>	
29. खाद्य सामग्री तैयार करने की सामग्री materials for preparation of food.		35. ईंधन तथा बिजली-आधारित fuel and electricity charges	
30. तैयार खाद्य-वस्तुश्रिय finished food merchandise		36. सामग्री, यदि कोई हो materials, if any	
31. तैयार गैर-खाद्य वस्तुश्रिय finished non-food merchandise		37. कुल (वस्तु 35 तथा 36) total (items 35 & 36)	
32. ईंधन तथा बिजली fuel & electricity		38. सभी उद्यमों के लिए कुल total for all enterprises	
33. अन्य वस्तु other items			
34. कुल (वस्तु 29-33) total (items 29-33)			

(11) जनवरी '83 के पूर्व/अप्रैल '83 में डिसेंबर '83 के दौरान गैर-कृषि उद्यमों में व्यय की अन्य वस्तु / other items of expenditure in non-agricultural enterprises during January, '83 to June '83/July, '83 to December, '83.

वस्तु Item	व्यय के प्राथमिकानुसार मूल्य (₹) (नामों के अनुसार; value (Rs.) by type of enterprise (name as in block 4-1))						सभी उद्यमों के लिए कुल total for all enterprises
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. उद्यम की संख्या 4.1 के अनुसार एक संख्या serial no. of enterprise as given in block 4-1							X
2. उद्यम के लिए भू-आवरण का किराया rent for land/building for enterprise							
3. उपकरणों का भाड़ा प्रभार hire charges of equipments							
4. उपकरणों की मरम्मत तथा अनुस्नान repairs and maintenance of equipments							
5. पशुओं का अनुस्नान (खाद्य के अतिरिक्त) maintenance of animal (other than feed)							
6. सहायक वर एवं व्यक्तियों का प्रभार व्यय तथा वस्तु एवं * (आवकत व्यय/व्यय विवरणों में संख्या) *no. of person days worked hired labour charges in cash & kind							
7. खरीदी गई सेवाएं services purchased							
8. अन्य कोई व्यय any other expenses							
9. कुल (वस्तु 2 से 8) total (items 2 to 8)							

यदि कोई भी उद्यमिक प्रवेश नहीं करता है तो प्रवेश नहीं करना है।

entry for this item should be made within brackets enjoy the entry for the item 6.

आधार के तहतों द्वारा जनवरी '83 से जून '83/जुलाई '83 से दिसम्बर '83 के दौरान प्राप्त पक्की लेन देन .

(12) wages and salaries received by household members during January, '83 to June, '83/July, '83 to Dec., '83.

घर की संख्या के अनुसार क्रम सं. Srl. no. of members as in block 4	उद्योग का रूप type of industry	कार्य दिनों की सं. no. of person days worked	प्राप्त पक्की/वेतन (₹.) wages/salaries received (Rs.)			बोनस, अतिरिक्त समय आदि (₹.) bonus, overtime, ex-gratia payments etc. (Rs.)
			पक्की cash	पक्की रूप में kind	योग total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
योग / total	X	X				

(13) जनवरी '83 से जून '83/जुलाई '83 से दिसम्बर '83 के दौरान अन्य प्राप्तियाँ
other receipts during January, '83 to June '83/July, '83 to December '83.

क्रम संख्या Srl. no.	वस्तु item	प्राप्त राशि (₹.) amount received (Rs.)		
		पक्की cash	पक्की रूप में / kind	योग / total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	पंजीकृत कारखानों के मुनाफा profits from registered factories			
2.	पेंशन, छात्रवृत्ति का बजीक, राजस्वी pension, scholarship, stipend, royalty			
3.	आयात इतर उद्योगों के कमिशन commission other than from trading enterprises			
4.	किराये से लाभ income from rent			
5.	सामांश से लाभ income from dividend			
6.	ब्याज से लाभ income from interest			
7.	विदेश से प्राप्त भेजण धन remittances received from abroad			
8.	प्राप्त अन्य भेजण धन other remittances received			
9.	स्वनिर्भोजित व्यक्तियों की वही गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य value of subsidy/amenities to self-employed persons			
10.	अन्य आय (निःशुल्क संग्रह और अन्य निर-वर्जक स्रोतों सहित) other income (including free collection and other non-taxable sources)			
11.	योग (सद 1 से 10 तक) total (items 1 to 10)			

(14) जनवरी '83 से जून '83/जुलाई '83 से दिसम्बर '83 के दौरान प्राप्तिवाँ किन्हीं अन्य के रूप में रही विना बता दे
other receipts not accounted as income during Jan., '83 to June, '83/July, '83 to December, '83.

क्र. सं. Sr. no.	वस्तु item	किस प्रकार (रु.) amount received (Rs.)		
		कश cash	वस्तु रूप में kind	कुल total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	उद्यम से लिया गया ऋण loan taken for enterprise			
2.	प्रविण्य निधि, जीवन बीमा से लिया गया ऋण loan taken from provident fund, life insurance			
3.	अन्य स्रोतों से लिया गया ऋण loan taken from other sources			
4.	प्राप्त ऋण loan recovered			
5.	क्यासी, जुआ आदि से प्राप्तिवाँ receipts from lottery, gambling etc.			
6.	मैच्युरेड ली-सी, नि. दाहिरो, प्रविण्य निधि, अंतकाल तथा ग्रामान्य प्राप्ति से प्राप्तिवाँ receipts from matured LIC policy, P.F.—contribution and gratuity etc.			
7.	कुल (बट 1 से 6 तक) total (items 1 to 6)			

(15) जनवरी '83 से जून '83/जुलाई '83 से दिसम्बर '83 के दौरान
अन्य वितरण
other disbursements during January, '83 to June, '83/July
'83 to December, '83

क्र. सं. Sr. no.	वस्तु item	वितरित राशि (रु.) / amount disbursed (Rs.)		
		कश cash	वस्तु रूप में kind	कुल total
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	लाइसेंस शुल्क, नगरपालिका कर आदि license fees, municipal taxes, etc.			
2.1	उद्यम के लिए ऋण पर व्याज interest on loan for enterprise			
2.2	नि. उत्पादन के लिए, नि. ऋण पर व्याज interest on loan for non-productive purposes			
3.	दिए गए ऋण loans given			
4.	प्रविण्य निधि, जीवन बीमा को देने की अवधि loans repaid to provident fund, life insurance			
5.	अन्य को देने की अवधि loans repaid to others			
6.	आयकर income tax			
7.	ली-सी, नि. बीमा, एच.डी. बी., प्रविण्य निधि तथा LIC premium, CTD, P.F. deposit			
8.	अन्य (मुद्रा, आदि) others (taxes etc.)			
9.	कुल (बट 1 से 8) total (items 1 to 8)			

(16) परिवार की परिवर्तियों तथा देयताओं में 1-1-83 से 31-12-83 के दौरान परिवर्तन (केवल द्वितीय समय के दौरान भरना चाहिए) changes in household assets and liabilities during 1-1-1983 to 31-12-1983 (to be filled in only during 2nd visit)			
1. क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि आप अपनी वर्तमान आय से अपनी प्राथमिक आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण कर सकते हैं (हां-1, नहीं-2) do you think you can meet your primary domestic needs from your present income? (Yes—1, no—2)			
2. यदि नर 1 के उत्तर "नहीं" है तो If 'no' against item 1. बजट घाटे का प्रकार (नियमित-1, अनियमित-2) type of budget deficit (regular—1, non-regular—2)			
3. यदि 2 के उत्तर "नियमित" है तो If 'regular' against item 2.			
3.1 प्रतिमाह घाटे की औसत राशि (₹०) average amount of deficit per month (Rs.)			
3.2 बजट घाटे को पूर्ण आप कैसे करते हैं (कोड) (कредिट ऋण-1, उधार-2, भ्रमण-3, परिवर्तियों को बिक्री-4, सहायता आदि-5) how do you meet the budget deficit (code) (cash loan—1, credit—2, remittances—3, sale of assets—4, help etc.—5)			
4. क्या आपने 1-1-83 से 31-12-83 के दौरान परिवर्तन को बिक्री की है (हां-1, नहीं-2) did you sell asset during 1-1-83 to 31-12-83 (yes-1, no-2),			
5. यदि नर 4 में 'हां' है तो बिक्री की परिवर्तन का प्रकार (कोड) (भूमि-1, भवन-2, आभूषण-3, वित्तीय परिवर्तनों-4, अन्य-9) if 'yes' in item 4, type of asset sold (code) (land—1, building—2, jewellery—3, financial asset—4, others—9)			
6. परिवर्तन की बिक्री का मूल्य (₹०) value of sale of the asset (Rs.)			
7. क्या आपने 1-1-83 से 31-12-83 के दौरान किसी परिवर्तन का अधिग्रहण किया है (हां-1, नहीं-2) did you acquire any asset during 1-1-83 to 31-12-1983 (yes—1, no—2)			
8. यदि नर 7 में 'हां' है तो अधिग्रहण की परिवर्तन का प्रकार (कोड) (भूमि-1, भवन-2, आभूषण-3, वित्तीय परिवर्तनों-4, अन्य-9) if "yes" in item 7 type of asset acquired (code) (land—1, building—2, jewellery—3, financial asset—4, others—9)			
9. अधिग्रहण की परिवर्तन का मूल्य (₹०) value of asset acquired (Rs.)			
*10. 31-12-1983 की बकाया ऋण (₹०) loan outstanding as on 31-12-1983 (Rs.)			
*11. 1-1-83 से 31-12-83 के दौरान लिया गया ऋण (₹०) loan taken during 1-1-1983 to 31-12-1983 (Rs.)			
*12. 1-1-83 से 31-12-83 के दौरान बकाया ऋण (₹०) loan repaid during 1-1-1983 to 31-12-1983 (Rs.)			
*13. ऋण लिये एजेंसी के विवरण (बैंक-1, बैंक-2, संस्था जो बचत-3, पब्लिक निधि-4, सहकारी ऋण संस्था-5, अन्य संस्था-6, सहकारी-7, संघीय ऋण संस्था-8) agency from which loan taken (govt—1, bank—2, LIC—3, provident fund—4, coop. credit sec—5, other institutions—6, money lender—7, relative or friends—8)			
		नाम name	
		संस्थांक code	

<p>(17) प्रथम दृष्टि के पश्चात् परिवार के संरचना में परिवर्तन, यदि कोई हो (केवल द्वितीय भ्रमण में भरा जाएगा) <i>change in household structure, if any, after the 1st visit (to be filled in only in the 2nd visit)</i></p>	
<p>1. क्या के प्रथम दृष्टि के पश्चात् परिवार विभाजित हुआ है (हां-1, नहीं-2) <i>whether the household has been split after the first visit on (yes-1; no-2)</i></p>	
<p>2. यदि मर 1 में "हां" है तो विभाजन का स्वरूप: (गांव में ही उसी घर में रह रहे हैं-1, गांव में ही पृथक घर में रह रहे हैं-2, गांव में ही किसी अन्य परिवार में विभाजित हो कर रह रहे हैं-3, गांव के बाहर रह रहे हैं-4) <i>if 'yes' in item 1, the nature of the split: (staying within the village in the same house-1, staying within the village in the separate houses-2, staying within the village merged with another household-3, staying outside the village-4)</i></p>	
<p>3. क्या के प्रथम दृष्टि के पश्चात् परिवार का कोई विलयन हुआ है (हां-1, नहीं-2) <i>whether any merger of household has taken place after the first visit on..... (yes-1, no-2)</i></p>	
<p>4. यदि मर 3 में "हां" है तो प्रथम दृष्टि के समय से परिवार में सदस्यों के रूप में आवृत्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या : <i>if 'yes' in item 3, the number of persons added as members of the household since first visit</i></p>	
<p>5. टिप्पणियाँ, यदि कोई हों : <i>Remarks, if any</i></p>	
<p>(18) अन्वेषक की टिप्पणियाँ <i>remarks by investigator</i></p>	
<p>(19) पर्यवेक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ <i>comments by supervisory officer</i></p>	

Appendix (2)

Extracts from Instructions to Field Staff, Vol. I.

Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related to one another. The following cases are to be noted :

- i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, orphanage, vagrant house etc. will constitute a single member household. If, however, a group of them normally pool their income for spending, they together will be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a separate single household by itself.
- ii) Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc. are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed, while listing is done in such institutions. The former persons will be considered as normal members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.
- iii) Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence, will not be listed. but households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc. more or less regularly in the same place will be listed.
- iv) Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor their domestic servants, if, by definition, they belong to the foreign national's household. In some cases, however, a foreign national might have become an Indian citizen for all practical purposes. Such persons will be covered.

v) Barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) are outside the survey coverage. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood including the family quarters of services personnel are to be covered, for which, of course, permission may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities.

2. Household size : The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay-aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests. Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgement of the head of the household, the following procedures will be followed as guidelines :

- i) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on "normally living together" than on "ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen". In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he will be treated as a member of the household with whom he resides.
- ii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he resides even though he is not a member of the same family.
- iii) When a person sleeps in one place (say, a shop or a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his family, he should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his family stay.

(iv) Suppose one member of a household (say, a son of the head of the household) stays elsewhere in a hostel for studies or any other reason. He will not be considered as a member of the parent's household.

(pp. 8-10)

3. White collar jobs (regular wage/salaried non-manual employment) : Persons doing manual and non-manual work in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wages or salary on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) should be considered as holding regular wage/salaried employment. Among these, excepting those who are engaged in manual work, all others will be treated as having regular wage/salaried non-manual employment or white collar jobs.

4. Manual work is work which essentially involves physical operations. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general professional, scientific or technical education are not to be termed as manual work. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of manual labour but at the same time not requiring such a educational background, either are to be treated as manual work. Thus engine drivers, doctors, dentists, midwives etc. are not considered as manual workers, even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But peons, coolies, watchmen etc. are considered as manual workers even though their work may not involve much physical labour.

Appendix (3)

Experience in casualty in field work

Table (Q) gives a detailed list of all households that became ex casualties. Table (QA) and (QB) present summaries of this list and bring out the variation in casualty rate across sectors, sub-strata and sets of households.

A difference here from the usual one-visit type survey is that households which it was possible to survey during the first visit but not during the second are considered casualties in this survey, apart from those which were casualties in the first visit and could not be substituted. Almost all the casualties in this survey were of the former type. Remarks made by investigators in the schedule indicated that many of these casualties, in the rural sector, were due to migration of the households.

Counting any shortfall from the planned sample size of 24 households in a surveyed village/block as that many casualties, we also get 68 casualties in urban U.P. arising in the following way :

- (a) 24 each from two sample blocks for which a filled-in schedule for one of the visits was missing for every sample household ;
- (b) an urban block which - being within a university campus - contained only 4 households at the time of the first visit.

Finally there is one household which was surveyed in both visits but which had to be dropped at the tabulation stage as the information recorded was found to be unreliable.

The overall casualty rate taking all three sets of households together was about 3 per cent in the rural sector but as high as a 10 per cent among urban households. If we leave out the 68 casualties mentioned in the preceding paragraph the urban casualty rate is still nearly 7 per cent.

It is interesting to go into the incidence of casualties by sub-stratum of households, which reflects economic condition to some extent. Among rural households casualties are most numerous in the lower stratum (about 4.7%), falling to 1.3% for the middle stratum and rising again to 3.5% for the upper stratum. In the urban sector, however, there is a steady rise in the casualty rate from about 5%

In the lower stratum to 14% in the upper stratum. A tendency of the casualty rate to increase with affluence is thus indicated; however, the poorest rural households have a higher casualty rate than the rural average, probably due in large part to migration between first and second visits.

No appreciable variation is noted in casualty rate over different sets of households.

It may be noted that in all cases of casualties, the multipliers needed for estimation were suitably adjusted.

Table (O) : List of casualty households

State : Maharashtra		Rural		
Village/block serial no.	Sub- stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1		03	06
2	1	04	05	03
3	3			06
5	2			03
7	3	01		
8	3		05	
9	1			06
	3		05	
10	1	01	02	
	3			03
12	1		05	
13	3	01	02	
14	2			06
	3			03
15	3		05	
17	2	01		
20	1		02	
total no. of		5	9	5
total no. of sample households		150	160	160

Table (2) : Size of casualty households (contd.)

State Orissa		Rural		
Village/block serial no.	Sub-stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21	1		08	
22	2		08	
26	3	04		
27	1	07		
28	1		02	
29	1	07		05
31	3		02	
35	1	04		
	3	04		03, 06
total no. of casualty households		5	4	3
total no. of sample households		116	128	113

State Maryland		Rural		
Village/block serial no.	Sub-stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
39	1		02	
45	3	02		
46	1	02, 07	05	05
	3			03, 06
total no. of casualty households		3	2	3
total no. of sample households		96	96	96

Table (O) : List of casualty households (contd.)

State : Tamil Nadu		Rural		
Village/block serial no.	Sub-stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
51	1	07		
52	1		02	
54	1			09
56	3	01	02	
58	1		03	
59	2			09
60	3		02	
61	3	01		
62	2		03	
63	2		02	
64	1	04		03
65	1		05	
66	1	04	03	
total no. of casualty households		5	6	3
total no. of sample households		160	160	160

Table (O) : List of casualty households (contd.)

State : Uttar Pradesh

Rural

Village/block serial no.	sub- stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
69	2	01		
71	1	01		
72	1	07	02	
74	1	07		
76	1		08	
77	2			06
80	2			03
88	1	01,07		
93	2	04		
95	1		05	
96	1	07		
	2	01		
97	1			06
99	1		08	03
total no. of casualty households		9	4	4
total no. of sample households		256	256	256

Table (O) : List of casualty households (contd.)
Metropolitan City : Bombay Urban

Village/block serial no.	sub- stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
101	1		05	
	2	01		09
	3	01		
102	1			06
103	1		05	06
105	1		05	
	2			03
106	2		05	
	3			05
108	1		05	
	5			03
total no. of casualty households		64	64	64
total no. of sample households		64	64	64

Table (O) : List of casualty households (contd.)

State : Maharashtra (excl. Bombay) Urban

Serial no.	stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
109	2			09
110	2			06,09
111	3			06
112	2			09
113	3		05	
114	1	04		
115	2	04		
	3			06
116	3	04		
total no. of casualty households		3	1	6
total no. of sample households		64	64	64

Metropolitan City : Calcutta

Urban

Village/block serial no.	sub-stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
119*	2			06
total no. of casualty households		-	-	1
total no. of sample households		32	32	32

The "casualty" household here was one which had actually been surveyed in both visits but which had to be dropped at the processing stage as the information recorded was found on scrutiny to be unreliable.

Table (C) : List of casualty households (contd.)

State : Orissa

Urban

Village/block serial no.	sub- stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
125	1	07		
	2		02	
126	3			06
127	2		02, 08	
	3	04		
128	2	07		
	3		05	
129	2			03, 05
130	1		05	
131	1		08	
total no. of casualty households		3	6	3
total no. of sample households		64	64	64

Metropolitan City : Delhi

Urban

Village/block serial no.	sub- stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
133	3		02	
134	3			06
136	1		08	
	3	01		03
total no. of casualty households		1	2	2
total no. of sample households		32	32	32

Table (C) : List of casualty households (contd.)

State : Barwana

Urban

Village/block serial no.	sub- scriptum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
141	2			06, 09
142	2			03
	3	04		
143	2		02, 08	
	3		02	
144	3		05	
145	3		05	06
146	2			03
	3		05	06
147	1	07		
	3	01		
148	1		02	
	2			03
	3	01, 04	02	
total no. of casualty households		5	8	7
total no. of sample households		64	64	64

Table (O) : List of casualty households (contd.)

Metropolitan City : Madras

Urban

Village/block serial no.	sub- stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
149	2	04		03
150	2			06
	3		02	
151	1		03	
	2		02	04
152	1	04		09
153	1		03	
	3			08
154	1			03
155	2	07		
156	3	1		
total no. of casualty households		4	4	0
total no. of sample households		64	64	64

Set : Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)

Urban

Village/block serial no.	sub- stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
160	3	01		
163	2	04		
	3		05	
total no. of casualty households		2	1	-
total no. of sample households		64	64	64

-Table (O) : List of casualty households (sample)
State : Uttar Pradesh Urban

Village/block serial no.	Sub-stratum	Sample household number		
		set 1	set 2	set 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
121				06
122				03
124	1			09
	2	04		09
	3		05	
137	2	07		
138	2	01, 04		03
	3		02, 05	03
139	2	01, 04		09
	3	04	05	06
140	1	07		
	3		02, 05	06
165	2			06
167	1			09
	2			03, 06
	3			06
170	3	01		
171 (a)	1	01, 04, 07	02, 05, 08	03, 06, 09
	2	01, 04, 07	02, 05, 08	03, 06, 09
	3	01, 04	02, 05	03, 06
172	1			09
173	1			01, 09
	2		02	
174	2	04, 07		
	3	01	05	06
176 (b)	1	01, 04, 07	02, 05, 08	03, 06, 09
	2	01, 04, 07	02, 05, 08	03, 06, 09
	3	01, 04	02, 05	03, 06
177	1		05	
178 (c)	1	04, 07	02, 05, 08	03, 06, 09
	2	04, 07	05, 08	06, 09
	3	01, 04	02, 05	03, 06
179	1		02	06, 09
	2	01, 04, 07	05, 08	03, 06
	3		02	
180	1		02	
total no. of casualty households		38	39	45
total no. of sample households		192	193	202

(a) No visit 2 schedules for households in this urban block

Notes :

it

1. Households which was possible to survey during the first visit but not during the second are considered 'casualties' in this survey. Almost all the casualties listed in the table are of this kind. Apart from this there are (i) one household which was a casualty in the first visit but could not be substituted (ii) the households of block nos. 171 and 176 (see footnotes (a) and (b) to the table for urban U.P.) (iii) 20 casualties in block no. 178 (see footnote (c) to the same table) and (iv) one household in block no. 119 (Calcutta) which had to be dropped at the processing stage because of unreliable data.

2. The total number of sample households means the total number of planned sample households as per sample design. For each sample village/block, the planned number of sample households was 24.

3. In each sample village/block, sub-strata 1 and 2, according to sample design, each contribute nine households to the sample (numbered 01 to 09), while sub-stratum 3 contributes six households (numbered 01 to 06).

were received from FOD. All households in this block are accordingly shown as 'casualty'

(b) Same as (a) above except that in case of this urban block, all Visit 1 schedules are unavailable.

(c) This block falls within a university campus. Though a UFS block, it contained at the time of the first visit only four households. From this population of four households all were selected and surveyed, one being placed in sub-stratum 1 and three in sub-stratum 2. The shortfall of 20 from the planned sample of 24 households is equivalent to 20 casualties.

Table (A) : Number of casualty households by State/metropolitan city, sector and sub-stratum

sector	State/metropolitan city	no. of casualty households in sub-stratum			
		1	2	3	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Haryana	5 (108)	7 (108)	3 (72)	8 (288)
	Maharashtra	10 (180)	3 (180)	9 (120)	22 (480)
rural	Orissa	6 (144)	1 (144)	5 (96)	12 (384)
	Tamil Nadu	9 (180)	3 (180)	4 (120)	16 (480)
	Uttar Pradesh	12 (288)	5 (288)	7 (192)	17 (768)
	all 5 States	42 (900)	12 (900)	31 (600)	75 (2400)
	Haryana	2 (72)	7 (72)	11 (48)	20 (192)
	Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	1 (72)	5 (72)	4 (48)	10 (192)
	Orissa	3 (72)	6 (72)	3 (48)	12 (192)
	Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	7 (72)	1 (72)	2 (48)	3 (192)
urban	Uttar Pradesh	37 (216)	47 (216)	38 (144)	122 (576)
	Bombay	6 (72)	4 (72)	3 (48)	13 (192)
	Madras	5 (72)	6 (72)	3 (48)	14 (192)
	Calcutta	7 (36)	1 (36)	7 (24)	1 (96)
	Delhi	1 (36)	7 (36)	4 (24)	5 (96)
	all 5 States and 4 metropolitan cities	55 (720)	77 (720)	68 (480)	200 (1920)

* Figures in parentheses indicate number of sample households as per sample design.

Table (05) : Number of casualty households by State/metropolitan city, sector and set

sector	State/metro- politan city	no. of casualty households in set				total no. of sample households
		1	2	3	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Maryana	3	2	3	8	285
	Maharashtra	5	9	6	20	480
rural	Orissa	5	4	3	12	364
	Tamil Nadu	5	8	3	16	480
	Uttar Pradesh	6	4	4	14	768
	all 5 States	27	27	21	75	1400
	Maryana	5	6	7	18	192
	Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	3	1	6	10	192
	Orissa	1	6	3	10	192
	Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	2	1	-	3	192
	Uttar Pradesh	35	37	43	115	570
urban	Bombay	2	5	6	13	192
	Madras	4	4	6	14	192
	Calcutta	-	-	1	1	96
	Delhi	1	2	2	5	96
	all 5 States and 4 metro- politan cities	52	66	76	200	1920

Equal numbers of sample households were allocated to the three sets in each sector of each State/metropolitan city.

Some results of data scrutiny

1. Computer scrutiny revealed, in the first place, the usual crop ~~entry errors~~ which, though potentially dangerous could be set right ~~through reference to the filled-in schedules.~~ There remained however, other types ~~of~~ defects in the data which even reference to schedules could not satisfactorily solve, or could solve only after much labour had been expended. A few important types are mentioned below in the interest of future survey work.

2.1 General Any problem of comprehension of schedule design and data collection procedures on the part of the field staff would affect the quality of data. Some evidence of this was found in agricultural receipts data (see paragraph 3 below). Apart from this, the rest of the schedule appears to have been adequately understood by field staff.

2.2 It needs to be mentioned that data identification problems were present to an unusually large extent in this pilot survey. Apart from the problems mentioned in paragraphs 4.1-4.4 below - in sorting out data relating to different enterprises, there were problems of distinguishing data relating to paying guests from that of their host households (fortunately very few sample households contained ~~paying guests~~), and ^{of} distinguishing block totals from detailed records. All of this could have been avoided by more carefully drawn up data entry designs taking into account all aspects of the schedule design. In particular, the procedures of filling up "additional schedules" for certain surveyed households (e.g., those which contained paying guests, or those which had more than one enterprise in the same industry), though clearly spelt out in the Instructions to Field Staff, appear to have been totally overlooked by the data entry design.

3. Income from agriculture and allied activities Scrutiny of filled-in schedules revealed that relationships between some components of agricultural income - recorded cropwise in blocks 5 and 6 (receipts and disposal of products of cultivation) of Schedule 1A - were not universally well understood. To give an example, "sale out of receipts" and "receipts minus sale" did not add up to "total receipts", cropwise, in many cases. A uniform procedure could be followed for the adjustments which had to be made in such cases to ensure consistency.

4.1 Income from non-agricultural enterprises : More difficult to deal with were data gaps in receipts and expenditure on non-agricultural household enterprise account. Information on outputs produced and inputs consumed during the last 30 days* in each such enterprises^s belonging to sample households was in a number of cases missing, presumably due to manufacturing being a seasonal activity for the enterprise concerned. This meant, given the design of the schedule, that it became impossible to estimate value added in the enterprise over any period on the basis of available data without using extraneous information (e.g., profit margins prevailing in other household enterprises in the same industry).

4.2 It would appear from the experience of this pilot survey that the method of using one-month figures to estimate value-added-to-output ratios or profit margins is likely to run into difficulties (i) in industries where manufacturing is a seasonal activity and (ii) in trading enterprises.

4.3 Another problem - occurring in households having more than one enterprise - was the matching of output and input ~~and~~ information enterprise-wise. The problem arose as output and input were recorded in different blocks and value added was to be computed separately for each enterprise of a household using a separate value-added-to-output ratio derived for the enterprise in question. Here the enterprise identification serial numbers (indicating which figures related to which enterprise) were absolutely crucial for identifying which input corresponded to which output. But in a very large number of schedules these numbers were not filled in and the enterprise-identifying/recorded information was instead only in words, unusable by data ~~entry~~ operators. By referring to the schedules, much of this could be set right but in some cases ~~and~~ the input and output figures relating to two different enterprises of a household could not be assigned different enterprise identifications** and had to

* This was a vital requirement in this survey, as a "value-added-to-output" ratio was to be derived from this information and applied to the reported 6-month output figure to estimate 6-month "value added" in the household enterprise in question.

** This was when the enterprises belonged to the same industry. For Blocks 9 and 10 of the schedule, which recorded outputs and inputs for household enterprises, no provision had been made in the data entry design fix for distinguishing enterprises belonging to the same industry.

be merged, resulting in some approximation in the computation of value added.

4.4 An essential piece of information - the share of the sample household in the household enterprise in case it was a partnership - was left unrecorded in case of a large number of enterprises. In the absence of any information to the contrary, it was assumed in such cases that the enterprise belonged solely to the sample household and all the income arising from the enterprise was assumed to accrue to the sample household. It is possible that this has given the estimates of income from ~~many~~ non-agricultural enterprises an upward bias.

5. Wages and salaries, rent dividend and interest, and other income :

Compared to data on non-agricultural household enterprises and, to some extent, agricultural activities, the past procedures for collection of data on wages and salaries, rent, dividend and interest, earned by household members were relatively straightforward and no major problems seem to have been faced there.

One or two instances came to light where the proceeds of sale of household assets had been recorded against "other income". These had to be diverted to the block where "other receipts not accounted as income" were recorded. It could not be ascertained whether other such cases had gone undetected as there was no way of detecting such errors through computer scrutiny.

6.1 Total disposable household income : This all-important item was derived from all the data discussed in paragraphs 3 to 5 plus some other information, e.g., taxes paid by the household (see Appendix (5)). We now come to cases where this item was itself found, on computation, to have an unreliable or absurd value. In particular, the cases of sample households with negative total income need to be examined. The anomaly of the reverse kind, i.e., the phenomenon of implausibly high income, occurred for only one household. It was traced to under-reporting of inputs in household enterprise and in the absence of a clue to the value of the unreported inputs, the household was dropped from the sample at the tabulation stage.

6.2 First, a brief look at the magnitude of the negative income phenomenon : Even after scrutiny and editing, 31 sample households - 22 rural and 9 urban — out of a total of 2698 surveyed households — which is slightly over 1 per cent — were found to have negative disposable income during the reference period of one year.

6.3 In the rural sector, negative household incomes ranged from - 42 to - 12456 (Rs) ; the average value was - 2337 (Rs). In urban areas, they ranged from - 350 to - 39260 (Rs), with an average value of - 7882 (Rs) .

6.4 Tables (A) and (B) below show negative household incomes occurring among rural and urban sample households, respectively, classified by State/metropolitan city, sub-sample and set. The incomes themselves are listed in parentheses in column (4). ~~Table A shows negative household incomes occurring among rural sample households, classified by State/metropolitan city, sub-sample and set. The incomes themselves are listed in parentheses in column (4).~~ It should be mentioned that Tables (A) and (B) give the negative income position obtaining after all editing procedures, including those discussed below, had been applied to the data.

7.1 Negative income - causes : As explained in detail in Appendix (5) total disposable income was calculated as the sum of certain income components, less certain deductions. Some of these components could, theoretically, be negative, being themselves derived through what may broadly be described as receipts-income-expenses-type approaches. For example, " income from agriculture and allied activities" was calculated by subtracting expenses incurred in household agricultural enterprise from receipts from the same enterprise. If expenses exceeded receipts during the reference year, this subtraction would yield a negative result.

7.2 Clearly, therefore, when household disposable income was found to be negative, the first step was to ascertain which component (or components) of income was (were) negative and subject its constituent items to a detailed scrutiny. The relevant schedules were specially scrutinised to see whether any conceptual error in reporting information could be unearthed that might help in correcting the data and arriving at the true income. But excepting a very small number of cases, no such conceptual error could be detected and the reported figures had to be left as they were.

7.3 Scrutiny revealed that the 9 negative incomes in the urban sector arose, as might be expected, from non-agricultural household enterprises, reported inputs being in excess of reported outputs. As regards negative incomes among rural households, 19 arose from agricultural enterprises and 3 were cases of non-agricultural enterprises.

8.1 Negative income - special editing procedures : It was clear that the scope of editing was limited and that at some point one had to accept the negative incomes still remaining as a reflection of a natural tendency in household surveys, namely, that a part of the population tended to under-report receipts from enterprises absolutely and/or relative to expenses on enterprise account. Nevertheless, in an effort to give the income data every reasonable chance of validation, it was decided, for the non-agricultural enterprise cases, to review the value-added-to-output xxx ratios (see Appendix (5)) used in calculating income from non-agricultural enterprises. An alternative method not involving such ratios (see Note in paragraphs ~~8.2-8.2.3~~ 8.2-8.2.3 below) was used instead whenever it appeared to give a closer approximation to the true income

8.2 Note : The method adopted in this survey for computing a household's income from any non-agricultural household enterprise (see Appendix (5)) might be called an input-output (I-O) coefficient method. It applied a derived gross-income-to-output coefficient to the reported output for a 6-month reference period to get gross income during the 6-month reference period. The derivation of the coefficient itself used input-output data for a shorter reference period ("last 30 days") for which recall error was likely to be smaller. Net income was then obtained by deducting the value of indirect inputs. Consider the following illustration :

Item reported on	value (in Rs) for	
	visit 1	visit 2
Output produced in enterprise : In 6-month period	5000	4500
: in last 30 days	1040	760
Inputs directly consumed in producing last 30 days' output	700	500
Indirect inputs used in 6-month period	1400	300
Share of household in enterprise	100%.	100%.

* Even this could be done for only 4 sample households.

Input-output coefficient method of computing household income from enterprise

Gross-income-to-output coefficient		
$= (1040 + 760 - (700 + 500)) \div (1040 + 760)$		= 1/3
Gross income for ref. period covered by visit 1	= 1/3 x 5000	= Rs 1667
Net income for visit 1	= 1667 - 1400	= Rs 267
Gross income for visit 2	= 1/3 x 4500	= Rs 1500
Net income for visit 2	= 1500 - 300	= Rs 1200
Net income for whole year	= 267 + 1200	= Rs 1467

(Since the enterprise is wholly (100%) owned by the household, all the income generated in the enterprise accrues to the household.)

8.2.1 In the example above the ratio of direct input to output (both relating to a 30-day period) is quite stable over visits (700/1040 in visit 1 and 500/760 in visit 2). In other words, there seems to be some kind of a "true" input-output coefficient (roughly, 2/3) prevailing for this enterprise. In such circumstances, ^{the} I-O coefficient method of computing income appears reasonable. ~~It~~ On the other hand, there exist enterprises, notably in the transient sector, where even "direct" inputs, e.g., fuel, may not stand in fixed proportion to output as measured by revenue. There is then no "true" I-O coefficient worth trying to estimate and no great merit in the I-O coefficient method of income calculation.

8.2.2 An alternative method would be to ignore the direct-indirect distinction in inputs (and with it the technical I-O coefficient concept) and try to get net income by simply ~~not~~ subtracting all inputs for the reference period from all outputs. We may call this the undifferentiated-inputs method. An information gap arises here as data on direct inputs were collected in each visit only for the "last 30 days" and not for the 6-month reference period. This could be overcome by estimating direct inputs for each 6-month reference period as 6 times the figure for "last 30 days" recorded in the corresponding visit.

Undifferentiated-inputs method of computing household income from enterprise

Total inputs for 6-month reference period covered by visit 1		
= 1400 + (6 x 700)		= Rs 5600
Net income for the 6-month reference period (visit 1)	= 5000 - 5600	= Rs (-) 600
Total inputs for the 6-month reference period (visit 2)	= 300 + (6 x 500)	= Rs 3300
Net income for the 6-month reference period (visit 2)	= 4500 - 3300	= Rs 1200
Net income for whole year	= (-600) + 1200	= Rs 600

8-2-3 Particulars of 5 households for which special editing procedures were adopted are given below :

Household no.	State	Location	Household enterprise type	Disposable income by usual approach (Rs)	Disposable income through special procedures (Rs)
1.	V.P.	rural	transport	- 6489	968
2.	Maharashtra	urban	transport	- 1782	- 365
3.	Orissa	urban	trade and mfg.	-149504	19496
4.	Tamil Nadu	urban	transport	-98179	-59260
5.	Orissa	rural	mfg.	-10874	1884

For household nos. 1-4, the special procedure adopted was the undifferentiated-income method described above. For household no. 5, it could be ascertained that the omission of an important career entry by the investigator in one visit had caused the error in total income. The income of the household from non-agricultural enterprises was re-calculated as twice the value of income from the enterprise in the other visit for which data were reliable.

9. Negative incomes - impact : In general the State/city level estimates have not been very badly affected by the negative income phenomenon, except for a few figures in Table 4 (U and M). A tabulation of income by (per capita/household) income class (not shown in this report), however, showed the estimates for the lowest class to be substantially affected by negative incomes, as might be expected. In many sector-State-sub-sample-set combinations, the number and magnitudes of negative incomes in the lowest class outweighed those of positive incomes and the estimates turned out to be negative. To make this phenomenon more clearly observable the number of positive incomes below Rs.1000 in different sector-State-sub-sample-set combinations has been shown in Tables (A) and (B) in col.(5) and the number of households with per capita income positive but below Rs.200 has been shown in col.(6).

Table (A) : Negative incomes among sample households in the rural sector by State, sub-sample and set

State	sub-sample	set of hhs	no. of households		
			with negative annual disposable income (incomes in Rs)	with positive incomes below Rs.1000	with positive per capita incomes below Rs. 200
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Haryana	s.s.1	set 1	3 (-1314, -1237, -1925)	1	1
		set 3	1 (-3220)	0	0
	s.s.2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
Maharashtra	s.s.1	set 1	1 (-2024)	4	2
		set 3	1 (-28143)	6	0
	s.s.2	set 1	3 (-750, -600, -1716)	7	6
		set 3	1 (-755)	5	3
Orissa	s.s.1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
	s.s.2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	2 (-10559, -12455)	1	1
Tamil Nadu	s.s.1	set 1	5 (-138, -696, -3211, -42, -757)	9	5
		set 3	1 (-1210)	4	3
	s.s.2	set 1	1 (-928)	8	5
		set 3	3 (-1126, -573, -427)	2	2
U.P.	s.s.1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
	s.s.2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*

* number not shown since the entry in col. (4) is zero.

Table (B) : Negative incomes among sample households in the urban sector by State/metropolitan city, sub-sample and set

State/metropolitan city	sub-sample	set of hhs	no of households		
			with negative annual disposable income (incomes in Rs)	with positive incomes below Rs.1000	with positive per capita incomes below Rs.200
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	s-s-1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
Maharashtra (excl. Bombay)	s-s-1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	1 (-365)	0	0
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
Orissa	s-s-1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	1 (-5143)	0	0
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
Tamil Nadu (excl. Madras)	s-s-1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
	s-s-2	set 1	1 (-4547)	0	0
		set 3	1 (-39260)	1	1
U.P.	s-s-1	set 1	1 (-15036)	0	0
		set 3	0	*	*
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	1 (-1215)	1	0
Bombay	s-s-1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	1 (-350)	0	0
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
Madras	s-s-1	set 1	1 (-1599)	1	0
		set 3	0	*	*
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
Calcutta	s-s-1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
Delhi	s-s-1	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	0	*	*
	s-s-2	set 1	0	*	*
		set 3	2 1(-3424)	0	0

* number not shown since the entry in col. (4) is zero.

Appendix (5)

Computation of Household Income

1. The following formulae were adopted.

Total pre-tax household income = Income from agriculture and allied activities + income from non-agricultural enterprises + income from wages and salaries + income from rent, dividend and interest + income from other sources Licence fee, etc., and interest on loan for enterprise.

Total disposable household income = Total pre-tax household income - income tax

All the above quantities are annual figures.

2. The quantities appearing on the right-hand side of the formulae have been defined in Chapter 2 of this report. It needs to be added that for all these quantities except one, viz., income from non-agricultural enterprises, the annual figure is obtained by adding the figures for the two visits. The tax computation of the visit-wise figures from Sch. 1.1A is shown below.

item	sub-items	reference to Sch. 1.1A
Income from agriculture and allied activities = (A) + (B) - (C) - (D)	(A) : receipts from cultivation (B) : receipts from livestock etc (C) : value of crop share/rent (D) : expenditure incurred for agriculture and allied activities	: bl. 5, col. (15), total : bl. 7, col. (3), total : bl. 6, col. (11), total : bl. 8, col. (3), total
Income from wages and salaries = (E) + (F)	(E) : wages and salaries received (F) : bonus, overtime and <u>ex gratia</u> payments received	: bl. 12, col. (6), total : bl. 12, col. (7), total
Income from rent, dividend and interest		: bl. 13, col. (5), total of items 4 to 6
Income from other sources		: bl. 13, col. (5), total of items 1 to 3 + total of items 7 to 10
Licence fee and interest on loan for enterprise		: bl. 15, col. (5), item 1 + item 2.i

3. The procedure of computation of income from non-agricultural enterprises is more complicated and is set out symbolically below. Quantities in which information is available in Sch. 1, A are represented by capital letters, with or without subscripts and superscripts.

- i : subscript for visit, ranging from 1 to 2
- j : subscript for enterprise, ranging from 1 to total number of non-agricultural enterprises owned wholly or partly by household
- G^6 : value of goods and services produced in enterprise during 6-month reference period
- G^1 : value of goods and services produced in enterprise during 30 days preceding date of visit
- I^1 : value of inputs consumed in production of G^1
- E^6 : other expenditure incurred in enterprise during 6-month reference period
- r : percentage share of household in enterprise

Let

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^2 G_{i,j}^1 - \sum_{i=1}^2 I_{i,j}^1}{\sum_{i=1}^2 G_{i,j}^1}$$

Then income of household from enterprise j is calculated as

$$= \sum_{i=1}^2 (r_j G_{i,j}^6 - E_{i,j}^6) \quad 1, j$$

and total income of household from non-agricultural enterprises is calculated as

$$y = \sum_j y_j$$

Schedule references :

- G^6 : bl. 9, col.(6), appropriate industry sub-total
- G^1 : bl. 9, col. (4), appropriate industry sub-total
- I^1 : bl. 10, col. (2), appropriate industry sub-total
- E^6 : bl. 11, item 9, appropriate column
- r : bl. 4.1, col. (?), appropriate industry row

4. It may be observed that r's are a kind of value-added-to-output ratio, computed on the basis of one-month output and direct input figures. These ratios are applied to the six-month output figures to get six-month gross income from which value of indirect inputs is finally subtracted to get net income accruing to the household during each 6-month reference period from a given enterprise. This approach to estimation of income from non-agricultural enterprises is implicit in the design of the survey schedule. For a few sample households (vide Appendix (4)) a different procedure was adopted because the results obtained through the ~~present~~ procedure given above were obviously unreliable.

Appendix (c)

Estimation Procedure

3.1 Notations :

- s : subscript for sth stratum
- i : subscript for ith sample village/block
- t : subscript for tth sub-stratum within a village/block
- l : subscript for lth set in the tth sub-stratum in a village/
block
- j : subscript for jth sample household
- z : total number of rural/urban strata in a state
- z : village size used for sampling
- Z : total size of a rural stratum
- N : total number of blocks in an urban stratum
- D : number of sample hamlet groups/sub-blocks formed
- n : number of sample villages/blocks selected in a sub-sample
of the rural/urban stratum for the whole ~~year~~
- m : number of surveyed villages/blocks in a sub-sample of the
rural/urban stratum for the whole ~~year~~ including depopu-
lated villages/blocks and zero cases.
- H : total number of households in a sub-stratum in a sample
village/block
- h : number of surveyed households in a sub-stratum in a sample
village/block
- f : adjustment factor for survey of revenue village
- y : value of any characteristic under study

In the following Y_{sl} stands for the total estimate of characteristic y for s th stratum and l th set from a sub-sample based on data of visit I & II taken together.

3.2 Rural Sector

Schedules 1.1A & 1.1B

$$\hat{Y}_{sl} = \frac{Z_s}{m_s} \sum_{t=1}^{m_s} \frac{D_{sl}}{f_{sl}} \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{H_{sit}}{h_{sitl}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{sitl}} y_{sitlj} \dots \quad (1)$$

Where, H_{sit} is the total number of households in the t th sub-stratum of a village and h_{sitl} is the number of surveyed households in the l th set of the t th sub-stratum of a village which is available for tabulation. When $l = 1$, the estimate will be derived from schedule 1.1A, when $l = 2$, the estimate will be derived from schedule 1.1B and when $l = 3$, the estimate will be derived separately from schedule 1.1A and 1.1B.

The value of f will be 1 in ~~all these~~ cases where (i) the sample census village^s were surveyed; or (ii) all the revenue villages contained in the sample census village were surveyed. But when the surveyed revenue village contained ' c ' census villages including the sample census village, f is equal to ' c '. The value of ' c ' is given in item 10, value of D in item 8 and the value of z in item 7 of block 1 of schedule O.1P. The value of Z_s are given in col (5) of Appendix A.

The total of a characteristic at the state level will be obtained by adding the strata estimate over the number of strata in a state.

3.3 Urban Sector

Schedules 1.1A & 1.1B

$$\hat{Y}_{2L} = \frac{N_g}{n_g} \sum_{i=1}^{m_g} D_{gi} \sum_{t=1}^3 \frac{H_{pit}}{h_{sitl}} \sum_{j=1}^{k_{sitl}} y_{pitlj} \text{ ---- (2)}$$

Where H_{sit} is the total number of households in the t th sub-stratum of i block and h_{sitl} is the number of surveyed households in the l th set of the t th sub-stratum of a block which is available for tabulation. Similar procedure will be followed here like that of rural areas when $l = 1, 2$ or 3 .

Here N_g is the total number of blocks in the g th urban stratum. The values of N_g are given in col.(4), Appendix B. The value of D is given in item 8, block 1 of schedule O.2P.

4. Combined Estimators

There are two sub-samples in each stratum. Let \hat{Y}_1 and \hat{Y}_2 be the estimate of the state total of the characteristic y based on the two sub-samples. ~~Let \hat{Y}_{s1} and \hat{Y}_{s2} be the estimate of the state total of the characteristic y based on the two sub-samples.~~ Let \hat{Y}_c be the combined estimate based on the two sub-samples.

Then

$$\hat{Y}_c = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{Y}_1 + \hat{Y}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^S (\hat{Y}_{s1} + \hat{Y}_{s2}) \text{ ---- (3)}$$

Where \hat{Y}_{si} gives the estimate of the i th sub-sample of the s th stratum.

The ratio R may be estimated using $\hat{R}_1 = \hat{Y}_1 / \hat{X}_1$ from the i th (here $i = 1, 2$) sub-sample where \hat{X}_1 is the aggregate estimate of another characteristic x in the i th sub-sample. The combined estimate is given by

$$\hat{R}_c = \hat{Y}_c / \hat{X}_c = (\hat{Y}_1 + \hat{Y}_2) / (\hat{X}_1 + \hat{X}_2) \text{ ---- (4)}$$